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washing and cleansing my body; so that by morning I was ready to be clothed again. This being Sabbath morning, the people assembled for meeting at the usual hour of worship, and among those came also the mobbers; viz., Simonds Rider, a Campbellite preacher and leader of the mob; one McClentic, son of a Campbellite minister, and Pelatiah Allen, Esq., who gave the mob a barrel of whiskey to raise their spirits, and many others. With my flesh all scarified and defaced, I preached to the congregation as usual, and in the afternoon of the same day baptized three individuals.

"The next morning I went to see Elder Rigdon, and found him crazy, and his head highly inflamed, for they had dragged him by his heels, and this, too, so high from the earth that he could not raise his head from the rough, frozen surface, which lacerated it exceedingly. When he saw me he called to his wife to bring him his razor. She asked him what he wanted of it? and he replied to kill me. Sister Rigdon left the room, and

he asked me to bring the razor; I asked him what he wanted of it, and he replied he wanted to kill his wife, and he continued delirious some days. The feathers, which were used with the tar on this occasion, the mob took out of Elder Rigdon's house. After they had seized him and dragged him out, one of the banditti returned to get some pillows, when the women shut him in and kept him some time.

"During the mobbing, one of the twins received a severe cold, and continued till Friday, and died. The mobbers were composed of various religious parties, but mostly Campellites, Methodists and Baptists, who continued to molest and menace Father Johnson's house for a long time. Elder Rigdon removed to Kirtland with his family, then sick with the measles, the following Wednesday, and, on account of the mob, he went to Chardon on Saturday, April 1st Sunday, April 2nd, I started for Missouri, in company with Newel K. Whitney, Peter Whitmer, and Jesse Gauze, to fulfill the revelation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARRUS, (RUEL,) a member of the Mormon Battalion, was born Aug. 11, 1822, in the State of New York. As a believer in the doctrines taught by the "Mormon" Elders, he went to Nauvoo, Ill., where he was baptized in September, 1845. The following year he took his departure for the west, with one of the first companies of Saints, and enlisted in the Battalion at Council Bluffs in July, 1846. He served as second lieutenant in Company B, reenlisted at San Diego, Cal., and served until the spring of 1848. After this he remained in California for 12 years, and finally came to Utah with the San Bernardino settlers in 1858. Shortly afterwards he located at Grantsville, Tooele Co., where he has resided ever since.

BROWN, (FRANCIS A.) one of the late sufferers for conscience sake, was born in Milford, Otsego County, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1822, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Feb. 11, 1844, being baptized by John Lane. In October following he emigrated to Nauvoo, where he taught school and afterwards labored on the Temple until the exodus in 1846. When

the body of the Church moved west, he made a visit to the State of New York, where he married and soon afterwards removed to Kaneshville, Iowa. There he again taught school and was employed in a store until the spring of 1851, when he was called on a mission to Nova Scotia. While on this mission, he visited the island of Cape Breton, where he baptized nine persons and organized a branch of the Church. Together with David Candland, his companion, he also baptized a number in Halifax and organized them into a branch. Having returned to Council Bluffs in the spring of 1853, he once more engaged in teaching school. In the meantime his wife died, and, having married again, he emigrated to Utah in 1856, locating in Ogden, where he has resided ever since. In 1860 he made a visit to California, where he had a sister residing, and in 1865-68 he performed a good mission to Europe, spending two years in Holland, where he acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the Dutch language, and afterwards presided one year over the Nottingham Conference, England. While in Holland some sixty persons were baptized, and the Voice

of Warning was translated into the Dutch language. Joseph Weiler was his missionary companion. At home he has filled many positions of trust and responsibility. Thus for two years he served as probate judge of Weber County, for ten years as alderman of the city council of Ogden, and also as justice of the peace for several years. Previous to his departure on his mission to Europe, he taught school nine years, and after his return was engaged a number of years in the Ogden Branch of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. As president of the Central Canal Company, he took an active part in getting the water from the Weber River upon the dry bench between Ogden and Kaysville. Since 1880 he has been engaged principally in farming pursuits. When the prosecutions for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation commenced, he was one of the first victims selected from Weber County. Having been arrested May 15, 1885, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, he was arraigned before the First District Court in Ogden on June 30th, when he furnished all the evidence himself for his conviction and read an able plea in court, in which he asserted that he would rather have his head severed from his body than prove recreant to his wives and children and betray his trust. On July 11th he was sentenced by Judge Powers to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$300. Having served his time, and 30 days extra for his fine, he was released from prison Jan. 13, 1886, getting, however, the full benefit of the copper act for good behavior. After his liberation he was re-indicted on the same charge, the indictment containing four counts. Recently, however, he has been acquitted, as there was no cause for action.

BROWN, (JOHN,) son of John and Martha Chapman Brown, was born Oct. 23, 1820, in Sumner County, Tenn., was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by Elder George P. Dykes, in July, 1841, in Perry County, Ill., and gathered to Nauvoo the following October. On Feb. 9, 1842, he was ordained an Elder by Hyrum Smith and soon afterwards called to go on a mission to the Southern States. He left Nauvoo May 29, 1843, labored in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, baptized a large number of persons and organized several branches of the Church. On May 21, 1844, he married Miss Elizabeth Crosby, in Monroe County, Miss., and on the 12th of November, 1844, was ordained a member of the eighth quorum of Seventy. He returned to Nauvoo March 25, 1845, and labored on the Temple, in which he received his endowments.

Leaving Nauvoo late in January, 1846, he returned to Mississippi and assisted in fitting out a company of fourteen families, with whom he started for the Rocky Mountains, on the 8th of April following, with teams. They traveled through Missouri to Independence, Jackson County, where three other families from southern Illinois joined the company, which, taking the Oregon trail to the Platte River and up that stream, arrived at Fort Laramie in July, where they expected to have met the Saints from Nauvoo, but finding nothing but a few mountaineers and stragglers, the company turned south and located at Pueblo, on the Arkansas River, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to winter. John Brown, with a company of seven men, returned by the Santa Fe route to Independence, Mo., passing through the battlefield of the Comanches and Pawnees, and continued back to Mississippi, where he arrived in October. On Jan. 10, 1847, he started for Council Bluffs with teams, one thousand miles distant, and arrived there just in time to join the Pioneers. He was chosen captain of the 13th ten and was one of the chief hunters of the company on the journey. Being with Orson Pratt in the advance company, he was one of the first to look into Great Salt Lake Valley from Big Mountain. Having returned with the Pioneers to Winter Quarters in the fall, he again paid a visit to Mississippi, but came to Utah the next year (1848) with his family and settled on Cottonwood. In the fall of 1849 he went on an exploring expedition to the south with about fifty other men, under the presidency of Apostle Parley P. Pratt. This famous company explored the Sevier River and the country as far south as the Rio Virgen and Santa Clara rivers. From this adventurous trip Elder Brown returned in February, 1850. When the Utah militia was organized, he was chosen captain of the first company of mounted life guards, and was in the skirmish with the Indians on Battle Creek, Utah County, in 1849. In organizing the Nauvoo Legion he was placed on the lieutenant-general's staff with the rank of colonel. When the organization of the company for the emigration of the poor took place, he was chosen one of its directors and served in that capacity for several years. In 1851 he went as traveling agent for the company to Pottawattamie, Iowa, and conducted a large company of emigrants across the plains, arriving in Great Salt Lake City September 28, 1851. He was one of the representatives of Great Salt Lake County in the lower house of the first legislature of Utah Territory, and subsequently represented Utah

County in the same capacity three terms. In 1852 he was sent to New Orleans to superintend the emigration at that point the following spring, and remained in that city during the winter, preaching the gospel. During March, April and May, 1853, eight vessels arrived from Liverpool with about two thousand five hundred emigrants, bound for Utah. They passed up the Mississippi River in steamboats to Keokuk, Iowa. Elder Brown conducted the rear company across the plains, arriving in Great Salt Lake City, Oct. 17th. In 1860 he was sent on a two years' mission to Great Britain, where he labored most of the time in the London, Kent and Essex conferences, and returned home in 1862. On Feb. 2, 1863, he was ordained a Bishop by President Brigham Young and sent to Pleasant Grove, Utah County, to preside, which position he still occupies. Previous to this he had resided a number of years in Lehi. In 1867 he was sent on a two years' mission to the United States, during which he presided over the missionary work in the Southern, Middle and Western States. He also assisted in the emigration at Omaha in 1868 and returned to Utah in May, 1869. Among the numerous civil offices of trust, to which he has been elected at various times, may be mentioned, that for twenty years he acted as mayor of Pleasant Grove City, being re-elected biennially, until disqualified by the Edmunds law. The Bishop is still very active and zealous for the cause, in whose interest he has nearly spent his entire life.

DOREMUS, (HENRY I.,) son of John H. Doremus and Adaline Zabriskie, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, June 4, 1801. When two years old his father died, which left him in the care of his grandparents, and he was allowed a great deal of liberty, but his choice of exercise and amusements being in perfect harmony with the laws of nature, he grew up healthy and strong, both mentally and physically. When five years old he was sent to school, and five years later he commenced work on a farm. At the age of 18 he was an apprentice to a master carpenter. Two years later (1821) he commenced to teach school, which occupation he subsequently followed a great portion of his life. In 1825 he took charge of an academy at Paterson Landing, Passaic Co., N. J., and in 1827 was a private student of the Rev. H. M. Perrine, at Bloomfield, N. J. In 1828 he entered as student of the Bloomfield Academy, Essex Co., N. J., and in October, 1830, went to Nassau Hall, a new Jersey College. At the end of two years (1832)

he graduated and received his diploma. After this he taught at Edinton, North Carolina, in 1832-33, and in the academy at Hackensack, N. J., in 1833-35; read with Dr. Ayerigg in 1836, and attended medical lectures in Jefferson College at Philadelphia, in the winter of 1836-37. Next he spent two years on a farm, and made a visit to the west in 1840. In 1842 he lived in New York City, and on Oct. 23, 1843, was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The following year (1844) he married and removed to Nauvoo, Ill. Sharing in the persecutions which raged against the Saints, he removed to Winter Quarters in 1846 and came to Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847, arriving November 1st. In 1856 he was called on a mission to Great Britain, from which he returned June 24, 1858. The following winter he opened a school in the 12th Ward, Great Salt Lake City, and in 1862 commenced teaching in the Union Academy, 17th Ward, where he continued for nearly ten years. Elder Doremus, who still resides in the 17th Ward, Salt Lake City, is, notwithstanding his advanced age, yet bright and active in body and mind, and can look back upon a long, useful life, during which he never was sick a single day. He believes a man can resist disease, obtain power through faith to heal himself, and also impart the same to others.

GEE, (SALMON,) one of the early presidents of Seventies, was born in Syme, New London County, Conn., Oct. 16, 1792, removed, when about seventeen years of age, to Ohio, and located in Ashtabula County. In 1828, he removed to Geauga County, where he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, being baptized in July, 1832, by Zebedee Coltrin. Shortly afterwards (Feb. 4, 1833) he was ordained an Elder by Sidney Rigdon and removed to Kirtland in April, 1834. When the second quorum of Seventy was organized in 1836, he was ordained a member thereof, and at the time of the reorganization of the Seventies in April, 1837, he was called to fill the vacancy in the council caused by the transfer of Elder Zebedee Coltrin to the High Priests' quorum. At a meeting of the Seventies held at Kirtland, March 6, 1838, the quorum withdrew their fellowship from Salmon Gee for neglect of duty and other causes, but he was never excommunicated from the Church. When Almon W. Babbitt reorganized the Stake in Kirtland, in 1841, Bro. Gee was chosen as a member of the High Council at that place, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Ambrosia, Lee County, Iowa. There he died, Sept. 13, 1845, as a