

then he spoke for about twenty minutes filled with the power of the Holy Ghost. When he sat down I saw he was perspiring profusely. Brother John Huber followed with a strong testimony as to the necessity of being obedient in carrying out instructions. As the fire of the Spirit began to burn it was but a short time until all were still and seemed only waiting to receive what the Lord might have to reveal. I arose and looked upon them and addressed them as the Spirit suggested. After an hour had passed, which seemed only a few minutes, I saw some of them in tears, as they said: "Oh! how blind and dull of comprehension I have been." All voted freely to sustain the authorities of the Church, at home and abroad. Some few local changes were made, and some two or three were dropped from the Priesthood. The Lord truly blessed us and all went to their fields of labor renewed in Spirit and well repaid for the time spent together, and with the love of the truth in our hearts.

During the last of the month I received a letter from President George Q. Cannon from Liverpool, requesting me to make inquiries of the different emigration agencies, as to the price, time, etc., for emigrants to New York, Boston or Quebec from Bremen and Havre, with instructions, etc. I looked up the various items and forwarded to him as soon as possible.

Secured our office in Basle, for three months, keeping Brother Balliff or myself there to attend to the business, etc. We made some interesting trips to the different parts of the mission. I kept with me as much as possible Elder J. Huber, he being a ready writer, and found him susceptible of being taught, and laboring in the ministry with much zeal. So when emigration times arrived I had him posted in the affairs of the mission and felt perfectly safe in leaving him in charge of affairs.

I entered into arrangements with Mr. J. Barbe, emigration agent at Basle, for our emigrants via Havre, France, to New York, to leave Basle about the 1st of May, 1862, Mr. Barbe to be responsible for all delays and expenses accruing after leaving Basle.

On the 2nd of May, 1862, our company being ready, went per railroad train from Basle to Paris, Elder S. L. Balliff as conductor, with return free ticket to Basle. Several of L. A. Bertrand's emigrants joined us here. We arrived at Havre at 6:30 a. m. of the 4th, 119 souls. Mr. B.'s business man led the people to a hotel, which was filled with Mormons, all being well cared for. I had accompanied them to Havre as I wished to know how far the company could be depended upon. After our arrival I learned that the packet ship Windermere (French) would not be ready for sea before the 15th. I wrote immediately to President Cannon Liverpool from which I extract:

"Seeing how necessary it is for some one to accompany the Saints, who can speak with them in their own language as well as the English, would suggest that Elder Balliff or myself accompany them to New York or Florence, and after seeing them started on the Plains, return to our field of labor. Either of us is ready to follow your advice in the matter, though we have made no arrangements for such an unpleasant voyage. Yet I do not feel justified in exposing our people to the merciless pluck-

ing of a band of runners, etc. Could you suggest any way out of the difficulty? Please answer by telegraph, followed by letter, address, J. L. Smith, care of J. Barbe, Havre, as I do not wish to act without your sanction."

On the 6th, I received per telegraph, "Think Balliff had better accompany people. Will write you. Cannon."

Consequently we are busy arranging for the departure of the company. Elders Frederick Ursenback, wife and daughter arrived from Geneva. We spent some time in conversation with him. He took steamer for New York.

On the 9th of May, 1862, I received instructions promised by President Cannon; also word that he is called by President Brigham Young to spend some time at Washington with Senator Hooper and others but expects to return in a few weeks. While lying here waiting for the ship, I united four couples in the bonds of matrimony, and had some good times with the Saints.

On the 15th of May—All being ready, went on board ship Windermere and organized our company with S. L. Balliff president, with John Laderman and Frederick Gass as counselors, and gave some instructions. At 12 o'clock noon bade all adieu and the Windermere sailed for New York, all feeling in best of spirits. I returned to hotel, which seemed like a deserted mansion; wrote some letters upon business, and took the night train for Paris, where I arrived at 5 a. m.

As per request, of the superintendent of emigration affairs, I spent a couple of hours with him at his office, answering many questions. Upon leaving the office he turned to one of his employees and said, "You will see that Mr. Smith lacks for nothing; all is free to him, he is highly recommended." I took 5 p. m. train for Basle where I arrived at 2 p. m. of the 17th instant. Found Elder J. Huber at the office. The street number had been changed by order of the city fathers, to 36.

By letters from the districts I find most of our meetings closed by the police since emigration. After spending a few days at the office with Elder Huber I took train for Geneva and arrived in the evening; and though I have been absent for some months I find Sister Jennie Grannauer has our office looking as bright and cheerful as of old, with a good warm fire in the grate. We spent some days here and got the ill feeling that existed somewhat allayed, when we visited St. Miier and held several meetings. We have been highly favored of the Lord for His Spirit which has attended us, to Him be all praise.

Our totals of the half yearly report made up to the 30th of June, 1862, were: 13 branches, 17 Elders, 10 Priests, 1 Deacon, 96 baptized, 89 emigrated, 152 distellowshipped, 4 died—total members 520

July—Spent the time in the office until the 10th when with J. Huber took train for Thun. Upon return about the middle of the month Brother Huber applied for a continuation of residence in Basle which was denied. Upon asking the reason, he was told by the clerk that he did not know, only that he had been so ordered. We packed our books and papers and went to Zurich; meeting closed and police watching every place where "Mormons" were

went to congregate. We visited several of the Saints in east Switzerland, doing much traveling on foot, being shadowed by police, or priests, almost constantly. We located our hand satchel at a hotel in Zielbrucke and spent a day in visiting the town of Glarus, located at the end of the lake, against high cliffs capped with snow with only one outlet except by water. This place was burned about a year since, but has been rebuilt since of stone. Upon returning in the afternoon we were suddenly addressed by a policeman who placed his hand upon my shoulder and said, "You come go and stay with me tonight." Before I had time to answer, Brother Huber had placed his hand upon his shoulder and said, "I am ready to go," and they marched off together. I caught Huber's eye as he glanced toward the hotel half a mile away, and up the hill beyond; not another word was spoken. He passed to his lodgings in one direction and I to mine in another. After arriving at my room I asked the landlord if my companion had come in yet. He replied he had not. I ordered supper and soon retired. At daylight I took breakfast and satchel in hand started up the mountain. I was soon joined by my friend Huber who remarked that his lodging was the bare walls of a room without supper. He said they found soon they had the wrong man and released him at daylight. After a few miles walk we were over the canton lines.

We spent some days visiting numbers of scattering friends, occasionally meeting from ten to twenty at midnight, and having an hour or two together, and twice I counted as many as thirty persons present. We were highly favored of the Lord, and often whispered to change our route, which we did and afterwards learned we had avoided traps that had been set for us. On July 31st we arrived at Landschlacht, a fisher town on the banks of Lake Constance, tired and foot-sore, after night. That bath in the lake and the night's rest alter, I shall not soon forget. I received several letters here and spent the most of the day in reading and answering, also one from S. L. Balliff, of their safe arrival at New York city, on the 8th of July.

JOHN L. SMITH.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CAREER OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

[From the New York Sun.]

The cash value of a locomotive averages \$10,000, and there are now in use on the railroads of the United States about 35,000 locomotives, representing a total investment of \$350,000,000. The Pennsylvania railroad stands at the head of the list with 1625 locomotives. The New York Central is not very far behind with 1200 locomotives. The Erie railroad has 664; the Louisville and Nashville, 532; the Union Pacific, 1066; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 564; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 798; the Chicago and Northwest, 858; the Northern Pacific, 649; the Baltimore and Ohio, 860; and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, 1002.

The life of an ordinary locomotive, shining brass, glittering steel, iron and hard wood is shorter than the life of an individual and is in three divisions. First, when bright and new from the machine shop it is run along the tracks to the round-house, flags flying from