

Lake City, now resides here, and although quite aged still enjoys his health. He attended the conference and took a part therein.

We are now 250 miles away from Salt Lake City, have held forty meetings, enjoyed many new friends, good health, fine weather, and now turn our faces homeward, passing some excellent ranches, farms and a postoffice ten miles down the river. We lunched near Kesler's ranch—owned by a son of Bishop Kesler, of Salt Lake City. Thirty miles from Panguitch brought us back to Circleville, Piute county, safely.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of Sevier Stake of Zion convened in the meeting house in Richfield, Sunday morning, Nov. 18th, at 10 o'clock.

Elders Edward Stevenson of the presidency of Seventies and John D. T. McAllister, president of the Mantle Temple, the Stake presidency, members of the High Council, Patriarchs, Bishops and counselors and leading brethren occupied the stand, and the house was filled to overflowing.

After opening exercises Counselor Wm. H. Clark gave a very favorable report of the condition of the Stake. Elder J. D. T. McAllister discoursed upon the toils and hardships of the Saints in settling these valleys, the proper training of our children and the importance of the sons and daughters of Zion seeking the Lord for guidance in the selection of husbands and wives, in order that the union may be a happy one.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Sacrament was administered by the Priesthood of Richfield ward, after which Elder Edward Stevenson spoke on the fulfillment of prophecy.

Counselor Joseph S. Horne referred to the reluctance of many of those who profess to be Saints in accepting and living up to the counsels and instructions of those in authority, after having petitioned the Lord to give our leaders wisdom to counsel and direct them aright.

On Monday morning, after the usual opening exercises, the meeting was addressed by Elders Oscar Ivie, Hyrum Harris and Thomas Gladhall.

Elder J. D. T. McAllister read from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and enlarged upon the restoration of the Priesthood and principles of the Gospel. Spoke at length in regard to the importance of laboring for our dead in the Temples of God.

After the opening of the afternoon meeting, Counselor Joseph S. Horne presented the authorities of the Church, all of which were unanimously sustained.

President W. H. Seegmiller referred to the unity of the people in sustaining those in authority, and dwelt at some length on the law of tithing, showing the benefits which will accrue from observing it.

Bishop Theodore Brandley spoke in relation to the gathering of Israel, and the fulfillment of the promises of the Lord to His people, and urged earnestly upon the Saints to go to with their might and push the work on our Stake tabernacle to its completion.

Elder Edward Stevenson urged very strongly upon the Seventies and others

to observe the law of tithing and keep the Word of Wisdom.

President William H. Seegmiller enjoined upon the Bishops to urge the people to help in building the tabernacle; also urged the necessity of sustaining the religion class movement.

The choir sang "Nearer Home," and conference was adjourned for three months.

The weather was very beautiful; the conference and the house was filled to overflowing at all the meetings—a strong reminder that we need our Stake tabernacle finished as soon as possible. The Spirit of God was poured out in rich abundance upon both speakers and congregation, and a time of rejoicing was had. The Richfield choir unrushed the sweet singing at all the meetings.

SIMON CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Stake Clerk.

THE INDIAN INVASION.

A band of foraging, trouble-seeking Ute Indians numbering several hundred have invaded this Territory from Southern Colorado and by their warlike demonstrations have convinced the white settlers of that region that they are in great danger as to both life and property.

Realizing that prompt action on their part was essential to their safety they have called upon Governor West for aid. The governor in turn has communicated with the war department at Washington, an action he took last evening but up to the time of going to press had not received a reply. The full status of the trouble is set forth below:

Vendure, San Juan County, Utah, Nov. 23, 1894, Hon. Caleb W. West, Governor, Salt Lake City:

Dear Sir—I hereby call upon you for troops to help me to remove the southern Ute Indians from this county and protect the settlers. I have seen the principal Utes, who are here with an interpreter, and find that they have been sent here by the agent of the southern Ute agency, D. Day, who tells them that they have the right to be here and that the settlers have no right. The Indians say that if the settlers interfere with them they (the settlers) will be removed by the militia. I tried to persuade them to leave and told them that the cattlemen were getting impatient and would drive their stock out if they did not leave. But they refused and said that they are ready to fight. They sent out their squaws some days ago and the bucks are coming in parties every few days.

Last season was unusually dry, consequently feed is short and not sufficient for the stock of the settlers, and now that the Indians have brought in their ponies and sheep there will be a great loss of stock if they are not moved back to their reservation, or at least from this county. Besides the loss of feed for the residents' stock, the Indians are camped at most of the watering places and herd the other stock away so that they are suffering for water. They have between 3,000 and 4,000 head of horses, and from 8,000 to 10,000 head of sheep and goats, and herd them all around the ranches and settlements. However, the greatest danger at present is from a fight being started. The people are not prepared nor armed, and scattered, as they are, if any trouble should occur there would be a great deal of bloodshed. There are from 300 to 500 Indians, and the danger is imminent, as they are beginning to "want" to fight. Now as there

are only about 120 men in the county, at present, and as they are scattered over this large county, you can see that 300 or 400 Indians, expecting and anxious to fight, would be able to wipe out the whites in very short order if well started. There are probably a few hot heads in every community, and if one of them should make a quarrel with an Indian it would be sufficient to start the thing. Besides the Utes, there are, at present, from 200 to 300 Navajoes in the county, and it looks as if the Utes were making some kind of an alliance with them for the purpose of getting the best of the fight they are expecting. In fact it is known that the Utes have invited the Navajoes to come and help kill the whites. It is impossible to keep the Navajoes out as long as the Utes are permitted to stay here. If his application is not made in regular order, please waive red tape and send us help as soon as possible, as a delay may mean the slaughter of men, women and children.

"Respectfully,
"WILLARD BUTTS,
"Sheriff San Juan County."

AN OFFICIAL APPEAL.

Accompanying the sheriff's statement of the case is the following official appeal for assistance:

VERDURE, San Juan County Utah,
November 23, 1894.

Hon. Caleb W. West, Governor:

Dear Sir:—We, as citizen and officers of San Juan county, urge your prompt action in regard to the accompanying call for military assistance, as the necessity is imperative.

Very respectfully,
J. F. BARTON,
Probate Judge.
R. P. HOTT,
Selectman.
GEORGE ADAMS,
Assessor and Collector.
N. L. F. MACDERMOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

CITIZENS ALARMED.

The petition hereto appended and signed by a large number of San Juan citizens, is full confirmation of the representations made above:

To His Excellency, the Governor of Utah:

We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of San Juan and Grand counties, humbly beg your excellency to use your power to prevent the Indians from leaving their reservation and camping in the valleys of the said counties. There are now 400 or 500 Indians, who have moved their stock (horses and sheep) on to the winter ranges in the said counties, to the detriment of the said taxpayers, who depend upon the grass to sustain their stock. The Indians have been camped for some time at the watering places on these ranges and have prevented the stock belonging to the settlers from coming near the water, thereby forcing them on to the mountains, where they are dying from starvation.

The Indians are also killing the cattle and will continue to do so as long as they are allowed to camp where they are, and the loss to the settlers will be great if the Indians are permitted to remain. The Indians are from the Pinos reservation in Colorado.

We hereby pray your excellency will have the Indians removed at once.

THE GOVERNOR ACTS.

Governor West with Secretary Richards and other confidential advisers held a hasty consultation, at the conclusion of which the Governor dictated the following message which was tele-