

## BIRTHDAY OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.

One Hundred and Second Anniversary of the Birth of Great Pioneer Leader to be Celebrated in Fitting Style on Monday Next With a Big Excursion to Saltair.



PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

On Monday, June 1, in this city, will be celebrated the 102nd anniversary of the birth of President Brigham Young, the leader of the pioneers, who, in 1847, entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake. The leader was himself living in a wagon and the pioneer vanguard of his people were weary almost to the point of exhaustion, when first he saw from a mountain in Emigration canyon east of this city, the valley wherein this city now stands. It was then, in July, 1847, a parched, dry, uninhabited and apparently uninhabitable desert. The arid valley lay scorched beneath the untempered heat of the July sun. The atmosphere undulated like the shimmering gleams that arise from a large fire. The surface of the salt lake glistened like silver through the cloudless sky. The solitude of the desert was unbroken by any sound of human or animal life. The parched ground, covered with low sage brush, or with alkaline flats, was above the surface of the stream, which had cut deep gulches into the earth. The desolation was so awful that the men had grave misgivings, while many of the women wept when the leader announced that here, in this desolate region, his people should rest, and here should they make their homes. Time has vindicated the wisdom of a choice, which no other living man would have made. On Monday morning, the Brigham Young Memorial building of the Latter-day Saints' university will be dedicated in a public meeting at half past ten; and in the afternoon an excursion to Saltair, where an interesting program has been provided, will complete the services in memory of this great man. The details of the programs are printed in another part of the paper.

### BRIGHAM YOUNG IN THE HALL OF FAME; ENTITLED TO BE REMEMBERED AMONG THE GREAT

The Deseret News' Washington correspondent writes as follows in his this week's letter:

"Ernest Thompson Seton, naturalist, wants Brigham Young to have one of the seats of honor in the hall of fame at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Seton has been on a campaign in behalf of his idea, and today he declared for Young good and strong in answer to the question, 'Do you believe that Brigham Young deserves a place in the hall of fame?'"

"Most assuredly I do. Why, Young was a pioneer of pioneers. What have we to do with his love affairs? He reclaimed from an arid desert millions of acres that now are filled with vegetation. He taught the modern world the art of irrigation. It was a lost art. The modern Egyptians know nothing about it and will not until the English build the dams for them. But Brigham Young went to work systematically storing up water in the hills and ditching it down to the parched and worthless valleys. His answer to a highly scientific Englishman on the irrigation problem is memorial:

"Surely, you do not think irrigation is as good as rain?"

"I know it is better. Rain is intermittent. Irrigation means constant moisture."

"As to the pioneer in irrigation, Brigham Young is one of the greatest among the winners of the west. I have proposed the idea to the managers and they have adopted it."

"This structure should be built of western stone, should be quadrangular, with four large gates facing directly toward the four cardinal points of the compass. These gates ought to be as imposing as the great doorway at Karnak. I would name them Saint Paul, Saint Louis, with Santa Fe on the south, and San Francisco toward the west."

"Inside this hall of fame ought to be placed at least 50 busts of the men who won the west for the white men. In addition, I would have four or more large historical paintings on the walls commemorative of the chief events in the winning of the west."

"How would you select the names for this hall of fame?" was asked.

"By popular vote, unquestionably. I should begin with Coronador de Soto and other gallant Spaniards on the south; then pass to the Frenchmen, Verandrye, Duluth, La Salle, Hennepin, Marquette and Des Moines on the north; the discoverers of San Francisco Bay and Capt. Mackenzie of Columbia river fame, for the west, then Boone, Bowie, Bridger, Beckwirth, Breckinridge, Crockett, Carson, Clark, Fremont, Lewis, Long, Marcy, Pike, Schoolcraft, Ross, Brigham Young and the English pioneers on the east."

## IN BOOK OF MORMON LANDS.

Observance of "Holy Week" Hinders Travel—Blind Superstition Pitiful to Behold—The Beautiful Valley of the Magdalena.

Special Correspondence.

Guaduas, Colombia, April 19.—Holy week has come and gone. For five days I stayed in Honda trying to get a mule to ride out to Mara Quita, but could not get one. While waiting I attended several church services and watched the processions, in which thousands joined, carrying the heavy crosses and images of the saints with evident satisfaction. It is really pitiful to see the blind superstition of these ignorant people, most of whom are Indians. If any joy or pleasure ever comes into their lives it is not indicated by their countenances. Their condition is one of abject servitude. Their lot for 400 years has been to be lashed into submission and to bear the burdens of their masters until the record of their oppressions and sorrows seem to be written in every lineament of their countenances. One of the old Nephite prophets said: "We are a lonely and a sorrowful people," and that is certainly true of these their descendants. There is no hope in their lives except to do in blind submission the will of their superiors, whose purposes they never think to question, accepting as compensation the humble assistance doled out to them. I am told that during the last war an officer and a soldier or two would go into the most populous Indian districts and round them up like cattle, for the army. They would hide, if they could, without appearing to do so, but once seen they would submit without a murmur and bend their backs to the burdens placed upon them, never dreaming to resist or to desert. I am told they are exceedingly brave and in battle will walk right up to the cannon's mouth if told to do so. In one battle a large number of them were taken prisoners by the insurgents, who armed them and incorporated them in their army, where they fought with the same blind submission as before. They know nothing of the causes of the wars but they are the sinews of the conflict. The superintendent of the railroad at Honda told me that 50,000 of them had gone over his line and down the river. Not more than 1,000 of them had ever returned. Carlos Rodriguez, a revolutionary general, told me that more than 100,000 men had perished in the last war, most of whom were Indians. What would happen in this country if they were taken into their heads to be something better than slaves?

### OVER THE HILLS.

After many efforts to get out of Honda I finally found mules to take me to Guaduas. One must not get in a hurry here. My mules were to be on hand at 5 o'clock a. m. They arrived at 3 o'clock and I started at 3. My route took me through the narrow winding street that goes from the Guat bridge up the river. I crossed a little creek that comes in from the west and then wound around the hill to the Magdalena bridge. Crossing which you follow up the east bank two miles and then plunge into the hills. Out along this trail you will see a Rodgers locomotive and some of the undertook to pull over the trail to Bogota, laying down a temporary track as they proceeded. The contractor was either a fool or had never been over the trail. In a narrow defile I met a train of pack oxen loaded with coffee. They were descending very leisurely and as I could not pass there was nothing else to do but wait.

## BANISHMENT FROM GERMANY

An Interesting Report From One Of the Elders.

### VAIN EFFORTS FOR LIBERTY

Some of the Happenings in Königsberg—A Number of Baptisms Reported—Work to be Continued.

Königsberg Pr., Germany, April 28.—As there are quite a number of Salt Lake boys in this section of the German mission and as their relatives and friends at home are probably concerned over their welfare at the present time owing to the fact that the banishments are the order of the day over here, I thought perhaps a few lines from the scene of action would not be unappreciated.

Our freedom here in Prussia has been very unsettled for a long time. About a year ago the police in some of the smaller cities banished several of the Elders, who were compelled to leave Prussia and take up their work in south Germany.

Elder Hugh J. Cannon of this mission took the matter to hand at once and had it brought before the "ministerium" in Berlin. He petitioned that the banishments be raised and he also invited the authorities in Berlin to investigate our doctrine. Elder Cannon has worked night and day and has left no stone unturned to have our cause protected but it seems to no avail.

After considering our case for many months the imperial Prussian government rendered the decision that the missionaries will be banished from the country as much as the efforts of the "Mormons" appear to be contrary to German laws and the promulgation of their doctrine is not deemed compatible with public order and morality.

This decision was rendered by Baron von Richthofen, state secretary of foreign affairs and one of the leading men in Germany. As a result of this decision many of the Elders have been banished.

In the Königsberg conference which extends from Stolp on the west to the Russian border on the east, I wish especially to tell you of the happenings in this city where a few weeks ago perfect joy and peace reigned.

Our branch here is made up of about 100 members. All as true as steel and as kind hearted as our mothers at home.

Edward Braby of the First ward of Salt Lake was the presiding Elder of the branch and was greatly respected by the Saints.

Charlie Pike was the choir leader and a fine choir of 40 voices he also had. To hear them sing the anthems of Zion in the German language was worth a great deal. Charlie has not had it all play as he first had to learn this patience, testing language and get his songs translated before he could do successful work. But he did a great work for which he deserves much praise. Quasie Cannon and Isaac Tuckett

I passed the range of hills and then a small valley and then a high mountain. I will not describe the road here but will wait until I have seen the balance of it.

### THE MAGDALENA VALLEY.

We wound along the side of the mountain for several miles and then turned zigzagging up the face of it towards the top. From the summit I obtained a magnificent view of the country. The rain the night before had cleared the atmosphere and I could see clearly in every direction. For 200 miles or more I could see the great valley of the Magdalena with the tawny river winding through it. Beyond it for nearly 300 miles I could trace distinctly the great mountain mass of the Central Cordillera its snowy peaks only hid in clouds. Near the base of the mountains there seems to be a space comparatively free from hills but on the west side of the river the valley appears cut up with ranges of low hills. From Honda for 50 or 75 miles south a ridge of hills parallels the river and hugs its banks closely, back of this the hills run mostly from south to northeast. The plains west of Honda are more extensive than I had supposed. On the east side of the river the valley seems free from hills. The range on which I stand drops down from where I stand and up beyond the Guaduas valley joins the range that encloses the Bogota valley. The descent to the Guaduas valley is not very far or difficult. The valley is an extension of the valley of the Rio Negro, which opens out here. I don't think it can be over four miles wide by probably 10 long, but the mountain slopes are not steep and all over them are scattered thatched roof bamboo cottages surrounded by little patches of cultivated ground. The town lies on the east slope and is another typical old Spanish town of considerable importance in the olden days but falling to ruins now.

### COULD BE MADE A PARADISE.

I wanted to see if the valley answered all of the requirements of the Book of Mormon for the valley of Gilead and have spent a week walking all over it. To the south it rises gently to the desert from which the valley comes. The valley of the Magdalena river probably 12 or 15 miles distant. It is not over 15 miles from the valley proper to the river. Most of the valley and surrounding slopes are covered with grass. If the valley were anciently the site of a city it is probable the houses would be built along the little streams where the people would have easy access to water. I have therefore devoted most of my time to examining the valleys near the creeks. I have found a number of mounds which I feel positive were in part artificial and which were undoubtedly sites of houses constructed of sun-dried brick. From the side of the creek, the rain had worn out gullies six or eight feet deep. On the slopes of these I dug out pieces of old pottery two or three feet below the surface. The people here often find old implements and tools of iron and ancient workmanship thereabouts. I do not think there was ever much of a city here in Nephite times. Still the valley could support a large population. The land is now used for grazing and I do not believe there is an acre over 100 acres under cultivation. Planting and meat are the principal articles of food. An acre of plantains will feed 10 persons. The grassy slopes would afford pasture for hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle but in all my wanderings I have seen no

sheep and not over 10 head of cattle. Beef for the town is brought from the valley of Bogota. Bamboo cane grows very large here, five to eight inches in diameter and 40 or 50 feet high. It is the building material of the people. Their houses are mostly constructed of it and their fences, bridges, etc. Their utensils are made of pottery, their floors of tile. In the dry season the climate here is nearly perfect. The thermometer in my room has not fallen below 72 degrees nor risen above 75 degrees during the week, and yet the place I judge is not healthy, but I attribute the cause to filth, bad living and sexual vices. In proper hands the valley could be made a veritable paradise.

### NEPHITE CITIES.

Eastward from this point are two roads. One goes to Bogota, which lies a little south of east and the other over the mountains to the rich valleys lying to the west. I think the Nephites had many cities as Jushon, Antionun and others. In that event this valley would have been on the line of communication between them and the city of Zarahemla. There is a reference in the Book of Mormon that would lead me to believe that this was true of the valley of Gilead.

Since writing the above I have crossed the valley to the northwest and examined the range closely that separates this valley from the Magdalena. There is just one single ridge. From the point where I crossed it today it is pretty high all along towards the north and very abrupt on the Magdalena side. For some distance there are cliffs. At the point where I crossed today there is an easy ascent on this side and a comparatively easy descent on the other. I could easily cross the ridge at this point in an hour. From the foot of the ridge to the Magdalena in a direct line it is about seven miles. All the way down there are ridges of low hills. It would be an easy matter for an army to half march from the summit to the level valley. Had the Amlicites gone up the valley southward they would have crossed over a ridge less difficult even than this but the distance to the river would have been nearly 50 miles.

### A MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

When I reached the summit of the mountain today I found the whole extent of the Magdalena valley lay before me. I could see the city of Bogota in the distance. Beyond this mass rose in solemn grandeur the great snowy dome of the Sierra Nevada de Tolima. It must be 50 miles in a straight line from where I stand, but so close is the view that the whole outline is distinctly visible. Its glaciers seem to cover an extent of several miles. About 10 o'clock the clouds rose from the valley and I had a magnificent view of the whole extent of the lower valley. There is 2,000 square miles of it and it all appears to be a wilderness with probably not over 1,000 people scattered over it. They call it Tierra Caliente or hot lands. The upper valley is cooler and has many more people. It is the winter season here and although the sun is straight overhead at noon it is the cool season. It commences to rain about 4 p. m. every day and rains nearly all night, but it does not pour, but what we call in Utah "a good steady rain."

JOEL RICKS.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

An ounce of cultivation is worth a pound of manure.

Berries well picked and packed are well received in market.

Do not let the wheat and rye get dead before harvesting.

The devil does much of his success to the fact that he is always on hand.

Don't wait until your plants are badly injured by plant lice before applying the kerosene emulsion or tobacco water.

Plenty of potash makes firm and sweet fruit. That is why the experienced recommend the liberal use of wood ashes and of German potash salts in orchards and vineyards.

If the listing of corn will pay in any country it certainly will in the arid region where the warm soil and abundant sunshine are the ideal conditions for deep planting.

Deep planting of kafir corn is all right. Four or six inches is the right depth. While the plants may be slow in coming through they will more than make up for the delay when the dry part of the growing season arrives.

I have found during the last 10 years that the surest way of getting rid of wild oats is to thickly seed the ground to alfalfa. By cutting the alfalfa three or four times a year the ground will be absolutely clean in two seasons when it can be broken up and grain raised again.

Ivy Poisoning.—A simple and effectual remedy for ivy poisoning is said to be over the counter. Rub the affected parts two or three times during the day and the next morning scarcely any trace of the poison will remain.

### From a Cat Scratch

on the arm, to the worst sort of a burn, sore or boil, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a quick cure. In buying Witch Hazel Salve, be particular to get DeWitt's. It is the salve that heals without leaving a scar. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by all druggists.

### THE LIGHT OF GOD.

I stood at yonder mountain crest  
And viewed the dark and solemn vale  
That stretched out to the distant west,  
All restless in the fitful gale.

I heard the hostile skies applaud  
The storm-king on his evil way,  
Who spread his mighty wings abroad  
And held the flaming sun at bay.

Then flow'r-like as I raised my view,  
I saw the sunlit clouds divide,  
A golden flood came bursting through  
And fell across the mountain side.

And as I looked I could but find  
A symbol of the two great powers,  
That operate on human mind,  
And change these mortal lives of ours.

For I beheld the world again,  
All dark, no hope, no guiding star;  
But bursting on the souls of men,  
I saw the Gospel light afar.

The clouds rolled backward one by one,  
The light of God spread o'er the land;  
'Twere like a diamond in the sun,  
That glittered on the yellow sand.

—T. E. CURTIS.

## ON HEARING THE ORGAN

In the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, Utah.

I sat and heard the mighty organ pealing  
Amid assembled thousands seated there,  
The Tabernacle, vast from floor to ceiling  
Was thrilled with music, and the charmed air  
Was all attuned unto a loftier tone  
Than earth has often known.

Not in barbaric, Babylonian splendor,  
The notes of carnal conquest, cruel war,  
But high and spiritual, and grand and tender  
The music pealed anear, or thrilled afar;  
Calling the soul to heights where things eternal are.

Some tones there were of human love and pleading,  
But universal love did these inspire  
Heroes in some great cause for mankind bleeding  
And martyrs, with a faith unmoved by fire  
While angels of the inner heaven sweet toned the pitying lyre.

At times the seraph hosts so far receding,  
No longer waged 'gainst sin the fruitless fight,  
But e'er a voice like Israel's seemed pleading  
For faith to hide the night,  
Till God's great dawn at last should bring the triumph of the right.

And then the great Archangel's voice intoning  
Adown the heavens vast, eternal deep  
Proclaims new hope above the world's dark moaning,  
And death's mysterious sleep.

Amid the boom of universal thunder,  
Like crashing seraphs of a cannonade,  
The hosts of sin are hurled in startled wonder  
Back to the depths of hell themselves have made.

And hope and joy and peace forever reign  
For God's great love has wiped all tears away,  
And there is no more sorrow, no more pain,  
And no more death; all is eternal day;  
Or such it seems to one who hears the mighty organ play.

CLARENCE E. EDDY.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 24.

## WHAT TO EAT.

Valuable Suggestions for the Kitchen and Dining Room.

This matter will be found to be entirely different from and superior to the usual run of food articles, in that every item is a nugget of culinary wisdom and eminently practical. (Conducted by Katherine Kurtz, Marquette Building, Chicago, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. All rights reserved by Banning Co., Chicago.)

### Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Have the chicken killed the day previous to cooking. Split open at the back as for broiling. When ready to cook wipe dry and brush well with soft butter. Season with salt and pepper. Put into a pan with a slice or two of bacon and one cup of water. Set in the oven and baste frequently. When tender and nicely browned place on a hot dish with rice and serve.

### As Cooked in France.

Have the chickens cut in quarters, brush with butter, season with salt and pepper and boil them until half done, then put them in a stewpan with gravy and white wine enough to cover; add a sprig of parsley and one of thyme. When all is hot put in a tender chicken, jointed and fry until well done and nicely browned. Remove from the pan and place where it will keep hot. Add two cups of clear When tender and nicely browned place on a hot dish with rice and serve.

### Chicken Royal.

Put four tablespoons of oil in a sauce pan with a clove of garlic, three or four shallots, a small bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and one of thyme. When all is hot put in a tender chicken, jointed and fry until well done and nicely browned. Remove from the pan and place where it will keep hot. Add two cups of clear When tender and nicely browned place on a hot dish with rice and serve.

### Chicken à la Maryland.

Take two small tender spring chickens; detach the legs and wings, lay them on a platter; season with a little salt and pepper, then dip them in beaten egg and roll in fine bread crumbs. Place in a well buttered baking pan; pour an ounce of oil or clarified butter over them and bake in the oven for 15 or 20 minutes. Pour a cup of good cream sauce into the center of a dish, arrange the chicken on this and garnish with crisp slices of bacon and tiny corn fritters. One-half the chicken can be used and the other half reserved for some other dish.

### Fried Chicken with Cauliflower.

Joint a young chicken and parboil it; drain, season with salt, pepper, a little onion and lemon juice and let drain a few minutes; then cover each piece with flour and fry in hot fat until well done and nicely browned. Arrange on a cut-let dish with pieces of nicely boiled cauliflower, early parsley and a few slices of lemon. Serve with cream sauce.

### Smothered Chicken.

Joint a young chicken and put in a sauce pan with half a cup of butter and half a cup of water and season with salt and pepper. Cover closely and cook over a slow fire until the water boils down, then let the chicken fry brown on both sides, take out and lay on a platter. Put a tablespoonful of flour in the pan, stir and cook until slightly browned, then add a cup of milk or stock and stir until smooth. Let it boil up a few minutes and pour over the chicken.

### Menus for Next Three Days.

#### SUNDAY.

**BREAKFAST.**  
Cereal  
Scrambled Eggs  
Toasted Potatoes  
Toast  
Fruit  
Cream  
Bacon  
Coffee

#### DINNER.

Smothered Chicken  
Rice Croquettes  
Strawberry Cream  
Tomato Bisque  
Brown Sauce  
Creamed Peas  
Combination Salad  
Coffee

#### SUPPER.

Tongue Jelly  
Fruit  
Tomato Mayonnaise  
Cake  
Tea

#### MONDAY.

**BREAKFAST.**  
Sliced Bananas  
Creamed Salt  
Corn Bread  
Lemon Syrup  
Boiled Potatoes  
Coffee

#### LUNCHEON.

Minced Chicken  
Fruit  
Cocoa  
Wafers  
Asparagus

#### DINNER.

Hot Veal Loaf  
Mashed Potatoes  
Cheese  
Coffee  
Fruit Salad  
Wafers

#### TUESDAY.

**BREAKFAST.**  
Cereal  
Dried Beef Relish  
Sally Luncheon  
Fruit  
Cream  
Stewed Potatoes  
Coffee

#### LUNCHEON.

Cold Veal Loaf  
Fruit Dumpling  
Tea  
Cucumbers  
Hard Sauce

#### DINNER.

Broiled Steak  
Buttered Beets  
Strawberry Shortcake  
Sorrel Soup  
New Potatoes  
Egg Salad  
Coffee

## Berries for Beauty—Shredded Wheat for Strength

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### Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit

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Eat Natural Food and have perfect health. Start to-day.

Recipe—1 quart of washed and picked berries; crush 2/3 of them; add 1/3 of a cup of sugar and 1/2 cup of ice water; chill for half an hour. With a sharp pointed knife cut centers from 6 Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit, making oblong baskets. Fill with the crushed berries and let the syrup saturate the biscuit. Cover top with remaining whole berries and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with sweet cream. Any fresh fruit may be used in same way.

Order from your grocer to-day.

The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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