

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

Advice to criminal lawyers: When in doubt try the brain storm.

Sometimes it looks as if Providence had provided just about enough extremely rich young men to serve the world as horrible examples.

The king of Siam has started on a pleasure trip accompanied by his twelve wives. An entirely original idea of having a good time.

It doesn't seem right that human life should be so cheap when everything else is so high. The era is one of high living and quick dying.

As might have been expected, Archie Roosevelt has whipped the diphtheria germ and hopes some day to be able to tackle a mountain lion or a bobcat.

King Edward has a collection of 170 curious walking sticks, but he doesn't get half as much fun out of them as Mr. Roosevelt does out of one big stick.

Senator Cullom would like to see Mr. Harriman in jail, but as it is not the railroad manipulator's chief mission in life to please others he will try to keep out.

A Harvard professor says the earth is at least 1,000,000,000 years old. Think of that any time you are inclined to imagine the earth couldn't get along without you.

Snakes are reported to be unusually plentiful in New Jersey this year. Perhaps it would be well for some good blind-pig hunter to establish himself in that State.

A writer in the London Daily Mail says a journey around the world can now be accomplished in forty days without any hardships. Perhaps he doesn't regard "tipping" a porter as a hardship.

One of the sons of Emperor William will, it is reported, enter Harvard next fall. He will be accompanied by a military aid, and we are positively assured that it is his fixed intention not to submit to any mollycoddling whatever.

John D. Rockefeller says existing stocks cannot be watered, and Andrew Carnegie declares that Wall street is the gambling headquarters of America. These two gentlemen are likely to lose the confidence of some of our most prominent financiers.

A Mississippi court has made a ruling which will appeal to boys of all ages, if not to lawyers. A boy had climbed a tree and had been burned by an electric wire. His parents sued the company. The defendant argued that the boy had no business in the tree. But the judge ruled that it is the inalienable right of all boys to climb trees. This certainly recognizes the principle that a universal assumption of right in time makes a universal right.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands, husband of the queen, proved his humanity and his courage when the steamer Berlin was wrecked off the Hook of Holland. He learned that some passengers were left on the vessel, and took command of the rescue party which finally brought them off. When he came ashore with them he was cheered to the echo by the enthusiastic Dutchmen gathered on the beach. King Edward has bestowed on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his bravery.

"If employers would give the waiters, say, 5 per cent of the amount of the bills of guests that they serve it should be a satisfactory arrangement all around," suggests a Baltimore man. "The waiter would have just as much object as ever in having the customers give him a big order and would therefore try to please him. The customer would not have to forsake his natural principles against tipping in order to get good service and the hotel or restaurant that followed the plan and didn't allow tips would get so much more business that the proprietor could easily afford the 5 per cent commission."

In spite of the disinclination of certain European powers to discuss the question at all it begins to look as if limitation of armaments would be the most important topic considered at the approaching world's peace conference. Of course, no one expects that the conference will take any positive action looking toward the limitation of armament, though it is not in the least unlikely that Great Britain through her premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, will make a definite offer to give up building one of the six new Dread-

noughts now ordered in return for the abandonment of one such warship by France, Germany and the other great powers. The millions consumed in building these monster warships, which in less than a generation will be sent to the scrap heap, are pressing heavily upon the working classes all through Europe. The world is slowly coming to a saner and more sensible standard.

"Think of the powerful influence that great wealth gives," people say. "Surely that must be a source of great happiness." Here, however, popular opinion is wrong. Money possesses virtual energy only when transformed into actual energy, work, and this transformation is only possible by introduction of another factor, personality. The merely rich man, the man who merely caches coupons, who sits immovable on his money-bags, possesses neither power nor influence. His wealth attracts only beggars and swindlers, and if he does not shut himself up behind strong locks he finds himself surrounded by a crowd of questionable persons whose presence certainly does not make him happy. Power and influence come to the rich only when he possesses personality and takes an active part in common life, in sympathy with his fellows. It is not even necessary for him to possess wealth, but only to control riches. The energetic president of a corporation with a capital of a hundred millions wields infinitely more power and influence than the passive possessor of a billion. Only the circulation of money, active money which is working, brings power and influence. Dead capital lends no splendor to the possessor, who remains just as insignificant as if he did not own a dollar. At some distant day, perhaps, we shall have gained sufficient mastery over the earth and ourselves to make it yield plenty for all of us. Under such conditions every man will be judged only according to his personal qualities, irrespective of his money. The talented, active, and useful man would rank high above the pig-brained millionaire. The moral satisfaction which the higher-developed character considers infinitely much higher than the physical satisfaction in the way of food and clothes—the glorious feeling of power and influence—is already understood by the modern captain of industry, who thinks, works and acts, but not by the passive millionaire idler at Newport. Money is a powerful weapon, but it is not the man who guards the arsenal where weapons are kept who counts, but the soldier who uses them and wins battles. True, money does buy pleasures. Castles, cottages in charming places, yachts, private cars may be had by anybody who has money enough. But there are things which cannot be bought, and these, as it happens, are the very things that count most for happiness. Honest loves, genuine sympathies, sentiments tender and true and tastes pure and refined—these, the soul of happiness, cannot be bought by any man's money. True, a million dollars will build a mighty mansion, but it cannot buy that mystic something which makes a happy home even in a hovel. It may surround one with a host of sycophants, but cannot buy one friend. Yes; money is a good thing to have, if its possessor can only remember that manhood is more than money. Money helps to happiness, but there are other things that help a good deal better.

Date Back to Days of Joshua.

Moor and Morocco are words unknown to the people of that troubled land. These people know themselves as Arabs and descendants of those valiant upholders of the Prophet's green standard who swept like a flood across North Africa at the time of the hegira. The Morocco of the present day they found possessed by a sturdy race who claimed descent from the people who were cast out of Canaan by Joshua, the son of Nun. Their country, so far as its plains were concerned, was taken from them by the Arabs, and their fighting strength was made to serve the Arab cause in the conquest of Spain. They themselves gradually took to the mountains, to the Great Atlas. Here they have remained ever since, speaking their own language, maintaining their own customs and racial attributes and obstinately refusing to be absorbed by the Arab dwellers on the plains. These people are the Berbers; their tongue is called Shilha.

Standing and Sitting.

David Slowpay—I shall bring you back those dark trousers to be resented, Mr. Snip. You know I sit a good deal.

Mr. Snip (tailor)—All right, and if you'll bring the bill I sent you six months ago I will be pleased to receipt that also. You know I've stood a good deal.—London Tit-bits.

Woman's Marked Down Age.

Howell—You have a sister older than yourself, I believe?

Powell—She was born first, but she isn't older.—New York Press.

There isn't a great deal of sunshine in the smile a man produces when he loses.

RETURN of the MORMONS



From three States come reports of the proposed return of the Mormons to the upper Mississippi valley, where they held forth sixty years and more ago. Not only are missionaries being sent back to Missouri, Illinois and Iowa from Utah to carry on the awakening of Mormonism in the States which once attempted by force of arms to stamp it out, but the Utah branch of the church is acquiring property rights and officially recognizing the historic places which have been ignored before.

Sometime ago the Utah Mormon elders of the northern and southern Illinois and Iowa conference held their annual meeting in the old Mormon stronghold of Nauvoo, Ill., from whence their fathers had been driven by force of arms sixty years ago. The Utah Mormons revisited the site of the original temple and of Joseph Smith's historic house and fraternized with the sons of the men who had persecuted him.

Still more recently the Utah Mormons, twenty-one in number, made a pilgrimage to Carthage, Ill., and purchased the old jail in which the founder of the church, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hiram, had been killed. Whether the jail is to remain simply a shrine for pilgrimages or is to be converted into a modern tabernacle has not yet been disclosed. Utah Mormons in large numbers have recently revisited places in Lee County, Iowa, Garden Grove and Kanesville, in the Western part of the State, where the original Mormons settled after being driven out of Nauvoo, and before going en masse across the plains to Salt Lake City.

In Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more Mormon proselyting has been carried on in the past year than ever before. There is a general awakening of interest in the places which once knew Mormonism, but stamped it out. No attempt is being made to return secretly. The deed to the Carthage jail property reads: "To Joseph F. Smith, in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, residing in the city and county of Salt Lake, in the State of Utah."

The Nauvoo reunion was remarkable in many ways. It was the first official revisiting of the first great stronghold of Mormonism. Seventy elders were in attendance for three days, were given the freedom of the quaint old town and "had a fine spiritual and social time" on the testimony of a Nauvoo newspaper.

In Iowa the revival of interest has been especially marked. Iowa is the headquarters of the monogamous branch of Mormonism headed by Joseph Smith, a son of the original prophet and seer. The two branches of the church are at enmity, but on the occasion of the recent fire in Lamoni, where many valuable records of the Iowa church were destroyed, sincere expressions of sympathy were received from the Utah branch. Valuable papers handed down from Joseph Smith I. to his son, Joseph Smith II., and intended for transmission on to Frederick Smith, the future head of the Iowa and Missouri Latter-Day Saints, were destroyed.

Early Mormonism.

This revival of interest in Mormonism and the apparent coming together in a friendly feeling of the Utah and the Mississippi valley branches of the church founded by Joseph Smith serves to recall the story of Mormon settlement and occupation in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa more than a half century ago, the persecutions of the time which drove the Mormons westward, and that remarkable begira across the plains of 10,000 people which is one of the most romantic and unusual pictures in the panorama of American history.

The first attempt to found a colony of the followers of Joseph Smith, after his remarkable discovery in New York of the sacred tablets and the glasses by which to translate them, was made at Kirkland, Ohio, with the aid of Sidney Rigdon, an eloquent preacher of the Christian, or Campbellite, church. On April 6, 1830, these two men organized the church of Latter-Day Saints.

Then came the epochal revelation to

Joseph Smith. The Mormons were commanded to found a colony in the far west and build a temple in this New Jerusalem.

A location was chosen in the vicinity of Independence, Mo., and there the devout converts strong in their faith, moved. A large tract of land was secured, houses were built, farms opened and the foundation laid for the temple. But while Missouri was a New Jerusalem to the Mormons, Missouri did not yearn for the company of the religious enthusiasts. The citizens of the western part of the State became intensely hostile to the new sect, and finally a large mob gathered, attacked its printing office and other buildings, and flogged some of the Mormon leaders.

Driven from Missouri.

Matters finally became so bad that Governor Boggs called out the State militia and volunteers, 5,000 strong, under Gen. J. B. Clark, with orders "to exterminate the Mormons or drive them beyond the borders of the State." Little time was lost in obeying the instructions. A large number of the Mormon leaders were arrested, their families driven from their homes at the point of the bayonets and the entire Independence colony hurriedly sent destitute out upon the bleak prairie, without even tents to protect them from the driving storms. The rivers and creeks were unbridged and filled with floating ice; the snow was deep, impeding progress. Many of the Mormons were killed, others desperately wounded, families were separated, women and children sick and dying for want of food, shelter and proper care. The oxen, which were the outcasts' only teams, died of starvation. Disease and death claimed daily victims. This was in November, 1838. The plight of the Mormon outcasts was pitiable.

Quitting Ohio voluntarily and being driven out of Missouri, the Mormons straggled across the Mississippi river and the Missouri boundary line into Illinois and Iowa. Some of them settled in Lee County, Iowa, near the present site of Keokuk and Montrose, but the larger number crossed over into Illinois, erecting temporary shelter for the winter. Across the Mississippi from Montrose was the little town of Commerce, started by New York speculators; this the Mormon refugees purchased, changing its name to Nauvoo. Joseph Smith, their prophet, came from imprisonment in Missouri, and pronounced Nauvoo the official seat of the church. Nauvoo soon became quite a city, famous all over America and in foreign lands.

An alleged revelation, in 1843, permitting a plurality of wives, raised a storm of indignation in the surrounding settlements. It became bruited about, moreover, that the Mormons were harboring criminals and violating State and federal laws. Clashes and riots followed and the situation quickly became as bad in Illinois as it had been in Missouri.

Finally, Gov. Ford, of Illinois, ordered out the State militia and also sent a force of ten men to Nauvoo to arrest Smith and his leading followers, assuring them they would be given a speedy and impartial trial. Protection from violence also was guaranteed.

Joseph Smith and his council surrendered and were taken to the Hancock jail, at Carthage, June 23, 1844. Smith is said to have had a premonition concerning his fate, predicting that he would be "murdered in cold blood." He and his brother were booked on a charge of treason.

Following the incarceration of the Mormon leaders, Gov. Ford disbanded all but three companies of the militia, leaving one to guard the prisoners, and sending the others to Nauvoo. The slight guard over the Carthage jail decided the most reckless opponents of Mormonism to make an attack. About 150 blackened their faces and assembled at Carthage about 5 p. m. on June 27, 1844. Here they learned that only eight of the soldiers were actually on guard at the jail. This little detachment made no resistance when the jail was stormed. Hiram Smith was shot dead. A few minutes later Joseph, the prophet, fired his revolver and succeeded in wounding four of the assailants, but when he sought to escape through a window was killed by the mob below.

These troublous times soon gave way to worse, the conflicts between the Mormons and their opponents being almost continual. Finally the futility of trying to remain where they were was borne in on the Mormons. In the fall of 1845 they began to dispose of their property and prepared to emigrate westward into Iowa.

The trail of the Mormons across Iowa could be followed for years by the graves that marked the pathway of their journey through Van Buren, David, Appanoose, Decatur and Union counties. More than 400 men, women and children who died from the effects of exposure and hardships of the exodus of 1846-47 were buried in the Mormon cemetery at Mount Pisgah. In 1888 the Utah Mormons caused a monument to be erected here in memory of the dead, who, for the most part, lie in unmarked graves.

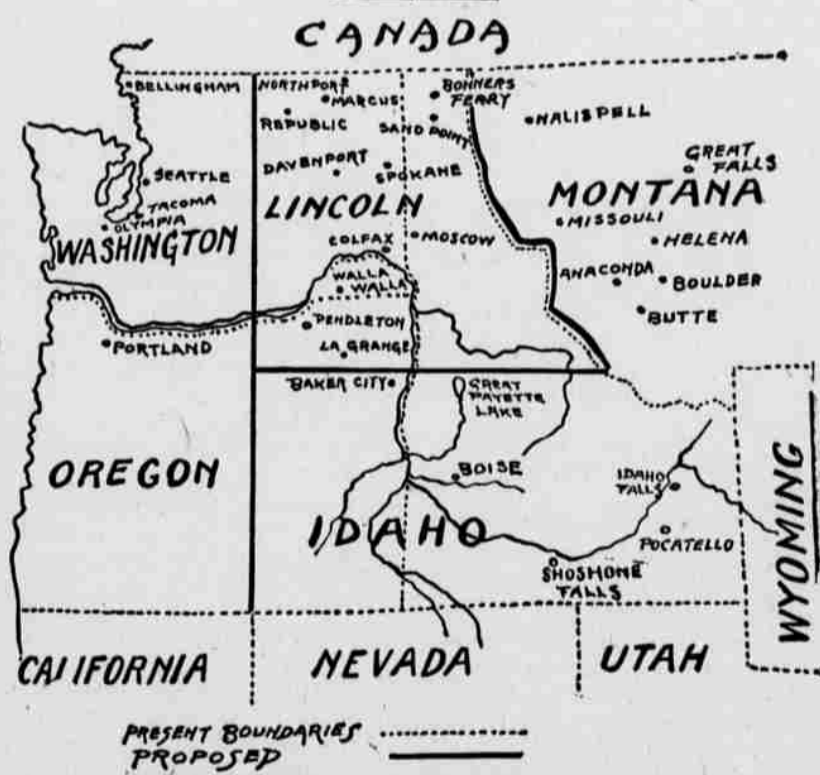
In 1847 Brigham Young led an expedition from Iowa over the plains to Salt Lake, where he selected a location for the future home of the church. In June, 1848, the second expedition, consisting of 623 wagons and nearly 2,000 persons, joined the Salt Lake colony.

In the fifty years that have passed Mormons have been absent from their old haunts in the Mississippi valley. History will never repeat itself to the extent of seeing once more Mormon occupation and persecution; but evidence multiplies on every side showing that the Mormons of Utah are looking longingly and peaceably on the spots where their fathers founded the faith.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Apparently Lacked Confidence.

"You are too cautious. Why, I don't believe you'd bid \$1 on a \$20 gold piece."
"Not if you offered the gold piece."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

A NEW STATE MAY BE FORMED.



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES OF PROPOSED STATE.

A new State, to be called Lincoln, will be formed from portions of the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, if a movement now on foot is successful. The Chambers of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore., are behind the movement, and the Spokane Chamber is especially active in the matter. Spokane will probably be the capital of the new State, which, it is claimed, will centralize the interests of Washington, northwestern Oregon and northern Idaho, all now remote from the centers of the respective States.