

about 1 o'clock, on our regular beat, which is through the northern part of this and Ittewamba Counties. It had been raining considerably during the day, and the elements appeared very restless, and we were expecting more rain, but were prepared with good umbrellas. By mistake we took the wrong road, which caused an hour's extra travel.

About 4 o'clock we were hurrying along the road, which runs through a heavy grove of timber, desiring to obtain shelter from the rain, which we expected would come from a heavy cloud rising in the south, when, suddenly our attention was drawn to a white looking cloud in the west, which was within a short distance of us.

"It's a storm!" exclaimed Brother Jolly, and we stepped about two rods from the road, each seizing a sapling by which we intended keeping ourselves from being carried away, just as a fearful gale, accompanied by rain struck us, tearing trees up by the roots and breaking huge limbs from others. One large limb struck within two feet of Brother Jolly, at the first gust, and we considered our positions not so safe as by two large trees which stood near by, behind which we took our stand until the gale, which lasted about 25 minutes had passed.

We were drenched to the skin, but continued our journey about a mile and a half to where we were kindly received, the people being much shaken up.

The storm was very disastrous to fences, outhouses, timber, etc., some farms being so completely covered with fallen timber that it is impracticable to work them this season.

So far as I can learn, there are but three lives lost in this county, two colored and a child six months old in Aberdeen.

I am informed that some houses were blown down and the court house unroofed in Aberdeen, which calls to my mind the fact that we applied for the use of the latter to hold meeting in last week, but after getting the consent of the Sheriff and President of the Board of Supervisors, through prejudice, others of the board objected and ruled us out.

Prospects for doing good are opening before us. Many are investigating the principles of the Gospel, regardless of the scoffs and jeers of the prejudiced.

We are warning them of the impending judgments of the Lord, and they cannot contradict us, being much concerned about these things themselves; and many are digging pits under their houses in which they expect to escape.

May the blessings of God ever rest upon Zion, is the prayer of
Your humble servant,
ORMUS A. BATES.

"HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA."

THIRTEENTH VOLUME OF H. H. BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES.

VOLUME Thirteen of Hubert H. Bancroft's History of the Pacific States has just been published. It is the first volume of the History of California, and six other volumes will be devoted to this part of the historian's great work. The present volume commences with the landing of Cortes at Vera Cruz in 1519, relating the particulars of his occupation of the Pacific Coast and his explorations to find the northwest passage, and continues the history of the North Mexican States to 1769, giving a full account of the work of the Mission Fathers, Jesuits and Franciscans, who made but little progress in redeeming the soil or in taking advantage of its opportunities for improvement, but contented themselves with bringing the natives into the church and building chapels and convents.

One chapter is devoted to the bibliography of Californian history. The labors of the historian may be measurably appreciated by a perusal of this chapter. His list of authorities for this part of his work alone comprises 4,000 titles of books, pamphlets, newspapers, printed documents, articles and manuscripts. The public archives of the Spanish and Mexican Government in California have been copied, transcripts of the Mission records have been made, records kept by Mexican officials and retained in their families have been hunted up, living pioneers have been sought out and their personal relation of events taken down, and the proceedings of public bodies and societies of different kinds have been consulted, altogether comprising the most thorough and complete inquiry ever made into the history of any State.

The discovery of California and the Bay of San Francisco is made a prominent feature in this volume, the establishment of Spanish rule in California is dilated upon, Mission progress and pueblo foundations, local events, foreign relations, Indian affairs, statistics, industries and institutions, manufactures, mining, agriculture, etc. etc., are each described, and the literary skill and remarkable powers of the writer in condensing into this volume of 744 pages the authentic data of 250 years, are displayed in a manner to call forth astonishment and admiration.

The volume closes with a full list of the male inhabitants of the province of California from 1769 down to 1800. The names have been gathered from Mission registers, company rosters and thousands of documents. Although it may contain some errors and imperfections, yet the historian declares "it may well be doubted if so complete a

list of the earliest inhabitants can be formed for any other State of the United States or Mexico." California has reason to be proud of such a history and such an historian. The History of the Pacific States will rank among the greatest literary achievements of the age. Published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

MOBOCRACY IN MISSISSIPPI.

EXPERIENCES INCIDENTAL TO MISSIONARY LIFE.

By courtesy of Brother A. M. Musser we are enabled to publish the following letter:

ADDITIONS BY BAPTISM.

PARIS, Lafayette Co., Miss.,
April 10th, 1884.

A. M. Musser:

Dear Uncle—I am in the same old field of labor where I landed nearly a year ago. During that time I have labored with several different companions and for about five weeks alone, so you see, in all, I am gaining quite an experience and I seem to enjoy my labors very well. My present companion is Homer C. Call, from Willard City. We have been together only about a week. Our field seems to be in a very good condition, and our friends on the increase.

Last Sunday I had the consolation of leading two of my earliest acquaintances of the South into the waters of baptism, they having investigated the principles of the Gospel for a year. There being so many erroneous ideas existing in the minds of the people relative to our mode of baptism, we gave out an appointment and invited all to come. The day was favorable and quite a number assembled. We enjoyed much of the good Spirit in our speaking, and had good order, although there were quite a number of our auditors who were opposed.

VISITED BY A MOB.

But as shadows follow sunshine, so evil follows good. During the evening we were engaged in very pleasant conversation, and I made the remark that there was so little opposition that I feared we were not doing our duty, but my fears in that regard were soon dispelled. About 9 o'clock, and after my companion had retired, our ears were saluted with "Hello," in a commanding tone. On accompanying our new brother to the fence we were surprised to find two men heavily masked, who refused to answer when we spoke to them. At last the silence was broken by the leader, who said he "had come after meat," at the same time handling his shotgun in rather a suspicious manner. I returned to the house and informed Elder Call of our situation and the way he slid into his pantaloons and shoes would be an example to the boys of a fire brigade. After a few minutes consultation, in which we were interrupted by oath-tainted exclamations, and vile threats, we determined to go out and try to reason with them, but they, actuated by bad whisky and encouraged on by a gang of their colleagues who were concealed in the brush a short distance away, would not listen to reason, and demanded a solemn promise that we would leave at once and never show ourselves in that neighborhood again, as the only terms of conciliation. This, however, we could not justly comply with, so they returned to the bush gang to report and receive further instructions. Our solitude was only momentary, for soon the equipped spokesman again appeared. This time he seemed more enraged and reiterated his threats and abuse in a very offensive manner. Still we did not feel to comply, so he again withdrew. Again he repeated his visit as if to give us ample warning of what we might expect if we persisted in our indisposition to comply with his request.

Soon after this visit the WAR WHOOP was sounded and our ears were saluted with the most horrid oaths against us and the "Mormons" generally. The sound was as if the whole company were coming right on us, so we thought it prudent to withdraw a short distance so as not to subject our persons to their wrath, for we could not expect any mercy from such a band of outlaws. In this, however, we were agreeably surprised for only two had the courage to approach the house. One of these with his shotgun cocked cried lustfully for a "Mormon." His sister, whom we had baptized that same day, told him "there were two Mormons" (meaning herself and husband) but he replied, "you are only little Mormons, I want a big Mormon on my dish." Seeing there were only two we returned to the house to find the gun still cocked, but no attempt was made to harm us, for no doubt they had come to the conclusion that we were too large for their dish. Seeing the

GUN POINTED

Right toward the children and fearing it might be discharged, I stepped up and let the hammer down, and most of the party had become too drunk to take part, or like sneaking dogs had withdrawn, so that there were none to answer to the call which was made by one of the remaining two, as if to make one more effort to put in effect their murderous designs. They in a few minutes later went home much chagrined, feeling there was no money in fighting the "Mor-

mons." Some little shooting was done. This I think was more for a bluff than for anything else. We know four if not five of them, and think we could easily find out the whole gang. Some of them have tried to mob us before. We feel to acknowledge the

HAND OF GOD

In our deliverance, and know he will continue to protect us if we do our part. We hold our conference on the 16th and 17th of May in this field. There are 11 Elders in the State, and everything seems to move satisfactorily, only now and then we have a mob to contend with. Your loving nephew,
CHAS. FLAKE.

ANOTHER SPLIT.

It may well be asked—what is getting into the sectarian Churches? They are but fragments themselves, and yet have lately been splitting into smaller sections. Last Sunday at Calvary Chapel, Cleveland, Ohio, after an invited minister had concluded the sermon, the Rev. J. W. Simpson, the pastor, arose and said:

"I called on Dr. Bushnell to deliver the Easter Sermon not because I considered myself unable to do the subject full justice, but because my pastorate here is a thing of the past. I have tried very hard to fill my place creditably, and if I have failed it is through no fault of mine. What led me to take this step is the information I received that a number of the congregation recently held a secret meeting at the office or residence of one of the deacons for the purpose of calling another minister to fill my office."

It appears from what the Cleveland Herald learned of the matter that several members of the chapel who are dissatisfied with Mr. Simpson as a speaker, held a secret meeting. The result was an agreement to the effect that the members should draw up a resolution requesting the trustees of the Old Stone Church to permit them to call the Rev. H. C. Hayden to officiate as pastor of the congregation. The first intimation Mr. Simpson had of this star chamber arrangement was through the papers, and his subsequent investigations proved the truth of the matter; hence his action of last Sunday.

Speaking of the cause of the split, a neutral member of the congregation said:

"I have nothing whatever against Mr. Simpson, and I do not believe that any member of the congregation has. The fault that some of our members have found with him consists in this: he lately acquired the habit of talking extempore. His sermons seemed to be unaccompanied by close study; he does not seem to give the proper time to wind up or elaborate his sentences, and some of us wanted a man of different caliber; but Mr. Simpson should have been informed of the proposed change, and now things have assumed such a serious aspect that the church is fairly divided against itself, and you will find two factions, the Simpson and the Hayden men."

The objection to Mr. Simpson's discourses being extempore is the antipodes of the injunction of the Savior who instructed his disciples to think not beforehand what they should say. But in this and many other respects the spirit, example and teachings of Christ are at a discount in these sectarian churches professing his name.

FASTENING AND DISPOSITION OF TEAMS.

For some time past the police officers, by direction of the Marshal, have been exerting themselves to clear the principal thoroughfares of unhitched standing teams, and wagons. Some of the owners of the offending animals and vehicles have been taken before the Justice and lightly fined.

We understand the action of the officers has caused a good deal of ill-feeling among some of the country people who are in the habit of coming to town, remaining a few hours, doing their marketing and then wending their way homeward. The offending ones are those who have habitually made some of the most leading and conspicuous parts of the city a kind of camping ground.

We do not believe for a moment that the officers are acting over-officiously in the matter. On the contrary, it is largely too much leniency in the past that has led to the present friction. Had the regulation been enforced evenly, except when circumstances were such as to render it next to impossible, none of our country friends would now be under the impression that they have been unkindly dealt with.

In certain conspicuous places where the camping nuisance is more intolerable than it would be in more retired localities, prohibitory notices have been posted up, but they have been treated with contempt or indifference, there being, on the part of those who now feel aggrieved over the enforcement of the regulation, no disposition to meet the matter half way by going to places where the presence of a few standing teams would have been much less an eye-sore. By this course they put it

beyond the power of the kindly disposed officers to wink at milder infractions of a needed regulation in regard to obstructions.

It should not be forgotten that an officer is bound to do his duty, whether he does it at the risk of giving offence or not, and there is too little allowance generally made for the delicate character of his position under special circumstances.

We hope our country visitors will see the point, and endeavor to dispose of their teams when in town in such a way as not to cause them to be obstructions or nuisances upon the leading streets, which should be kept cleanly and in decent order.

With regard to the habit some people have of leaving their teams upon the public streets untied, their can be no question as to the duty of the police. Those who are so careless as to thus render their animals liable to run away, as is frequently the case, and endanger the lives, limbs and property of the citizens, should be arrested in every instance and fined to the extent of the law. This recklessness is exhibited by town-folks and country people as well, and the only effectual way of abating the runaway nuisance is by promptly punishing those who infringe the ordinance in such case made and provided.

An Albany special to the New York World says an effort is being made for appointment of Carl Schurz, Commissioner of Emigration. Schurz has announced his willingness to accept the position. It is doubtful if the Senate will confirm the nomination if it is made.

Orders have been sent to Cairo to establish a special messenger post to convey dispatches to Gen. Gordon. Every village between Berber and Khartoum is reported in rebellion, and the rebels are entering Berber.

"A lady, more beautiful in her own eyes than in those of the world, was boasting in company that she had had hundreds of men at her feet. Lord Houghton, who was present, remarked in an undertone, "Chiropodists."

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NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake, ss

SALT LAKE CITY, February 7th, 1884.

T O James Campbell, John F. Kinney, Jr., Eli B. Kelsey, Jr., James Dire, J. F. Webb, Thomas Morris, Patrick Lynch, Elizabeth L. Kinney, their and each of their Executors, Administrators, Heirs or Assigns, you are hereby notified that I have expended One Hundred and Twenty Dollars (\$120.00) in labor and improvements upon the Dial Lode, situated in Main Bingham Canon, West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, located on February 3rd, 1872, and commencing at the Southwesterly end of the North Star Lode (intended) and running on its course Twelve Hundred, (1200) Feet. A more particular description of said Dial Lode may be had by reference to Book F, of Claims and Locations, page 447, in the District Record Books of said Mining District, as will appear by my certificate filed for record January 27th 1884, in the office of the Recorder of said West Mountain Mining District and recorded in Book N of Notices, pages 337-8. Records of said District, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2324, Revised Statutes of the United States, and the amendments thereto, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending 1885; and if within ninety (90) days after the notice of this publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, as a co-owner, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber, under said section 2324, and the amendments thereto.

w4 3m

CHARLES F. BLANDIN.