

Barton. His two daughters were drowned. Only one person was saved from the oyster bayou catastrophe. He was found hanging by one hand to a post, unconscious; he will die. The wife and child of Thomas Moryorick were lost at Bayou Cook. John Stock, an Italian boy, was instantly killed. Luke Detrovitch lost four daughters, his wife and two of his sailors. On Simon Isle there were eighteen inhabitants of oyster camps. Sixteen were drowned. On Razor Island there was a camp of five men. All were drowned. On Bird Island about a hundred and fifty people lived. All were drowned. On Grand Bank eight persons were killed.

It is now estimated that the loss of life on Grand Isle and Cheniere, and in Grand and Adams bay and Cook Chalon and Oyster Bayou settlements will reach from eight hundred to a thousand.

Matthew Wurtze and Dominic Mergodich, sailors, were rescued by one of the luggers. The story they tell of the disaster at Grand Isle is horrifying in the extreme. During the recital of the scenes of that terrible night they wept bitterly. They said the sea was rising all day and increased alarmingly toward night. About ten p. m. the wind shifted to south west. These men lived on the west end of the island, far out at sea. As flashes of lightning illuminated the darkness, mammoth waves could be seen traveling with wonderful rapidity toward the island, accompanied by a noise like thunder. On came the terrible thing, growing larger momentarily. The island was wrapped in slumber. Men too frightened to go to their homes remained in their boats during the terrible night. Horrified they watched the tidal wave approach the island until it struck. Then all was darkness and the island as far as the eye could reach covered with water. At the next flash of lightning the two fishermen found themselves far off to the north of the island and looking about could see nothing but a sheet of water, the island having totally disappeared.

Matthew Schurtz of Gouldsboro, one of the survivors of the Cheniere, Caminda calamity, arrived this morning. He brought a harrowing tale of loss of life there. He was engaged there constructing a school house. He boarded in a house where twenty-five people lodged. The house was demolished and it is believed nearly all the inmates were killed. Schurtz himself was frightfully knocked about and bruised. His clothes were torn to shreds. He estimates the loss of life on Grand Isle, Cheniere and in Grand and Adams bay and the Cook, Chalton and Oyster Bay settlements, at 800 to a thousand. When he left Cheniere Island yesterday he counted but five houses standing out of a total of about three hundred. The land was covered with corpses.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

The Indiana conference was held at the Clifty church, near Robison, on Sept. 23rd and 24th, followed by Priesthood meeting on Monday, Sept. 25th, at the residence of Brother Samuel Ashcroft. The following Elders were present: Jesse M. Baker, president of the Indiana conference; Tru-

man H. Barlow, Christian Munk, B. F. Peel, William A. Garnet, William O. Bentley, Ira E. Bradshaw, Ezra Howell, Hyrum Brimhall.

The meetings were well attended. We have a great many friends in this locality, who are very kind to us, and we feel to say God bless the people who have assisted us in making our conferences a success.

At the Priesthood meeting the following appointments were made: Elders Truman H. Barlow and Ira E. Bradshaw to labor in the Green county branch, with headquarters at Robison, Green county, Ind.

Christian Munk and William O. Bently, to labor in the Williamson branch, with headquarters at Pulleys Mills, Williamson county, Ill.

Benj. F. Peel and Ezra Howell, to labor in the Crawford county branch, with headquarters at Taswell, Crawford county, Ind.

Hyrum Brimhall and William A. Garrett, to labor in Monroe county, with headquarters at Gent, Monroe county, Ind.

Elder Baker will visit with the Saints here until further instructions from Elder Stayner.

The general authorities of the Church were sustained, as at the last General Conference of the Church, C. W. Stayner was also sustained as president of the Northern States mission, Elder Jesse M. Baker was sustained as president of the Indiana conference.

The number of baptisms during the last six months, has been nineteen. There seems to be a better feeling now existing in this conference, than in the past, towards the Elders. They are all feeling well and desirous of pushing the work along.

HYRUM BRIMHALL,

Clerk of Ind. Co. Conference.

ROBISON, Green Co., Ind., Sept. 26, 1893.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

14 A HAMPDEN GROVE, Patricroft, near Manchester, England, Sept. 22, 1893.—On account of the coal crisis progress in the Gospel cause has been retarded in different parts of the British mission. The Manchester conference has had its share, in consequence of which there has recently been very little tracting or outdoor preaching in some of the districts here. We are holding some good meetings with the Saints in the several branches.

Brother Walter W. Williams, of the Twenty-first ward, Salt Lake City, writes me concerning an amusing incident which occurred at a place called Holt, in the Norwich conference. The Wesleyans were holding an open-air meeting on one of the main streets in that town. During the meeting the minister inquired of Brother Williams (who happened to be present) if he had ever assisted at an outdoor meeting. He replied in the affirmative. The minister then announced to the large audience that they would be addressed by a stranger. At the commencement of Brother Williams' remarks the members of the above religious body manifested signs of appreciation, but when he produced proof in favor of the principle of baptism being essential to salvation they showed

signs of disapproval. Twenty minutes were occupied by the Mormon missionary when the Wesleyan minister thought it wisdom to close the services.

Since my arrival in old England I have seen the hand of the Lord more manifest than ever in providing for His children. My heart has ached many times in witnessing the destitution and poverty amongst the colliers and their families. It is a deplorable sight, and has been getting worse every day. Talk about hard times in Utah! Take a glimpse here and see the hundreds of thousands with no food, no fuel, and but very little clothing. Eight weeks have elapsed since the coal pits closed. Whether we go to town or village, in streets or highways, in lanes or foot-paths, we meet pitmen and pitboys and women and children, many begging from the passers by. Soup kitchens have been established in all quarters by the charitably disposed, prominent among whom are ministers of different denominations, who are taking a very active part. Coal is getting scarcer and prices are increasing; home industries are closing for lack of fuel, and daily the large host of idle workers is augmented. Towns largely inhabited by colliers are the most sorely distressed. Wigan is one of the poverty-stricken. To pass through it is appalling to the observer. On pay day at the mills the operatives are besieged by representatives of the colliers for donations. The public houses or saloons still keep open and appear to thrive, notwithstanding the dullness in trade in general. One publican, as an inducement to the poor, advertised his liberality by giving a bowl of soup to the starving ones, providing they would purchase a small quantity of beer. From far and near they flocked to the "haven of rest," but his customers, finding his soup "too thin," soon ceased coming.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," is a true phrase. This is realized when we learn that the enforced holidays have proved a blessing to the pit ponies who have been brought to the surface some of whom have not seen daylight for years. How merrily they symbol in the fields, clearly showing how pleasurable life is felt above ground by these dumb creatures! It is amusing to watch them prance around and eagerly partake of the green grass.

So keen is the distress felt in one part of Lancashire that many of the farmers have lately been appealed to for a portion of their produce. One farmer had no sooner given a few cabbages away than he was surrounded by a numerous host of applicants. When told to help themselves, a crowd of 600 women and children took possession of the cabbage field and stripped it bare.

Since the commencement of the strike several riots have occurred, chiefly in Wales and Yorkshire. The military have been called upon, resulting in the death of a few of the miners. Peace prevails at present.

Sept. 23.—The end of the coal crisis is not yet, though it is anticipated that it will be settled ere long. In different parts of England a large number of pits have been opened and work resumed. Here in Lancashire the majority appear to be in favor of fighting it to the bitter end. R. A.