

hospitable entertainers, popular in society, and what is far more, generous and kind-hearted, especially to the poor and unfortunate. Public-spirited, liberal in his contributions to every worthy cause, Colonel Webber is ever thoughtful and considerate of his fellows, and many a good deed done by him and his estimable wife has never found its way into print. Their living children, four in number, are, Mrs. Charlotte B. Franken, Miss Georgina B. Webber, Mrs. Ethelyn B. Nye and Mr. Shirley T. B. Webber, all of Salt Lake City.

FRANCIS MARION LYMAN.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most prominent, and certainly one of the most energetic workers in the younger generation of the leading Mormon authorities, is Francis M. Lyman the Apostle. That he is energetic and industrious, or what in business parlance is termed "a rustler," is perhaps not to be placed entirely to his personal credit, since he was born so, inheriting those qualities from his immediate ancestors; but that he turned his energies as a youth into proper channels and has steadfastly directed them to righteous ends, is very much to his credit, and no fair verdict would withhold from him this meed of praise. As a public teacher, private adviser and practical exponent of the principles he advocates, he stands in the front rank. He will be remembered for his strict ideas on temperance—the keeping of the Word of Wisdom, as the Mormon temperance revelation is styled; but there are many other themes upon which he discourses just as earnestly, and the sphere of his activities is wide and far-reaching.

The eldest son of Amasa M. Lyman and his first wife, Louisa M. Tanner, he was born January 12, 1840, on the site of the present town of Good Hope, McDonough County, Illinois. His parents at the time were homeless, having been driven with the main body of the Latter-day Saints out of Missouri. They were spending the winter with an old friend, Justus Morse, when their son was born. As an infant he was taken by his parents to Iowa, then to Nauvoo, Illinois, whence he accompanied them in the winter of 1842 to Shockequon, Henderson county, in that State, and in 1843 to Alquina, Fayette county, Indiana. There they remained until after the martyrdom of the Prophet and the Patriarch, and then moved back to Nauvoo.

Francis was but six years old when his mother and four children, including himself, all in charge of his grandfather John Tanner, joined the westward exodus of his people, leaving Nauvoo in June. His father, then an Apostle, was with President Young and other leaders, who had started with the head companies about three months before. Arriving at Winter Quarters, the boy remained there until the spring of 1848, and then set out for Salt Lake valley. On the way his father baptized him in the Elkhorn on the first day of July. He drove an ox-team across the plains, arriving at Salt Lake City on the 19th of October.

In 1851 young Lyman accompanied his father and the family to San Bernardino, California, where, save for two or three trips back to Utah, he resided until 1858. He had had some schooling at Winter Quarters, and at different times was taught in Salt Lake county, but most of his school days were in the Cajon Pass, under a large sycamore tree, with James H. Rawlins as teacher, and at San Bernardino, during the early years of his residence there. In his trips across the deserts he had considerable experience in freighting, also in the care and handling of horses and cattle. He traversed that route sixteen times. At San Bernardino he worked at the joiner's trade with Thomas W. Whittaker.

In the spring of 1857 he started upon a mission to Europe, but the coming of Johnston's army changed the program, and from Salt Lake City, to which point he had accompanied his father and others from the West, he was sent back with instructions to assist in winding up the affairs of the California colony. Before leaving San Bernardino, he married, November 18, 1857, Miss Rhoda Ann Taylor, the ceremony being performed by Elder William J. Cox, the president of the settlement. During the following winter he made two trips to Utah, moving his own and his father's family.

Early in 1858 he accompanied his sire and others on an exploring expedition as far as the Beal and Bishop Crossing of the Colorado river. In the fall of 1859 he had charge of the family farm in Davis county, and during the winter was president

of the Young Men's Literary Association of Farmington. He had been an Elder of the Church since 1856, when he was ordained by his father at San Bernardino. January 7, 1860, witnessed his ordination as a Seventy under the hands of Elder John S. Gleason, at Farmington.

In the spring of 1860 he was again called on a mission to Europe. Having moved his wife and child to Beaver, quartering them in a log house that he had built—the first house he ever owned—he started from Salt Lake City on the first day of May, in company with his father and many others. At Kirtland, Ohio, he was shown through the temple by Martin Harris, and after visiting relatives in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, he and his sire, with their party, sailed from New York on the 14th of July. Abroad he labored as a traveling Elder in the London Conference, and subsequently as president of the Essex Conference. Released in May, 1862, he was made second counselor to President William Gibson, in charge of a company of over eight hundred emigrating Saints. From New York he had sole charge of the company to Florence, from which point he accompanied his father, Apostle Charles C. Rich, Captain Hooper and others to Salt Lake City. October found him again with his family.

Under President Young's advice he now made his home at Fillmore, where he resided for the next fourteen years or more. During that period he held many offices and was prominently connected with all the important affairs of the county. As assistant assessor of internal revenue, he served successively under assessors Jesse C. Little, A. L. Chatlain, John Smith, Richard V. Morris and John P. Taggart. The same year that he received this appointment—1866—he and his father built a flouring mill at Fillmore and engaged largely in the flour and grain trade; also in other business pursuits. In September, 1867, he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of militia. In 1869 he represented Millard county in the General Assembly of the State of Deseret—which still had a nominal existence—and subsequently represented that county in the Territorial Legislature, during the seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions. At the organization of the Millard Stake of Zion, March 9, 1869, he became a member of the High Council, being ordained a High Priest on the 13th of that month by President Thomas Callister. He was prosecuting attorney and superintendent of common schools for Millard county, and for many years its clerk and recorder. Most of the local cooperative companies made him their secretary and treasurer, and he did nearly all the land business in that part. While still residing there he wedded his second wife, Miss Clara Caroline Callister, President Daniel H. Wells performing the ceremony at Salt Lake City, October 4, 1869.

From the fall of 1873 until the fall of 1875 he was absent from home, fulfilling another mission in Europe. He presided successively over the Nottingham and London conferences, and between these appointments toured Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France, having as traveling companions at different times President Joseph F. Smith, Elder John Henry Smith and others. At home again, he was present at the dedication of the St. George Temple, and about two months later received an appointment to preside over the Tooele Stake, being sustained in that position at its organization June 24, 1877. James Ure and William Jeffries were his counselors.

President Lyman forthwith took up his residence in the city of Tooele, a residence maintained up to the present time. In August, 1878, he was elected Recorder of Tooele County, and was chosen to represent it in the legislature. The election was fairly won by the People's party, but the Liberals, having a majority of the members of the County Court, acting as a board of canvassers, succeeded in having their defeated candidates counted in. The case went into the courts, and after an eight months struggle the right triumphed, Mr. Lyman and his confreres being installed in the offices to which they had been elected. The full story is told in chapter five of the preceding volume.

Francis M. Lyman was chosen one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at the General Conference held at Salt Lake City, October 10, 1880. His call and that of John Henry Smith to the Apostleship were made to fill vacancies in the quorum of the Twelve, caused by the re-organization of the First Presidency. Elder Lyman at the time was absent on a tour through Southern Utah and adjacent parts, in company with Apostles Erastus Snow and Brigham Young. Having returned he was ordained an Apostle on the 27th of October, by President John Taylor, assisted by his counselors and several of the Twelve.

His first mission as an Apostle was to the Goose Creek country, in Cassia county, Idaho, where a number of families from Tooele Stake were settling. With others of his quorum he made repeated visits to these settlements, and in 1882 they completed the organization of the Cassia Ward. Between December, 1880, and October, 1881, he and

Apostle John Henry Smith toured many of the stakes, organizing a ward at Frisco in June of the latter year. From Bear Lake they were suddenly recalled to join President Taylor and party in a visit to the southern settlements. The death of his daughter Alta compelled a premature return of Apostle Lyman from St. George, but after her burial he rejoined the President and completed the tour.

The opening of 1882 found Hon. F. M. Lyman again in the Legislature as a representative from Tooele county. He was Speaker of the House, and as such signed two memorials to Congress, which was then about to pass the Edmunds bill, asking that body not to act hastily upon the extreme measures then pending before it, and requesting a committee of investigation into Utah affairs. In April he moved a part of his family to Provo, where his elder children entered the Brigham Young Academy.

In November of the same year he was appointed by the First Presidency to labor in the interest of the Indians—the Shoshones of Tooele county and the Utes of Uintah, and forthwith set about the fulfillment of the task assigned him. At Deep Creek, early in 1883, he received by purchase over a thousand acres of watered land, much of it fenced and some of it improved with buildings, etc., for the establishment of an Indian mission. William Lee was placed to preside and other missionaries were appointed to live and labor there with their families. The Apostle preached to the Shoshones, and then proceeded to the country of the Uintah Indians. While in the Currant Creek region, on the 12th of May, he was seized with a terrible pain, threatening a fatal rupture, but was healed through the laying on of hands by the Elders in camp, Abram Hatch and others. Kindly received by the Indian agent, J. J. Critchlow, at Uintah, and J. F. Minniss, at Ouray, the Apostle and his party held meetings on the reservation, attended by whites and Indians alike. Jeremiah Hatch and others were selected and set apart as missionaries to the red men. In the following August the Apostle and his son F. M. Lyman, Jr., visited the Indian ward of Indianola, and with a company, including an Indian Elder named Nephi, from Uintah, made a trip to Strawberry valley, where they baptized three Lamanites. Many other visits to the Stakes followed.

In April, 1884, he accompanied President Taylor and a committee on iron works to Iron City, and in May and June visited with Brigham Young the settlements of the Saints in Arizona. At Prescott they were courteously received by Governor F. A. Tritle, Judge Sumner Howard (formerly of Utah) and other prominent officials. Preaching missions to the north and south followed, during which the High Council of Bannock Stake and several Bishoprics were organized. Accompanying him through the South, besides other Apostles, were such men as A. K. Thurber, Edward M. Dalton and Jesse W. Crosby, Jr. Christmas time found him at Payson, attending a three days reunion of the Tanner family, from which his mother came. From Adamsville, he was summoned by telegram to Salt Lake City to accompany President Taylor and party on a journey of several weeks through the South.

The journey projected was the one taken by the President early in January, 1885, about the beginning of the anti-polygamy crusade, which drove most of the Church leaders into exile. They visited and comforted the Saints in Arizona, who were the first to feel the rigors of the raid, and Apostle Lyman, accompanied by Christopher Layton, president of Maricopa stake, called upon Elders Flake and Skouson in the Yuma penitentiary, they being the first prisoners for conscience sake committed to that institution. The party passed through New Mexico, visited Sonora in Old Mexico, and returned by way of Los Angeles and San Francisco to Salt Lake City. Our Apostle attended the General Conference at Logan in October. November found him again on his way to Mexico, in company with Erastus Snow and Brigham Young, visiting en route the settlements of the Saints on the Little Colorado, in eastern Arizona, and on the Gila. The murderous Apaches were stealing and killing on every hand. Near Safford, on the first of December, and on the very road they had passed over three days before, two young men, Lorenzo S. and Seth Wright, were shot to death by Apaches. The three Apostles spoke at the funeral of their murdered brethren at Layton on the second of December. Having explored as far south as Arispe, the ex-capital of Sonora, Apostle Lyman took train at Benson for Salt Lake City.

The increasing rigor of the crusade now made it unsafe for him to remain in Utah. His family had been summoned as witnesses before the grand jury at Salt Lake City, on January 19, 1886, and from that time until December, 1888, he was absent from home, though laboring as zealously as ever in the interests of his Church and people. He was in constant communication with the First Presidency and the president of his quorum, in exile, and under their direction visited the Saints north, south, east and west, discharging with thoroughness and fidelity the duties of his calling. Much of his time "on the under-

ground" was spent in the study of ancient and modern history and other works. He also wrote the personal record of his life, covering the thirty years when he did not keep a daily journal, and bringing the story up to date.

At Logan, in September, 1886, he met at night with Elder Charles O. Card, and instructed him regarding his pioneer trip into British Columbia; the movement resulting in the founding of Alberta stake. In the summer of 1887, Apostles Lyman, Young and Smith organized the Snowflake and St. Johns stakes, with Jesse N. Smith and David K. Udall as their respective presidents.

October of that year found Mr. Lyman on his way east, taking with him his aged mother to visit, at Kirtland, Ohio, her only sister, from whom she had been separated for fifty years. They touched at Independence and Richmond, Missouri (visiting David Whitmer at the latter place), and at Carthage and Nauvoo, Illinois. Leaving his mother at Kirtland, he extended his travels as far as Palmyra, Manchester and the Hill Cumorah, in New York state; also Philadelphia and New York city. He found many of his kindred in that region, and at Palmyra called on Major John H. Gilbert, the compositor of the first edition of the Book of Mormon—a genial, well preserved old gentleman, then eighty-five years of age. At Washington, D. C., he was accorded a brief interview with President Grover Cleveland.

Much of the year 1888 was spent by Apostle Lyman in council with his quorum, which was then the supreme authority of the Church. In May he participated in the dedicatory services of the Manti temple, and in June had the honor of inaugurating the ordinances in that sacred house. In September, when President George Q. Cannon surrendered to the United States marshal and was sent to the penitentiary, Apostle Lyman concluded to do likewise as soon as he should return from a mission to Canada, upon which he had just been appointed. He performed this mission in company with Apostle John W. Taylor. They organized a bishopric at Cardston, made the Canadian mission a part of Cache stake, and at Ottawa consulted with Sir John A. McDonald and other ministers of the Dominion regarding the Mormon settlements it was designed to plant in the Northwest Territory. They were kindly received, and every legal encouragement offered the Saints to locate permanently in Canada.

On the 12th of December, two days after his return from the north, Mr. Lyman surrendered to United States Marshal Dyer, and going before Chief Justice Sandford in the Third District court, pleaded guilty to unlawful cohabitation, for which, under the segregating process he had been indicted five times. Four of the indictments were dismissed, and upon the fifth he was sentenced, January 14, 1889, to eighty-five days' imprisonment in the Utah penitentiary, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs. During a part of his term he was a fellow prisoner with President Cannon and about a hundred and twenty others of their co-religionists. Apostle Lyman was released on the 8th of April, and proceeded directly to the Tabernacle, where the General Conference was in session. He was one of those who addressed the assembled Saints. At this conference the First Presidency was again organized, President Wilford Woodruff succeeding President John Taylor at the head of the Church. During the remainder of the year, and from that time forth, the Apostle was busy traveling through the stakes, devoting himself, as usual, to the work of the ministry, and to other public labors. In 1890, he was one of the leading spirits in putting in, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, a system of waterworks for Tooele city. In January, 1892, he attended the dedication of the new Brigham Young Academy building at Provo.

In April of the same year he was present at the laying of the capstone of the Salt Lake Temple, and on that occasion, in the presence of forty thousand people, he offered a resolution, proposing that the vast assemblage pledge themselves, collectively and individually, to furnish, as fast as might be needed, all the money required to complete the Temple at the earliest time possible, so that the dedication might take place on April 6, 1893. The resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. The speaker then stated that he would head a subscription list with a donation of a thousand dollars to advance the object expressed in the resolution. He subsequently visited the various stakes, in company with Heber J. Grant, soliciting contributions for the completion of the sacred edifice, the dedication of which he attended at the appointed time.

In June, 1892, he visited his son, Richard R. Lyman, who was taking a four years' course in civil engineering at Ann Arbor, Michigan, his daughter, Miss Lucy S. Lyman, accompanying him from Manassa, Colorado. During this trip he attended with Junius F. Wells the National Democratic Convention, in the great "Wigwam" at Chicago, where Grover Cleveland was nominated for his second term as President. In the latter part of that year a great sorrow befell the Apostle in the death of his wife Clara, forty-

two years of age, and his son Don, six years of age, at Manassa. The husband and father was at Beaver, Utah, when his wife died, and on his way to Manassa when his little son died, two days later. He took them home to Tooele, and buried them in one grave.

In February and March, 1894, he fulfilled a brief mission to California, accompanied by his wife Rhoda; Elder B. H. Roberts being his traveling companion and chief spokesman. They held numerous meetings in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, and their labors gave new life and impetus to the California Mission.

In the summer of 1895 he took his annual tour of the southern stakes, accompanied by Elder Abram Hatch. At St. George he was introduced by Elder Anthony W. Ivins to several Wallipai Indians from the Arizona side of the Colorado, who had been sent by their chiefs to visit, at Washakie, in Box Elder county, a village of Indians living happily on their own lands, in their own houses, and some of whom were said to be resurrected beings. The Apostle gave the visitors a correct account of the Washakie Indians, stating that there was no truth in the report that any of them were resurrected, and that whenever anything of the kind occurred their Mormon friends would send them reliable information respecting it. He then visited Lincoln county, Nevada, his party increased by the addition of A. W. Ivins and Erastus B. Snow. At Bunkerville they found Orange L. Wight, eldest son of Lyman Wight, who, over seventy years of age, had returned to the Church after an absence of fifty years. The last six weeks of this year were spent by the Apostle in Arizona and in Chihuahua, Mexico. Assisted by George Teasdale, he permanently organized the Juarez Stake, with Anthony W. Ivins as president and Henry Eyring and Helaman Pratt as counselors.

At the time of the division of the people of Utah on national party lines (1891-2) Mr. Lyman's voice was heard throughout his extensive travels, counseling moderation and the avoidance of all bitterness between brethren on account of political differences. He emphasized the fact that every man was entitled to take his choice of parties, and that there was no orthodox or Church politics. This did not prevent the reconvened Democratic convention, held at the Salt Lake Theatre in October, 1895, from making certain charges against him, accusing him of using Church influence to promote the election of the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress. The truth of these charges he emphatically denied.

In the midst of his apostolic labors Mr. Lyman has engaged extensively in business, though only in an indirect way, as an investor in various prosperous concerns, several of them co-operative in character. For many years he was in the sheep industry, but sold out in 1889. In February, 1892, he became a director of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company, and in April of the same year was elected a director of Z. C. M. I., to fill a vacancy caused by the death of director John Sharp. He was one of the founders of the Utah Sugar company, in which he is still a stockholder. He has not only made, but has lost money in his efforts to promote home industries and enterprises.

The names of his wives have been given. His children number in all twenty-one, and of these seven boys and nine girls are living. He is an exemplary husband and father, and though firm in rule, is still kind and genial. Strong and robust, almost a giant in physique, he has preserved and perpetuated his natural vigor by abstinence and self-denial. President Lyman—for since 1901 he has been presiding over the European mission—is the possessor of marked administrative ability, is a good writer and an interesting and impressive speaker. Probably his most pronounced characteristic is his incessant industry. He is zeal personified—a tireless worker in any direction in which he bends his unusual energies.

MOSES THATCHER.

ACQUAINTANCE between the subject and the writer of this sketch began in the winter of 1878-9, when the former was president of the Cache Stake of Zion, the Z. C. M. I. superintendent at Logan, a promoter of railroads and other enterprises, an orator, a writer and a member of the Legislature, rapidly rising to positions of still greater prominence. Courteous and hospitable, with a pleasant smile and a hearty hand-shake for even the stranger within the gates, to know him was to love him and to