

around them. George McBride, who was the only white man on horseback, ventured out some distance ahead of his companions, and was killed at the commencement; and Brother Quigley, one of the herders, and Fountain Welch, were wounded at the same time. One ball passed through Brother Corless' hat, another cut off the knot of his neck-tie and a third grazed his left ear. Elder Corless has always described it to the miraculous interposition of the Almighty that the brethren were not all killed.

President Smith, in his private journal, gives the following account of this sad affair:

"Thursday, February 23th, 1858. As I was returning from the field to the fort I saw a large party of Indians riding at full speed toward the point where our herd was grazing. Quick as possible I unbarnessed my horses, and, mounting one of them, proceeded, in company with Ezra Barnard, who was also mounted, toward the herd. After going about a mile we discovered that the Indians had got possession of all our stock, and that they were driving back the brethren who had gone in pursuit ahead of us. As soon as the Indians saw us, six of their warriors took after us, when we changed our course toward the other brethren, but seeing that we could not gain the point where they were, we turned toward the fort, and as we rode down the bench, the Indians, who pursued us, fired upon us, one of the bullets passing through my suspenders and lodged in my horse's right jaw, a little below the joint. The horse jumped, whereby my left stirrup broke, and I, losing my balance, was thrown off the horse. In the fall I lost my pistol. Fortunately Brother Barnard caught my horse, but before I could reach him, a ball passed through the rim of my hat near my right ear, and while I was in the act of mounting, another ball passed through the upper part of my right arm, a little below the elbow, as the Indians continued shooting all the time. We reached the fort without further difficulty, but in running I had to hold my hand over the wound of my animal to prevent him from bleeding to death.

"Soon after we got in, the brethren who had gone out on foot also returned with Brother Welch, whom the Indians had shot in the small of the back, the ball lodging against the back bone. He had also been struck twice on the head with a gun; and after taking his gun and ammunition and stripping him of his shirt the savages left him for dead.

"The Indians who had chased us to the fort now joined their companions who were driving off our herd, and I sent out ten men to hunt for the missing herdsmen. While they were gone Brother O. Ross, one of the herders, came in unhurt. The ten men returned a little before sunset with the dead body of Geo. McBride, who had been shot from his horse and stripped of everything except his socks, pants and garments. He was also scalped. The ball that killed him had entered his body under the left arm and came out under his right arm. The ten men also found Brother Andrew Quigley, who was shot in the shoulder, the ball lodging against the collar bone. He had been struck several blows on the head and left by the savages for dead, but after they had gone, he came to and subsequently recovered.

"There were five of the brethren down where the other fort stood, after hay, and the Indians meeting them there immediately opened fire upon them, and drove them from their teams, killing James Miller and wounding L. W. Shurtliff and Oliver Robinson.

"One ball passed through Brother Shurtliff's right arm below the elbow and

then through Oliver Robinson's right hand. James Miller was shot through in the same manner as Geo. McBride; he ran a few steps and fell dead; the Indians stripped him of everything.

"All the brethren came in that night except James Miller, whose dead body was found the next morning by ten men I had dispatched for that purpose."

The following day (Feb. 26th) the remains of Geo. McBride and James Miller were buried by their companions. The other brethren who were wounded subsequently recovered.

On Saturday, the 27th, some of the brethren made preparations to cache their wheat, as they were desirous of returning to Utah, but at a meeting held on the Sunday (the 28th) President Smith asked the missionaries if they were satisfied that they had filled their mission, and would they return without word from President Young? The reply being in the negative, a vote to send an express to Salt Lake City prevailed, and that same evening, after dark, Ezra Barnard and Baldwin Watts started on this dangerous expedition.

On the 1st of March the brethren went to work repairing the fort and building bastions with the timber which had been hauled from the lower fort. This labor was continued for several days and the brethren also threshed their oats, worked on the mill-race, started to make a cannon, etc.

On the 8th some Indians brought back twenty-eight head of the stolen stock and pretended to be very friendly. The following day they brought back seven cows and a yearling.

On the 20th the mail and several brethren arrived from Salt Lake City, bringing the news that 150 men were coming to help the missionaries away. On the 22nd this company, in command of Colonel Andrew Cunningham, arrived, and on the 24th the colonel and President Smith, with sixty other men, visited the camp of the Indians, who delivered to President Smith three cows and calves and six ponies in payment for cattle they had killed.

On the 26th ten men started from the fort for Salt Lake City with the mail and messages for President Young, stating the condition of the camp, as it was feared at the headquarters of the Church in Salt Lake City, that all the brethren of the mission had been murdered by the Indians.

On the 27th the ox teams, with a portion of the missionaries and such effects as they could take with them, started for Utah, and on the 28th Fort Limhi was entirely vacated by the departure of the remaining brethren, who left with horse teams, together with their friends who had come to help them away. President Smith gave the friendly Indians about six hundred bushels of wheat and left about a thousand bushels with them to trade for horses.

The last company, after traveling fourteen miles, overtook the ox teams, which had stopped on account of H. Harmon's wife, who was confined and delivered of a fine girl. Without further accident the company reached Snake River on the 3rd of April, and, continuing the journey, arrived in the settlements in Utah safe and well. But the ten

men who had left with the mail on the 26th, in charge of Elder B. F. Cummings, were suddenly and furiously fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush, while traveling up Bannock Creek, on the 31st of March, 1858. On this occasion Bailey Lake, one of the party, was killed by the Indians, who also robbed the company of eleven horses. The rest of the brethren reached the settlements in Utah a few days later.

Thus ended the famous Salmon River mission which proved to be one of the most dangerous missions ever performed among the Indians in the North; and no attempt has since been made to establish any settlement of the Saints on Salmon River; most of the lands cultivated by the missionaries are now included in the Lemhi Indian Reservation.

Different theories have been advanced as to the cause of this sudden and unexpected Indian outbreak, but the most correct one is perhaps based upon the fact that the U. S. soldiers, under General A. S. Johnston (who were encamped in the mountains near Fort Bridger, in the winter of 1857-58) were influencing the Indians at that time to commit all manner of depredations upon the "Mormons." It was even asserted by parties who ought to know that the officers of the army were offering the Indians a certain amount for every "Mormon" scalp they could secure. At any rate, it was generally believed in these early days that the Salmon River outbreak was due to the influence of the soldiers. Hubert H. Bancroft, in his history of Idaho, page 403, says:

"The Nez Perces became jealous of the Mormon settlers, knowing that the government was opposed to the Mormon occupation of Utah, and fearing lest they should be driven out to overrun the Flat-head country, if they were permitted to retain a footing there."

The whole Salmon River region remained in undisturbed possession of the aborigines until 1866, when mining discoveries opened up the country, and Salmon City, a mining town was founded in the spring of 1867, at the point where Lemhi River empties into the Salmon, about twenty miles northwest of where Fort Limhi stood.

A county called Lemhi, which in 1860 had a population of 2,230, was created by the Idaho legislature, Jan. 9, 1869. Were there any Saints in this region of country now, they would geographically belong to the Bannock Stake of Zion.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held March 19, Vice-President Nelson presided. The members present were Messrs. Young, Armstrong, Snow, Colbath, Pyper and Pike.

CONCERNING THE ELECTION.

The following letter from Parley L. Williams, the Board's attorney, in response to a communication from the committee on finance, was read and filed:

Gentlemen.—Replying to your inquiry conveyed by letters of Mr. Moreton; of March 16, I have been unable to give the requisite attention to your inquiries fully in detail, and my absence from the city