

Brother Tyler was the oldest son of Daniel and Ruth Tyler, of Beaver, Utah. He was born in Salt Lake City, January 27, 1850. About his last words to his family were, "Don't hold me any longer; let me go."

From childhood he was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and taught all his children, as soon as they were old enough, to take part in the family worship. He was a kind husband and father. He leaves a beloved wife and ten children, besides his loving parents, a brother and two sisters and other relatives and numerous friends to mourn his untimely loss.

DANIEL TYLER.

ADAM-ONDI-AHMAN.

ADAM-ONDI-AHMAN, Davies Co., Missouri, Sept. 16, 1895.

After our prayers on the Temple Lot, at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, we took pictures of the corner stone with our party grouped around. There is a tree growing in the excavation for the temple. It is about 12 inches at the base. John David Whitmer, son of John Whitmer, one of the eight witnesses to the Book of Mormon, lives on the premises of his father, joining and including the Temple lot. We had a pleasant visit with him and family, and took a picture of his home with the family and our party, after which our livery team took us back to Cameron, ten miles, to the railway, when we took train for Gallatin, about twenty-two miles, 65 cent ride.

After a night's rest at the Western hotel, we hired a double conveyance for \$3 and drove over a very good bridge to old Mill Port, where fifty-five years ago stood a partly Mormon town, and some stores and business houses of people of other denominations. In the time of the troubles in 1838, Millport became the headquarters of the mob, the Mormons being driven from their homes generally about these times. Captain Neal Gillam had gathered around him a large band, who disguised themselves as Indians. Gillam being their chief, I well remember that a call was made for the militia, by J. M. Hinkle, to defend the Mormons who had been driven from Millport and all other places and their houses burnt. The Mormon headquarters were at Adam-Ondi-Ahman. Neal Gillam's Indian mobbers were discovered in a plot to raid the scattered Mormon settlers who had been burnt out and for protection had gathered to Diahman. I have reason to remember these sad times, for although a boy only I was one of the militia called out to protect the Mormons from Gillam's Indian raid, and a march in the night had to be performed to thwart the mobbers. We made a successful forced march of twenty-five miles that night, and saved the people there from mob violence.

These old scenes come vividly before me—heartrending scenes of women and children being driven from their homes. They came to Adam-Ondi-Ahman, some of them barefooted, their homes having been burned with their all. At one time in the fall of 1838 we had to lie under snow with only a little cover; and subsequently some of us, during the snow storm, had to take refuge in the old barn, now

standing with a new roof upon it. This is the Lyman Wight barn, now owned by Widow McDonald, she has been the owner of the old homestead for over fifty years. It is the scene of the old camp grounds, where Joseph the Prophet, Brigham Young, H. C. Kimball, P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt and so many others camped at the time of the Mormon war, as it is now known.

It is said that during the war almost the whole country was burned down, Mormon property as well as that of others. Mill Port has never recovered. Some say the cities burned their own homes as well as the Mormons' in order to get up excitement. At all events, there came L. W. Boggs's exterminating order—the Mormons must go away or be exterminated.

After being satisfied with this visit we drove about 8 miles over Grand River bottoms, or the valley of Adam. This is now a vast scene of corn fields with from 50 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre with ordinary culture. There is no soil in the world to exceed this valley, and very little to compare with it. Arriving at Adam-Ondi-Ahman, we spread out a picnic and were seated under the good old blackberry tree's shade, with a refreshing breeze. It was a lovely scene. The altar is erected on the highest point hereabouts. The bluff continues up Grand river to the east, verging its course to the northward, leaving a valley of exceedingly rich soil. From the altar is the Lyman Wight log house (still standing), it is just about 200 yards, and nearly west. The point slopes moderately down, continuing into the valley nearly as much farther from the altar as it is to the house, making in all about 350 to 400 yards. From the altar to the old stable is about 200 yards to the northwest, making nearly a triangle with the three points, namely, the altar, Lyman Wight's house and the stable. A valley or a ravine runs down from the bluff of timber, widening out as it approaches the valley. From the altar down the timbered bluff, to the valley southward, is also about 200 yards. The river forms a curve around the altar bearing northeasterly, while it comes from the southeasterly direction forming a lovely valley of the best part of a mile in width.

The time was far spent, and we had to hasten across Grand river and return to our hotel in Gallatin, Mo., five miles by the nearest route. We traveled some twenty-five miles today. I have taken several pictures of important points. Today we met several leading men of the town. I very much regret to say that since my last visit here many changes have taken place of a very lamentable nature. One of them is a Mr. William Ford, the livery man who took me out two years ago to Diahman, only two weeks ago was sent to the asylum; also Mr. J. H. McGee, known as Major McGee, has gone nearly blind. He is about my age and is a good friend to our people. He was well acquainted with Joseph Smith and many of our leading men. He was here in the mobbing times of Gallatin and speaks highly of Joseph as a gentleman. He was taken a prisoner but soon released, in 1838. He related many very interesting anecdotes and was pleased to meet me

again and to be introduced to Elder Kimball and wife and Mr. S., and to near about Utah.

Tomorrow 17th we take rail for Cameron and thence for Breckenridge, about 50 miles, where I shall hire a carriage and visit Hsun's Mill, where seventeen Mormons were murdered and their bodies thrown into a well.

Elder Kimball, wife and daughter parted with us rather reluctantly at Cameron, homeward bound, while Mrs. S. and I took train for Breckenridge where we hired a carriage and drove to noted places in the country.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

ST. GEORGE STAKE CONFERENCE.

After the preliminary quarterly Stake Priesthood meeting held on Saturday the 14th, the regular conference began at 10 a.m. Sunday September 15th, in the St. George Tabernacle. President Daniel D. McArthur, presiding. We were favored with the presence and ministry of Elder F. M. Lyman and of Elder Abram Hatch, President of the Wasatch Stake. We had with us on the stand our old time fellow-laborer, President John D. T. McAllister, of Mantle Temple, also Elder Richard G. Lambert, of Salt Lake City, and Elder J. Frank Tolton, counselor in the presidency of the Beaver Stake.

The speakers on Sunday morning were Elders Anthony W. Ivins, J. Frank Tolton and Abram Hatch. The first named gave a comprehensive report of the condition of the St. George Stake, temporarily, morally and religiously, the condition in these respects being quite gratifying. He then read part of the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles; ardently dwelling upon the spirit of testimony which characterized the ancient Apostles in their ministry—and of the continuation of that spirit of testimony by the Prophets and Apostles of this present dispensation. He concluded by bearing his testimony to the divinity of the mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith and of the Apostles and Priesthood now on the earth.

The spirit of testimony characterized the remarks of Elder Tolton and was continued by Elder Hatch.

In the Sunday afternoon meeting Elder Lyman took up the subject of the testimonies borne by this morning's speakers, teaching, in his direct and forcible manner, how each and all may "know of the doctrine" as set forth by our Savior in John 7, 17, and nesting under review the commission given to, and the preaching and ministry of the principles of the Gospel by, the Apostles anciently, and as taught and administered in the Church of Christ in these days.

At the Monday morning meeting President McArthur led out by expressing his appreciation of the blessings of the Lord bestowed upon the Saints; he regretted that all are not faithful—but the Lord has left nothing undone for the salvation of His children. The helps in government are expected to diligently perform their duty in their ministry among the people, and thus discharge themselves of responsibility. He enjoined upon all, the faithful per-