

SKETCH OF DANIEL ARNOLD MILLER

Daniel Arnold Miller, son of James Gardner Arnold Miller and Ruth Arnold, was born August 11, 1809 in Lexington, Greene County, New York. He died December 4, 1881, at Providence.

Sometime in the year 1830, Daniel A. and his brothers, Henry W. and James David, and his sister, Sally, and their father migrated to Illinois, locating on Bear Creek near Quincy, Adams County. Their mother had died September 6, 1816. At Bear Creek, they had erected a steam grist and saw mill, having obtained the land from the Government and also by purchase.

The Millers formed an acquaintance with the family of Thadeas and Lovisa Minor Pond, who had moved from Vermont to Ohio in 1802 and from there to Adams County, Illinois in 1829.

Henry W. married their daughter, Elmira, June 19, 1831. Elmira was born February 4, 1811.

Daniel A. married Clarissa Pond, Elmira's sister, December 29, 1833. Clarissa was born January 18, 1806 in Washington County, Ohio.

Children of Daniel A. and Clarissa Pond Miller were: Lovisa born October 1, 1834, died December 11, 1884; Jacob, born December 9, 1835, died October 11, 1911; James Thadeas, born December 19, 1837, killed by Indians on the Salmon River Mission February 25, 1856; Susan Hulda, born September 1, 1839, died May 27, 1967. Clarissa Jane, born August 1, 1841, died Feb 15, 1896;

and Daniel Arnold, born October 8, 1843, died October 8, 1843.

Clarissa Pond Miller died September 1, 1844 of consumption (today known as tuberculosis). Hannah Bigler had been helping with the family during Clarissa's long illness.

Daniel A. Miller married Hannah Bigler on December 29, 1844 and had 10 children.

Daniel A. Miller married Eleanor Williamson, February 15, 1857 and had 4 children. Eleanor Williamson Miller died February 28, 1864, two weeks after her last child was born. Hannah Bigler Miller reared Eleanor's two children, as well as her own ten and five children of Jacob's mother Clarissa Pond Miller.

The younger brother of Daniel A., James David Miller was born September 27, 1812. He died August 30, 1839, leaving a wife, Adeline Parsons, one son, Benjamin, and two daughters, one named Adeline who remained in Adam County, Illinois. Sally Miller, the other daughter, died October 21, 1841, unmarried.

#### FAMILY AND CHURCH LIFE IN ILLINOIS

In February 1839, many members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who had been driven from Missouri, arrived in Quincy, Illinois. The local citizens met to adopt measures for their relief, in which the Millers joined. The Millers became interested and investigated the Gospel. They were baptized in the following September by Elder Abel Lamb, who with other Saints from Missouri, had located near-by.

In 1840, Nauvoo had become the center for the Saints to gather. The Millers exchanged their property for a farm of a Mr. Totton, about three miles south of Carthage, county seat of Hancock County and about 18 miles from Nauvoo. Of this land, about one fourth section, a small portion, was under cultivation and another one fourth covered with timber, much of which was hickory and walnut.

It was decided that Daniel A. should move on to the farm and Henry W. would live at Nauvoo. Their property and interests were still together.

Daniel G. and Henry W. soon enrolled in the Nauvoo Legion and aided in building the Temple and Nauvoo House. Henry W. with his family went up the Mississippi River to the Pine County, erected a mill and sawed, with the aid of others, most of the lumber for the Temple and some for the Nauvoo House. This was floated down on rafts. Upon returning, Henry W. became one of the Prophet's guards. They soon had most of their land under cultivation, raising largely corn. Some other grains and hay, and some fruits large and small, were growing on the place when the exchange was made.

Henry W. and Daniel A. were ordained High Priests by the Prophet, Joseph Smith on April 6, 1840; and their father, James Gardner., was ordained a High Priest by Henry W. a few days before their father's death, which occurred August 27, 1845.

In the autumn of 1843 Daniel A. was called on a mission to Indiana for the winter. He returning in the spring of 1844. The health of his wife was no better which made it necessary for him to get help in the home. He secured the services of a young woman by the name of Hannah Bigler.

June 27, 1844. The martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage Jail was the cause of much grief and anxiety. Henry W. went to Nauvoo to learn what action would be taken. Daniel A. remained at home with his sick wife. This sad event was keenly felt by the whole family. The afflicted mother wept bitterly as she lay helpless not knowing what hour they might meet the same fate. She lingered on gradually growing weaker. She speaking to her sister, she said "I have a testimony of the gospel. I know it is true. I would rather go now with that knowledge in my heart than to live longer and have some trial come to me that would wreck my faith." Clarissa Pond Miller died on September 1, 1844 leaving her husband and five small children. The oldest was just ten years old.

The oldest son has often told of how his mother taught him to read as he sat by her side while she did her sewing. The Bible was his textbook. He would read so many verses a day. When he became more efficient he would read a whole chapter at a time, she telling him the words he did not know. Shortly before her death she gave him her Bible with the admonition to continue

reading it.

Hannah Bigler stayed in the Miller home sometime after the mother's death. The children were attached to her and she in return loved them. Later their Aunt Almira took care of them until the 29th of December, 1844 when their father married Hannah Bigler. She nobly took the part of a kind, true mother to them. They ever loved and respected her as long as she lived.

#### MOVE TO MILLER'S HOLLOW

Sometime before, and after the Martyrdom, mobbing and burning of Saints' homes were quite common. The homeless had been cared for at the Miller home repeatedly.

In the spring of 1846, the Millers, Henry W. and Daniel A. and their families, left their property at Nauvoo and near Carthage unsold and fitted up wagons and crossed the Mississippi River and joined with the advance companies in the general move west of the persecuted and driven Saints. They joined in building bridges, corduroying sloughs and doubling teams over the almost impassable roads in the very windy and stormy weather and floods of early spring.

On April 24, 1846, the advanced companies reached a place on the east bank of the Grand River, 145 miles from Nauvoo, which they named Garden Grove. The Millers, and others, unloaded their wagons in tents, went back with their teams to

move forward the less fortunate and team less Saints. The advanced portion of the camps of the Saints, having started from Sugar Creek, moved 9 miles from Nauvoo on March 1st, and were 55 days making roads and bridges, doubling teams, and traveling 136 miles.

May 11, 1846, we started on with part of the camps and on May 18th, arrived at the middle fork of the Grand River, 27 miles farther, where another temporary settlement, called Mount Pisgah, was established. After a few days delay, we then moved on to the Missouri River, arriving about the middle of June. Here the Millers bought a house and land from a Frenchman named Hildreth, near Mosquito Creek, now called Council Bluffs, Iowa, about nine miles east of the river, where several families temporarily located; and where headquarter was called for enrolling the Mormon Battalion of 500 men. Four companies were enrolled on July 13th and 14th, and A fifth Company a few days later.

Col. Thomas L. Kane, Capt. Allen, Pres, Brigham Young and others were present. A liberty pole, floating the American Flag, marked the rallying place. Many married men enrolled, leaving their families camped in wagons, to be cared for by others. A number of men were selected for that purpose. Daniel A. and Henry W. Miller were of that number. Among the first log cabins erected were those for the families of the

volunteers. Daniel A. Miller was appointed Manager or Bishop.

Most of the moving west was done with teams of ox. The following winter, while snow was deep, most of the stock, for want of hay, were taken up the river some distance, where pine and other soft wood trees were felled so the animals could browse on the limbs and buds.

In the fall, after the people were housed in their log cabins, Pres. Young called the people together and arranged to have a large log tabernacle built for meetings. These included some amusements and dancing to cheer the despondent and ill, which he named a Jubelo. He said, when asked what a jubelo was, "It was half way between a Jubalee and a Jubalum". With the merry-making and dancing, the Saints might be called a happy company of exiles.

In 1847, Pioneer year, the Millers' uncultivated portion of their purchase was broken up and planted mostly to corn. Then came the usual incidents of frontier life, and another winter.

#### THE D. A. MILLERS START FOR SALT LAKE VALLEY

In the spring of 1848, it was arranged between the two brothers (who had all things in common, from their first locating in Illinois, even to sitting at the same table, with no questions of which belonged to which of the animals or real property) that Daniel A. should move to Great Salt Lake Valley, the place selected by the Pioneers of 1847, and Henry W. would

remain on the new location to sell and follow later. The outfit for the move west consisted of four ox teams with two yoke of oxen each and one horse team of one span driven by Hannah Miller, wife of Daniel A., one mare to drive loose stock, seven cows, seventeen sheep, four pigs and five children. This was mostly the same outfit, sheep included, of the 1846 move from Illinois. Two young men, William Bird and Mathew Fifield, were added to the family as teamsters.

Jacob Miller, aged 12, was to drive a two yoke ox team, but riding in a covered wagon produced such a nausea that the team was given to his brother, James T. Miller, aged 10 years, to drive and Jacob aided in driving loose stock. The Missouri River was crossed in a ferryboat pulled across with oars, the current being slow.

Note: At the conference held at the log tabernacle April 6 1848, at "Millers' Hollow", Iowa, named for Daniel A. and Henry W. Miller, the name of Kaneshville was given to the place in honor of Thomas L. Kane. Later, the name of Council Bluffs was given to it. It was in this log tabernacle, December 27, 1847, that Brigham Young was voted President of the Church with Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as Counselors.

Arriving at Elkhorn, a stream some rods wide, 27 miles from Winter Quarters, was crossed on a raft or float, taking one wagon at a time. The raft was attached to the west shore by



several chains floated by buoys, the swift current carrying the raft over, and teams attached to a rope, pulling it back to the east side empty.

After crossing, companies were organized, and Daniel A. Miller was appointed Captain of the last 10, consisting of 18 wagons in Captain William Perkins' company starting on the fore part of June 1848.

After traveling several days, they made slow progress because over-loaded and weak teams kept giving out. The last ten of 18 wagons stood, some days for hours, waiting for others to advance. Members of the 18 kept urging Capt. Daniel A. Miller to separate and go on. Finally, one day after a long wait, word came back, "we must make camp as teams are giving out". Then Capt. of the 18 said "Boys, you may separate the loose stock". A cheer went up. Another family of two wagons asked to join, making a company of 50 persons and 20 wagons, which moved on several miles farther and went into camp.

From then to the Valley, the 20 families kept by themselves, occasionally camping near and passing larger companies. Night guarding was a heavy burden with so few men; and Capt. Miller passed many almost sleepless nights. They came to saleratus ground in the latter part of the journey where seven head of oxen died and cows from the loose herd were yoked in their stead.

The company would stop occasionally to kill buffalo and dry the meat to add to their provision; as it was important to have foodstuff hold out until the crops from the next year's planting were harvested. It was not safe to depend upon the pioneer crop of 1848.

#### THE DANIEL A. MILLERS ARRIVE IN SALT LAKE VALLEY

Sept 4, 1848, we arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. They reached the valley sixteen days before the advance portion of President Young's Company, and after a few days rest, some of our best teams were sent back to aid others over the Big Mountain.

The journey occupied about three months time, including stoppages enroute, the longest of which was to kill buffalo and dry the meat to add to the provisions. It was important to have them hold out until the crops from the 1849 planting should ripen, as it was not safe to depend on the pioneer's crop of 1848.

The buffalo were so plentiful on the great plains that sometimes trains had to stop while they passed on the run from their grazing to the Platte River for drink, and for some hundreds of miles, the only fuel for cooking was buffalo chips, as their dried droppings were called.

Church chronology states that Great Salt Lake City Fort contained 423 houses, 1671 souls, that farming consisted of

5,133 acres, of which 875 acres were sown with winter wheat, that myriads of big crickets came down from the mountains and began to devour the crops, but the timely arrival from the Great Salt Lake of immense flocks of seagulls, which devoured the crickets, saved most of the crops.

During September, 1848, while awaiting the October Conference and the surveying of Salt Lake City lots, logs from the canyon were hauled to Chase's saw mill and lumber obtained for building. At Conference, liberty was given for those who wished to locate for the winter on different streams and springs, where good feed could be found for the stock, as there was no hay or other feed.

#### PIONEERS SETTLE FARMINGTON, UTAH

Daniel A. Miller located on a small tributary south of the North Cottonwood Creek and had for neighbors; William Smith and family, father of Lot Smith, Allen Burk, his son-in-law, and family; the former about one-fourth mile N.W. of Cottonwood Creek, and the latter about one half mile farther N.W. by a large spring; Hector C. Haight and family, about three miles N.W. on a stream bearing his name; Thomas Grover's family about three fourth's mile south on a small creek and Capt. Davis' family nearly one and one-half miles S.S.E. on a small creek bearing his name.

The first night we had one of the heavy mountain winds, for which Farmington, the name later given to this location, has been so noted. In a few days, we had a double log cabin of cottonwood logs erected, with lumber floor and roof, doors and windows. We then plowed and sowed a few acres of winter wheat, and, as it was now proposed to locate permanently here, the winter was spent in caring for the stock, cutting wood for the summer, preparing tools, fencing, etc. Heavy snows came, then a thaw sufficient to melt the top, followed by heavy frost. This formed a crust that we could walk on, which lasted for weeks, but making it very difficult for the stock to get their food underneath.

Besides our neighbors named above, there was a small band of Utah Indians located at the mouth of North Cottonwood Canyon (now Farmington Canyon), about one mile N.N.E. They had much sickness and several deaths and their very noisy lamentations repeated for several moons after each death, were very impressive; especially to the young members of the family, as also was the howling of the coyotes.

As spring 1849 opened, several more families located in our vicinity to open farms and share the water. A ward was organized, named North Cottonwood Ward, with Joseph L. Robinson as Bishop. Land was surveyed and divided for field and garden, the latter located just west of the creek where it would be

handy for watering. Daniel A. Miller located 40 acres in the main field besides a few acres of garden, west of the creek and a few more to be watered by the small stream by which the house was located, in all about 60 acres. Then followed the usual labor of breaking new soil and planting it with grain and vegetables, and in time, harvesting and gathering; and cutting the native grass for hay.

#### PIONEER FARM LIFE

Intervening between other jobs was also the building of dams, making water ditches, and irrigating the soil. As we had no machinery, grain was cut with the cradle and hay with the scythe. The threshing was done by flails, or by laying the grain in a circle on the ground and tramping out with horses or oxen, and winnowing by holding it up in pans and pouring it down while the wind blew away the chaff, a slow and tedious process. This later was followed by the fanning mill turning by hand. A few years later, a few chaff pillars were brought into the country for threshing and piling up the grain and chaff, which later was run through fanning mills. Then some genius combined the chaff pillar and fanning mill, as a local effort to run by horsepower, before the later improved threshing machines, mowers, reapers without binding and the still later reaper and binder and header reached the new country.

## FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE

After gathering crops in 1849, a log schoolhouse, also used as a meetinghouse, was erected about 40 rods north of Daniel A. Miller's residence in time to open a school after the winter holidays. This was taught for two months by Bro. Harvey Green.

## THE FAMILY DOG

Because of lack of stable room and barn, most of the feed was stacked in the yard and most of the stock fed outside on the ground. The farm dog, which knew all our stock, guarded other stock away, while ours fed. We brought a Newfoundland pup to the valley. He knew all of our stock and would herd others away while ours fed outside the stockyard. In the fall of 1849, cows were grazing in the cane break, which was so high they could not be seen along the creek and sloughs west of the settlement. The dog would gather out all the cows for the settlement, would come out and take stock, and if any were missing, would go back and hunt until he found all of them. Then he would drive them all back to the settlement.

Once driving a vicious ox from our herd while they were feeding, he followed the ox in the brush and was gored in the lungs so that his breath came out of his side, and as he was bleeding heavily, we thought he would die. In a few minutes, he dragged himself to us, looking pitifully for help, quite faint from loss of blood and breath. As he could not make us

understand, he dragged himself to the side of the house and leaned his side against the house to stop his breath from escaping through the wound. We then understood him and so dressed the wound that he recovered, OK.

#### SETTLEMENT OF LITTLE SALT LAKE VALLEY

1850. Another year of farming and its improvements, and in December, 30 families including 118 men, 101 wagons, 600 head of stock, went under direction of Apostle George A. Smith to locate a settlement in Little Salt Lake valley (now Parawan, Utah). Daniel A. Miller, Thomas S. Smith and Bp. J.L. Robinson were of the numbers.

Daniel A. Miller left his family at home, the farm to be cultivated by his sons, Jacob, 15 and James T., 13 years old, to be assisted by Milton D. Hammond, age 19, who also taught the school during the winter.

In the fall of 1850, Henry W. Miller came in with the mail and after a short visit, returned to Kaneshville, Iowa. 1851. The usual farm labor with its various incidents followed. Daniel A. Miller returned from locating the settlement in Little Salt Lake Valley in time to aid in gathering the crops and preparing for winter.

#### DANIEL A. MILLER MISSION TO IOWA

1852. There were the usual incidents of labor of farm life, each year of which included the paying of tithing, most of

which was delivered in Salt Lake City. As Henry W. Miller was enroute for Utah, bringing his family and effects, Daniel A. Miller expected to meet him with a team to aid him over the mountains. But in September he was called to go back to Iowa to the vicinities of Kaneshville, Mount Pisgah and Garden Grove and was given a paper, dated September, 14, 1852, signed by President Young, to get ammunition, books, wagon and harness when he got back to Kaneshville. He was to spend the winter in visiting, encouraging and preparing the Saints to move on to Utah in the spring, then take charge of the company thus collected and bring them to the Salt Lake Valley.

So his 16-year-old son, Jacob, was sent with ox team, which met the train of Capt. Henry W. Miller at Big Sandy. (Big Sandy is about fifty miles north of Rock Spring, Wyoming.) They were later met by Daniel A. enroute for Kaneshville, who brought an extra span of horses to aid his brother further to the valley. On arriving, September, 23, Henry W. located at the farm and the partnership, without any idea of an accounting between the two brothers and families, began again with Henry W. in charge of the farm, in the absence of his brother, for the year 1853. James D. Wilcox, a nephew 22 years of age, came with his uncle and joined in the farming. They also located some 75 acres more land about two miles west near the Great Salt Lake, which they enclosed with a ditch and bank fence, which was then common to



the country.

Daniel A. Miller so successfully completed his mission in Iowa that he left Winter Quarters on June 9, 1853, and arrived in Salt Lake City on September 9th with an ox team train of the last Saints from Potawatamie County, Iowa, consisting of 282 souls, 70 wagons, 27 horses, 470 head of cattle, and 153 sheep. A contract to freight goods from Winter Quarters aided in the expense of the trip, as teams were partly loaded with goods and partly with the Saints' effects. The sheep and part of the stock and wagons belonged to the more able Saints, part of them to the Church, and a small portion to Daniel A. Miller.

During the next seven years there is little to relate aside from farming and its usual results, mixed with stock raising as employment for the different members of the family; educating and training the children of the family, paying the tithes and offerings, and performing various gospel duties, in which Daniel A. Miller was always to the front.

#### MILLERS STOCK FREMONT ISLAND WITH SHEEP

In 1860, a new enterprise of stocking Fremont Island, mostly with sheep, was started by Daniel A. and Henry W. Miller and members of the two families. This was done with much hard work and exposure, especially, of boating on the Great Salt Lake. The family revenue was added to from the sale of wool and mutton from year to year.

## FARMINGTON CO-OP ORGANIZED

In 1869, a cooperation in merchandise was being urged, it was arranged to start a Co-op at Farmington, in which Daniel A. Miller invested \$500.00 and was a director in the same until his death. In 1870 or 71, he also became a member, and placed some of his stock in a Davis County Stock Company, of which Thomas S. Smith was President. This proved a losing investment.

In the Spring 1874, when the United Order, as given in the Doctrine and Covenants (sec 104) was urged by President Young, who stated that the United Order was the next advance of the Gospel, it was proposed to start it at Farmington. An effort was made. Daniel A. joined and was a director. After several meetings of the Board of Directors and others, and various efforts made, they failed to make it sufficiently general to give satisfaction. On December 15th, it was changed to a Farmington Co-op Company and Daniel A. was continued as director with an investment of \$2,166.54. The effort consisted of raising broomcorn, manufacturing brooms, starting a tannery and shoe shop, locating a ranch at Blue Creek, and establishing a horse, cattle and sheep herd.

In 1876, after some deliberations and consultations, it was arranged to add it to a county effort of cooperation, anticipating equal investments from other wards proportionate to financial ability.

654 head of sheep at \$2.50 a head	\$ 1,635.00
Shoe shop building, stock and tools	2,097.77
Tannery building, stock, tools and land	3,044.00
Ranch and its property	1,755.05
Cattle and horses	<u>2,401.50</u>
Total	\$10,933.32

Daniel A. Miller was elected a Director of the Davis County Co-op Company and continued until, in 1879 when he was elected President, which position he held until his death on Dec, 4, 1881.

By 1878, the anticipated investment from other wards was only realized in very small degree, as also was patronage of shoe shop and tannery and very little was added to the livestock. Propositions were entertained to secure the Gar or Church Island (now known as Antelope Island), for dairy and ranch purposes, which arrangements were so far completed that in June 1879, Daniel A. Miller, who was elected president in January, was appointed, with his son Jacob, a committee to build a suitable stock boat for placing stock on the Island as the lake was too high for driving over.

September 1879, a boat (sloop) 40' x 16', cabin forward of mast, bull pen back about 24' x 16' with substantial railing for

holding wild stock was in operation, moving stock on to the Island.

With the small investment from other Wards and smaller patronizing of the manufacturing department, inventory of January showed that business was not paying expenses. A vote to close the co-operation carried after a recapitulation of each department of the business from the commencement, which had been called for, was made by Sec. Jacob Miller. This showed that Farmington had added to the \$10,933.32 transferred in 1876, the sum of \$1,162.02 = \$12,095.34. All other Wards combined had only invested \$2,901.58. General Tithing Office and Trustee in Trust \$1,317.32. George Goddard, Salt Lake City, \$350.00. The total of the above was \$16,664.24.

Farmington invested over four-fifths of what the county did. Sheep, cattle and horses were sold at auction at a low price and the ranch at a private sale. For want of bids, the shoe shop and tannery were held for private sale, and the Island interest sold to Adam Patterson, including boat, some hay and stock, for \$6,371.76. Daniel A. Miller bid in horses \$930, sheep, wagons and team \$97, cattle \$20, ranch two-thirds interest, William H. Miller \$174 =

\$1,221.00

+ 92.67

\$1,313.67

After closing, it was ascertained that only 65% could be realized.

#### DANIEL A. RETURNS TO HIS BIRTHPLACE

December 1869. Daniel A. Miller started on the newly erected railroad to visit his oldest sister, Susan, and other relatives in New York and other Eastern States. After being snow blocked several days in the mountains, the train gave up and returned. Later, sometime in February, 1870, the railroad track was opened, so he started again and had a very interesting visit with relatives and friends of his youth and also a review of the country of his early days.

Copy of letter written by Jacob Miller to his father, Daniel A. while the latter was on his visit to the Eastern States:

Farmington, Utah

January 25, 1870

Dear Father:

Your letter of the 14th came to hand today. We were glad to hear from you and hear that you are still enjoying yourself and still made welcome among your friends. I have no doubt that your visit to the scenes of your boyhood is quite as interesting as that of old friends. I often think it would be rare treat for me to view again the old homestead in Illinois and the

scenes of Kaneshville and the passing views while coming to the valley. I have had but one ride on the cars, to Ogden and back. It was snowing both ways. The ride was quite comfortable. We have considerable stormy weather here, both snow and rain, but a few inches of snow on the ground.

Things are generally quiet here. Nearly all the young folks and children have had the mumps and some of the older people. Joseph had them very bad but is well now. Sarah, Abby and others of the children are getting over the mumps. Some have been well several days. Most of the folks in the place are well or getting well of them. No one has died with the mumps.

Goodbye-ism is making quite a stir among the people, more than I would have given it credit for. But all right, it will not pick up the true Saints and the sooner others show themselves in their true light the better. There is, I think, no doubt, from reports, that Brooks has joined them. (The Goodbye-ism were a group of vicious apostates who hated everything pertaining to the Mormons and were constantly making trouble.)

Collum's Bill against Utah is causing considerable stir. The women generally are holding mass meetings in which they express in plain unmistakable terms their indignation and disgust against the bill and the instigators of it, expressing their determination to stand by their husbands and brethren to

uphold the sacred principle of polygamy and all the principles of truth.

I believe that I wrote you before that I have changed from the schoolroom to the store in consequence of Fred's leaving us. Our dividend was 30% or 5% per month. Trade is now dull all through the country. The Railroad Company has not arranged to pay yet and there is but little means to trade on. Wheat is from \$0.90 to \$1.00 per bushel. I think it will be higher in the spring. The Bishop has letters and the letters of the Elders generally show that the world thank them but little for all their labor and pains in telling them the true way to happiness and salvation. It seems the world is fast becoming rotten at heart and ripe in iniquity.

Congress has not forgotten us yet. The Mormon question still agitates them and makes them blind to their own good, for there is so much of evil all around them that they might and should suppress; but no, it is all overlooked in the all absorbing question of Utah. But let them plan and devise; there is a God who still directs, still holds the destiny of nations in his hands; and against His designs and will, they can do nothing. But as truth, eternal truth, is destined to prevail over error, and right to triumph over sin and wickedness, their perseverance in plotting evil and opposing the Almighty in His great plan of redemption must eventually prove their own

overthrow. I deeply regret their blindness and shudder for the misery they are storing up for themselves.

I hope this will find you well as it leaves us, and pray the Lord will continue health and peace and comfort with you. I write in a hurry and careless as I have to write while others sleep. I have written this since 9:00 this evening, wrote the Bishop one three times as long in two evenings after 9:00 P.M. As ever, your dutiful son.

(signed) Jacob Miller.

While on this Eastern States trip, Daniel A. Miller, so far as he could, obtained genealogies of his deceased relatives for Temple work, some of which was done in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City. Soon after the completion of the St. George Temple, in the winter of 1877 and 1878, he went with his wife, Hannah Bigler Miller, to St. George and among other temple work, was sealed to his first wife, Clarissa, who died September 1, 1844, and had a daughter of Philemon Merrill, Serbrina, sealed to his son James Thadeus Miller, who was killed by the Indians while on the Salmon River Indian Mission, February 25, 1858.

This last sealing was the result of a dream or vision of Clarissa Jane Miller Rice, who dreamed of seeing her brother James in a nice happy looking place but with no women. He pointed out to her a place of women and no men, pointing out one woman, asked if she knew her. She said it was Serbrina Merrill.



He said "Yes, and I want her sealed to me. Tell Jacob to see to it."

I had done so, meeting and arranging with Bro. Merrill and wife, and as the father out ranks the brother, father stood for his son James T. Elmira Miller, his first wife's sister for the girl who had died soon after James was killed.

#### DANIEL A.'S LAST ILLNESS

November 1881. As Daniel A.'s health was poor, it was proposed for him to take a trip with his wife and visit his daughter and others in Cache Valley. After other visits, he was taken very sick at his oldest daughter's residence, Lovisa Miller Hammond, at Providence, Cache Co. where he died December 4, 1881. At the date of his death, Jacob, Joseph S. and Daniel G. Miller were in Colorado working on the D. & R. G. Railroad and so telegraphed in reply to telegram received. President Joseph F. Smith preached the funeral sermon.

March 1882. Jacob Miller returned from Colorado to look after the Estate. He called all of the heirs to meet at his house. After prayer, they held a meeting about the division of the Estate and each signed a paper expressing their wish to the Probate Court. It was arranged to set apart \$4,260 real and \$1,505 personal property = \$5,765.00 for the widow (Hannah) and after meeting all liabilities and court expenses \$350 was distributed to each of the 16 heirs by paying each \$20.73 =

\$331.68 of the portion set apart by law and court for administration of the Estate, (which Jacob as Administrator, was legally entitled to have kept as recompense for his efforts, but did not). Note Daniel A. 1852-55 \$572.16, 1871-81 \$2,671.96 = \$3,244.12. No tithing records from 1855-71 is found, in ward records, but there is little doubt that he paid a full tithing during all those years.