

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH'S BEAUTIFUL MILITARY CITY.

The Home of Many Notable Regiments—Congress to Be Asked to Appropriation Not Less Than a Million Dollars With Which to Thoroughly Modernize It.

FORT Douglas, located immediately to the east of this city at the base of the mountains, was founded October 22, 1862, by Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, and has been one of the most noted posts in United States army as well as one of the most attractive. Special interest is now centered in this post by reason of the move being made in Congress by Senators Kearns and Rawlins and Congressman Sutherland of this state, for an appropriation of from one million to one and a half million dollars for rebuilding the post; and from reports received in this city of the work being done at Washington there is reasonable hope of the desired appropriation being made and Fort Douglas becoming a just source of pride to the city and state.

At present the post is in a more or less dilapidated condition, unfit for housing any large command, and the barracks and officers' quarters are antiquated, about worn out and require constant repairs. Twenty years ago the fort was in its prime and able to accommodate a full regiment of in-

fantry and either a troop of cavalry, or a battery of artillery, with the usual hospital corps and post staff. But that was when regiments of infantry included two battalions, and eight companies with fifty-three men to a company, and four guns comprised the armament of a battery of light artillery. Now, however, a company of infantry comprises 107 men, there are three battalions and twelve companies to a regiment, and counting in the staff, there are over 1,200 men to an infantry regimental command, against 450 men included in the old regimental organization, and a light battery of artillery now, instead of including 55 men and four guns, is composed of 162 men and six guns.



GENERAL PATRICK EDWARD CONNOR.
Founder of Fort Douglas.

ent and pressing demand is for accommodations which will care for a full regiment of infantry and one or two batteries, or troops of cavalry, say 1,700 men all told. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Whitney, of Lieut.-Gen. Miles' staff, and an artillery officer, after examining Fort Douglas recently, spoke of its location and natural attractions in the highest terms, and said it was particularly adapted to become an artillery post, the mesa plains affording ample scope for general drill purposes, while the canyons and mountains offered the best of opportunities for mountain battery drill with rapid firing guns that can be transported on the backs of mules or borros. The location could hardly be improved upon, situated as it is 600 feet above the city and looking over the entire valley and the southern part of the Great Salt Lake. The air is drier than lower down, the foliage is abundant, the water supply excellent, and communication with the city and its railroad depots ready and convenient. Fort Douglas is visited by the majority of travelers who pass through this city during the summer season, to whom it is always pointed out as one of the special objects of interest of this region. It should now be the headquarters of the Eight-

column into Utah from the west. It had been his hope and expectation after being commissioned by the governor of California to recruit the Third California volunteers, to be sent at once to the front, but he was ordered instead, and much to his chagrin, to Utah to protect the mail route and keep the Indians in check. The command under Connor was to have included 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, a field battery and over 200 wagons besides officers' ambulances and carriages. But the force entering Utah did not consist of much over 700 men. At Fort Churchill, Aug. 6, 1882, Gen. Connor issued his first order assuming command of the military district of Utah, comprising the Territories of Utah and Nevada, and on Sept. 9, Gen. Connor arrived in Salt Lake City, having left his troops in Ruby Valley. The troops demanded of the war department that they be sent to the seat of the civil war as had been originally intended, but they were not accommodated although they offered to pay their own passage to Panama. So on the forenoon of October 20 the column marched into the city, and after a halt and some speeches before the executive mansion the troops marched to the lunch between Red Butte and Emigration canyons, where they went into camp. Two days later Gen. Connor began building quarters on the site which has since been known as Fort Douglas, named after "the Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, the famous political opponent of President Lincoln. The accommodations were of the crudest character and much inconvenience resulted therefrom especially in wet seasons. It was from Fort Douglas that the command went that cleaned out the Indians at the famous Bear River fight late in February, 1863, and the post from the first was considered one of special importance by the government.

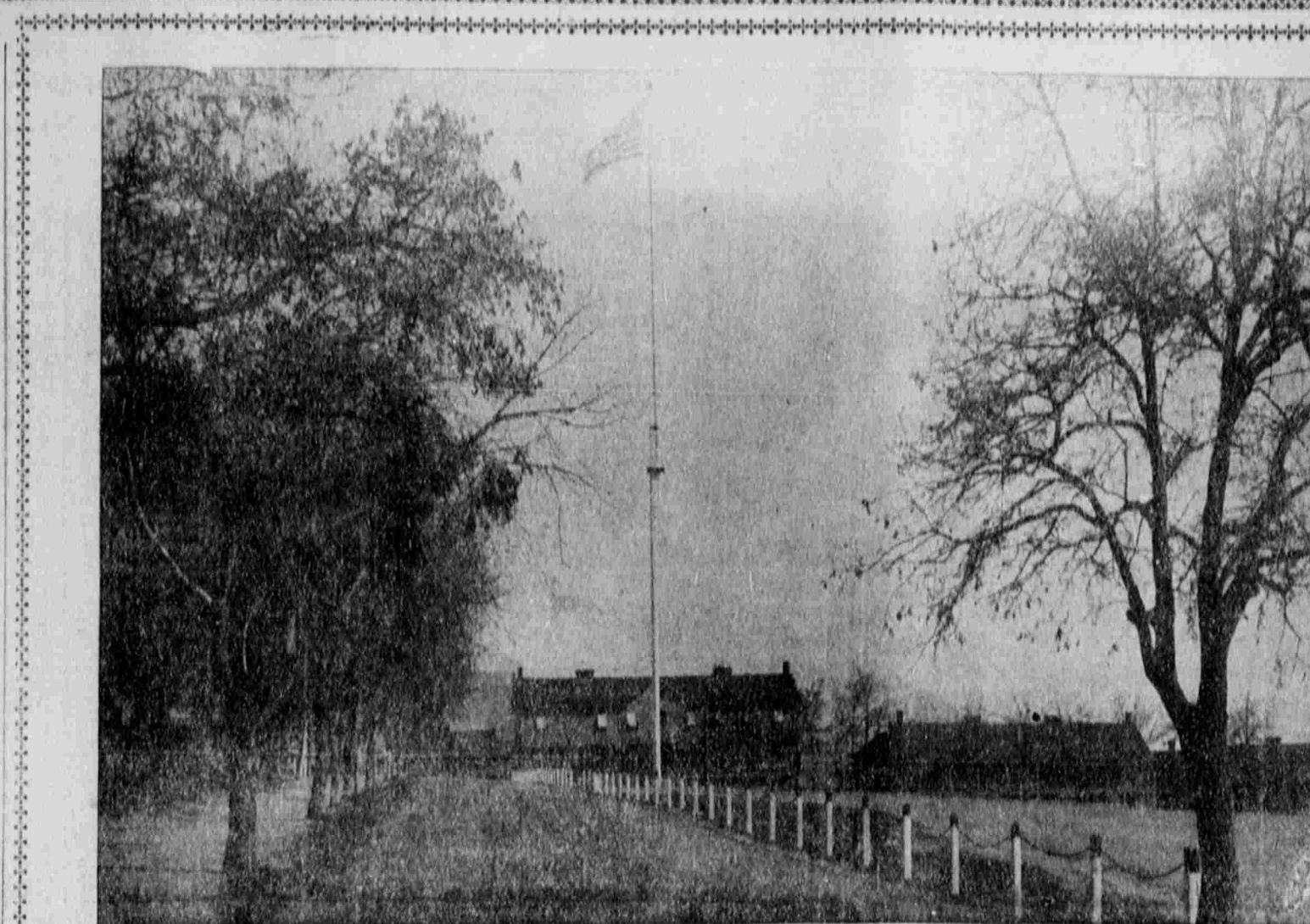
General Connor remained in command of Fort Douglas until the spring of 1865, when he left the Territory for a season. Since then there have been many commanding officers at the camp, some of them being in command only for a few weeks when they were superceded or transferred to other posts. General DeTrobriand, General Morrow, General A. D. McCook, Lieut. Col. Thomas, Colonel M. H. Bliss, General Penrose, General Freeman, General Eskridge, Major Calif, and now Major Young of the Eighteenth infantry, have been in command. Among the regimental organizations either whole or in part stationed at this post have been the Fourteenth, Sixth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth (colored), Twenty-third and Eighteenth regiments of infantry, Second and Ninth (colored) cavalry, light batteries D of the Fifth artillery and E of the First, and now light batteries 12 and 22, under the reorganization. Major Young, the present commanding officer, is one of the ablest administrators ever to be stationed here and has his large garrison of nearly 700 men well in hand. Although cheated out of a regular band by the regimental band's diversion to Fort Russell, he intends to organize one from the soldiers at Fort Douglas and promises to succeed. There have been religious organizations started among the soldiers from time to time, and at present a flourishing society of Christian Endeavor is in operation at the post.

POOR "OLD 999."

Pride of New York Central Will Hereafter Haul Milk Train.

"Old 999," once the pride of the New York Central, king of the roundhouse, fastest of express engines, will hereafter draw a milk train along the banks of the Hudson.

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in moving pictures and railroad advertisements.

The steel racer has been breaking down for some months. The wisest engineers in the country have examined it, but shook their heads, for the old engine had fairly burned itself out.

Its usefulness as a pilot of fast express was over, only the drudgery of milk train hauling remained, and when that proves too much for the once giant frame the scrap heap will be the last resort.—New York Dispatch.

STOPPED DUELING.

How the Emperor Frederick Stopped the Practice in German Army.

As the result of a drunken brawl another German officer has been killed in a duel. The Kaiser, writes a correspondent, if he is in earnest, in his expressed desire to stamp out duelling in his army, might profitably take a leaf out of the military book of discipline of the most illustrious of his ancestors, Frederick the Great. When that potentate ascended the Prussian throne fatal duels among officers were of daily occurrence. He resolved to put an end to the practice, and he did—for a time—as long as he reigned, in fact. He issued an edict that any officer fighting a duel, and surviving, would be shot or hanged. Two officers appealed to him to be allowed to slay each other. Granted, but on two conditions—that he (the king) should choose the ground and be present at the encounter. Accepted. Frederick chose the ground, attended the "meet," and majesty, saw the gibbet, became puzzled and embarrassed. "What may this mean, your gracious majesty?" they ventured to ask. "It means this," was the suave reply: "that the man

who survives will be hanged as high as Haman on that gibbet." There was no duel.—Fall Mail Gazette.

GAVE TOES FOR EPAULETS.

Lieutenant Johnson began his career as a private in Company F, First Minnesota National guard, in which capacity he served in the war with Spain. Subsequently he went to the Philippines and became a corporal and then a lieutenant of volunteers. Recently he was mustered out at San Francisco, but applied for an examination for a commission in the regular army. Unfortunately for the young man's ambition he was burdened with two deformed toes. On this the army surgeons declared him "Gentlemen," said Johnson, "would you reject a man with eight perfect toes instead of ten?" They told him that no toes were better than crooked ones. The applicant at once had the deformed members cut off, and when the wounds healed presented himself to the examiners, who forthwith accepted him. He now wears the epaulets of Uncle Sam.—Chicago Herald-Record.

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As a sample of work turned out by Mr. Paulson we can mention the W. A. Stickney Cigar Co., Rock Island, Ry. office, Burlington Ry. office, Kenyon hotel, Richardson & Adams, Lyon & Co. Jewelry store and a number of others. The latest contract awarded Mr. Paulson is the fixture, etc., for the Royal Cafe, which the proprietor, Mr. Mueller, signed with Mr. Paulson to the amount of \$5,000. We refer the reader to the add and cut of the factory which appears in another portion of this issue.

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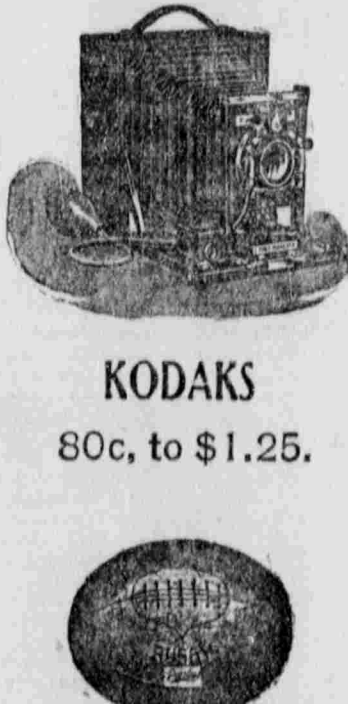
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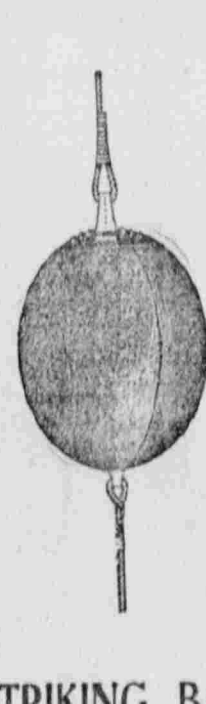
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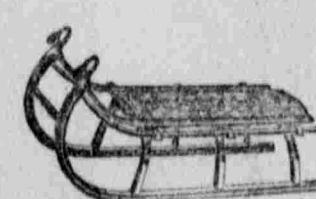
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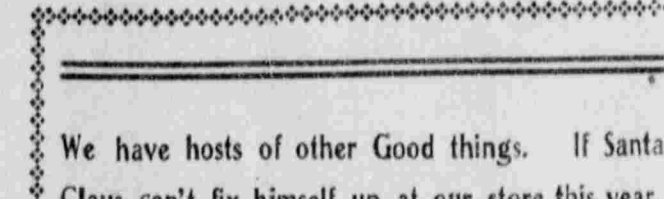


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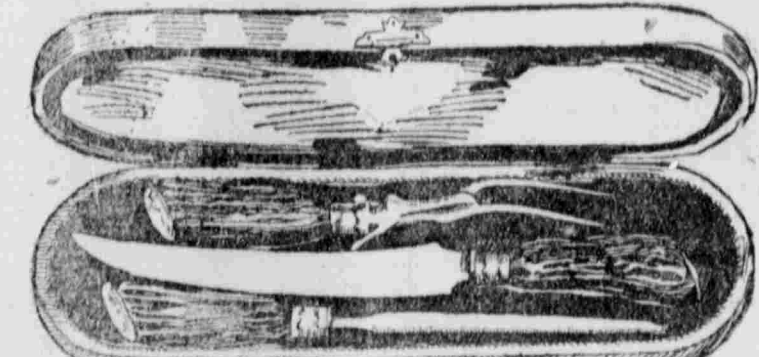
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