Origin of the Maine Law
found it unnecessary to get tired any more, though I remained with the rear guard all the time.

That night they took alarm at something, and removed their horses to a place some distance from their own camp. An officer came to me and said they would be able to land me in my regiment the next day. I said I was awfully glad of it, but I mentally resolved never to be landed in the 13th Texas.

We were encamped on the bank of the Washita River, and had been burning rails to cook with. After supper I lay down, and near me was still the same man who did not like my looks. Along in the night I got cold and asked him to fix the fire, but he only cursed me, and directed me to fix it myself. This was his mistake, and my opportunity, for in replenishing the fire I got hold of a solid piece of rail, and being very close to him, I said, “What is that coming out there?” and when he turned in the direction indicated, his head came into violent contact with the rail, and I ran quickly into the Washita River, and have never seen anything of Quantrell’s men since.

On May 18th, I walked into my old regiment, 14th Iowa, and was able to give Gen. A. J. Smith valuable information about the enemy. Our men were then near Yellow Bayou.

I was nineteen days a prisoner at the hospital, and twenty-one days making my escape, in all just forty days.

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**Origin of the Maine Law.**—Congress in 1836 passed an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors among the Indian tribes. This is said to be the first prohibiting act of the kind, and is attributed to the recommendation of Gen. Jackson, who was president of the United States at that time. It may turn out yet that the Maine Law will be claimed as a plank of the Democratic platform.—*Dubuque Herald, Jan. 6, 1854.*
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