

as she responded to my voice we seemed to fly, and all fear of being overtaken was gone from my mind. Right before me was a big hollow, and the road led around its head, while there were trails that took down and across it. As I looked back I saw the red devil of an Indian plunge down one of the trails to cross the hollow, with the view of heading me off.

"Again I urged the mare to do her best, and away we went like the wind, my new knife clutched so tightly in my left hand that it was hurting me, but I did not realize it. I felt the motion of the living machine beneath me, as it shortened and stretched alternately, springing forward with light boots and muscles all on the strain. I passed the point where the Indian should have appeared; and presently looked back and saw him come on to the main road again, some three hundred yards behind me.

"I checked the mare's pace a little, and waved my straw hat to him with a spirit of bravado—but was thankful at heart that I was out of his power, and in twenty minutes more I was in camp, being scolded for letting that d—'Ute' get away with so much of the tobacco.

"Although the experience I had just passed through was laughed at by the men as a joke; for all that, I shall always believe I ran a narrow risk of losing my life at the hands of that Indian; and that the owner of the mare would have lost her, had it not been for my ready wit, which also saved my new knife, and in all probability my scalp.

"The Indians who killed the stage drivers in Cedar Valley, a year or so after this, came and talked with me and my companion herder while we were with our sheep, and soon after they had left us we heard the report of the guns that killed these men. Why did they not kill me? Why did they not kill all the settlers at Provo in 1851; when the bottom from the old adobe yard to the dugway was full of them? Why did they not kill our people when they swarmed into their camps while crossing the great plains in 1847, and for many years afterward? The same answer to any of these questions will apply to all. President Young's policy won—it was better out of our small supplies to feed them, rather than fight them, and my offer of a second division of the tobacco was following on closely in that line. I have always thought it a good policy and possibly saved my life." Here the narrator stopped.

Mr. Editor, the history of Utah has been written. But there will die out with many of the Pioneer settlers here, incidents that will never be recorded, full of interest and sparkling with brave deeds. The veterans of the Black Hawk war, may not fill the romantic imaginings of a young girl's mind regarding an engagement, but all that was needed was for Captain Page's command, which held position for over a month between Richfield and Glenwood, in Sevier county, to have been attacked by a sufficient number of Indians and wiped out of existence, then in story and verse they would have received the attention we now give to brave Custer and his men. A monument to their memory would have been erected on the spot, where now the hollows of the rifle pits they then dug are no more to be found. And yet these men did their duty well.

Let our Legislators think of this, and lose no time in appealing to Congress to discharge the debt the nation owes to those who still live and who did their duty to their country in those early days.

ALBERT JONES.

WEDNESDAY'S BALLOTING.

On the final ballot for U. S. senator the vote was as follows:

For Rawlins—Senators Alfred, Cairns, Evans, Johnson, Smoot, Shurtliff, Snow, Wright; total 8. Representatives: Bennion, Callis, D. S. Cook, S. N. Cook, Duffin, Greenwood, Hansen, Hardy, Hopkin, Kenner, Joseph Kimball, Lemmon, Lund, Maxfield, McKay, Murdock, Oveson, Parry, Romney, Shepard, A. P. Sorenson, Stewart, Taylor, Wilson; total 24; grand total 32.

For Thatcher—Senators Cannon, Chambers, Harbour, Monson, A. Nebeker, W. G. Nebeker, Rideout, Robison, Whitaker; total 9. Representatives: Anderson, Creer, Dotson, Forbes, Gibson, O. G. Kimball, LaBarthe, Morgan, Martin, O'Brien, Perkins, Price, Ray, Roylance, Sloan, N. C. Sorenson, Thompson, Thoreson, Wheeler; total 20; grand total 29.

For Henderson—Senator Hamer, total 1.

For Brown—Representative Robinson, total 1.

Yesterday in the speeches made at the noon session of the joint assembly by those who urged a recess of two hours, there was expressed a tacit agreement that that would be all the time they would ask, and that on reconvening they would be prepared for the final contest. With this understanding many members who were opposed to the recess voted in favor of it, in a spirit of magnanimity.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock the joint assembly was called to order. Immediately after roll call O'Brien rose and moved that the joint assembly dissolve. Smoot protested against dissolution, insisting that the distinct understanding was that the opponents of Rawlins would not ask for more time. Sloan denied that such a pledge had been given. Then ensued a long debate on the subject of adjournment, the friends of Rawlins opposing it, while his opponents sought to accomplish it.

After a number of dilatory motions had been disposed of, a ballot of United States Senator was ordered. When Senator Rideout's name was reached he arose and addressed the assembly in substance as follows: "This will probably be the last vote I will cast for Moses Thatcher. I stand here as his personal representative to make a reply to the attack that has been made upon him this afternoon." (He referred to the remarks made by Shepard.) "Mr. Thatcher instructs me to say that he never made the pledges he is charged with having made to the effect that he would withdraw from the race if not elected on Saturday last. On the contrary, he has always said he was in the fight to the end. His followers were bound by solemn agreement to stand by him until two-thirds of them should agree that they were at liberty to vote for some other candidate."

The speaker referred to the Ogden

convention of two years ago, and compared the reception which Rawlins, Roberts and Thatcher respectively received, holding that it showed that Thatcher was the idol of the people. He denied that Moses Thatcher or his followers stood upon an anti-church platform, but said that the DESERET NEWS and the opponents of Thatcher had tried to force them upon such a platform.

Continuing he said, "I suppose today will see the opponent of Moses Thatcher elected, but I wish my voice to go down to the most remote ages of the future in protest against it. I saw today a block of votes picked up and planted where I had been assured they never would go, and I expect to see another block poked up by the same unseen hand, which is the power behind the throne." Here Evans called Rideout to order, saying that his remarks reflected upon members of the assembly, but Rideout continued in the same strain and said:

"Today a member of the Senate came to me and said, 'Is this terrible influence brought to bear on you? I have a mind to stand up before this assembly and resign, and say that I am not a free man, and go home.' My God, can such things be in this land of liberty at the close of the nineteenth century? Things were not worse in ancient times when under church domination the people tortured themselves than for this senator to say that he was not a free man. If my candidate carries the contest into the United States Senate and these influences are uncovered, what will the result be?"

At this juncture there was a tremendous burst of applause from the lobby, when Taylor rose and moved to clear the lobby.

Rideout continuing said: "They ask for the lobby to be cleared, but such manifestations are the only way the people have of expressing what is in their hearts. The seed has been sown, but woe, woe to the hand that is sowing it."

There was much confusion in the lobby at several points during Rideout's remarks and they greatly augmented the excitement.

When Bennion's name was called he arose and in a calm and temperate strain proceeded to refute the charges that any undue influence had been exerted to control the votes of members. He claimed to be himself a champion of the fullest liberty and showed the inconsistency of the position taken by Thatcher and his followers. Some of Bennion's remarks called forth questions and comments from followers of Thatcher that displayed much bitterness of feeling. Prior to this juncture the President had repeatedly ruled as out of order remarks made in favor of church or on church issues, but in no case had he restrained a member who spoke against the Church.

When the name of Callis was reached he rose and protested against the flagrant partiality that had been shown by the President. He spoke admiringly of Moses Thatcher, but declared he could not, under any circumstances, endorse the principle upon which he stood.

When the name of D. S. Cook was reached he arose and denied that he had ever been a party to the agree-