

ceived so many invitations for entertainment that we hardly knew which way or with whom to go. This was repeated after our meeting in the afternoon, and we were urgently requested to hold at least three more meetings in that vicinity before leaving, which we did.

The most remarkable and plainly demonstrative interposition of the hand of God was in this fact, that when our Elders were here, before our visit, which was about six years ago, the people were so bitterly opposed to them that they were ready to mob them and would not attend the meetings held by the Elders, as they "knew enough of Mormonism." The same individuals who were at that time first and most eager in their desires to mob the Elders were now in attendance and found that prior to that time they had known nothing about Mormonism. Many of these were most determined that we should go home with them. After we had spoken to these once bitter enemies of truth, in public, and conversed with them for hours in their homes upon the plan of salvation as revealed from heaven in these latter days, we found their feelings, once so hard, melted by the calm, gentle rays that come from the Sun of righteousness, inasmuch that they were frequently moved to tears, and when we took our departure to fill other appointments they wept like children parting with their only friend. From place to place of meeting we were followed for many miles. One gentleman over seventy years of age followed us one evening to a meeting six miles distant from his home, to which he returned after 10 o'clock at night, and over the roughest kind of road.

In all these things we acknowledge the hand of our God. We are enjoying ourselves in our labors, and are, generally speaking, provided for in all our wants through the kindness of an all-wise Father.

BACK IN MEXICO.

COLONIA PACHECO, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Aug. 18, 1893.—Thinking a few lines from this country would be of some interest to your numerous readers and my friends in Utah, I send you the following items:

I arrived home from a brief visit to Utah on the 1st instant, after a very tedious and tiresome journey from Deming of 200 miles by wagon. We were fourteen days on the road, having to encounter heavy thunder storms every day, which made the roads very muddy and in many places the water lay like a lake, through which we had to travel. I am sorry to say that much damage is done to crops in this ward which is situated on the Sierra Madre mountains. The Pedres Verda river overflowed, washing away considerable of the field fence and some of the potatoes and corn. We have not had fine weather sufficient to harvest what little wheat we have, and it is sprouting, both that which is in the shock and that which is not out.

The rainy season commenced here the fore part of July, with vivid lightning and terrific thunder storms frequently coming on during the night as well as day. The canyon road is

badly washed and will require much labor to repair it.

On my arrival home I found several young people and children afflicted with malarial fever, which is something new on these mountains, but I am glad to report that they are all recovering. I regret very much having to announce the death of one of our much beloved sisters, Anna Fauth, wife of Elder George C. Naegle, who died of pneumonia on the evening of the 15th inst, passing away peacefully and apparently without pain after an illness of four weeks, leaving one little daughter not quite three years old. She was a native of Germany and emigrated in June, 1886, and was in the 27th year of her age. Her departure will be greatly felt, as she was an active worker in the Ward and one of the sweet slayers of Zion, one of the counselors in the Primary association, secretary in the Young Ladies' M. I. association and a Sunday School teacher, and was much beloved and respected by all. Impressive funeral services were held yesterday at the family residence at 10 a.m. and were presided over by Counselor James Sellers, Bishop Jesse N. Smith having gone to Juarez. Words of comfort and consolation were administered by H. Lunt, Alma Spillburg and James Sellers.

A good spirit prevails in this colony; the Sabbath meetings are well attended and the various organizations are doing well.

Your brother in the Gospel,
HENRY LUNT.

COLONIA PACHECO, Chihuahua, Mexico, August 23, 1893.—You with the many readers of the News will be greatly surprised at hearing from me again so soon and shocked beyond expression as we all were at the terrible calamity and sad intelligence it now becomes my painful duty to impart.

On Saturday, the 19th inst, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during a heavy thunder storm, Counselor James Sellers, living at the little saw mill about four miles from town, while engaged in arranging his wagon and harness for coming to Sunday school on the morrow, was under a pine tree not far from his house. This was struck by lightning, which went down the tree striking him on the side of the head and neck, scorching his hair and setting fire to his clothing and killing him instantly, to the horror of his wife, who immediately ran out, as the shock was so terrific, and discovered him lying prostrate at the foot of the tree. A rider was at once dispatched to town to bear the news to the Bishop and found him with Apostle Teasdale, Brother Wm. R. Stowell and myself in meeting with the primary association. It is needless to say how shocked we all were.

Brother James Sellers was born August the 23rd, 1844, at Glasgow, Scotland; emigrated to Utah in 1864 with his widowed mother and family; located in Salt Lake City, later moved to Brigham City, and finally to Richfield, Beaver county, and was then ordained Bishop by President John Taylor to preside over the Inverary ward. True to his religion, he served eighteen months in the Utah penitentiary, under the Edmunds-Tucker law. He moved to Mexico in 1890 and

settled at Pacheco, and when this ward was organized he was chosen first counselor to Bishop Jesse N. Smith Jr. He leaves a numerous family and many friends to mourn his loss. The funeral services were held in the meeting house on Monday at 10 a.m. Appropriate and instructive remarks were made by Henry Lunt, W. R. Stowell, Franklin Spencer, Samuel W. Jarvis, Elder Teasdale and Bishop Smith, all testifying in the highest terms to the sterling integrity and fidelity to the truth of our beloved and deceased brother.

Thunder storms with heavy rains are of daily occurrence, but our faith in the Lord is that He will overrule all for our good.

Your brother and fellow-laborer,
HENRY LUNT.

THE ROPE AGE.

The frequency of lynchings in various parts of the country but chiefly in the South has given rise to a great deal of unfavorable comment regarding the people of those sections. While understanding that it is altogether improbable that such things could be without provocation and that generally of the gravest character, the tendency toward an epidemic of unlawful punishments is still something that threatens us unless the evil is checked, and from the former condition we earnestly seek to be exempt. An eastern paper facetiously refers to the situation as the "rope age," and proceeds to show that if scientists are to be believed, the present civilization was evolved from such early conditions as the stone age and the age of bronze. It is also an accepted tenet of science that we find instances of these prehistoric stages of human development among certain tribes and peoples of today.

"But," says the paper quoted, "there is a stage of semi-civilization today which was unknown to early savages and barbarians. It was seen in California during the reign of the vigilantes. It is occasionally seen in American cities in the wee sma' hours of the night and sometimes in broad daylight, when jails are broken into and helpless prisoners are done to death by the capital lynching party. At present it is the prevailing form of government in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina. It has become the custom in parts of Santa Fe to recruit the provincial military and even the municipal police from the banditti, cutthroats and murderers who are confined in prison. These men serve a few weeks and then turn themselves loose on the people."

This is rather a ghastly condition of things sure enough, even though, as claimed, it is a measure of protection. Lynch law being thoroughly organized in Santa Fe and the "rope age" in full blast; the Argentine government with a war with its discontented subjects on its hands and the rope of course figuring freely, cause it to appear that the temperature, or the location with reference to the southern end of the western hemisphere has something to do with it.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Mexican steamer *Arejaudro* is reported a total loss between Manzanillo and Ahata.