

effect, at least it stimulated us to press on, but to our horror it was only dry land, and we traveled fully six miles across this delusion and still found no water, and night had fully come." The writer does not remember whether it was a willow or wire grass that was the only sign that gave them still hope, but "digging down about eight feet," Lot said, "we found abundance to supply all our wants. After this was attended to, I was selected to go back with a keg of water on a mule to help those who had fallen by the way, who numbered quite a few. I had instructions not to give any one any water till I got back to the last man, and then I was to work back to the company, having very particular instructions how to administer this sacred, life-saving fluid. I soon met a man who was anxiously enquiring for water, distance, etc. I put him off, also the second, third and fourth, I think, but from this on I could no longer stand their pleadings. I watered them all and had some left, so I had a drink when I got through a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. I was careful in giving them water, though many drank quite heartily. The Lord surely blessed my little keg of water in a marvelous manner. For my disobedience to orders I was tied behind a wagon and made to walk in trying circumstances which rather humiliated me, but I felt I could not have done less. This was the act of a small official by the name of Dykes."

When God rewards those who give the least of his children a drink of water, I think this hero will not be tied behind a wagon, and I think there are still some living now who were thus saved from death who will kindly remember him.

I have traveled hundreds of miles with this good man. If any were sick he was sympathetic and ready to help; if any wagons were stalled, he was the first to roll up his sleeves to lift, dig and push. If animals were sick he was an expert. He was extremely fond of a good horse. When camping time came, noon or night, animals were the first to receive his attention; then meals were attended to and all must fare alike. And you would always find the camp called to order and prayer offered to God and if he himself did the praying it was an earnest, thoughtful appeal to his Heavenly Father; but he never slightest his brethren, they too must take their turn.

He was very kind, though he could not look upon the deeds of his fellow-men with that charity and forbearance that some men can. He rebuked rather sharply, being of a quick temper, or, rather, he hastily put his foot down on all manner of iniquity, and his rebukes were generally kindly received as all knew they were intended to elevate and better mankind. And this is how his friends looked upon him. His earnest desire was to have all things go right, and nothing short of this would satisfy him, hence his peculiar mode was considered and his advice generally adhered to.

The poor he never passed by unnoticed or uncared for. Feed, grain, seed, grain, flour, and other provisions have been amply furnished by him to hundreds without any return. He was kind to the stranger and amply adapted to entertain them; Jew or Gentile, all were treated kindly. He was very interesting and entertaining, both in public and in private, and any one could depend upon him for sound doctrine. He was a wise man in general things, though he had not much school learning, but the book of Nature, both in regard to man and beast, and all the wonders of God were studied by him and his experience was world wide. He enjoyed life well. He had the thorns and the thistles, the ups and the downs, and many sore trials, but he despised none of God's dealings, but a teach-

erous man was to him a loathing and the only thing I have ever known him to hate.

Brother Lot was tried sorely in the latter part of his life and none but the angels can tell this story correctly. He had his leg crushed into a pulp in a horse power, and had a whole year or more of suffering through this painful calamity. This had somewhat of a tendency to impair his once strong memory. He lost two beautiful boys in the last few years, one drowned and one scalded with lye water till he died. An enemy of his hired a man to kill him but failed, and various and rapid were his trials.

He was a good provider and has a number of his children on a fair way to becoming thoroughly educated. He was a large man in stature, over six feet in height when in the prime of life but was not quite so tall latterly. He weighed from 200 to 215 lbs. He drank no tea nor coffee, used no tobacco and drank no liquor. While with him in St. George I have seen him refuse to drink a drop of wine with his old-time friends. He never profaned, and always rebuked those that did. However, he would sometimes treat a houseful of those who desired it to the amount of \$40 to \$50. He was a good frontiersman, active and ambitious and performed noble work at Sunset in the interest of the Arizona mission and its final success.

His policy toward the Indians was that of Brigham Young: "Feed them, not fight them," and many were the good and instructive letters he received from President Young in that early day which he would read in public and always advise the people to carry them out punctually. Lot said at one time in my hearing: "All who feel like cursing an Indian and saying the only good Indian is a dead one, are released to go home." He meant all he said, and hundreds of them came down and farmed at Sunset and he was not a whit behind in showing them all about farming. He visited the different tribes often and always enquired of their welfare and asked if any of our people were intruding on their rights, often enquiring if we were welcome in their land. He was a fairly good Spanish interpreter and always gave them good advice, encouraging them to allegiance to this great Government, etc. He was kind to them, feeding them and aiding them otherwise and he stood high with the Navajo chiefs.

When Sunset was abandoned he moved in part to Moencoppy where he found a different stripe of Navajoes, a people who know no law, a people who were not subdued by the Government at the last big fight. They hid up near the Navajo Mountains where live those who committed the depredations in Southern Utah and killed Whitmore and Geo. A. Smith, Jr., and stole many sheep and horses. The writer has seen many traves valued at from \$100 to \$250 each stolen in Utah, and came nearly losing his life for making mention of this fact at one time.

While I lived at Moencoppy eight years, I saw them let their sheep into gardens and orchards, breaking fruit trees till they died, and all we could do was only to plead with them kindly, sometimes with good effect for a time, but soon this failed, and they would steal fruit, melons, grain in the shock, corn in the field, ride on our horses, stealing the bolts from their necks, the hobbles off their legs, etc., breaking the dams in our reservoirs, destroying our crops and causing the loss of our water, and a hundred other things. Brother Lot Smith passed through this and more also, and I will assure you that Lot Smith died defending the right.

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—Sir Daniel Wilson, president of Toronto university, died this morning.

SCHOOL LAW DISCREPANCIES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 3, 1892.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please help the district school trustees to get a correct understanding of the ideas conveyed in Article V. Section 30 and Article XIV, Section 147, in relation to trustees at our November election? Also Article V. Section 32, and Article 14, Section 91, in relation to calling meetings for voting and holding a school district?

We have read them over many times and fail to make them harmonize. In fact, to our mind, as well as that of some others, they conflict badly.

If you can give us any light on this subject, you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

J. D. C.

There is no section 147 in Article 14, but we suppose our correspondent meant Article 16, in which appears the following:

"Sec. 147. The terms of office of all school trustees now in office, except the trustees of school districts situated within the limits of cities of first or second class, that would expire in the years 1891 and 1892, are hereby continued until the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired and their successors are elected and qualified, and the terms of office of all county superintendents now in office are hereby continued until the expiration of the full terms of office for which they were elected have expired."

This is cited in connection or contrast with Section 30 of Article 5 which is as follows:

"Sec. 30. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1892, there shall be elected by the registered voters residing in each school district, except in school districts provided for in Article XV of this act, three school trustees, to serve for the term of one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1893, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected by the registered voters residing in each school district, except in school districts provided for in Article XV of this act, three trustees, to serve for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said trustees shall qualify by taking and subscribing the oath of office, and giving bonds to the county in which they reside, in such sums and with such sureties as the probate judge of the county or a justice of the peace of a precinct where in some portion of said school district is situated, may approve, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; said oath of office and bonds shall be filed with the clerk of the county court. The ballots used at such election shall state the names of the persons and the length of the term voted for."

There is no such discrepancy between these two sections as will render it difficult to proceed with the election. The trustees can be elected at the regular November election as now provided, and the trustees who were elected under the old law whose term of office expires in July will continue to hold on until the trustees elected next November have qualified. We are of the opinion that the framers of the new law, in copying from the old law the provision for extending the term of incumbents from July to November, overlooked the figures "1891," which ought to have been expunged because they refer to a date that was past when the new law was enacted.