

Grace, music director; Keoni, secretary; Kattie Hottendorf, treasurer.

At the general conference the names of the general authorities of the church were presented and sustained. Local authorities: Matthew Noall, president of the Hawaiian mission, with all American Elders as his counselors.

Ecclesiastical appointments: Jno. Jos. Johnson, president of the Kona, Kau and Puna conference, M. K. Kou assistant; Hyrum De Fries, president of the Hilo district, Kafil assistant; J. B. Hawke, president of the Hamakua district and general director for the Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala conference, Daniela Kikaha assistant; Hyrum Duffin, president of the Kohala district, John Smith assistant; A. J. Davis, president of Maui conference, also president of the Wailuku branch, H. E. Duffin, Moke Nakuaau and Sam Lua assistants; I. F. Fisher, president of Honolulu branch, Stephen Keeler assistant, John Brown also assistant periodically; John Brown, president of the Oahu conference, James Bileh, assistant. John T. Giles, president of the Kauai conference and special laborer from Kapala and Wailaura; Henry Hottendorf and Makani assistants. John Brown, clerk of conference; J. F. Fisher assistant.

Temporal appointments.—Matthew Noall manager of the Late plantation, J. H. Grace and Jos. H. Thurber assistants; Libbie Noall bookkeeper; Maggie Davis storekeeper; C. D. Harding school teacher, Helen Grace assistant.

Late Branch.—Matthew Noall president, J. H. Grace and Jos. H. Thurber counselors; John Brown branch clerk; Sam Kii music director; C. D. Harding president of Sunday school, Nainoe and Kaio counselors; Kanthonui president of Y. M. M. I. A., Nawahine and Kahina counselors; Kapo president of the Relief society, Nowauloloa and Kai counselors.

Statistical report for term ending April 6th, 1893—American Elders and sisters, 22; total holding the Priesthood, 860; male Saints, 1598; female Saints, 2027; total officers, Saints and children blessed, 4588; new baptisms, 148; re-baptisms, 24; children blessed under eight years of age, 835; received in branches, 137; excommunicated, 21; deaths, 55.

On the fourth the missionary Elders and sisters held a special fast day, that they might have a proper spirit to feed the Saints with suitable food for reflection. The spirit of affection, order and faith was the prevailing characteristic throughout the April meetings. Scores of testimonies were borne to the effect that the conference had not yet been paralleled on the islands. The answer to the supplications of the Elders made a lasting impression upon the minds of all present, regarding the goodness of God.

C. D. HARDING, Clerk.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A report of the Indian Territory mission for the past six months has been made by Elder Andrew Kimball, president of the mission as follows: Immediately following my last report, the Elders and Saints assembled at Manard on Oct. 15th and 16th, and held the first Indian Territory mission conference. There were ten Elders

from the mountains and one local Elder, a goodly number of Saints and friends and many inquisitive visitors. Not being present myself, I addressed by letter a few words of counsel and instructions to the Elders and Saints on Sunday the 16th. Elder H. M. Rawlins offered the dedicatory prayer at the new meeting house. During the conference the spirit of counsel, of testimony and thanksgiving prevailed. This conference was a privilege long looked for and much appreciated by those in attendance.

Elder H. H. Allen was released about this time, being overcome by poison ivy and oak. This was unlooked for, as he was getting along nicely. There was every indication of his getting rid of the poison in his system when chills and fever took hold of him and he was obliged to return home. Elder Stott was sick for several weeks with fever, but possessing remarkable faith and persistency, overcame the malady. Otherwise all the Elders have been blessed with comparatively good health.

Elder Nichols, after having visited most of the heads of the Cherokee nation, met with the council or legislature, in November. With the assistance of our kind friend Mr. Hendricks we succeeded in getting our petition (asking for a grant of land) introduced. During almost the entire session of both houses, which were composed of young and impulsive men, unlike the coolheaded council of days gone by, things were kept up to a fevered heat over land affairs between themselves and the United States government. Mr. Hendricks, who is a cool-headed legislator, on seeing a tendency to disregard our petition and table it indefinitely, withdrew the document. We are therefore no further ahead on our land project than we were six months ago.

The meeting house at Manard has been fitted up for school purposes, and Elder Nichols has taught the children of that neighborhood with very good results. He has not been able to hold Sunday school as yet, but has held meetings once in two weeks, which is as often as the people seem disposed to come out to "preaching."

The new fields, the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, are being favorably developed. Elder Woodbury and his companions have made good progress among the Chickasaws, and are elated with the prospects. We will now be able to establish in that locality a headquarter, accessible by rail, which will greatly facilitate our labors. From this point the Elders can reach all the southern country occupied by the civilized tribes.

Elders Rawlins and Lewis have made a successful expedition through the west and south. Northwest from Manard they passed through an extensive section in the Cherokee country which had been only partially canvassed by our people. On arriving at the Osage agency they mingled among this tribe of 1600 semi-civilized Indians. These are conceded to be the wealthiest tribe on the continent. Seven hundred are educated in English; 650 of them are of mixed caste, mostly with the French traders who came among them at an early day. The majority of the tribe can understand English though they do not

talk much. Their tribal relationships are only partially kept up. They live in five districts and have sixteen chiefs. While they are much beholden to government officials, they look upon their principal chief, who presides in their councils where laws are made, as their father and head. Religion is taught in the public schools, in a general way, not holding to any particular faith. Catholicism reigns almost supreme, but from the statement of the agent very little interest is being taken by the Indians. The Elders were kindly received by the agent, a fair minded gentleman, who granted unrestricted access to the tribe. The Osage agency bids fair to become a good field for missionary work.

Elders Rawlins and Lewis did not stop at the Osage agency, but pushed forward into Oklahoma. There they found a liberal and fair minded people who have extended their hospitality to the Elders; turned out in large assemblies to listen to their testimony; invited them to their homes and bade them come again. The laws accord to all denominations the privilege of holding meetings in the school houses, which are also used for that purpose as places of worship. Since their departure from Oklahoma the Elders have received letters requesting them to return and establish a branch of the Church. While in that territory the missionaries passed through several cities of considerable importance as well as an almost continuous settlement of squatters on their newly-located homesteads. On the way to that territory Elders Lewis and Rawlins visited the Pawnee reservation occupied by a small tribe of seven hundred Indians. The agent also has the oversight of two other small tribes, the Ottawas and Poncas. In Oklahoma there is a good field of labor for the Elders, and when branches are established they will greatly assist in presenting the Gospel to the blanket Indian in that vicinity.

In general, I may say the prospects in the mission are very favorable. By degrees we are becoming established and are preaching the Gospel among the various tribes of Indians. Sickness on the part of the Elders and indifference on the part of the people have been the greatest difficulties to surmount. The Elders are mastering chills and fever and the unfavorable conditions of the country. Of thirteen Elders during the year, eleven are now in good health. Notwithstanding the seeming lack of interest, there have been twelve baptisms in the last six months, and fair prospects for many more—when warm weather comes as the natives do not like cold water in winter. A great many are investigating the truth. I believe it will only be a matter of a short time before there will be branches organized and a fair representation of our people in that land. The prospects never have been so favorable as they are today.

Respectfully,
ANDREW KIMBALL.

News has been received by stage of the finding of the body of a woman, horribly mutilated, at Fort Bidwell, Nevada, last week. She was a dis-solute character, and was mutilated after the fashion of Jack the Ripper. There is no clue to the perpetrator.