

work in the Historian office, where I spent my time both day and night as watchman. On the 16th I was chosen and enrolled as one of the city police, presumably to give me authority as office watchman. I met with police and answered roll call and reported various items that transpired in my section. I spent much time in revising Church history and consolidating items of the house-burning and mobbings in Illinois in 1845.

In October, 1858, Conference was held on the 6th and 7th in Salt Lake City, and adjourned until the second Saturday in November. Brother Reuben McBride and son reported the finding of the bodies of Josiah Call and Sam. Brown, killed by Indians, between Chicken Creek and the Sevier River. The Indians reported that United States army officers were trying to hire them to fight the Mormons, saying they intended using up the Mormon leaders as soon as there was snow enough to prevent their escape to the mountains. The Indians said three men came out of the ground and told them not to fight the Mormons. They also said their old chief, Arapene, was collecting the tribes and uniting them to use up the "Merikats," but they will do what Brigham says about it, as they know he is their best friend.

November 13, 1858, Conference assembled at 10 o'clock, as per appointment. It adjourned to April 6th, 1859.

On the 29th of Nov., 1858, Bishop Edward Hunter and Thomas Callister, Bishop of the Seventeenth ward, called at the Historian office, ordained me a High Priest, and set me apart as first counselor in Seventeenth ward. On the 30th, United States Marshal Dotson served papers on President B. Young to attend court as a witness next day in the case of Burr vs. Jas. Ferguson.

December 1st, 1858, court met at Salt Lake City and adjourned till the 3rd. President B. Young answered by his presence. Court adjourned from day to day, doing as little as possible.

On Monday, Dec. 13th, the Legislative Assembly met at the Social Hall, Salt Lake City, at 10 a. m. I was elected as assistant clerk of the council. The assembly adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday next at Fillmore city, Millard county. At 1:30 p. m., in company with Samuel H. B. Smith, an officer of the assembly, I started from Salt Lake City for Fillmore on horseback, arriving on the 17th. On Saturday, the 18th, 10 a. m., roll was called, a quorum being present. Three hours were spent in session, when they adjourned back to Salt Lake City, and at 4 p. m. I started to return to that place and arrived at 6:30 p. m. of the 22nd.

I put in my time taking minutes of the council, engrossing bills, writing out certificates for members to draw their mileage and per diem; Secretary Hartnett being very changeable and striving to be very technical. I also attended court, law school, grammar school, German class, studied the Deseret alphabet, attended police roll call, and revision of history, journalizing items of history, correspondence writing per dictation of historian, and general supervision and care of the Historian office both day and night. Thus I was kept pretty busy. The endeavors of judges, lawyers, United States officers, etc., to twist all law to suit themselves, kept those who

were on the alert wide awake that no item might escape detection.

In March, 1859, court was held at Provo. George A. being in attendance. On the 17th went to Provo and released Brother George A. to return to Salt Lake City; through failure in conveyance I walked the last ten miles and arrived one hour after he had left. The court was trying to run by military rule, ordering soldiers for every arrest and ignoring all county and city officials. The U. S. marshal and deputies failed to find some individuals at Springville for whom writs had been issued, and the court ordered the U. S. army to locate near Provo. An express arrived saying that 800 men were ordered to start from Camp Floyd and proceed to Provo to act as a posse in carrying out the wishes of the court.

On the 21st court met at 9 a. m. and set aside the array of grand jurors, threatening to turn the soldiers loose upon the inhabitants; the petit jurors were also discharged, Judge Cradlebaugh sitting in chambers and offering as inducements for witnesses, mules, oxen, wagons, provisions, cash, liquor and protection. I received a number of statements of this kind on the 23rd of March, 1859, from reliable citizens of Utah county. A petition was circulating through Utah county asking the governor to remove the troops from Utah county.

I will give here a sample of the feeling and conversations occurring: At an hotel several were at the table. One said, "Governor Cummings has gone to Salt Lake City." A lieutenant replied, "It's well for him that he has, for if I meet him I'll waylay him."

On the 25th our men arrived from the settlement, having 1,500 names to the petition for the Governor. The court ordered 1,200 men, United States troops, to camp one mile and a half north of State Street, Provo. I received a note by mail from Salt Lake City to return, and arrived there at 5 p. m. on the 26th.

June 14th, 1859, United States dragoons turned their horses into John VanCott's wheat field. When he ordered them out they arrested him and placed him under military guard.

On the 15th Judge Eckels arrived from the East, and on the 29th a battery of United States troops passed through the city en route for Oregon.

About the first of July, 1859, Secretary Hartnett caused a liberty pole that had been erected near his office to be bored down. Some of our boys replaced it with twenty feet added and said, "Every time the United States flag is cut down we will add twenty feet." On the 4th Governor Cummings gave Secretary H. a sound cursing for having the pole cut down. The army and city officers were nearly at loggerheads.

On Monday, August 1st, 1859, I was acting as clerk of election at the court house, Salt Lake City precinct; 670 votes were polled. On the 5th and 6th I went into the mountains on a berrying expedition, near Little Mountain, and picked fifty quarts of service berries. Spent some days haying and cradling wheat. On the 21st the first copy of the *Mountaineer* appeared, Blair, Ferguson and Stout, editors. On the 29th James Brown and company of seventy-five wagons of immigrants arrived and camped on Union Square.

On Sunday, September 4th, hand-cart trains began to arrive. On the 19th

T. B. H. Stenhouse arrived from the East. I went with him and introduced him to President Brigham Young.

On October 9th I received instructions to learn phonography and took my first lesson; I continued studying deeply. During November much of my time was spent in the office writing correspondence, journals and copying history in Deseret alphabet, as well as attending to ward meetings and some ward business. All put together kept me pretty well engaged. Still I kept up my studies in every department as far as possible. I have seldom missed a call made, studying law, phonography, and German, and assisting in compilation of history, etc., giving me little time for rest or to spend at home.

On February 11th, 1860, in addition to my other duties, I made arrangements to start a shop for mechanical work, as numbers of my acquaintances wanted me to manufacture some spinning wheels, looms for weaving, and many items that to detail would become tiresome. So I will only say that I mixed in my labor where it seemed to be doing the most good among Israel to help in manufacturing implements and clothing, etc. March, April, May, June and July were spent in various ways, and the mechanical business seemed increasing daily.

On August 27th I received word from President Brigham Young that I was wanted to return to Switzerland on a mission and was instructed to be ready to start by the last of September.

JOHN L. SMITH.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS BUDGET.

SWEDEN.

The whole parish of Orsæ will probably soon be lighted by electricity.

Dr. de Laval's famous steam turbine will be used to furnish the power at the electric plants in the city of Pitea.

A large number of bears have scared the population in Linsell and Ransjö. A bear hunt will be organized in a few days.

The aldermen of Malmo have granted heavy appropriations for the industrial exposition to be held in that city in 1896.

Mrs. Ohlin and her two children O. Storkläppen were drowned while sailing the other day, their boat being capsized.

During a hunt in Vestergothland, A. Svensson, a prominent merchant of Foglum, was shot and killed by accident.

Nils Nilsson's large farm near Fjelie was struck by lightning and partly burned down. Sven Olson, a painter, was killed by the bolt.

Dr. P. Waldenstrom, who visited the United States some years ago, has departed for Palestina, where he will spend a part of the fall.

At a fire in the parish of Skonella two children, a 16 year old boy, and a girl 11 years of age, lost their lives in the flames. Their father, inspector Viggberg, has become insane.

There being no perceptible tides along the Swedish coasts the harbors are not supplied with docks for berthing vessels, while loading and discharging, as in