

ference; also at a special session of the Territorial Legislature he was appointed Probate Judge of Millard County, which he was directed to organize. He arrived on Chalk Creek, Pauvine Valley, on the 13th of November 1851 and found Brigham Young, Orson Pratt, a surveyor and about forty others on the ground. They laid out a city and called it Fillmore. By act of the Legislature it had been designated as the future capital of the Territory. Brother Call, with his usual energy and practical ability, led the infant colony along in road-making, mill-building, farming and other labors which develop the resources of a new country. At the August election of 1852 deceased was elected to represent Millard County in the Territorial Legislature. About the 2nd and 3rd of November, 1853, he, with eleven men, gathered up and buried the remains of Captain Gunnison and party, who had been massacred by the Indians on the Sevier River about ten days before.

He completed his mission to Fillmore in the spring of 1854, and on the 5th of March left that place for his home in Davis County. In the autumn of 1854 he opened a large farm in Box Elder County, Utah, at a place known as Call's Fort, for the purpose of furnishing profitable labor to the poor Saints brought from Europe by the P. E. Fund Company. At the General Conference on the 6th of April, 1855, he was sent to Fillmore to settle up some business connected with the State House, which he accomplished in twelve days and returned home. In May, the United States marshal for the Territory, Jos. L. Heywood, appointed him his deputy and afterwards took a journey to California, leaving the business of the Territory connected with that office in his hands. On the 16th of March the mother of Brother Call died at Bountiful, aged 65 years.

At the ensuing April Conference of the Church, the deceased was again called to assist in planting a new colony, this time in another direction—Carson Valley. The season was one of losses, and he arrived home in Davis County on the 13th of October, 1856.

On the 28th of October, after his arrival home, he took charge of thirteen teams from the North Canyon Ward and went to relieve the hand-cart companies. After traveling 300 miles east of the city he assisted in rescuing the unfortunate hand-cart people. He was absent thirty-three days and returned with all those who went with him.

Towards the close of 1857, as Buchanan's army approached Utah, he and two of his sons took an active part in the defense of the people. He and his son Chester labored on the fortifications in Echo Canyon and his son Anson Vasco was employed in watching the movements of the army in the neighborhood of Green River. The former was from home four weeks and the latter seven. With the opening of the spring of 1858 commenced that memorable move of the Saints from all their settlements north of Utah Valley, for the purpose of making a burnt offer-

ing of their houses rather than they should fall into the hands of their enemies. On the 6th of May, 1858, he evacuated his home in Davis County and gathered with the people of his ward on the Provo bottoms, near Utah Lake, where about one hundred families made the best shifts they could for temporary shelter, and awaited events, under the direction of their Bishop. Soon after, as related in general history, difficulties were arranged and he returned to his home in Davis County on the 4th of July, 1858.

On the first of the following October his Brother Josiah, from Fillmore, paid him a visit. When the latter was returning home, accompanied by Samuel Brown, both were killed by the Indians near Chicken Creek, in Juab County. Their remains were found on the 15th of October.

At the Semi-annual Conference in October, 1864, Anson was called, in connection with others, to assist in planting a colony near the Colorado River, in what was then southwestern Utah. About this time a company was formed by some of the leading merchants of Salt Lake City and others for the purpose of building a warehouse at some suitable place on the river with a view of bringing goods into Southern Utah via that stream, and bringing the immigration of the Saints from abroad into Utah should it be demonstrated as feasible. The company constituted him their agent for the carrying out of a part of this enterprise. November 1st he was directed to take a suitable company, locate a road to the Colorado, explore the river, find a suitable place for a warehouse, build it, and form a settlement at or near the landing. This he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of those who employed him, and returned to his home in March, 1865. After remaining at home about one month, he took his wife Mary with him and was gone on another trip to the Colorado River two and a half months.

On the 4th of August, 1867, a son of Brother Call (Anson V.) died at Rock Creek, on the Laramie plains, 425 miles east of Salt Lake City, while returning from a mission to Europe, on which he had left home April 28th, 1864. His long absence and the anticipated pleasure of his return made the circumstance a very painful one. October 28th, 1870, accompanied by his wife Mary and Mrs. Hannah Holbrook, the deceased left home on a visit to numerous family relatives in Ohio, Vermont, and other parts of the country, and returned home in January, 1871.

In 1872 he accompanied the Palestine party, which was in charge of George A. Smith, to England, and employed some five months in traveling in Great Britain and Ireland, returning to Utah ahead of that company. After arriving home he presided over the home missionaries of Davis County, and was also appointed Bishop of the East Bountiful Ward.

When the Davis Stake of Zion was organized in 1877 he was ap-

pointed one of the counselors of President William R. Smith, and was succeeded in the Bishopric by his son Chester. Such men as Anson Call make history. They are peculiarly adapted to the colonization of new countries, to the laying of the foundations of empires in a wilderness. Wonderful changes have taken place since he first camped in Davis County.

He died peacefully and calmly, in possession of all his faculties. Shortly before his death he gave his son Chester instructions concerning the casket and other matters pertaining to his burial. Thus has passed away one of the leaders of men, leaving a large posterity and a host of friends to mourn his departure.

It would be difficult, after reading the foregoing sketch, to imagine how the respected deceased could have crowded into his earthly career any more work than he performed. "Labor is worship," and not only in this direction, but as a devoted religionist, Brother Call served God throughout his life.

The beauty of Brother Call's life-work lies in the fact that it was largely directed toward the benefit of others and the cause of truth. No sacrifice appeared to be too great for him to make for his religion, and the venerable patriarch goes peacefully to his rest after having made a record that will redound to his credit in eternity. We had the pleasure of being acquainted with him, and if there ever was a man of sounder integrity than he, we do not know it. May his numerous posterity follow the noble examples he has set, that in them he may still live.

Peace to his ashes.

THE ALLEN CASE.

On September 2nd the examination of W. J. Allen, charged with fraud at the school election, in the Fourth Precinct, was resumed before Commissioner Greenman.

The defence called C. A. Krigbaum and Fred. Kesler, who stated that they visited the polling place where the defendant was acting as presiding judge at the school election on July 14, and saw nothing suspicious in his conduct.

J. P. Bache said he visited the poll several times during the day, and his attention was directed particularly to Allen, because he was a new judge. He saw nothing peculiar or unusual in Allen's conduct, and did not believe he did anything fraudulent.

John M. O'Reilly testified—I am a police officer of this city, and on the day of this election I was on duty at the polling place in the Fourth municipal ward from early in the morning until 2 p.m. I saw nothing at all peculiar in Allen's conduct during the time. I was there and heard no complaints as to the way he discharged his duties.

Police Sergeant Curran testified—I was on duty in the Fourth municipal ward polling place on the day of this election. I remained there from 6 a.m. until 2 p.m., and saw