

In the year 1840 I saw the people begin to leave Nauvoo and cross the river into Iowa, and prepared to move west. A personage seemed to stand by my side and explain the object of the move. He said the people were going to seek a place in which to dwell and that when they found it they would remain there until they became numerous and strong; and when this time came they would rise up like a host and go down to Jackson county, Missouri. I saw the very course they took five years later, and the personage beside me told me the name of the place where the Saints would cross the Missouri River, namely, Council Bluffs. I saw the track they took after crossing the river, and they went out of my sight about half way between the Missouri River and Salt Lake valley, remaining out of sight to represent the time it might take to become numerous. The vision continued until they came in sight again, and then I followed them in the vision as they passed down the southwest side of the Missouri River, until they landed in Jackson county, Missouri. When they reached the State on the west there was no one there to oppose them as they took possession of the land.

It was about six years from the time I saw the vision until I found myself with a large number of the Saints in Salt Lake Valley, having passed over the very spots which I plainly saw six years previous.

The journey between Nauvoo and Winter Quarters, or Cutler's Park, situate on the bank of the Missouri River, was attended with much hardship.

After a short rest with our teams, one company was sent on towards the West as far as Pawnee Village, situate on the Loop fork of Platte River, about 120 miles west of the Missouri River. The Pawnee Indians at this time had all gone west to hunt buffalo. Meantime Captain Miller took the main body of the company across the country to the Puncaw nation, on the Missouri, 170 miles above Omaha, and I was left in charge of ten or twelve sick families, in the midst of an Indian country. In their absence, while on the hunt, the Sioux Indians had burned their village and driven off the missionaries, who had sixteen or eighteen of the Indian children. When the Indians returned from their hunt they found their village burned and the missionaries and their children gone, and strangers occupying the place. It was some time before we were able to make them understand the condition, and why we were there, the cause of their children being gone, etc. When they learned how things stood they were quite friendly. We turned in and helped them build up their village and they paid us in meat, buffalo robes, etc. The war was still going on with the Sioux Indians and President Brigham Young thought it unsafe for our little company to remain with the Indians; so he sent two men (Jack Reading and Solomon Case) to escort us back to Winter Quarters. This was late in the fall of 1846. My wives were both sick, caused by hardship and exposure. The weather was cold and we had no shelter besides our wagon. I went to work at once to dig a hole in the ground, and then took my ox and team and repaired to the forest. There I felled

trees, cut logs, and hauled them to the place where I laid them up in the form of a square around a hold in the ground, covered it with bush grass and dirt and thus established my cabin for the winter, half below and half above ground. In this I placed my sick wives and our effects. Here my wife Elizabeth died, and was buried while I was absent from home, one hundred and fifty miles in Missouri. When I returned to my home I found my wife gone and her little daughter left to be cared for. She was my only child and being sickly soon followed her mother.

In the spring of 1847 preparations were made for crossing the plains in search of a home and a resting-place where we could dwell in peace. The people were called together—President Brigham Young presiding—and we were organized into companies of ten, fifty and one hundred. I was chosen a captain of fifty in Captain Willard Snow's hundred. After President Young had started west with the Pioneers, P. P. Pratt, on coming home from a mission, reorganized the company and I was made captain of ten. This displeased President Young. However, we started on our journey westward and spent the greater part of the summer in traveling, having lost many of our cattle on the way, and reached Salt Lake City late in the fall of 1847. Erastus Snow had laid the body of a log room; I covered it over with poles, hay and dirt and lived there during the winter and most of the next summer, until I had built myself a flat roofed adobe house. In this I dwelt about seven years.

MISREPRESENTATIVE AND DIS-COURTEOUS.

THE Logan *Journal* is now adding direct and specific misrepresentation to its endeavor to attach a partizan meaning to utterances of the DESERET NEWS that could not fairly be so construed. We clip a few sentences from a lengthy editorial attempt to justify the *Journal* in its course:

"With all due respect to the NEWS we still hold that the article in the NEWS was designed to convey the meaning that the *Journal* headlines gave to it; but Republican pressure has been brought to bear with sufficient force to cause the NEWS to back water to some extent."

"The article in question meant something, or it was an absurd thing to write it."

"Neither Republicans nor Democrats cognizant with the circumstances ever imagined that it had any other possible meaning than that given to it by the *Journal* headlines."

"The NEWS article is also clearly unfair, in another respect. It intimates that its strictures applied to both parties."

"Will the NEWS contend that 'Democrats in Logan' have done anything but defend the Church authorities against the wilful misrepresentations, of tricky Republicans who in Logan and elsewhere have deliberately stated that it was the wish of the First Presidency that Logan and Utah should be Republican?"

The first quotation contains an opinion entirely unwarranted by the article referred to, and a direct assertion which is a positive and gratuitous falsehood. There was nothing in the editorial which the *Journal* copied

that justified its headline assertion that the DESERET NEWS denounced the Republican party, or accused it of carrying the Logan election by disgraceful methods. Of course everybody has a right to his opinion and every journal should have the same liberty. But we dispute the right of either a journal or an individual to make and publish that which is utterly untrue. In calling the attention of the *Journal* to its error in this matter we used the courtesy which should be maintained by the press. We desire to pursue the same course now. But we find it necessary to use more emphatic language, because that paper seems determined to place us in a false light before the Logan public.

Its accusation concerning "Republican pressure" is insulting as well as false. As many Democrats as Republicans expressed to us disapproval of the *Journal's* headlines before we respectfully directed that paper's attention to them. There was no "pressure" or "force" of any kind brought to bear upon us. And we have not "backed water" to any extent. We have not withdrawn or modified a sentiment or an expression contained in the article which the *Journal* copied. We have only objected to the *Journal's* perversion of our remarks. But that perversion was not quite so vile as the direct charge it now brings to cover up its first wrong. There are other insinuations in its latest utterances on this matter that are in the same vein and are equally untrue.

Of course "the article in question meant something," or why was it so extensively copied? But it did not mean an attack on the Republican party or any other party. It did not say what the *Journal* represented it as saying. It meant all it said but not what the *Journal* said it said. That alone was the point of controversy with the *Journal*. And the necessity for our continuance of that controversy is the *Journal's* claim of a right to thus misrepresent us. We deny the right, and we denounce the method by which that paper supports its claim; that is, by further and grosser misrepresentation.

In reply to the third paragraph quoted above we have to say, that no Republican or Democrat cognizant of the circumstances could fairly say that the article in question carried the meaning conveyed in the *Journal's* headlines. Suppose the alleged facts were exactly as represented by Logan Democrats. Suppose some over-zealous Republicans did all that was charged. Does that prove that the Republican party carried the election by disgraceful methods? Is there is no difference between personal acts and party responsibility? Are there not things done by partisans that their own party will not approve? The DESERET NEWS did not pretend to decide as to the merits of the controversy over the methods by which the Logan election was said to have been carried, and we do not feel inclined to be placed in the false position which the *Journal* has selected for us.

Where have we intimated that our "strictures applied to both parties?" Is this the "intimation" referred to?

"The DESERET NEWS has not proclaimed that any person or party has been guilty of any such disgraceful