

of the early Saints. For it was to this house that the bodies of Joseph and Hyrum were brought after their martyrdom at Carthage, to be viewed by thousands of weeping Saints. That was a terrible hour of sorrow, when for a moment the cloud of destruction and death seemed ready to burst upon the devoted city and engulf all its righteous inhabitants in the irresistible torrent. In those days the house was chaste and beautiful. Now it appears to be given over to dirt and decay. Probably it has not been touched by paint since the expulsion of the Saints. The clap-boards are falling loose, and repairs or a desertion of the house by human inhabitants will soon be necessary. About it stand lilacs and some other shrubs, whose beauty and fragrance are the only pleasant features. We knocked at the door, but met with no response. Wandering to the rear of the Mansion, we met a lady who was boiling soap. We politely solicited the privilege of entering the structure for a moment, but the favor was peremptorily declined. No inducement which we could offer could win consent; and we were compelled to depart with our hope of an interior view unrealized.

Mr. Reinbold carried us to the house of a gentleman to view a collection of carved stones taken from the Temple. These are kept in view and are exhibited to hundreds of people who annually visit the locality. The great fire considerably softened and split the rocks, but the devices upon them are quite legible and are easily traced. We visited the upper stone house—the steamboat landing in former days—and found it much dilapidated. It is now used for open warerooms. Upon the old foundation in the rear, stands a frame which has been transported, since the Prophet's death, from its original location on the corner opposite the Mansion. Every plank in the little structure is sacred. Forty-one years ago this month of June, when Joseph was about to depart for Carthage to give his life to his sacred work and seal his testimony, he stood upon this framework, so that he might have a commanding station from which to address the thronging thousands who came to hear his words. From this improvised platform he made his last public speech. He felt that the cup had been prepared for him, and that to fill the sacrifice unto which he had been called, he must drink it to the fatal, cruel dregs. His voice did not falter. He stood erect and undaunted. His eyes flashed defiance to the powers of darkness, and devotion to the holy cause. Here he called upon the thunders and lightnings, earthquakes and tempests, sea waves and pestilence to come forth out of their hiding places and bear witness to the truth of his ministry among the children of men, and to avenge the fate to which he was being carried.

We went through a plain dwelling house which has been evolved from the Nauvoo Masonic Temple. Every thing which signified the character of the building has been removed. This spoliation must have been recent for I saw Joachim and Boaz lying upon the woodpile, accompanied by other emblems and insignia which had been stripped from the building. After this, we were driven to the Nauvoo House. Of all existing edifices in the city this claimed our longest attention. It was commenced by the direct command of God, given by Him to the Prophet Joseph in the great revelation of January 19, 1841. All of my Brethren and sisters familiar with the beautiful city in its days of grandeur will readily recall the beginning of "the good house for the weary stranger who should come from afar to lodge therein, in health and safety, while he should contemplate the word of the Lord." The building was designed to be an L shape. In the south east corner stone of the Nauvoo House, Joseph himself deposited the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon and a copy of the particular revelation commanding the erection of the house. It was in the completed portion of the edifice—that is the square at the junction of the two wings of the L—that Emma took up her abiding-place after the martyrdom of her immortal consort; and it was here that she dwelt during the latter years of her life. Subsequent to the expulsion of the Saints Emma married Major L. C. Bidamon; and since her death he still lives in the house. We registered in a book kept for the purpose of preserving the names and addresses of numerous visitors. We sat down and ate in the house, at the same table where Emma and the children of the Prophet had partaken of food numberless times.

INCIDENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE SAINTS REVIVED.

Our host engaged readily in conversation. Remembering with perfect distinctness many of the events in the history of the Saints at Nauvoo; and is conversant with most matters pertaining to their early days and wanderings, as well as their career since their enforced exodus from a cruel civilization into the less inhospitable desert. During the continuance of the dinner we talked with perfect freedom. We were informed that Tom Sharp had been consulted in the publication of a history of Hancock County, from its earliest settlement down to a recent date. Of course, in this volume the Saints came in for a full measure of abuse; and we can readily judge what misrepresentations would be made by such a writer. But the book has largely failed of its object. It is as full of gross inaccuracies as

readily detected by the old residents, that it is not received with any degree of popular favor or credit in that vicinity.

We were directed to the graves of the family, on the lot where stands the private residence of the Prophet Joseph. Here are interred Emma, and mother Smith and others of the name, bearing relationship to God's chosen ones. It is a delightful location with peaceful surroundings, and seems a fitting place for the repose of bodies which knew little but unrest anxiety and persecution during life.

INTERESTING RELICS.

We returned and spent some time at the Nauvoo House. Recently there has been sold a portion of the property immediately adjoining the house and including the south-east corner of the foundation. This involved the tearing away of that portion of the incomplete structure and the finding of its sacred contents. Within the corner was found a box composed of stone, with a lid of similar material, sealed together at the seam by molten lead. This receptacle was opened and found to contain the priceless manuscripts placed there on the second day of October 1842. Sister Sarah M. Kimball was permitted to bring away a portion of the MSS. in 1882, part of which is in possession of Prest. Joseph F. Smith, as stated in Vol. 5 of *Contributor*, on page 366. It is probable, also, that some other portion of this writing may have found its way into the possession of other people. We were quite willingly shown all that remained of these gems. They were a silver half dollar, coined in 1849, and the remainder of the manuscript of the Book of Mormon. This latter was in two lots, the first segment commencing with the fifth verse of the fifteenth chapter of the First Book of Nephi, and ending with the thirtieth chapter of the Second Book of Nephi; and the second excerpt commencing with the nineteenth or twentieth verse of the second chapter of Alma and ending with the twenty-second verse of the sixtieth chapter of Alma. The coin seems to have suffered no abrasion since it came from the mint, but it is a little dull in color. The manuscript of the revelation consists of sixteen pages, with two leaves for cover, and is held together by a piece of ribbon. All of these sacred writings are upon the foolscap of half a century since, apparently without lines. The paper is yellow with age and from the moisture sweated from its own hiding place. It is brittle to the touch. Many of the leaves crumble like ashes and some of them are broken away. It is necessary to handle them with the utmost care. The writing is faint, and is not legible on many continuous lines, but fragmentary clauses, and even whole verses are occasionally discernible. All of these writings from the original manuscript of the Book of Mormon are supposed to have been made under the dictation of Joseph Smith by the hand of Oliver Cowdery. Those who profess to have recollection claim that this is the case; and men who are acquainted with Oliver's handwriting are quite certain that they recognize in these momentous relics his characteristic penmanship.

When they were placed before our eyes we gazed with rapture and reverence upon them. Our hands trembled as we touched the frail edges of the leaves across which the well-beloved Oliver had traced the divine words coming from the Prophet's mouth. We thought how Joseph himself had planted these things in their hiding place, undoubtedly by the admonition of the spirit, when no one without divine prescience could have foretold either his fate or that of the writings. How his great heart must have throbbed as he committed these words of the chosen recorders of old and these utterances of the Lord Almighty to their resting place! How well the inanimate stone kept its sacred trust!

When the proprietor saw the profound interest with which we regarded these things, he spoke to us about them with great respect and generosity. We talked with him upon the subject of the writings at considerable length, and through his complaisance, when we came away we brought with us all of the manuscripts and the coin, and have them now in our possession.

A LAST LINGERING LOOK.

We took our last lingering look of disappointed love at the beautiful City of Joseph, the Prophet of God. Once Nauvoo had beauty, wealth, power, righteousness. Fifteen thousand people dwelt in the city and her environs. It seemed that she might become the glory of the whole earth; a fit abiding place for the favored ones of God. To-day her population has dwindled to a sixth of the former number. Her name is not found upon the common maps. The railroads and telegraph lines shun her as men do a plague spot. The people who came to Nauvoo after the Saints had been pillaged and driven forth found themselves with comparatively no expenditure of toil or wealth, the inhabitants and proprietors of a city of great facilities in a region of unsurpassed fertility. It is not too much to suppose that they dreamed of an inland metropolis and capital. But they have been sadly disappointed. Progress died in Nauvoo when the enemies of the Saints drove them across the Mississippi, for the last time, in the hope of expatriating them. The new-comers could not even preserve the temple for a show. It had completed its mission; it had been visited by the Holy Ones in ministry unto

chosen Israel. And now it has vanished from off the face of the earth.

DAVID WHITMER'S TESTIMONY.

When we left the city our visiting was almost ended. We had but one more call to make before starting on the direct homeward journey. This was at Richmond, Missouri, the dwelling place of David Whitmer, and the burial place of Oliver Cowdery. Mr. Whitmer was in excellent health and spirits, considering his advanced age—he passed the allotted period of man's life more than a decade since. He renews with undiminished vigor the testimony which will make his name undying in our Church history. About a third of a century since, in February, 1849, Oliver Cowdery visited him in the endeavor to induce him to come back into the fold as Oliver had done. But without avail. Oliver died during this visit, on the 3d of March following and was buried in the old Richmond Cemetery, near to half a mile north from the court house. His grave is not marked by any stone or board. It is a neglected spot, overgrown by weeds and brambles.

We left Richmond on the 22d of May, and reached our home in Zion on the 25th.

Respectfully,
FRANLLIN D. RICHARDS.

EQUALITY AND JUSTICE.

PROVERBS.—CHAP. III.

1. All men are created equal, as is proved at their birth; the child of a king being in no way superior to the child of a beggar.
2. But inequality soon makes itself manifest, and of this inequality is society formed.
3. Classes, distinctions, sects, parties and societies exist, and are often opposed one to the other, each striving for supremacy.
4. Governments are framed, laws enacted, and men are selected to administer the same.
5. The bestowal of this power often develops the spirit of tyranny and oppression, and consequently injustice.
6. A wise ruler is a joy to any people, while a wicked ruler causeth much sorrow and lamentation.
7. A king often becomes a despot and bringeth into bondage the people of his realm.
8. Kingly power was never designed by God to be given into the hands of any mortal.
9. Because absolute control leadeth to unjust usurpations of power, which man is prone to exercise over his fellows.
10. The only supreme ruler is God, and he is neither a despot, a tyrant, nor an oppressor.
11. To administer just laws according to the intent and spirit thereof is only meteing out equal justice to all.
12. Self government is an inalienable right and should never be denied to man.
13. Hence the voice of the people from every part of the land should be heard in the nation's councils.
14. Laws should not be enacted without the consent of the governed; if they are, the people will sometime rebel.
15. For the attempt to administer such laws always leads to confusion and sometimes a pardonable resistance by those immediately concerned.
16. A child though powerless to resist punishment will rebel against the injustice of a parent.
17. An unjust judge heedeth not the prayers of those who are accused falsely, but imprisoneth them without mercy.
18. For he saith, Have I not power to pass sentence upon them, and shall I not exercise it to the utmost limit?
19. A Judge hath great discretionary power, and he often exerciseth it oppressively, thereby causing much mischief.
20. Forbefore his acts are scanned by his superiors and his judgments reversed, the mischief he hath created is beyond remedy.
21. To lift up the voice against an oppressor is seldom of any present avail because he shieldeth himself behind his office.
22. When he is removed from office or dieth the people mourn not for him, for he is remembered only for his wickedness.
23. Whereas, the death of an upright man or his removal from office is looked upon as a calamity.

PROVERBIALIST.

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURE.

A NEW USE PROPOSED FOR LUCERN SEED TO BE PUT TO.

June 22, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

It is somewhat surprising to me that so little attention is given to one of the greatest if not the very greatest of the articles of product and manufacture that Utah can yield. I refer to lucern seed. Capitalists of every grade go wild over stock because there is money in it; yet here is an article that will discount stock-raising for profit, apparently unnoticed except by a very few. In the raising of grain and stock we have comparatively the whole world to compete with, but in the raising of lucern seed we can take the front rank, as but little of our globe is adapted to it. Utah is pre-eminently fitted for it. Thousands of acres now barren can be made to yield gold in abundance.

There is not one thing to which Utah is so well adapted. There is not one thing that can be so easily and cheaply raised. There is not one thing that will bring the same interest for the capital invested. Then let us raise lucern seed. Let us stop exporting what we do raise and build factories to make it into oil. Comparatively little capital is required. The chaff makes an excellent winter feed. The oil cake is number one and the oil will bring the cash. No waste, but all gain. You that are in search of the filthy lucre here is your Eldorado. You that have the interest of the whole at heart, here is your theme.

This looks sensational, but it is true nevertheless, only I have not told a tithe of it. I have been waiting a long time for someone else to agitate the subject, but as no one has attempted it, is the reason of these few lines from your humble servant.

JOSHUA.

CAPTURE OF HORSE THIEVES.

KANOSH, Utah, June 22, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The thieves, Porter, Morse and Sylvester Boyington, that broke into the Kanosh co-operative store and stole two horses in town, were caught at Tucson, Arizona, by the sheriff of Tucson, on the 25th of May, and brought to Kanosh by Wm. George and Chas. W. Watts. They arrived at Kanosh on the 12th of June, having been gone six weeks and traveled 1,649 miles.

They, Wm. George and C. W. Watts, were assisted by citizens and sheriffs of Utah, Nevada and Arizona in tracking up the culprits.

The thieves got word of their being followed at Phenix, from where they got a change of clothes and went on, but were caught at Tucson.

They had a hearing before Justice of the Peace J. L. Dorrity and pleaded guilty to the charges of burglary and grand larceny, and were sent to Provo to await the action of the grand jury, not being able to obtain bail, which was set at \$1,000 for each charge.

A. NADAULD, Agent.

BARTHOLDI'S BIG GIRL.

THE PREJUDICES MET BY A CANVASSER FOR THE PEDESTAL FUND.

The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly complete. The statue has arrived and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magnificent colossal statue the world has ever seen.

"Liberty Enlightening the World!" What a priceless blessing personal liberty is. It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyranny in the worlds, worship with a fervency that Americans can scarcely realize; it is a principle for which Nihilists willingly die the death of dogs; and fit and proper it is that at every entrance of the Bay of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world.

The press is entitled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Phillip Beers, who has been making a circuit of the country on behalf of the pedestal fund, says that the fund will certainly be raised, as the *World* does not know the word fail.

Mr. Beers says that he has found the most pronounced generosity among those of foreign birth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exist.

"Prejudice? In what particular?"

"I have ever found that however meritorious a thing may be, thousands of people will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I have spent most of my life on the road and I know the American people 'like a book.' In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing prejudice. I was very ill, had suffered for several years with headache, fickle appetite, dreadful backache, cramps, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York, seeking the best professional treatment. It so happened that among my relatives is a distinguished physician who upbraided me roundly for preaching so much about my own case. Finally with some spirit, I remarked to him:

"Sir, you know that much of your professional wisdom is pretense. You are controlled by prejudice. You can not reach a case like mine and you know it, can you?"

"I had him; and he finally conceded the point, for it was bright's disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and the schoolmen admit they cannot cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, and not having seen a sick day since, my relative finally admitted that Warner's safe cure, which accomplished the result, was really a wonderful preparation. Had President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson used it, I am certain he would be alive to-day, for he could not have been in a worse condition than I was."

"I have found similar prejudices among all classes concerning even so laudable a scheme as this pedestal fund."

Mr. Beer's experience and the recent death of President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson railroad, of an extreme kidney disorder, prove that the physicians have no real power over such diseases, and indicates the only course one should pursue if, as the late Dr. Willard Parker says, headache, sickness of the stomach, dropsical swelling, back ache, dark and offensive fluids, prematurely impaired eyesight, loss of

strength and energy occur, for they unmistakably indicate a fatal result, if not promptly arrested.

"Yes, sir-ee, every cent needed for the pedestal will be raised. Of course it will be a great triumph for the *World*, but would it not have been an eternal disgrace had our people failed to provide for this pedestal?"

HOME MADE GOODS.

Men's Summer Suitings, Boy's Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Socks, Stockings, etc., wholesale and retail.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.

Agents Provo Woolen Mills,

No. 55 East Temple St., South Store, Hooper & Eldredge Block.

The soothing and restorative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral are realized at once in all cases of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its far-reaching and powerful healing qualities are always demonstrated in the most serious pulmonary disorders.

HUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Theron P. Keator, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*, writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs, of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle Large Size \$1.00.

The concentrated power and curative virtues of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it the most reliable and economical medicine that can be used. It contains no dangerous or harmful ingredients, and may be safely administered to patients of all ages. When you are sick the best medicine that can be obtained is none too good, and is the cheapest, whatever it cost.

VERY REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two Bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

POPULAR PHYSICIANS.

There is a growing demand on all sides for remedies agreeable to the taste as well as beneficial in effect, and the leading physicians and druggists gladly welcome to the list of new remedies all preparations possessing real merit and a pleasant taste. It is now admitted by all who have tried the new remedy, which is having such an immense sale—Syrup of Figs—that it is the most agreeable and efficacious preparation ever discovered. If you want the best of all Liver medicines and purgatives, Syrup of Figs is your choice. Trial bottles free and large bottles for sale by all druggists. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Wholesale Agents, Salt Lake City.

Buy B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capstern Cough Drops for your children; they are harmless, pleasing to the taste and will cure their colds. D. S. and Trade mark on every drop.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.