

## "MORMONISM" IN THE CHAN- NAL ISLANDS.

After meeting at Southampton on Monday the 22nd of Jan. I bade by coadjutors, Elders Hardy and Atkins good-bye and embarked per steamer *Hilda* for St. Heller Jersey.

At 12 o'clock midnight we cast loose from our moorings and slowly and quietly steamed out into the harbour. We passed many vessels at anchor to the right and left of us and in a few moments rounded the point of a granite pier that marked the entrance to the harbour and glided out into the long estuary leading to the sea beyond. The night was dark and gloomy. The water upon whose bosom we sped swiftly away was as calm and placid as an alpine lake upon a mid-summer's night. Soon we had attained a sufficient distance from the shore to behold the endless grouping of twinkling lights, that shone from the city and harbour like a grand constellation of blazing stars. I remained on the deck for an hour or more meditating upon the gloom which surrounded me, watching the fast receding shores to the right and left, which gradually widened out as we advanced, and at length beheld the last faint glimmer from the distant city, sink slowly beneath the northern horizon, and the last appearance of land that had lined our way upon either side for many miles like a low dark cloud, pass entirely out of sight in the distant gloom. When nothing remained but a boundless waste of waters below and a dark, impenetrable sky above, I retired to rest, uttering myself that upon such a calm and peaceful sea as this, nature's sweetest rest would be insured. But alas for my hopes. In the short space of half an hour the vessel began to roll in a most fearful manner, and I soon bade adieu to every comforting thought and resigned myself to the terrors of the sea. What occurred during the next eight hours can neither be imagined nor described. If it had not been for the knowledge that people never die of sea sickness, I might have bid good bye to all earthly hopes a hundred times or more.

At 10 a. m. we reached Guernsey and anchored within the little harbor of St. Peter's Port. A city of twenty thousand inhabitants occupied the heights to the right of us, and to the left and in front of us verdant hills of the island rolled peacefully away to the distant horizon. We were soon under way again, and at 11.45, came to anchor within half a mile of the inner harbor of St. Heller. The tide was high, and the vessel could not go further, so we entered some little distance that pulled along side and was conveyed by them to the granite pier. I was met at the landing by Elder Bunot, a worthy Brother who has been laboring for months on these islands all alone. I was glad to see him, and so was he to see me. None but those who have experienced the vicissitudes of a "Mormon" missionary's life in a land and charityless world can appreciate the joy of such meetings as these.

As soon as I had become acquainted with the situation of affairs, we once began to search for a public place in which to hold meetings. After being refused several times we finally succeeded in engaging a very small hall in the centre of the city, capable of seating several hundred people. We left our Articles of Faith and a tract or two with the gentleman from whom we engaged and took his receipt for the first rental. We then placed an advertisement in two of the French papers, in one of the English papers, ordered 1,000 hand bills and 200 posters announcing our services for the Sunday and Monday following. These bills were printed in English and French, and informed the people that our services would be conducted in both their languages.

Elder Bunot translated "The Only Gospel" tract into the French. We had 2,000 copies printed. In these and the English tracts I had brought with me, we began systematically tract the town of St. Heller, going from door to door. We were received very courteously as a rule and when we failed that we would return at the close of the week, we leave another tract, receiving one then distributed, they treated us very kindly. After distributing several hundred tracts, in the evening, we went to Gorey, a little over four miles distant, thorough-

ly tract it, holding a meeting in the evening at Father La Mothe's. This good old gentleman and his lady have been in the Church for many years, and have occupied their present habitation for nearly a lifetime. We were told by them that upon a certain occasion many years ago, President Taylor held a meeting in Gorey, and after it was over was followed to Brother La Mothe's by a mob, who pelted rocks at the house, breaking the windows, etc., but doing no injury to the inmates. The inhabitants of the village are still very bigoted, and I think they would even now organize themselves into such a mob upon the slightest provocation.

On Saturday I called upon the gentleman from whom we had engaged the Lyric Hall, and was surprised to find him in great trouble. He even went so far as to deplore the day that he had met a "Mormon" Elder, declaring that such trouble had never overtaken him before. The committee of the church to which the hall belonged (one of the leading and most fashionable churches in St. Heller) were seized with consternation upon finding what he had done, and demanded of him that he at once break the agreement made with us and repair the serious injury that the reputation of their mission hall had sustained by being associated with the heretical and blasphemous name of the Latter-day Saints. When I called he told me that I could not have the hall, but I replied that we had rented it openly and honorably, had paid for it, and that we calculated to occupy it. Furthermore, that we had spent several pounds in advertising our meetings. He finally consented to the Sunday meetings, but said his church would stand a law suit if necessary, before they would permit us to occupy it on the Monday? Not having paid him for this day, and finding that if we pressed the matter, we might lose it altogether, I, in turn consented to withdraw the appointments for Monday, in consideration of a peaceful occupancy of the hall on Sunday.

I was informed late on Saturday that a certain clergyman had announced his intention to deliver a course of lectures against "Mormonism," and that another person who claimed to have assisted in driving our Elders from the island several years ago, was organizing a crusade against us. However, Sunday came, and we had two of the most peaceful, respectable, and well-attended meetings that it has been my privilege to address in a long time. There was scarcely a vacant seat in the spacious hall, and a great many of the elite of the town were there, including a number of government, city, and army officers. I addressed the congregation in English, and Elder Bunot in French, dividing the time about equally between us. After our last service was over, a local preacher harangued the people in front of the hall as they came out, denouncing us and our people in the most vehement manner; but the crowd soon became disgusted with his nonsense and dispersed in confusion.

I secured another hall for Monday night, though it was very small, but the only one that I could obtain in that large town and to that I invited the people on the following evening. In the meantime one of the vilest productions that I ever saw in print made its appearance in St. Heller and was distributed throughout the city. They even came to our meeting place and handed copies of this vile sheet to the people as they entered, but all their efforts only tended to attract the people to us. Upon entering the hall we found every seat occupied and in passing to the stand we were greeted with applause. By the time our meeting began the entrance to the hall was crowded with people and a number were standing on the pavement below. I asked the people whether we should talk to them in the English or French language when nearly every person present voted for the former. I spoke an hour and a half thinking then to close but I found that a number also desired to hear from Elder Bunot. I gave permission for those who desired to withdraw when a number went out and their places were immediately filled by others from the outer entrance. Elder Bunot spoke for three-fourths of an hour in the French language and was listened to with marked attention. We then announced that another meeting would be held at the same place on the following evening, and extended a general invitation to all to attend. Our meeting convened

as per appointment, and we had another good audience. During the day I had searched the town over for a hall sufficiently large to accommodate the people, and calculated that could I find one I would annul my appointments at Southampton and Portsmouth and remain there another week, but in this I signally failed. Hence when I was asked by a number of the congregation whether we would hold meeting on the following evening I was compelled to answer in the negative. I told them, however, that a little hall had been rented for Sabbath services and that Elder Bunot would hold regular meetings there, beginning on the following Sabbath. Before leaving the island I also sent a communication to each of the three papers, setting forth the nature of our mission, announcing the time and place of our future meetings and inviting all men to investigate our principles, which I testified were true and of divine origin. This was translated into the French by Elder Bunot, and has since been published.

I left the Island of Jersey on Wednesday morning, feeling grateful to the Lord for the opportunity afforded me of bearing my humble testimony to so many of the people of that place. On my return I stopped at Southampton and Portsmouth, and reached London on Friday evening, after an absence of two weeks.

Your brother in the Gospel,  
JOS. A. WEST.  
London, Feby. 5th, 1883.

## MORE ABOUT MEXICO.

### A SKETCH OF GUAYMAS AND THE CUSTOMS OF ITS PEOPLE.

Yesterday we gave an interesting account of a trip through the West and South by Brothers Phelps and Cozzens of Montpelier. Lack of space prevented our giving full details in one issue. We are enabled to give some additional incidental observations of the travelers during their visit to Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. It is a beautiful harbor, on the Gulf of California, but the vessels touching the port are about three a month, from San Francisco. The climate is perfectly lovely, the atmosphere being pleasantly warm, with a tendency to humidity. The face of the surrounding country is more or less covered with volcanic rock, grass is scarce and every species of cactus abundant. The town has a capacity for a population of 12,000, but there is only half that number of inhabitants, and the houses are mostly rickety, tumble-down concerns. The stores are mostly kept by Spanish women. The town was founded in 1728. It had a boom recently during the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as a large amount of the iron for the construction was shipped to that point.

The two travelers were conveyed by team from the railroad depot to the town, a distance of about a mile. The appearance of the various outfits excited their hilarity extensively, and they imagined at first that the drivers had got up a burlesque on the horse-car business. The animals were lean, scrubby and sore and the teamsters kept goading them into a gallop by pulling on one line then the other, whipping and punching in one sore place that appeared to be kept green on purpose. All the outfits went helter-skelter along the road, in an effort to first reach the hotel and return for another passenger. The driver of one vehicle would lash his whip over the heads of the horses of another to beat them back. The wretched horses are all the time kept traveling at the highest speed, and while the buggy animals are of the scrubbiest type, the saddle horses, in which the Spaniards and Mexicans take special pride, are generally in fair condition and gaily caparisoned. The visitors did not see a buggy horse that would have brought \$15 if sold in this country. Generally the animals are kept on limited provender, as there did not appear to be an entire ton of horse-feed in a pile in the town. The fodder is cut with a hoe, brought from a distance of ten miles on the backs of asses, and fed out on the homeopathic principle—in small doses. The animals are generally the same throughout Old Mexico.

Most of the labor in Sonora is done by the Yaqui Indians, who are an honest and moral race. So much so that the railroad men have no hesitation in sending them out to repair the line without any section boss to

oversee their work, knowing it will be done conscientiously. About two years ago they were nearly all Roman Catholics, but lately they have been renouncing and denouncing that religion, until it is estimated that only about one-fourth of them are now connected with it. They are unusually cleanly, and dress mostly in white factory.

Messrs. Phelps and Cozzens state that travelers should be careful in crossing the line between Arizona and Mexico. Both countries have customs officers at the point, who examine the satchels of the passengers. The gentlemen named had some slight trouble on account of a half drunken fellow insisting on going through their hand baggage, but they would not allow him to do so, and Brother Cozzens came near giving him a reminder from the shoulder, but the genuine officer came up and trouble was avoided. The fellow had been personating an officer for the purpose of getting away with some of the property of the passengers. He was thrown off the train by the conductor. Altogether the travelers had a very interesting time.

## BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The last night of the last session of the Forty-seventh Congress was memorable only for the vast crowd at the Capitol, noisy and turbulent scenes upon the floor of the House, dull and monotonous doings in the Senate, hand shakings, leave takings, and such. More than one-half of these were bands of people who came to the Capitol, packed the galleries, and surged through the corridors and lobbies, and vainly asking members and senators for seats. They expected to see the tariff bill passed; were too late for that sight, but clamored none the less fiercely for a chance to hear the dry details of the contested election cases and conference reports.

About 9 o'clock the President and members of the cabinet arrived at the Capitol. They were escorted to the President's parlor in the rear of the Senate chamber. The President remained till a late hour affixing his signature to bills that had passed both houses. Doorkeepers on duty on the corridors adjoining the President's room were instructed to allow only Senate officers to pass, and the white-haired captain of the Capitol police mounted guard at the door with all the pride and dignity of a sergeant grenadier. Members of the cabinet spent considerable time on the floor of the Senate. There was a general exchange of good-byes among Senators, quiet little partings, some warm and sincere, others cold and formal.

Hooker, of Mississippi, who was a trifle more drunk than usual, narrowly escaped a fight while trying to put ladies in the crowded galleries. He threatened to whip a crippled doorkeeper, and was not subdued till a sturdy bystander threatened to knock him down.

The President came to the capitol between 9 and 10 o'clock to-night accompanied by members of the cabinet and occupied the president's room for the purpose of examining all bills presented for his approval. Up to 1 a. m. he signed 20 bills which obtained final passage, none of them of general importance.

Secretary Chandler to-day received a cable message from Minister Hunt, St. Petersburg, stating that Ensign Hunt and party, including Bartlett and other survivors of the *Jeannette*, arrived in St. Petersburg this morning, all in good health.

Nominations: Edward L. Curtis of Idaho, Secretary of the Territory of Idaho; Edward Bellows, paymaster of the navy; C. C. Powning, Surveyor General of Nevada.

Confirmations: Max Pollachek of Chicago, United States Consul at Zanzibar, Receiver of Public Money, H. Rooney, at Walla Walla, W. T.; C. C. Powning, Surveyor General of Nevada.

New York, 3.—A large fire occurred in the New York Popular Publishing Co., Rose Street. Some 30 girls were employed in the building, and it is rumored three were burned to death. The rumor was afterwards denied.

Lynchburg, Va., 3.—Two incendiary fires to-day, one at Piedmont House. The impression is the fire was started to force the establishment of a paid fire department.

Philadelphia, 3.—Joseph Myers & Son, manufacturers of cloaks, have

suspended; liabilities estimated at \$150,000.

CAIRO, 3.—The town of Columbi-ana is entirely submerged; only the roofs of two houses visible. Eleven houses have floated away; one house demolished by a cake of ice. The citizens waded to places of safety.

ARKANSAS CITY, 3.—The river is rising rapidly. A great flood is inevitable. People are taking their property to a place of safety. Families are leaving on every train. Negroes are fleeing panic stricken.

HELENA, ARK., 3.—The struggle with water is fairly begun in this vicinity. Slow and steady the past week the mark increased twenty-four inches; this brings the stage within twenty-one inches of the maximum of last year. Examination of the levee from where it leaves the hill one mile above town to Long Lake, four miles south, reveals the fact that it is substantial and may be relied upon. Nine miles south of here several newly repaired bridges are regarded doubtful, but as a large force is at work on weak points, it is thought they will be made secure. No apprehension of Helena overflowing. Coahoma County, Miss., opposite Helena, is in a vast sea of water. Crops are necessarily greatly retarded. No serious losses of stock reported. Measures are being taken to remove them to places of safety.

NEW YORK 3.—A snowstorm prevails here and as far west as Buffalo.

Shawestown, Ill., 3.—The river has fallen seven feet. By Monday dry land will be visible again.

PITTSBURG, 3.—George Jones, Jesse Carter and Martin Weinberger, convicted of murder, were sentenced to be hanged.

Boston, Harvey N. Follansbee, treasurer of the Police Relief Association, embezzled \$20,750 of the organization. He confessed.

Charles F. Boyle, agent of B. D. Browne & Co., Burlington, Iowa, is arrested for embezzling \$1,000 from his employers.

Omaha, 3.—Mrs. Matilda Ward, who has sued Brother James Bonner for \$5,000, for stating that he had for several years been criminally intimate with her, Bonner admitted it, and said he could prove it. Bonner withdrew from the church, but Mrs. Ward remained, and finally was brought to trial. The evidence consisted mainly of letters of endearment, some of them written to Bonner after he had made the above damaging statement; and it was charged that she had told falsehoods regarding the affair. A jury of five church members returned a verdict of guilty against her, and she was to-day expelled from the church. She gave notice of an appeal to the Conference.

Springfield, 3.—Early this morning burglars opened the safe of J. C. Kaholt, jeweler and watch maker, and stole \$18,000 to \$20,000 worth of goods. A large portion of the property was diamonds, together with 400 watches, of which 250 had been left there for repairs. Kaholt's personal loss is about \$15,000. The burglars first entered R. J. Ruttle's hardware store and secured a dozen revolvers and tools to break Kaholt's safe. Private watchman Shult says the robbers bound and gagged him and threw a blanket over him while the burglary was in progress, then threw him into the coal house. He succeeded in freeing himself shortly afterwards. He says there were three men. No clue to their identity.

NEW YORK, 3.—Cleveland's veto of the five cent fare bill is on the whole acceptable to the most influential classes of citizens and politicians, and strongly approved by the moneyed interests and their organs. The only American journals vigorously dissenting are the *Times*, *Herald*, *Telegram*, *Star*, *Journal* and *Sun*, which poses on both sides of the question. The *Star* calls upon the Legislature to pass the bill over the veto. The *Commercial Bulletin* says it is not the final settlement of the question.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Congress concluded its labors with the usual resolutions of respect yesterday at noon.

The Senate passed the important House bill modifying the postal money order system so as to authorize postmasters of money order offices, under the authority of the Postmaster General to issue postal notes in denominations of \$5 and under.

This is an important bill and will greatly facilitate business in the transmission of small sums through mails. It authorizes the issue of money orders without corresponding advices of \$5 and less to be on engraved paper and known as postal