

# BOZEMAN AVANT COURIER.

Historical Society

Devoted to the Development of Eastern Montana and the Encouragement of all Industrial Pursuits.

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## The Avant Courier.

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December 10th, 1875.

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Stair Building and Fine Work a specialty. Cabinet work will receive prompt attention.  
My work in the past is a guarantee for the present and future, and if you want anything made from a table to the finest musical instrument give me a call. Prices reasonable.  
5-11.

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MAIN ST., BOZEMAN, M. T.,  
House, Sign, Carriage

**ORNAMENTAL PAINTER!**  
Is prepared to execute all work in his line in the highest style of art, and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.  
6-13-187

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**LEA. F. MARSTON**  
Manufactures and Repairs Jewellery. Will lay down American Watches at ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased of Eastern Advertising firms. If you doubt this, bring along your price lists and compare terms before sending.  
WATCH WORK A SPECIALTY.  
Shop opposite the Post Office.

**BLACKSMITHING,**  
BY  
**A. O. BRAWNER.**  
BOZEMAN, MONTANA.  
We have started a Blacksmith Shop, object, to make a living. Place of business—Ann's old stand, Main Street, Bozeman. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.  
A. O. BRAWNER.  
Bozeman, March 23, 1877.

## Poetry.

### Spring.

All hail to thee, thou balby bouth,  
To thee I tude by lyre,  
And dreab of subber days to cub,  
While sittig by the fire.

While sittig by the fire I dreab  
Of subber's balby dew,  
Ad think (Oh, blow this cold of bid!  
Katchieu!, Katchieu!)  
While sittig by the fire I dreab  
(Katchieu!) of various thigs;  
By youthful fancy lightly turns  
To love ad weddig rigs.

While sittig by the fire I dreab  
Of lower reds, ad sig  
Of higher prices to be paid  
For poetry od spig.

While sittig by the fire I dreab  
Of soft ad balby Barch,  
Whed I cad dress id paper clothes  
—d live od bot-ed starch.

While sittig by the (katchieu!) fire  
I dreab (katchieu! katchieu!)  
Of—(sh, katchieu!) of (ah katchieu!)  
(Kut'h-a-e-I-O-U!)

### MINNESOTA vs. MONTANA.

EDITOR COURIER:—  
The Root river valley is narrow throughout its entire length, is hemmed in on each side by high, rough hills, which are almost invariably covered with scattering oaks. Almost all the available ground in it and the valleys of its branches is devoted to wheat raising; still, there is not enough raised to keep the many mills along the river supplied, and the millers have to ship wheat from the prairies west.

Going west on the S. M. R. R., we leave the valley of Root river soon after passing Lanesboro, and come up on the broad prairies of Southern Minnesota, where the wind has a splendid place to show its power, and often accepts the opportunity of giving of the inhabitants a "Minnesota Blizzard," which is second only to the "Washoe Zephyr," of which Mark Twain has written. Here, where fifteen years ago the neighbors were five to ten miles apart, there is now no valuable ground but what is occupied—houses, fences, and other signs of civilization abounding on every side. Almost all this extensive country is devoted to wheat raising—even the oats used as feed are imported—and when the wheat crop fails the farmers have nothing to fall back on. Minnesota is celebrated as being the best wheat raising State in the Union; but she cannot stand comparison for a moment in this respect with Montana. The majority of your farmers are not aware of the many advantages they have over even the acknowledged Queen of wheat raising States. Here the wheat crop is almost, if not wholly, a failure unless the ground is plowed the fall before planting; while in Montana you prepare the ground whenever most convenient, and no apparent difference in the result has been detected between fall and spring plowing.

Again, it is stated on good authority that the soil in this State is "too light to stand the continuous production of wheat as a remunerative crop;" it is feared she will soon go the way of her older sister States, and will be compelled to choose some other grain as her staple. This statement is founded on the fact that the average crop in the greater part of the State—not suffering from grasshoppers—last year was only a little over eight bushels per acre. The soil is gradually growing weaker, the climate not as favorable as in former years, and the amount received per acre is consequently lighter, though the supply is kept up by an increased number of acres being put under cultivation. A gentleman who has been engaged in wheat raising here for the past fifteen years informs me that new ground to day will not raise as much wheat per acre as it would ten to fourteen years ago. He attributes the decline to the climate rather than to the soil. It has been observed that, as a country becomes more thickly settled the rain-fall is greater. Minnesota has not proven an exception to this rule, the rain-fall here being considerably heavier now than in former years, especially during the harvesting season, when it does the greatest damage. If Montana pass through the same experience as the Eastern and older settled States in this respect, the high dry land, which is covered with a deep, heavy soil, and which at present is not considered very best for raising soil, will eventually prove the most valuable for this purpose, and you will have to devote your night-soiled bottoms to grass culture.

MATT W. ALDERSON.  
Austin, Minn., March 19, '77.

### The Hind Wheel.

Yesterday afternoon an old man was driving a stout sled up Michigan avenue having two or three kegs of beer in the box, a boy called out to him: "Say, there wheel's coming off!" The old man pulled up, looked around and the boy said: "You'd better look out—hind wheel's coming off!" The driver got down, looked at his sled all over, felt of the traces, and inspected closer the dash board and then he asked: "What you say? What broke?" "I said the hind wheel was coming off," replied the boy. The man made another inspection, gave the sleigh a shake, and all at once called out: "Why, dere ish no hind wheel there!" He heard the boy cheering as he slid into the sled, but he didn't look back.

## Other People.

Grant is the only surviving ex-President of the Republic.  
John D. Lee is said to have thirty-seven sons and sons-in-law.  
It is reported that George Wm. Curtis will be offered Pierrepont's place in England.

Gen. Vaughan, a one-legged ex Confederate officer, has been appointed postmaster of Memphis.

Maggie Minot, of Iowa, is twenty-three years old, twenty-seven inches high and weighs thirty-one pounds.

Miss Abbott will not sing in tight because of the attenuated condition of her voice, and then she might catch cold.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson is a theological book-writer.

Alexander H. Stephens lived to see another Republican President inaugurated, but is growing too feeble to harbor the shadow of a hope for the light of another Inauguration Day.

President Hayes was born in a tavern while his parents were en route to Ohio from New England. This is another illustration that a tavern, a log cabin, or a manger may hear the first voice of a ruler, as well as a palace.

Except Schurz and McCrary, who were not in American politics so long ago, all of Hayes' Cabinet are old Whigs, and the oldest Whig of them all (Secretary Thompson) says he finally decided to accept the unexpected invitation to return to public life, because he thought his extensive acquaintance among the old Whig element of the South might be of service to the President in carrying out his Southern policy.

### Wisdom.

Never turn a blessing around to see whether it has a dark side to it.

Have the courage to pay a debt when you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and prosperity, to fashion, in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than appear a liar.

We confide our little faults, only to persuade others that we have no great ones.

Love of justice, in the generality of men, is only the fear of suffering from injustice.

Life is the jailer, death the angel sent to draw the unwilling bolts and set us free.

A mind that is conscious of its integrity scorns to say more than it means to perform.

Have the courage to do without what you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

We are always clever with those who imagine we think as they do. To be shallow, you must differ with people; to be profound, you must agree with them.

To be truly great it is necessary to be truly good and benevolent, for all other distinctions the clouds of the valley will cover and the greedy worm destroy.

Pascal has said somewhere that the more mind a man has the more he finds out original people. It is your commonplace person who sees no difference between one man and another.

### What People Eat.

The king of Portugal is a miserable guest; eats little, drinks less.

Alphonso XII has a brave stomach. Plenty of poultry, veal, dessert and claret.

Marshal McMahon is frugal, and never makes any observation on what is set before him. He is not a great drinker, but very fond of fruit.

Comte de Chambord has a large appetite. He eats and drinks what his physician orders, and is all the better for it.

The Emperor of Austria is a serious eater. He prefers beef and mutton to poultry. He drinks Hungarian wines and Bordeaux.

The Emperor of Russia is fond of game. He drinks plenty of Burgundy and champagne.

Victor Emmanuel has a strong appetite; loves small birds; does not touch boars he kills. Burgundy is his wine.

The Emperor of Germany drinks any thing—Maccoprunner, Liebfraunlich and Ruederer. He is a simple-hearted and merry guest. He likes beef and sweet dishes.

### Fatal Periods of the Day.

From certain statistical tables that have been drawn up, it would appear that some hours are more fatal to life than others. The following are drawn up from the hour of death in 2880 instances of all ages, in a mixed population in every respect, the deaths occurring during a period of several years. If the deaths of 2880 persons had occurred differently at any hour during the 24, 120 would have occurred at each hour. But this was by no means the case. There are hours in which the proportion was unmistakably below this—namely, from midnight to 1 o'clock, when the deaths were 83 per cent. below the average, and from noon to 1 o'clock, when they were 21 per cent. below the average. The greatest number of deaths occur from 6 to 8 a. m., when the excess is 40 per cent; another hour of excess is that from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning, being 17 1/2 per cent. above. From 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. the deaths are less numerous.

## Generalities.

The new shades of yellow are buttercups, maize, oil gold, and mandarin, which is a vivid yellow.

Mr. Vennon, the Canadian weather prophet, predicts a warm and an early spring, followed by a wet midsummer.

New York State has had six Vice Presidents of the United States—Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore and William A. Wheeler.

Our mints will be occupied a year longer in coining the \$21,000,000 of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law, which still remains to be coined.

There is no provision of law for the redemption or exchange of silver three-cent pieces, and they are a legal tender for not more than thirty cents in any one payment.

Over ten thousand head of sheep have been killed in Colorado by the cattle men, and the bad feeling is getting worse daily. Besides killing each other's stock, they do not infrequently kill each other.

A porpoise, weighing six hundred pounds, and measuring nine feet six inches in length, was killed in the Delaware a few days ago—a distance of over 100 miles from the ocean, near Trenton.

The Japanese colony in Eldorado county, California, made a complete failure of tea growing; but now a Chinese colony are about to try the experiment only a few miles distant from where the Japs made a failure.

The homestead law of Texas exempts from attachment 200 acres of land, or \$5000 worth of property used as a home in a town or city. The result is that pauperism is almost unknown. No man gets credit by reason of possessing a homestead; hence, no one is wronged.

Up to the 24th of December last, of the 44,700 feet of the wire tunnel through Mt. Gotthard, in Switzerland, 22,138 feet had been excavated. It is believed that the whole work will be finished in 1880.

The probabilities of living to be 100 years old are, according to the statistics of Dr. Parr, 223 to the 1,000,000. That is to say, computing the present average number of deaths on the basis of recent official tables of mortality in England, out of every 1,000,000 now living, 223 will live to be 100 years old; and the last one of the million will die in his 108th year.

The Tribune says it is considered in London that our bonds are the only foreign national securities in which the British public may safely invest. The improvement in our credit which this indicates will greatly assist the new administration in placing our finances on a satisfactory and sound basis.

At Pottstown Pa., there is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the country, called "the rinzing rocks"—a mass of boulders covering about an acre of ground and heaped in wild confusion, which when struck with a hammer give forth a great variety of musical notes.

A base ball player at Shawtown, Wis., a few days ago was struck in the stomach by a thrown-ball, which knocked him down. He rose quickly, threw the ball to the proper player, then fell again and died in ten minutes.

### Jerusalem.

Twenty years ago the European population of Palestine was below 100; now the German Protestant colony alone number about 1,000, of whom 500 have settled in Jerusalem. They have built nice, comfortable houses outside of the city. Catholic churches, convents, and schools are springing up in every direction. But most significant is the rapid flow of the Jewish people to the land of their fathers. Fifty years ago the Jewish community in Jerusalem consisted of about 100 families, and there were only two or three wretched synagogues. Now the Israelites in the city number about 15,000 souls, and have fifteen synagogues, mainly well kept, and eight large Madrasahs, which serve as synagogues as well as schools for the study of the Talmud. There are also two hospitals and two societies to care for the sick. A generous provision is made for poor Jews and for poor workmen. Rothschild and two others have built 40 houses for the poor. Moses Maicha has built 20 houses for widows and orphans, and the Sephardim city Sir Moses Montefiore and Judah Turaiah have built 24 houses for the poor. There are also 7 building societies which assist their members in building houses. The Agricultural Society has 100 members. It has already bought ground on the road to Jaffa, and are negotiating for the purchase of the plain of Jericho, offering \$15,000 for it. The venerable Episcopalian Bishop of Jerusalem has issued his annual letter, in which he claims that the Christian congregation in the city "can be compared with the best congregations in Europe in many respects." Every Lord's day there are six services under his care in four different languages, all well attended. Of the schools, he says: "Altogether we have 31'rotant schools in Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and beyond Jordan containing between 1,200 and 1,500 children of both sexes, of five or six Christian denominations, besides Jews, Moslems, Druses, and Samaritans."

## Courier Queries.

[In this department of the COURIER we propose to answer questions of correspondents. We will answer queries, and shall reply to best of our ability.]

**FRIED POTATOES.**—"I read often of Saratoga potatoes—how are they fried?"  
Take raw potatoes; slice them very thin; put the slices in ice-water over night, drain off the water and lay them evenly between linen cloths, press until they are dry; have the kettle of boiling clarified lard ready for use, drop in the potatoes, a few at a time, and with a skimmer take them out before they are browned. They will be crisp, and are equally good whether cold or warm, and will keep for a long time.

**BATHER.**—"I suffer from tender feet—should I use warm or cold water?"  
The feet suffer general mis-usage. Cramped in boots, deprived of air and subjected to hard work, they require care. Hot and warm water render them tender. Gradually accustom the feet to the cold bath (followed by vigorous drying) either at night or in the morning, and daily. This habit will surely relieve you, and, well, prove one of the most invigorating habits of the toilet.

**WALT. WHITMAN.**—"Who is he—is he alive?"  
He is a "poet of nature," he says—first popularly known by his "Leaves of Grass." Was originally a New York omnibus driver—as such, poet combined, we knew him years ago. He was later employed in the U. S. Treasury Department at Washington, and is now residing, an invalid, we believe, in New Jersey.

**WIRE GOODS.**—"What peculiarity attended the first manufacture of the wire castors, dishes, etc., so generally in use?"  
We once heard that Sherwood, the patentee, while very poor, had occasion to require some household article for his wife's use; that, too poor to purchase it, he conceived the idea of making it of wire. Succeeding, he improved upon the idea, obtained patent, and now with an immense factory, patents all over the world, an endless list of articles, and a monopoly even of the application of twisted wire to manufactures, he has grown very wealthy.

### The Jacobin Club.

A curious discovery has lately been made, while repairing the house formerly occupied by the Jacobin Club during the great revolution, and known as the Hotel de Londres, in the Rue St. Hyacinth, St. Honoré. The Club, which guided the destinies of the revolution during some few years, had often boasted of allowing the ambition of Robespierre and other leaders to progress so far, and no farther; and the members by vote had passed a law which entitled the majority to exclude from any particular session any particular member whose interests might lead him to sway the opinion of the Club. Robespierre, whose ambition had rendered him an object of suspicion, had often been voted out of the assembly; and it has been a matter of surprise to the historian of the time, that he could so long maintain his influence in spite of the violence of the opposition thus permitted. The secret is now revealed. A small room—a hiding-place in the thickness of the wall—has just been discovered, opening by a trap-door into the very hall where the deliberations were being carried on. It is evident that this hiding-place was not been occupied by Robespierre; and when first entered by the workmen the faces of his presence were still visible in the journal which lay upon the table, and the writing paper, from which had been torn a small portion, as if for the purpose of making a memorandum. The only book which was found in the place was a volume of Florin, open at the second chapter of Claudine. It was covered with snuff, which had evidently been shaken from the reader's shirt-trill, and bore testimony to the truth of history, which records the simplicity of the literary tastes of Robespierre. His prose seemed still to hang about that small space, as though he had quitted it but the moment before; and, singular enough, the marks of the feet, as though he had recently trodden through the mud, were still visible on the tiles, of which the flooring is composed.

The following is a correct copy of the original order given concerning the Mountain Meadows massacre. The order, with three affidavits authenticating it, was found among the papers of the late ex-Chief Justice John Titus, of Arizona, and formerly Chief Justice of Utah.

[Special Order.]  
SALT LAKE CITY, April 19, 1858.

The office in command of the (secret) is hereby ordered to see that every man is well prepared with ammunition, and to have it ready at the time you see these teamsters one hundred miles from the settlements. President Young advises that they should be killed to prevent their returning to Bridger to join our enemy. Every precaution should be taken to see that not one escapes. Secrecy is required.

By order of Gov. Dan'l H. Wells.  
JAMES FERGUSON,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

The original order, with the affidavits, are in my possession, and I have had frequent conversations with the late Judge Titus, my former law partner, in regard to the matter, and he never doubted the genuineness of the order of the gall of Brigham Young.

(Signed)  
L. C. HUGHES.

## Humor.

**Matter of form: fitting a dress.**  
The road agents are always ready to answer a fare question.

Eloping women are said to belong to the looking lolly company.

The man who wears a finger-ring will always have something on hand.

"Oh, mamma," said the youngest darling yesterday, "I tried to read, and I rode!"

How do canary birds pay for themselves? Why, they give their notes, of course.

The oldest sort of fire escape on record is the fond husband who lies abed mornings.

"Are you there?" said an Orangeman to a Ribbonman in "grafe," being about to be hanged. "I always said you would come to be hanged." "You're a liar," said Pat, "if it was the last words I had to speak I did not come; I was brought, (followed by vigorous drying) either at night or in the morning, and daily. This habit will surely relieve you, and, well, prove one of the most invigorating habits of the toilet."

A New York store is occupied by two firms; on one window is the word "Dyeing," and on the other "Undertaker."

A young lady sent a poem to a British newspaper entitled, "I cannot make him smile." The editor ventured to express an opinion that she would have succeeded had she shown him the poem.

If you want to be in style you will wear an amethyst ring on the third finger of the left hand. Also, cough sadly now and then, as if you were the last of an illustrious family.

A little boy was asked the other day if he knew where the wicked finally went. He answered: "They practice law a spell here and then go to the Legislature!" It was a painful operation for the boy to sit down for a few days.

I slept in an editor's bed last night, and others may say what they please. But there is one editor in the world who certainly takes his case.

When I thought of my humble cot away I could not suppress a sigh;  
But I thought as I rolled in the feathered nest,  
How easy editors lie.

### JOHN D. LEE'S CONFESSION.

[Corinne Record.]

After the sentence of death had been passed upon Lee in September, 1876, he made a full confession in writing of his participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre, which document he delivered to W. V. Bishop, of Pioche, one of his counsel, and directed him to have the same published after his execution. Mr. Bishop gives the following as an abstract from the original now in his possession; he also avers it, so far as such a confession report can be, a full statement of the acts disclosed in the writings of John D. Lee:

My name is John D. Lee. I was born on September 6th, 1813, at Kaskaskie, Randolph county, Illinois. My mother belonged to the Catholic Church, and I was christened in that faith. I married Agatha Ann Woolsey in 1833, and moved to Fayette county, Illinois, on Sucker creek. There I became wealthy. In 1836 I became acquainted with some traveling Mormon Preachers. I bought and believed the Book of Mormon. I sold my property in Illinois and moved to the far west in Missouri in 1837, where I joined the Mormon Church, and became intimately acquainted with Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, and other leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. I was subsequently initiated into the order of Danites at its first formation. The members of this order were solemnly sworn to obey all the orders of the priesthood of the Mormon Church, to do any and all things as commanded.

"Destroying Angels" of the Mormon Church were selected from this organization. I took an active part as a Mormon soldier, as it was the recurring conflicts between the people and the Mormons which made Jackson county, Missouri, a historic ground. When the Mormons were expelled from Missouri, I was one of the first to settle at Nauvoo, Illinois, where I took an active part in all that was done by the Church of city. I had charge of the construction of many public buildings there, and was the policeman and body guard of Smith at Nauvoo. After his death I held the same position to Brigham Young, who succeeded Joseph Smith as prophet, priest and revelator in the Church. I was recorder for the Quorum of Seventy, head clerk of the Church, and organized the priesthood in the Order of Seventy. I took all the degrees in the Endowment House, and stood high in the priesthood. I traveled extensively through the United States as a Mormon missionary, and acted as trader and financial agent for the Church. From the death of Joseph Smith until the settlement of Salt Lake City I was one of the locating committee that selected sites for the various towns and cities in Utah Territory. I held many offices in the Territory, and was a member of the Mormon Legislature, and was Probate Judge of Washington county, Utah. Immediately after Joseph Smith received the revelation concerning polygamy, I was informed

of its doctrines by said Joseph Smith and the apostles. I believe in the doctrine, and have been sealed to eighteen women, three of whom were sisters, and one was the mother of three of my wives. I was sealed to this old woman for her soul's salvation. I was an honored man in the Church, flattered and regarded by Brigham Young and the apostles, until 1868, when I was cut off from the Church and selected as a scapegoat to suffer for and bear the sins of my people. As a duty to myself and mankind I now confess all that I did at the Mountain Meadows massacre, without animosity to any one, shielding none, and giving the facts as they existed. Those with me on that occasion were acting under orders from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The horrid deeds then committed were done as a duty which we believed we owed to God and our Church. We were all sworn to secrecy before and after the massacre. The penalty for giving information concerning it was death. As I am to suffer death for what I then did, and have been betrayed both by those who gave orders to act and those who were the most active of my assistants, I now give the world the true facts as they exist, and tell why the massacre was committed, and who were the active participants.

The Mountain Meadows massacre was the result of the direct teachings of Brigham Young, and it was done by order of those in high authority in the Mormon community. The immediate order for the massacre was issued by Colonel Dame, Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac C. Haight and a council of Mormons at Cedar City, Utah. I held no position either in the civil or military departments or in the Church at that time. About September 7th I went to Cedar City, where I met Isaac C. Haight, President or Governor of that Stake of Zion, and also Lieutenant-Colonel of the Iron county Mormon militia. This was Sunday. Lieutenant-Colonel Haight was the leader in all things concerning civil, church and military matters. It was a crime punishable by death to disobey his orders. Lieutenant Colonel Haight gave me a full account of the emigrants coming. We slept in the iron works all that night and arranged our plans. Haight said that the emigrants were a rough set; that they were big men, murderers and robbers, and helped to "kill the Missouri prophets; I believed him. I was ordered to raise an Indian band to attack their train and run off their cattle, and to have the Indians kill the emigrants. I sent Carl Shirts, my son-in-law, to raise a band of southern Indians. Nephi Johnson went to the other tribes. On Monday morning I left the iron works to obey my orders. Haight said, "We are acting by orders. It is all right. We will let the Indians bear all the blame." I said, "we are forbidden to shed innocent blood." The reply of Haight was, "There is not a drop of innocent blood in the whole lot. Carry out the instructions of this authority. If you are dutiful in your journey reward shall be great in the kingdom of God, for God will bless those who obey our councils and make all things fit for the people of the Lord in their days. On the way home I passed many Indians out on the war-path. I promised to join them the next day. On Tuesday morning the Indians attacked the train just at daylight, and killed seven and wounded sixteen emigrants. The Indians lost some of their warriors. The emigrants then fortified their position and the Indians surrounded them and sent for me. The whole country was aroused, both whites and Indians rushing to Mountain Meadows from all directions. I arrived at the camp late on Tuesday, and found the Indians in large force. They demanded that I should lead the attack. I refused until orders were received from Haight or Dame. I went south ten miles, met the whites and Indians coming from the south and camped there that night; on Wednesday I went to the Meadows and sent a man to Cedar City for further orders. On Thursday the orders came by Major Higby. There were fifty-eight whites and about five hundred Indians there then. Major Higby made a speech; he said the emigrants were all to be killed. Those who could talk must get them out of their fortifications by treachery. I was to follow the flag of truce, make a treaty, promise protection, get the arms of the emigrants, and put the sick and wounded and the children in the wagons. Then the troops under Higby would meet the emigrants. The emigrant women were to go ahead, and the Indians in ambush were to kill the men. I and the drivers of the wagons were to kill the wounded and sick in the wagons. The others made speeches; then we had a prayer circle, then more speeches were made, and it was agreed by all parties that it was the will of God for us to do as ordered. On Friday morning the emigrants had a white flag flying; the brethren were again assembled; speeches were made by all willing to do it. There were present Major John M. Higby, Philip K. Smith, Bishop of the Church at Cedar City; Joel White, Wm. C. Stewart, Benjamin Arthur, Alex. Willden, Charles Hopkins, Taz, Ira Allen, Robert Wiley, Richard Harrison, Samuel Pollock, Daniel McFarlane, John Ure, Geo. Hunter, Joseph Smith, Sam'l Jukes, Nephi Johnson, Carl Shirts, Sven Jacobs, John Jacobs, E. Curtis, Thomas Cartwright, Wm. Bateman, Anthony Stratton, A. Lovridge, Jpk Chew, John Durfee, Columbus Freeman and

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