

purpose of preparing a gathering place for the natives. Elders Hammond and Nebeker returned to Utah and left Smith, assisted by Elder Benjamin Cluff, to superintend the affairs at the new plantation, which was called Lale, and when Elders Hammond and Nebeker again arrived from Utah in July, 1868, with other missionaries and their families, they found quite a colony of native Saints at Lale, in a prosperous condition. Elders Smith and Benjamin Cluff having been called by Pres. B. Young to remain on the island still longer, their families also came with the same company, and Smith now spent upwards of three years preaching the Gospel on the various islands, and also assisting in the general superintendency at the plantation. Part of the time he was the only Elder on the Islands who understood the Kanaka language. After more than four years' absence Smith returned with his family to Salt Lake City, arriving there June 15, 1868. A few days later he started for the Union Pacific Railway and spent some ten months (having charge of John W. Young's grading work) in Echo Canyon and along the Weber River. In March, 1869, he moved to Coalville, where he soon afterwards was chosen as first Counselor to W. W. Cluff, who at that time acted as presiding Bishop of Summit and Morgan Counties. Smith held this position until the organization of the Summit Stake of Zion in 1877. For a number of years he had charge of the Wasatch Coal Company's mining business at Coalville, under the direction of F. A. Mitchell. In August, 1874, he was called to take a third mission to the Sandwich Islands, this time to preside over the mission and superintend the affairs at the sugar plantation, as successor to F. A. Mitchell. He presided until 1875, returning home in July of that year. Four months later he was called to go on a mission to England, on which he started the following spring (1877), in company with Joseph F. Smith and his own half brother Warren B. Smith and a number of other Elders. They arrived in Liverpool May 27, 1877, and Smith was appointed traveling Elder in the Sheffield Conference. He soon afterwards succeeded W. C. A. Smoot, jun., in the Presidency of the same, and was released to return home in August, 1878. At the August election, prior to his return, he was elected assessor and collector of Summit County, which position he has held ever since. He also acts as Bishop's Agent for the Summit Stake of Zion, to which position he was chosen at the organization for the Stake. He is one of the live and active men of Summit County.

WILLES, (MALISSA LOTT,) daughter of Cornelius P. Lott and Permelia Darow, was born Jan. 9, 1824, in Bridgewater, Luzerne Co., Penn. Her parents having embraced the fulness of the Gospel, the family removed to Kirtland, Ohio, where Sister Malissa was baptized in November, 1837. After the expulsion of the Saints from Kirtland and Missouri, Brother Lott located with his family in Pike County, Illinois, where they remained until 1842, and then moved unto Joseph Smith's farm, located some four miles east of Nauvoo, on the Carthage road. Shortly afterwards Sister Malissa became intimately acquainted with the Prophet's family, and on Sept. 20, 1843, she was married to Joseph Smith for time and all eternity. She spent most of the following winter in his family, going to school in the so-called brick store. The Prophet's children, Joseph, Frederick and Alexander, went to the same school, under the immediate watch-care of Sister Malissa. In the spring of 1844 she went back to live with her parents on the farm, where she remained until after the martyrdom of her husband in Carthage jail. Subsequently she lived with Emma Smith, occasionally, until the exodus in 1846, when she left Nauvoo with the rest of the Saints. After spending two winters at Winter Quarters, she accompanied her father's family to G. S. L. Valley in 1848, coming through in Heber C. Kimball's company. On May 13, 1849, she married Ira Jones Willes, formerly a member of the Mormon Battalion, with whom she lived in Salt Lake City and Lehi, Utah Co., until his death, Dec. 5, 1863. He was accidentally killed while crossing a creek near Lehi, being trown from a load of wood into the water together with his son Cornelius John, about nine years old. Both were drowned. With Elder Willes Sister Malissa had seven children, of whom four are yet living. Although now somewhat advanced in years, she is still bright and active, and occupies a prominent position in the Lehi Female Relief Society. She is ever unflinching in her testimony of what she knows to be true, and states in the most positive terms, and without any hesitation, that she was sealed to Joseph Smith the Prophet on the above named date, and became, in the full meaning of the term, his wife, according to the sacred order of celestial marriage. She further states that when she was married to Ira Jones Willes, he fully understood that he was marrying a widow of Joseph Smith, the martyred Prophet; that their association together would end with this life, and that in the morning of the resurrection she would pass from him to the society of her deceased husband.