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THE GOSPEL IN SCANDINAVIA

nt nations of the earth.

noble picnoers, escaped from the of mobs, had barely had time to of themselves and their families mitive huts for sheiter, and to to some extent, for existence in valleys, and then , their first ant was of reaching their fellowwith the message entrusted to g God. They were not in a ten to form missionary societies, anothly, or annual, contributions; and no facilities for rearing colad universities in which to equip uries for the work of the minisaccording to the pattern of the they were separated from civilse by a stretch of desert, one wand miles wide, and risked their a in untold perils, whenever they at to cross this expanse. But the of the Lord had come to them: serily, the sound must go forth this place into all the world, and the uttermost parts of the earthdenel must be preached unto every gin, with signs following them leve, And behold the Son of meth."-Doc. and Cov. 58: 64, 65. new that the Lord never gives g new that the Lord never gives many with it, and therefore, not-may with it, and therefore, not-standing their poverty and all g dadvantages, they offered them-ter on the altar. The following drn were called to leave the valbreign mission

England-Apostle Franklin D. ds, and Elders Joseph W. John-loseph W. Young, Haden W. George B, Wallace and John

spec. h maxe-Apostle John Taylor and m Cartis E. Bolton and John Päck. h Isly-Apostle, now President, sm Snow and Elder Joseph To-

Denmark-Apostle Erastus Snow

sreden-Elder John E. Forsgren. he Society Islands-Elders Addi-James Brown and Hiran

6 Scandinavlan countries-Denand Sweden-were thus among to be selected to receive the "marriage feast ndoubtedly among the ts of northern Europe the seed mary zeal manifested at period of the history of the effer appreciated, if it is reed that at this time the Saints Gospel. It Almighty. an numbered only about 5,000 were batiling against the ix and the countless insects, as The situation here rought bed in the general epistle by issued in the "In the former part of le of 1849: the Bishops took an invenf the breadstuff in the valley, I was reported that there was tinent and the occan at that time was an undertaking of the magnitude of e than three-fourths day for each soul, until the aly: and considerable was exist which was not reported. which the present generation, with its ocean grey hounds and fast express trains, hardly can have a true concepconsequence some were tion. The conference was held on the 6th and 7th of October, and it was alne The common price of corn ready late in the season for a trip across the mountains. But the mission-aries had been called, and set apart, vest has been \$2; some have resent there my price. Wheat has om 84 35, and potatoes from for a work of vast importance, and they did not hesitate. They made such did not hesitate. They made such preparations as time and their limited shel, and though not any price at present, e will be a good supmeans would permit, and on the 19th other year. of October they were gathered at the mouth of Emigration canyon, where they were organized into a traveling party, by President Brigham Young.

ten years for his religion, he remained faithful. In his twenty-sixth year he connicated to preach to his friends, and then he traveled throughout the ant conversation with Captain Simonsen, a gentleman, who gave them much sen, a gentleman, who gave them much valuable information of the country went to Denmark, in the year 1800, where he also gained many followers. There were in the Scandinavian compared who gave the strangers who each the brethren the quite interesting the sentences of the se

out in ch book learning, but with burn-ing zeal for what he considered the truth. He insisted that he was con-massioned by God to cry repentance, and D'Lough he was incarcerated for ten years for his religion, he remained for the truth of the truther of the t

WRITTEN FOR THE "NEWS" BY J. M. SJODAHL.

Four days after the first baptism, eleven more converts were added to the Church. Among these were Knud H. Brüun, and Christen Christiansen. Brother Bruun was the first member of the Danish Lutheran church to em-brace the Gospel. Elder Dykes per-formed the baptism. On Sunday, the 18th of August, 1850, the converts were confirmed members of the Church in the house of Hans Larsen. Three children were also blessed on this occusion. Four more persons were baptized on that day, and

blessed on this occasion. Four more persons were baptized on that day, and among these were Peter Beckstrom. On Sunday, the 25th of August, the Sacrament was administered for the first time in Denmark, in the house of Hans Larsen. Brother Brunn was or-dained a Priest, and another brother was ordained a Teacher. During the month of September the brethren appealed to the Kultus minis-ter, or secretary of ecclesiantical affairs, for permission to preach in Denmark,

for permission to preach in Denmark, and their request was granted, but his excellency informed them, that they might have trouble with the police, owing to the evil reports circulated about the "Mormons"—a prediction that proved but no true

about the "Mormons"-a prediction that proved but too true. On the 15th of September, 1850, the first branch of the Church was organ-ized in a rented room in Vingaard-strædet, with a membership of about 50, and Elder George P. Dykes as presi-dent John B. Forster was appointed clerk, and Lauritz B. Malling, Ole Swendsen, and Andreas Aagren a finance committee. A suitable hall was now rented, and

A suitable hall was now rented, and the work proceeded. Baptisms were performed, and the power of God was

manifest in spiritual gifts. About this time Elder Snaw issued his well known pamphlet "En Sandheds his well known pamphlet "En Sandhede Rost." and later a translation of the Book of Mormon was prepared for the press by Elders Snow and P. O. Han-sen. Elder Forsgren, who had been banished from Sweden, was appointed to labor in Copenhagen and vicinity, and Elder Dykes went to Aalborg, Jyl-iand land

While the brethren were laboring faithfully and successfully, the adver-sary mustered his forces, too. The newly baptized converts were the objects of hatred and persecution. One of the most active persecutors was stricken by the hand of the Lord, and became a raving maniac, literally possessed by an evil spirit, but this did not deter others from raging against the Saints. On ac-count of the disturbances by mobs, the public meetings had to be discontinued for a time, and the Saints gathered quietly in their homes, where they en-gaged in prayer and worship. They also sent a deputation to the king. Frederik VII, presenting him with a copy of the Book of Mormon and Elder know's "En Sandheds Rost," It is said the king sent the books to the queen dowager, and that they made such an impression of her, that she became sick for several days At the close of the year 1850, there were about 130 members of the Church in Denmark. The foundation had been laid for the Scandinavian mission which has been, and is, so important a part of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

to the inhabitants of the famous "gam-la Sverige." In the spring of that year Elder Mikael Johnson, a native of Sweden, who had embraced the Gospel Sweden, who had embraced the Gospel in Denmark, was sent to Gefle, the scene of Elder Forsgren's labors. He found that the Saints had remained faithful, and they rejoiced greatly, when he came. Elder Johnson goon baptized a few persons, when he was ar-reated and sent to Stockholm. He was denied a trial, and was simply trans-ported in chains, as a dangerous crimi-nal, from the camital to the city of Malnal, from the capital to the city of Mal-mo in the southern province of the kingdom. His sufferings on the road were great. In Malmo aLutheran clergyman visited him, and asked him to re-nounce "Mormonism," promising him preferment in the Lutheran church. But the martyr refused to listen to the tempter, and reminded him of the "gen-tleman" that approached Jesus, when terman" that approached Jesus, when He was hungry in the wilderness, "What," the indignant minister ex-claimed, "do you compare me to the devilt" Elder Johnson was subsequent-ly sent over Oresund and delivered to the police in Copenagen, a proceeding which was peculiarly irregular, since Brother Johnson was a Swedish sub-ject and had not even had a trial. He arrived in Copenagen on the sth of arrived in Copenhagen on the 9th of September, 1852.

It seemed as if every effort to preach the Gospel of Jesus in Sweden would be in vain, against the acts of persecu-tion to which the clergy resorted with such persistency and seemingly fiendish delight. But the work was slowly developing. At the spring conference held in Cobenhagen in 1852, previous to the departure home of Elder Erastus Snow, the Apostle, Elders Anders W. Winberg and Nils Capson were sent as missionaries to the province of Skane. Elder Winberg left Copenhagen on the 21st of April, 1852, and went to the city of Lund, where his parents were liv-

ing. Here he met with success, and on the 7th of June, the same year, he bapthe 7th of June, the same year, he bap-lized his sister and brother-in-law, Peter Peterson and wife. On the 10th of August he baptized Carl Capson and Fredrik Lundbiad. The two mission-aries then went to Copenhagen for a short viait, but re-tried to their fick³ of labor in company with Elder Holm. Sind These three labored with Loren diligence, and success. Some of the converts went to Copenhagen to be

converts went to Copenhagen to be beplized in order to avoil legal com-plications in Swedon. The persocution still laster, but the work continued spreading, and on the 24th of April, 1853, the first branch of the Church in

a garal conference held in Sait for in October, 1848, marked an corport in the history of the and poor hist followers. He never re-not need the doctrines of the established as dispensation, a little army for the banner of the Gospet to and the history of the and in the history of the and poor hist followers. He never re-not need to a mustard as d. which though is dispensation, a little army for the banner of the cospiter to for the banner to for the was made of the house in which he was. The gathering of the mob continued, and he appealed to the authorities for pro-tection. He was then summoned to ap-

tection. He was then summoned to ap-pear before the mayor and explain why he had administered the odinance of baptiam without having "authority" to do so. He produced his Church creden-tials, which were sent to the amtmand, or governor, at Arendal, but that offi-cial refused to recognize those creden-tials, and he was prohibited from offi-ciating in any confestational acts

tials, and he was prohibited from offl-ciating in any ecclesiastical acts. He now decided to leave Osterrisor but before he could do so, on the even-ing of the 12th of December, 1851, the house where he was staying was for-cibly entered by a crowd which de-manded that the "Mormon priest" be turned over to them. They ransacked the house in vain. They could not find him. It was as if their eyes had been stricken with blindness. The mobbers were discreted by the volice. were dispersed by the police. On the 14th of December Elder Peter-

sen had a pleasant interview with Svend Peter Larsen from Frederikstad, Svend Peter Larsen from Frederikstad, who came from that place to see him. He was on his way to Bergen, and Elder Petersen decided to accompany him. Larsen was the commander of a little coasting vessel. Their first stop-ping place was Arendal, and here the missionary bore his testimony to many souls. On January 4, 1852, they landed in Mandal, where they remained one week, preaching the Gospel. On one occasion they found a large audience in a house where they had been to din-ner, and in the audience was Pastor Vogt, an influential clergyman and member of the parliament. This gen-tleman said Elder Petersen had not spoken the truth, and was promptly challenged to prove his assertion. He challenged to prove his assertion. He failed to accept the challenge, and

Brother Petersen made many friends In the audience. In the audience. On the 18th of January they arrived in Bergen, one of the most ancient and important cities of the kingdom of Norcities of the kingdom of Nor-way, and here Elder Petersen spent the winter. He went from house to house and bore his testimony to the people. He labored faithfully under many diffi-culties and deprivations until early in April, when he left for Copenhagen in company with his friend Larsen. The Lord had opened up the way for him to preach the Gospel in several of the principal cities of the kingdom. Brother Svend Larsen and other Saints in Osterrisor continued to hold

Saints in Osterrisor continued to hold meetings and to spread Gospel tracts. They also sent a petition to the govern-ment is be permitted to form a church in accordance with the provisions of the Dissenter law, but their petition was not granted, the theological faculty is Christiania having ruled that the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are not "Christans." They were thus deprived of the religious liberty granted by law to other dissenters. On the 10th of June, 1852, Elders Hans

"A few days after these things oc-curred I entered the city; I had not heard a word of them till I stood by the side of the house where I had so often met with the Saints, and where I had preached the word to sinners. But I leave you to judge of my feelings, when, instead of meeting the joyful amiles of beloved Saints, I saw the winamies of beloved Saints, I saw the win-dows and furniture of the house broken to pieces, and no Saints to welcome me there; for they were not now privileged to appear in the streets without being grossly insulted, and sometimes shamefully beaten.

"While I was thus pondering over these things, an officer appeared and requested me to come immediately to the mayor's office, which I did, and that officer peremptorily told me I had better leave the city forthwith as he would not promise me protection from the mob for one hour. And as there was a steamer then at the wharf to was a steamer then at the wharf to sail that afternoon for Copenhagen I went on board. But the mob, hearing that I was in the city, began to gather; some went to the mayor's office to find me, but he told them he had me in prison. Others went to the ship, but the captain told them I had left and gone up into the city; and thus they were ranging about me till the appoint-ed hour for sailing when I think there ed hour for salling, when I think there were more than a thousand persons assembled on the beach. I remained in the cabin till we were fairly out of reach, when I came up on deck to see the sight; and being thus delivered I gave God the giory."

the sight, and being thus derivered 1 gave God the glory." But such experiences were not the most discouraging. It sometimes hap-pened that members of the Church fell into transgression, and were literally given over to the "buffetings of Satan." Then the faith of the Elders was tried Indeed

But the "little stone" rolled on, and grew on its onward course. Half a century has now been recorded in the annals of history, since the work was commenced, and during this time 23,349 commenced, and during this time 23,349 souls have by baptism been added to the Church in Denmark: 16,043 in Swe-den, and 5,642 in Norway, or, in all, 45,-035. During the same time, 12,317 Saints have emigrated from Denmark to Utah; 6,942 from Sweden, and 2,312 from Nor-way—a total of 21,571. In these num-bers small children are not included. It is supposed their number would swell the grand total by one-third. By adding the descendants of these in-justrious immigrants to the numbers 'ustrious immigrants to the numbers given, an idea may be formed of the given, an idea may be formed of the part the Scandinavian Saints have had in the development of this beautiful region. The action taken by the Oc-tober conference, 1849, when the Church was poor in everything but faith in God, and spiritual gifts, has indeed borne wonderful fruits.

According to the latest statistics there are three conferences in each of

give an idea of the temporal aints at the time the ion was founded. Did "sent a more striking of that implicit faith in God suguers all difficulties and obotory?

THE WAY PREPARED.

sludent of history can clearly that the Scandinavian counwere being specially the Gospel of Jesus. ancient spirit of lib-"live in the ner t the state-church.com - chains. Ne will quent plea for re-A. G. Rudelbach thunderbolts bg precision by Dr. Such efforts were They prepared the ht that was to break o entirely new direcfar beyond the boun They re-echoed ys and mountains of peninsula, on both

and liberty of the of the characteristics framed for the king-1849-the year when ission was decided. ed by King Frederik w the standard of the been planted in the Lord undertakes to

tus Snow, the Apostle, spent several weeks in England and Scotland among g His children someordinary, something mratory for the adto start for the goal of his long jour-ney. He left London on the \$th of He always raises up pare the way. And June, accompanied by Elder George P. Dykes, who had performed missionary work among the Norwegians in La Saile county, III., in 1842, and who conarious preachers of andinavian coursof this century In Hamburg, Passequently had some knowledge of the Danish Norwegian tongue. In Hull the two Elders were joined by Elder John E. Forsgren. The three embarked ceeded in gathering who believed in bapas taught by the and An an Baptists. And is spark of Scripture Copenhagen by to Gothenhurg by Friday, the 14th of the same month, at ten o'clock in the morning. They were met at the landing by Eldor P. O. Hansen, who conducted them to a hotel and here, in their room, one of their first acts was to offer up thanksgivings to the Aimighty for His preserving care over them, and to dedicate themselves to His service in this to them foreign land, temploring. His protection and The latter em s of the Baptists in gained some friends t he was promotly In the year den. eran clergyman, Pasagainst the csand Was suspended iand, imploring His protection and blessings upon their labors. On the following day, the little par-ty, after earnest prayers, set out to find But he never returned He embraced the faith and was baptized in Nilsson, who was a family with whom to stop. Their quest was not in valn. The Lord guided them to No. 196 Bredgade, where Mr. Viberg unactivity and was Through him awn away from the a, and the path he had brok.

Expands the way for the Gospel utmost courtesy. Malling and his wife,

APOSTLE ERASTUS SNOW.

A journey across the American con-

There were thirty-five men in the party

es and mules. Shadrach Roundy was appointed captain. And now the start was made. The hand of the Lord was over the little party. According to the testimony of Elder John Taylor, the season was inclement, but the preserv-ing hand of the Almighty was clearly

ing hand of the Almighty was clearly seen. "The snows had fallen." says

seen. "The snows had fallen," says Elder Taylor, "on our right and left, but with a slight fall on the Sweet-water, and snother on the day *dt* our arrival at Oid Fort Kearney, we have

The party arrived at Fort Kearney on

the Missouri river on the 7th of Dec

1849, and a few days later at Kanes-ville, where they were received by the

Saints with many tokens of love and joy. From Kanesville the missionaries

took different routes to the coast, and across the Atlantic. Peter O. Hansen

anded in Liverpool on the 8th of April.

1850; Erastus Snow came there on the

16th, and John E, Forsgren on the

30,000 Saints in Great Britain, and

those set apart for the European mis-

sion were aided financially by them.

Elder P. O. Hansen proceeded to Scot-land, where he was liberally provided

for by the Saints, and from there he went to his native land, Denmark, ar-

riving in Copenhagen on the 11th of May 1850. One of his first efforts was

the publication of a little pamphlet en-titled "En Advarsel til Folket" (A Warning to the Nation). Elder Eras.

the Saints, but finally he was prepare

in the steamer Victoria on the 11th of June, and arrived in Copenhagen on Friday, the 14th of the same month.

one Mr. Lauritz B. Malling lived, of whom they rented a large and com-

At the time there were about

escaped unharmed

19th.

with tweive wagons and forty-two hore

in his day prepared the way for the | story of his religious labors and his l. It was all the work of the hty. It was a manifesta-of that Power, which had set sufferings, at the hands of mobs as well as of officers of the law. The Elders, in turn, told him of the work of the Lord in America, and explained to him about to gather together the dry bones in the valley, and which will not cease until they are all clothed over with new the nature of their message. They as-sured him that they had not come to undo what the Lord had done through him, but to aid him and his people to forms, in which the divine Spirit lives. THE GOSPEL IN DENMARK. still greater perfection. The Interview

was a pleasant one, On Tuesday; June 18, Elders Erastus Snow and George P. Dykes paid a visit to Walter Forward, the U. S. minister in Copenhagen. He welcomed them cordially and made many inquiries about the "Mormons" and their religion. He denounced the spirit of persecution that had been rampant in the United States, and promised the missionaries every assistance he could render.

On the 19th Elders Dykes and Hansen visited Rev. P. C. Monster and imparted to him much instruction. They also visited other families and bore visited bore i testimony wherever they an opportunity to do their found do The result was that they very soon found themselves surrounded by a circle of friends, some of whom were earnestly investigating the Gospel. On the 21st of July the first public meet ing was held at the house of Peter Beckstrom, Store Kongens Gade. Quite a number of Baptists were present, and a spirit of investigation was manifest. The Lord was opening the way for a great and marvelous work.

If the brethren had entertained, the hope that Rev. Monster would be among those who received the Gospel, the were doomed to disappointment. A As soon as he realized that the work of the missionaries of necessity would result in the establishment of a church separate and apart from the Baptist denomination, he retreated and warned flock from having friendly associations with the Elders. It costs much self-abnegation for a man in Mr. Monster's position, to embrace the truth. He had left the Lutheran church, undoubtedly after a long mental struggle, and identified himself with a people, despised and persecuted. Was he to take an other step and incur still greater per-secutions? He concluded not to do this But some of his flock had already ac-cepted the Gospel, and decided to ask for baptism at the hands of the Elders. Elder Snow rather held them back, urging them to investigate fully the prin ciples taught. At last, however, 168 was shown in a dream, that it would be acceptable to the Lord, to grant baptism to those who had applied for the ordinance, and he concluded not to

postpone the matter any longer. On Monday, the 12th of August, 1850, the holy ordinance was performed in the waters of Oresund, by Elder Eras. tus Snow. He had learnt some Danish by this time, and uttered the impres-sive words: "Ole Ulrich Christian Monsive words: "Ole Ulrich Christian Mon-ster, Med Fuldmagt fra Jesum Christ-um dober jeg i Faderens, Sonnens og den Helligaands Navn, Amen." O. U. C. Monster (not the previously

mentioned Rev. Monster) was the first one baptized in this dispensation in Denmark. There were fourteen others Denmark. There were fourteen others baptized at the same time. They were: Marie Monster, the wife of O. U. C. Monster, Hans L arsen, and wife, Ellne Dorthea; Andreas C. S. Hansen, and wife, Anna; Johan B. Forster and wife. Henrietta; Andreas Aagren; Anna Beckstrom, Johanne Anderson; Marie Nielson, Jacobsen, Langstorff, and a man whose name is not on the records. It was a beautiful Danish summer evening, when the holy rite was per-formed Anna Beckstrom, the first woman baptized, afterwards became the wife of Elder Erastus Snow. She is still living and residing in Salt Lake City. On the following Wednesday, the 14th of August, the ordinance of the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost was attended to in the bouse of Peter Beckstrom, and those who had been baptized were confirmed members of the Church,

The corner stone had been laid for a

LIGHT BROUGHT TO SWEDEN.

As already stated, at the October conference held in Salt Lake City in the year 1849, Elder John E. Forsgren was set apart as a messenger of the Jospel to Sweden. Accordingly, he took an affectionate farewell of his brethren In Copenhagen on the 19th of June, 1850, and proceeded to Geffe, his native town, "He took leave of us,"says Apostle Erastus Snow ,"with our blessings up-on his head, and full of the Holy Ghost. though his eyes were full of tears and his heart ready to burst."

It has often been the case that messengers of the Gospel have found the way prepared before them by the Lord through visions, or dreams, and Elder Forsgren had a similar experience. On his arrival in Geffe he learned that his sister some time previous had had a re-markable vision which had made a deep impression upon her. She was sitting in church one Sunday morning, having previously engaged in devotional exerises. As the hymn was sung, she saw clearly a personage standing before her, who said: "On the 5th of July a man will come to you with three books, and all those that believe in the things written in the books,

shall be saved." When Elder Forsgren arrived with the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Doctrine and Covenants, she believed his testimony.

The Lord, further, scaled his preach-ing with a wonderful miracle of heal-ing. Elder Forsgren's brother, Peter, was suffering of consumption, but he was completely restored through faith and prayer. He was the first to receive baptism, on the 19th of July. Elder Peter A. Forsgren is still*a faithful member of the Church, residing in Brigham City, Utah. Shortly afterwards, on the 3rd of August. Elder Forsgren baptized his sister and two other per-

Elder Peter Forsgren relates a remarkable incident. His brother was one day summoned to the office of the public prosecutor, and the latter asked him if he had a picture of the Prophet Joseph. He procured a picture, and the officer set fire to it. While it was burning, Elder John Forsgren had a vision in which he saw the city of Gede des-troyed by fire. He told his friends of this vision, and also that they would be in America, when the visitation would take place. Nineteen years from the date of the burning of Jo-seph's picture, the city of Geffe was almost totally destroyed by fire, and the conflagration started in the very house. where the picture of the Prophet had been sacrificed to the flames.

Elder Peter Forsgren continued his labor under many difficulties. Among the first to embrace the Gospel were seventeen persons who were about to emigrate to the United States. Some of these, it is believed, found their way to the settlements of the Saints in the West.

According to the laws of Sweden at that time it was a criminal offense for anybody but regularly appointed clergymen, to preach the Gospel, or adminis-ter in the sacred ordinances. The consequence was that the faithful messen-ger of the Lord was arrested and sent to Stockholm, the capital of the kingdom. As a prisoner he had many opportunities, as the Apostle Paul formerly, to bear his testimony to civil and eccle-siastical authorities, and his name became known all over the country. In the capital, many flocked around him and listened to his message of love and

Sweden was organized on the estate Skurup. It was called the Skonaback branch, and numbered 36 members. El-der Peter Peterson presided. A second branch was organized in the city Malmo on the 25th of April. H Hans Lundblad was appointed president. A third branch was organized in a villag called Lomma, over which Elder A. Jonson presided. The fourth branch was organized in the city of Lund, on the 30th of April, over which Elder Carl Capson was appointed president.

On Saturday evening, the 25th of June, 1853, a meeting was held in the city of Lund, in a barn belonging to Carl Cabson, and four branches were combined into the so-called Skane con-ference, over which Eider Hans Lundblad was appointed president. About one hundred persons were present on this occasion, and among them were the late Elder Peter O. Hanson, and Elder O. Liljenquist, now patriarch, The Gospel seed had been planted in Sweden. It has yielded an abundant

hatvest of precious souls, THE MESSAGE IN NORWAY.

When the time was ripe for the inroduction of the Gospel to Norway the Lord opened the way. As anciently He led Feter to the house of Cornellus or Philip to the wagon of the devout Ethlopian, so He directed the first Norweglan Saints to His servants.

Norwegian Saints to His servants. A Norwegian Skipper, who often sailed betwen Osterrisor and Aalborg (Den-mark) heard through a friend named Olsen, a resident of the latter place, about the new doctrine, and at once a desire was kindled in his heart to learn more about it. At the same time the Spirit impressed Erastus Snow, the Apostle, to make a visit to Aalborg. He arived at this nace on the 27th of Aug. arived at this place on the 27th of Aug-ust, 1851, and the following week received a visit from Mr. Larsen, Elder Snow writes: "While stopping with Brother Hans Peter Jensen, in Norre Sundby, a Norwegian by the name of Svend Larsen, the master of a small merchant vessel, came and visited me. He said he had heard of me, and my religion, and had come with a view to learn more about it. I improved the opportunity to explain to him the principles of the Gospel and the order of the kingdom of God, as it had been revealed from the Lord; he received my testimony with gladness. His vessel being ready to sail for Norway, I called and appointed Elder Hans T. Petersen to go with Mr. Larsen home to open up the Gospel door in Norway. The two sailed together on the 4th of September, well supplied with Books of Mormon and tracts." The vessel encountered fearful storms and had to seek shelter twice in the harbor of Frederikshavn. It seemed as if the adversary was bent upon destroying the frail craft that carried the Gospel messengers across the water, but the hand of the Lord was over His servants, and they landed safely in Osterrisor on the 11th of September, 1851.

The next day Elder Petersen commenced to visit the people and distri-bute tracte. Having no passport he was soon summoned to appear before the authorities to render an account of himself. He explained the object of his coming and added that if it was contrary to the law to hold public meetings, he would confine his work to private conversations. He was then permitted to go, with the understanding that he was to procure his passport, and he continued to hold conversations

with people that visited him. Soon he found it necessary, however, to return to Aalborg. He took passage for that place in Captain Larsen's ves-sel, and arrived there on the 23rd of September. In the evening of that day Captain Larsen was baptized by Elder Ole Christian Niel-sen, and was the first Norwegian to enter the Church in the old country. On the 5th of October, Elder Petersen,

in company with Elder Johan August Ahmansen, embarked for the second time for Osterrisor in Norway. Th found shelter this time at the home They and listened to his message of love and salvation. Finally it was decided to banish him and send him to America. He was then put aboard a vessel. But he scon gained favor with the captain, and when the ship touched at Oresund

Peter Jensen and Johan A. Ahmansen landed in Brevig, where they held meetings and distributed tracts. They found bitter opponents in a newspaper editor, a clergyman and a school teacher. Elder Jensen proceeded to Osterri-sor, where he ordained Brother Svend Larsen an Elder and blessed his children. On the 35th he baptized six per-sons. Then he went to Arendal, Christiansand and Mandal. He had a remarkable experience on this journey. On his arrival in Mandal, his feet were so badly blistered that he was unable to proceed any further. But he was unable to secure shelter here, so he deided to trust in the Lord, and return to Osterrisor, a distance of about 89 miles. Strange to say, as he proceeded on his weary journey, his feet grew bet-ter, and when he arrived at his destination, he was free from sores and felt as

strong as ever. In one place he met a bear, and the two eyed one another with mutual suspicions for a moment. Then the bear took another course and left the traveler to ponder over the goodness of the Lord.

Brother Jensen arrived in Osterrisor on the Sth of July, and about that time the first branch of the Church in Norway was organized in that city, with eighteen members and John Olsen as

on the listh of July Jensen returned in company with Brother Svend Larsen to Brevig. Here they hired a hall and preached the Gospel. Clergymen frequented their meetings.

In the month of August a small yeswas bought, and named "The Lion of Zion." It was to be at the service of the Elders in traveling from place to place along the coast. It became very useful both in Norway and in Denmark. At Frederikstad a branch was soon organized.

Elder Jensen returned to Denmark in July, 1852, in their little mission vessel, having appointed Elder John A. Ahmansen to preside over the Norwegian On the voyage they encour tered a terrific storm and were driven toward the Swedish coast. However, they were rescued by an English frigate, and, the storm having abated, steered for Denmark. The next day they arrived at Aalborg.

they arrived at Aalborg. The work was continued in Norway by Elder Johan A. Ahmansen and Jeppe G. Folkman. They organized the third branch in Brevig with about fif-teen members. In August of the year-1852, the Church numbered about fifty members in Normay. The constants members in Norway. The foundation had been laid for the work that was continued by the many faithful laborers that in after years preached the Gospel, and suffered persecution and deprivations, in the beautiful land of the Midnight Sun.

THE OPPOSING FORCES MEET.

The difficulties attending the introduction of the Gospel in the Scandi navian countries are best understood from the experiences of the Elders, who suffered persecution in various ways. The following statement of Elder Dykes is but a sample of many. He wrote;

"On the 27th of June, 1851, I landed in Hamburg, and proceeded immediate-ly on my journey over land, and by traveling day and night I was enabled to reach the city of Aalborg, my former field of labor; but, indeed, too late to save the little flock from a very heavy The spirit of persecution had arisen, and the mob had assembled and broken the windows of the Saints meeting house, and demolished all the furniture within; and thence, proceed ing from house to house, they had broken the windows of nearly all the dwellings of the Saints in the city, while the civil authorities looked on with seeming indifference.

the three Scandinavian countries. In Denmark, the Copenhagen, Aarhus and Aalborg conferences: in Sweden, the Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmo conferences and in Norway the Chris-tiania, Bergen and Trondhjem conferences. There are twenty-two branches of the Church in Sweder, with 2,288 members. In Denmark there are seventeen branches, with 1,185 members, and in Norway nineteen branches with 965 members, or in all. fifty-eight branches with 4,438 members. If the 994 children under eight years of age are added, the total is 5,432 members of the Church

In Sweden there are now sixty missionaries from Zion; in Denmark fifty-eight, and in Norway forty,

Y. M. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladles' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 10th, 11th and 12th, 1900.

General public meetings will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 10th at 10 a.m. and 2 and 7:30 p.m., and business meetings will be held on the succeeding two days; for the Young Men in the lecture hall of the Latterday Saints' college. Templeton build-ing; and for the Young Ladies in the

Fourteenth ward assembly rooms. All officers and members of the Associations are earnestly requested be present at all the meetings, and ordial invitation is extended to the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings and to all who desire to attend the business meetings on the succeeding days.

A rate of one fare for the round Trip has been made by all railroads. Tickets will be good returning until June 20th. See advertisements for particulars and dates of sale.

LORENZO SNOW, LORENZO SNOW, Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A. ELMINA S. TAYLOR, President Y. L. M. L A. THOMAS HULL, Secretary Y. M. M. I. A. ANN M. CANNON, Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

GROWTH OF THE WORLD'S GREAT CITIES.

One of the conspicuous results of cheapened transportation and the facility with which the products of field, forest, mine, and factory can be transferred to the consumer has been the rapid increase in population of all our cities. In 1890 over forty-five per cent of the population of New York State (nearly six millions) was concentrated in four citles, while it is estimated that the greater city of New York contains at present not less and probably more than fifty per cent of the State's population. Nor is this tendency characteristic only of American cities, though the general impression seems to be that it is more conspicuous with us. In that it is more conspicuous with us. In fact, many European cities (notably those of Germany) have outstripped ours in growth. In 1870 Berlin had about 160,000 less people than New York; in 1890 it had over 73,000 more. In 1875 Hamburg exceeded Boston in population by but 6,000, while in 1890 the German city was more than 121,000 abead ahead.

Meanwhile the rural population the world over has increased very slowly, or has positively decreased. The mass-ing together of large numbers of people, without proper regard to sanitary conditions, has always resulted in great mortality, as witness the terrible plagues which have swept over the old cities of Europe, and the disastrous re-sults during the summer of 1898 of concentrating large numbers of our volunteers in camps not subjected to rigid sanitary regulations.-Appletons' Popular Science Monthly

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