

## LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

## Favorable Results of Mobocratic Demonstrations.

Elder Arthur O. Lee, writing from Shelby County, Alabama, Nov. 15th states that he left his home in Panacea, Lincoln County, Nevada, in June, 1886, and in due course reached his field of labor in the state from which his wives, where he met Elder J. C. De La Mare, president of the conference, and Elder G. W. Baker. He labored with the former until September, when he was appointed to labor with Elder J. D. Bonnet, of Provo, in Winston Co., Ala. They remained in that field until January, 1887, when Elder Bonnet was appointed to labor with Elder R. R. Allred in Culmer County, in which is a small branch of the Church at a place called Rine's Creek. A Sabbath school had been organized here, and as the labors of the Elders continued the membership of the school was increased until forty children were enrolled, only about half of whom belonged to the Church.

Elders Lee and Allred labored together until April when the former became the companion of Elder Shilbert of Arizona, with whom he labored until September last, when he was appointed to labor in Shelby and Jefferson counties with a new companion. They made their

## HEADQUARTERS

with James Lindsey, in Shelby County. On Sunday, September 6th, at a Brother Shaw's place, in Jefferson County, Elder Lee and companion held a meeting, and addressed a good congregation. They were invited to preach on the following Sunday at a Mr. Allen Henderson's, in Shelby County, and accepted the invitation. Elder Lee says:

"We were furnished a couple of horses to ride, as it was about five miles from Mr. Henderson's place to where we were to preach. Mr. Johnson Majors, a son-in-law of Mr. Lindsey, and also Brother William Lindsey and wife and mother and other members of the family accompanied us to meeting; also Brother Shaw and family, from Jefferson County, were there to hear the principles of the Gospel.

When we arrived we were informed by a man named L. B. Logan, who was present, that if we held meeting, there would be

## A MOB THERE TO HANG US.

But we had left our homes to come in this land to preach the Gospel and we intended to preach. So we went a distance of a quarter of a mile, to a little church house which was owned by Mr. Henderson, and opened our meeting. The congregation paid good attention and kept good order. After the meeting was closed one of the brethren looked up the road, turned round to us and said: "Here they come!"

The women and children were told to stay in the house. Three or four of our friends stood in the door and told the mob to stand back. But the mob paid no attention to what was said. They declared that they had come after those "Mormons," and they were going to have them. They surrounded the house to the number of about 55, and

## DREW THEIR PISTOLS.

They began to force their way into the house and finally overpowered our friends and came in. They came up to me and Elder Mowry, took hold of us and said they wanted us to go with them. I told them I would like to speak a few moments, but they would not allow me the privilege. They said that they had not come to listen to me, and that they had heard enough of our "Mormon doctrine."

The ringleader of the mob, whose name was Robert Macadate, promised not to hurt us. We then went with them. Brother Wm. Lindsey wanted the mob to let us ride the horses we had. But they said they had a wagon over the hill for us, but in this they told a falsehood, for when they got us out of the sight of our friends, they said that walking was too good for us.

The afternoon was quite warm. It was about two o'clock when they started with us. They would call us all the names that they could think of, and would ask how many wives we had, and if we were out here to get more. They would ask us if we were tired; when we would tell them not very, they would tell us to walk a little faster, and they would ride their horses upon us, and cause them to step on our heels. They cursed us and called us all manner of names.

They marched us about seven miles and held three councils on the way to see what they would do with us. Some were

## IN FAVOR OF HANGING US,

others were in favor of shooting us, others were in favor of giving us forty lashes, while others wanted to turn us loose and give us 24 hours to get out of the county. They would call a vote, but they could not decide what to do with us. They would ask us if we would leave the next morning if they would turn us loose, but we would not promise to do that. The last council they held was about three miles from McCall Station, on the railroad. Some wanted to put us on the train and ship us out of the country, but they did not like to pay our way, and they concluded to turn us loose.

While they were holding the last

council, one of the mob came up to me and asked me what I had in my satchel. I told him I had some books. He asked me if we had any Bible with us. I told him "yes." He then asked me to let him see it. He took it and looked at it and gave it to others to look at. He asked me what else I had in there. I told him I had some tracts treating on the principles of the Gospel of Christ. He asked me if I had them to give away. I told him "yes," and that we gave the tracts, as we did the Gospel, without charge.

I began to give them tracts and Articles of Faith, till I had given them all we had. We had taken a good supply so that we could furnish people with something to read. I gave them all that I had, and some of the mob wanted to know of the ones to whom I gave the tracts, if they were turning out to be advocates of the "Mormon doctrines." They said no, but they had heard so much about the "Mormons" that they wanted to read their tracts and see if they compared with the Scriptures.

After this they told us to take the road to the left, pointing out an old road for us to follow, and to not stop till we got out of the county, for if we were caught in this county again

## HANGING WOULD BE OUR FATE.

We went over a little raise and stepped out of the road about twenty-five steps and sat under a tree till the mob past. We then called upon the Lord, and thanked him for his protecting care in preserving us from the hands of the bloodthirsty mob. We then retraced our steps. It was by this time getting late and we wanted to get back to some of our friends to get shelter for the night.

On our way back we met with a reporter of one of the papers that are printed in this section of country. He asked us several questions about how the mob had treated us, and our ideas in regard to God. I gave him some passages of scripture touching on the subject. He said if the Bible was right we were right.

We then went on. It was now becoming quite dark and the road was very dim. We came to where the roads forked, and were studying what to do, when we heard some one coming. We waited till the person came up, and it proved to be a gentleman named John Sherman,

## A FRIEND

to us. He said he had become uneasy about us, and had come out to see if he could hear anything of us. He then told us he would accompany us on our way to Mr. Henderson's, where we had held our meeting. When we shook hands with him he gave us each a silver dollar. We only had a short distance then to go to get to Mr. Henderson's place. When we arrived there they were overjoyed to see us. We were invited in and Mrs. Henderson had supper prepared for us. Mr. Henderson had two brothers living a short distance away. He called them in and after we had finished our meal we sang some songs. It was proposed that we should preach; so we held a meeting.

We spent the evening in singing and speaking of the goodness of God towards us.

The wife of one of the Mr. Hendersons was quite bitter, but after the meeting was over she told us that she was about half a "Mormon," and if they mobbed us again she would be a whole "Mormon."

## THE MOBING

has caused many people to investigate the principles of the Gospel who would not listen to it otherwise.

I am satisfied there is some of the blood of Israel in this section of the country, and if it is the will of the Lord, we will stay here and seek them out. We are not fearing the puny arm of flesh, neither are we discouraged.

## THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.

[The following, translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, a French journal of New York, by Mr. George Hamlin of this city, will be found interesting in view of recent occurrences and the present situation there:]

## THE RESIGNATION OF M. GREVY.

PARIS, Nov. 16, evening. There is in circulation at the present moment a petition crowded with signatures which demands of the chambers to require the resignation of President Grevy and to pass by vote his "mise en accusation" as an accomplice of his son-in-law M. Wilson. Here is the text of this petition:

To Messieurs, the members of the Parliament having for its object the "mise en accusation" of M. Wilson, the resignation of M. Grevy, and uniform equality before the law.

Messieurs les sénateurs—  
Messieurs les députés—

The undersigned have the honor to signalize to the Parliament the painful impressions which the entire country has experienced in regard to the scandalous revelations which continue to be produced. They believe it to be a duty to solicit the Parliament to take such energetic measures as the circumstances admit of.

General inquietude agitates the public mind; business suffers and is at a standstill; commerce is embarrassed; the nation, profoundly injured in view of its interests confided to hands considered as suspected, implores the light. The same sentence falls alike from all lips, "This must end."

We come, Messieurs, in the name of

the immense majority of French citizens, to say to you that there will not be any repose for our electors, there will not be any confidence in the country, there will not be any security for business, so long as the chief of the executive power shall be under the shadow of the least suspicion.

The public tranquility is today delivered to the unknown future. It is sufficient if there is but one indiscretion for provoking a presidential crisis, and this indiscretion—no person can say what it may not produce!

At any hour you might be surprised by a revelation which would place you under the obligation of taking hasty measures which it would be impossible for you to foresee the consequences of.

Then think, messieurs, in remaining yourselves in this precarious situation, you subject France to the same peril; involuntarily you inflict upon commerce a most fatal stroke.

To the business world, to the laboring classes, the sustaining of M. Grevy in the presidency means casualty, apprehension—too soon, perhaps, ruin.

The only solution for the suspected President is his voluntary resignation, and his appearance at the same time as his relative before the tribunal of his country.

If there is remaining to the men who formerly obtained our confidence and of whose integrity you are not more sure today, a certain amount of dignity, he will take upon his own option the determination which will render to the nation its material prosperity and to the republic its honor and its prestige.

If not, we demand of the parliament that they consider promptly the public interest.

The "mise en accusation" of M. Wilson alone will not satisfy the country. If M. Grevy has partaken of the benefits, he should also partake of the fate of his associate.

After having attempted to make the socialist agents support all the weight of the trouble and disgrace, should we endeavor to limit to M. Wilson alone the responsibility of acts which could not have been committed without the complicity of another?

What we again demand, messieurs, is equality before the law.

There will not be any governmental stability till then.

## Carp—To the Public.

## Editor Deseret News:

In a letter written some time back, to Delegate Caine, Colonel McDonald said: "A large number of late applications for carp from Utah will, if possible, be supplied in a later shipment to your Territory."

It will be remembered that the late car reached Utah about one month earlier than usual. This was because it had on board a large consignment of carp for Oregon and other points in the northwest, which places had to be reached early on account of the cold weather. With the hope that the car would again visit Utah, as intimated above to Mr. Caine, on the 25th ult., I wired Colonel McDonald as follows: "Is carp coming west again? If so, about when?"

This morning he wires me:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
December 1st, 1887.

A. M. Musser, Salt Lake:

There will be no further car shipments of carp in your direction this season.

MARSHAL McDONALD.

This, of course, will be a disappointment to many applicants, but it cannot be remedied.

Some time ago I wrote to Professor Goode and Col. McDonald about shad, herring, catfish and eels. The Colonel replies as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
November 21st, 1887.

A. Milton Musser, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Fisheries, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—In reply to your communications, the one addressed to the commissioner and the other to myself, I beg to say that it is the intention of the commissioner to continue the work of stocking the fresh water streams of the Great Salt Lake basin with young shad for two years more in succession, and upon such a scale as will determine the possibility of succeeding in acclimating that species to the Salt Lake basin. Herring are precisely similar in habits to the shad, and follow it closely in its migrations. Should the waters be found suited for the shad, then it will be considered time enough for the introduction of herring. Should we fail in the introduction of the shad, it would hardly be worth while to attempt the experiment with a species so closely related to it.

The United States Fish Commission does not distribute eels or catfish.

Very truly yours,

MARSHAL McDONALD,  
Assistant in charge of Fish Culture.

I am aiming to perfect arrangements to get on a large number of catfish (bullheads) and eels from the Hudson River next spring.

A. MILTON MUSSER.

## IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

News Notes Gathered from Various Sources.

Last Saturday a construction train on the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific Company, just above the Siskiyou line, was standing on the grade

and the engineer and fireman were busy oiling up, when the air leaked out of the brakes and the train started down the grade. The engineer ran after the train and succeeded in getting his hand on the cow-catcher, when he slipped and fell, and the train, consisting of the engine and tender and half a dozen fat-cars, went flying down the grade, and striking a curve, the whole went pell-mell over the grade, smashing everything.

Prescott (A. T.), November 29.—The largest mining sale ever made in this section was consummated today, it being the sale of the Congress or Dougherty group of mines, in Martinez district, to Diamond Jo Reynolds. The price paid has not been learned. A large force of men will be employed in working the mine until spring, when a forty-stamp mill will be erected. It is good property, and the owners, previous to the sale, realized \$150 and \$275 per ton, selling the ore to sampling works here, after hauling by wagon forty miles distant. Fifty thousand dollars have been paid as security for the good faith of the purchasing company.

## OBITUARY.

LEWIS.—Died in Spanish Fork, Utah, on the 4th inst., at the residence of his son Frederick G. Lewis, Brother John Lewis, at the ripe age of 72 years, 10 months and 23 days.

Deceased was born in Llandaff, Glamorganshire, South Wales Dec. 11th, 1811. He was married twice, to Mary Ann John, Sep. 20th, 1835, (who bore him four sons and three daughters, and then died, May 10th, 1850), and to Priscilla M. Phillips, on the 30th day of August, 1851, who bore him a son and a daughter. She died June 24th, of the present year.

Brother Lewis joined the Wesleyan church in youth and continued a devout advocate of its doctrines until he heard the revealed truth from heaven preached by the lowly followers of Christ. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the town of Newport, Wales, by Elder Shurtliff, in March, 1853 from which time he has exercised his best efforts to lead a consistent life by harmonizing his works with his profession as a Latter-day Saint.

In the spring of 1853, he and his family, together with twenty-one members of the Cardiff branch, whose emigration he paid to the valley, bade adieu to home, friends and comforts, to make a new home with the Saints in the far off west. On their journey the dread cholera broke out among them, at which time Brother Lewis was a conspicuous person, because of his cheering visits among the sick, and the great power of healing God had blessed him with. Indeed he retained that power, as hundreds here can testify, until he was prostrated by the hand of death. At Kansas City he hired a blacksmith to make ox shoes for the entire herd. He arrived in Salt Lake City September 30th, 1854. Being a master mason he found ready employment on the Temple Block, where he worked about one year; he then moved north to Box Elder, where he became counselor to Bishop Alvin Nichols and was the first home missionary in that county.

In the spring of 1857 he and family moved to Spanish Fork, where he has resided ever since. In 1872 he went on a mission to his native land and was tireless in propagating the eternal principles of truth. While there, and ever since, his ambition was to enlighten the pathway of friend and stranger with the effulgence of truth. Where sickness was, there Brother Lewis was seen; where poverty, his means; and when duty called him he was always at his post.

The funeral services were held at the meeting-house, to which place his body was carried by sixteen High Priests, Bishop Evans, of Salem, and Bishop Snell, of this place, also Elders P. Syker and T. D. Evans delivered appropriate discourses. He leaves 6 children, 39 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren, besides a host of friends, to mourn his death.—[Com.]

## DEATHS.

PUGMIRE.—At her home in St. Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho, Nov. 13th, 1887, Elizabeth McKay Pugmire.

Deceased was born in Roseneath, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, February 14th, 1822, and was baptized when about 14 years of age; emigrated to Nauvoo and there married Jonathan Pugmire, whom she survived several years; came to Utah in 1848, after having suffered much privation and sickness on the plains during the exodus from Nauvoo, her husband in the meantime enlisting in the Mormon Battalion. After residing in Salt Lake City for several years she accompanied her husband to Bear Lake Valley, being among the first settlers in that region. Sister Pugmire has ever since resided in St. Charles, and was treasurer of the Relief Society of that place for 18 years. For eight years she has held the office of Stake Secretary of the Relief Society, and for six years that of Counselor to the Stake President of the Primary Associations. She was faithful and efficient in all these duties, and her last sickness seized her while traveling in the remote settlements of Bear Lake Valley in the interests of the Primary Associations. Sister Pugmire was a devoted and consistent Latter-day Saint, and died in full faith of the Gospel.—[Com.]

WILKINS.—At Nephi, of old age, November 22nd, 1887, Elizabeth Wilkins, aged 83 years, 8 months and 14 days. Deceased was born March 8th, 1804, at Coventry, Warwickshire, England; was baptized June 1st, 1831; emigrated to Utah in 1860. She lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint. She was the mother of nine children, and leaves a large number of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Millennial Star, please copy.

PRICE.—In the 15th Ward, Salt Lake City, November 27, 1887, of typhoid pneumonia, Sarah Jane Ashton, wife of Joseph E. Price, and second daughter of Edward and Jane Trehaner Ashton, born in Salt Lake City, Nov. 6, 1861.

She leaves two children and a large circle of loving relatives and friends who deeply mourn her loss. During her brief sickness she seemed fully aware of her approaching end, giving minute directions

concerning her burial and the care of her children. In her closing hours she sang with plaintive sweetness several familiar hymns and her words were indicative of her faith in the work of God in which her youthful life was spent; ever taking an active interest in the Ward Sunday school, Mutual Improvement Association and choir.

Her funeral services were held in the Fifteenth Ward meeting-house on Tuesday, November 29th, and were largely attended. The singing by the ward choir and the remarks by Elders T. C. Griggs, J. R. Morgan and Elias Morris and Bishop Joseph Pollard were characterized by much emotion and were of such a nature as to afford consolation to the bereaved.

The floral tokens of regard were numerous and appropriate. The remains were reverently followed to the cemetery by a large number of relatives and friends. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder Elias Morris. The recollections of her ready and hearty services in the sickness and death of others and in her many acts of kindness to all will be long remembered.—[Com.]

Millennial Star, please copy.

BROWN.—Of diphtheria, Dec. 1, 1887, at 2 a. m., Mary Lillions, daughter of James S. and Elizabeth Brown of the Seventeenth Ward, this city. Deceased was aged 13 years, 10 months and 22 days.

HINDS.—In the Sugar House Ward, at the residence of his stepson, William Huskins, son, November 26, 1887, at 3 p. m., of old age, William Hinds, aged 88 years, 7 months and 29 days. Deceased was born in London, England, and emigrated to Utah in 1838.

EDDINGTON.—At Morgan City, Morgan County, December 1st, 1887, Jane Hayles Eddington, of kidney and liver disease, after several weeks of severe sickness; aged 69 years, 2 months and 27 days.

Millennial Star please copy.

CLASBEY.—Millie T. Clasbey, wife of J. T. Clasbey, died Nov. 29th, 1887.

ALLEN.—In the 15th Ward, this city, at 7 p. m., November 28, 1887, Eleanor Davies Allen, wife of John Allen; aged 36 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Deceased was the daughter of Captain Thomas and Margaret Davies, of Swansea, South Wales. She was born at Cardiff, South Wales; emigrated to Utah in 1874. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint and a good wife and mother; she leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss.

Friends are cordially invited.

Millennial Star, please copy.

THOMPSON.—At Union, Salt Lake County, Nov. 29th, 1887, of old age, Ann Maria Thompson. Deceased was born at Shipham, Norfolk, England, Sept. 18, 1807.

Millennial Star please copy.

HOWARD.—At Huntington, Emery County, Utah, Nov. 17th, 1887, Erin L., son of Erin A. and Clara L. Howard, born at Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, June 7, 1854.

CHRISTIANSEN.—At Muddy, Emery County, Utah Territory, Nov. 3d, 1887, Mary, wife of Bishop Caspar Christiansen, of lung fever.

Deceased was born August 1st, 1842, in Denmark; was baptized in October, 1865, and came to the United States in 1869. She lived in Minnesota six years, and in 1875 came to Utah, settling in Spring City. In 1881 she removed to Muddy, where she resided until her death. She leaves a husband and eight children, and was an industrious wife and loving parent.—[Com.]

Millennial Star, please copy.

## LOST.

A BAY HORSE COLT, 18 MONTHS old; quite gentle; spot in forehead, and three feet white; branded 4 on left shoulder, rather dim.

Any person returning said animal to Geo. C. Lambert, Deseret News Office, or giving him information that will lead to its recovery, will be suitably rewarded.—dswtf

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red yearling HEIFER, illegible brand on left shoulder, crop and underbit in right ear.

If not claimed she will be sold on Monday, December 12th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the estray pen, as the law directs.

GEORGE T. COTTAM,  
St. George, December 2nd, 1887.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One old brown HORSE, hind feet white, spot on left side of neck, also in face, branded 6 on right thigh.

One bay HORSE, 4 or 5 years old, hind feet white, spot in face, saddle marked.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away within ten days, they will be sold to the highest bidder, at 10 a. m. December 13th, 1887, at the estray pound, Farmer's Precinct.

ALMA PRATT,

Poundkeeper,  
Farmer's Precinct, Salt Lake County,  
Utah, Dec. 3, 1887.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One light roan COW, about 7 years old, under notch in right ear, brand supposed to be L E on left hip.

One light roan yearling HEIFER, no marks or brands visible.

One brown two-year-old HEIFER, small white spot on forehead, some white on belly, under slope of left ear, branded 6 on left hip.

One red and white two year old HEIFER; swallow fork in left ear; branded 6 on left hip.

One red and white spotted three year old HEIFER; no marks or brands visible.

If not claimed they will be sold on Wednesday, December 14th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. R. MILLER,

Poundkeeper,  
South Cottonwood, Dec. 2, 1887.