

Fort Douglas, The Most Beautiful Army Post In The West.

Picturesque Quarters Nestling at the Base of the Mighty Wasatch Peaks.

Founded by General Connor, Oct. 22, 1862.
Dugouts housed the men for the first winter.
The first pitched battle in which its troops were engaged was with Bear Hunter, Sanpitch, Lehi, Paratello and other Indian chiefs, in January, 1863.
The Fort Douglas Cemetery contains the remains of 19 men who fell in this battle.
Some era began in 1875 with construction of circle of officers' quarters, and stone barracks.
Rejuvenation occurred in 1902 with building of brick barracks. Other improvements were projected and abandoned.
Seventeen changes in command at the Fort have been made since its first occupancy.
It is the only surviving army post out of five that have been established by the government.
Its site and general healthfulness are unsurpassed by any other post in the country.

W HOSO is master of his destiny?
At Fort Douglas today is a regiment of soldiers recently come from fighting in a country that a few years ago had never been heard of in the nation of which it is now a part.
This regiment is encamped in a headquarters built by a man who thought that to be set to do it was to rob him of all of the military glory he had enlisted to win in the Civil war.
Today they are talking of erecting a monument to Col. P. Edward Connor, founder of Fort Douglas. On Sept. 24, 1862, this same soldier halted his command on its eastward march at Ruby valley, Nevada, and he sent this dispatch off to his superiors:
"Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Secretary of War Washington, D. C.:
"The Third Infantry, California volunteers has been in service one year, and marched 600 miles; it is well officered and thoroughly drilled; it is of no service on the Overland Mail route, as there is cavalry sufficient for its protection in the Utah district. The regiment will authorize the paymaster to withhold \$50,000 of the pay now due it government will order it east, and it will be in the hands of the California. The men enlisted to fight traitors, and can do so more effectively than any regulars and ask that they at least be placed on the same footing in regard to transportation east. If the above sum is insufficient we will pay our own passage from San Francisco to Panama. By request of the regiment."
"P. EDWARD CONNOR, Colonel Commanding."

Thus it was that Col. Connor advanced to the task before him which turned out to be a busy one and included a real pitched battle with Indians on Battle creek in southern Idaho.
ESTABLISHED IN 1862.
Fort Douglas, long known as Camp Douglas, was established Oct. 22, 1862, when the Connor command, marching eastward arrived on the bench land, and picked out a site for a government camp. For years the reservation extended south almost to Big Cottonwood canyon, and there may still be found the old location stones in the western side of Neff's canyon, on which were chiseled "U. S. Military Reservation."
In all the years since its founding Fort Douglas has played an important role in the social life of Salt Lake. Young lieutenants have found their brides among the girls who attended the post hops. Officers' clubs have been decorated with trophies of battles on Indian frontiers, Cuban charges, and Philippine campaigns. In times of stress regiments have marched away

"The column marched slowly from the Jordan river, coming eastward and steadily into a street which received the overland stage, up it between the fine trees, the sidewalks filled with many women and countless children, the comfortable residences, to Emigration square, the theater and other notable landmarks were passed, when, about the center of the city, I would think, it filed right through a principal thoroughfare to Gov. Harding's mansion, on which waved the same blessed Stars and Stripes that were woven in the loom of '76. A carriage containing three ladies who sang John Brown's Body, as they drove by, was heartily saluted. The battalion was formed into two lines, behind them the cavalry, with the battery resting upon their right, in front of the governor's residence. After giving the governor the salute due his rank, he was introduced by Col.

140 miles north of Salt Lake and the season was the dead of winter. But he determined to surprise them, and did so, effectively wiping out the worst enemies the mail route had known, and forever putting an end to Indian troubles in northern Utah. On the march 75 men had their hands and feet frozen, in the battle 14 were killed and 49 wounded. The Indians left 224 dead on the field, including Chiefs Bear Hunter, Sanpitch, and Lehi, Chief Paratello having previously escaped with a small detachment.
FUNERAL OF SOLDIERS.
On the way back the command became exhausted, and farmers from Logan turned out with wagons, hauling them over the Wellsville divide, on which was a deep layer of snow. The funeral of these dead soldiers was the occasion for the dedication of the cemetery at Ft. Douglas, and for the first

general assembly of civilians at the military camp.
The dead, 16 in number, with two of the wounded who died, were carried to the cemetery with an accompaniment of martial music, and were interred before a vast assemblage of civilians and military.
After this first opening of social relationship between citizen and soldier, it was a bond never broken.
A monument today marks the resting place of the dead from this battle. Another has been erected in honor of the camp's founder, somewhere in the city below it is probable that a more pretentious memorial will be built in the near future, either by private donation or congressional appropriation.
SEVENTEEN COMMANDS.
Meanwhile the historical significance of the life that the young military camp knew in its early days has grown. There have been located on the site seventeen distinct commands of troops, and the full list of them is as follows:
Third California volunteer infantry, Colonel Patrick E. Connor, colonel commanding; Second Nevada volunteer cavalry, Robert Pollock, colonel commanding—Jan. 22, 1863 to Feb. 13, 1865.
Fourteenth U. S. infantry, G. Chapman, major commanding, Charles S. Lovell, colonel commanding, J. D. O'Connell, captain commanding, J. Blunt, colonel commanding—Feb. 13, 1865 to 1870.
Thirteenth U. S. infantry and D troop, Second U. S. cavalry, R. De Trobriand, colonel commanding, and Morrow, lieutenant colonel commanding—1870 to 1874.
Eight U. S. infantry, J. D. Wilkins, lieutenant colonel commanding, 1874.
Fourteenth U. S. infantry, companies E and I, George A. Woodward, lieutenant colonel commanding; Fourteenth infantry companies E, I, D and G, David Frause, captain commanding—1874 to 1875.
Fourteenth U. S. infantry (whole regiment), M. Briant, major commanding, J. C. Smith, colonel commanding, George A. Woodward, lieutenant colonel commanding, N. Douglas and L. C. Hunt, colonels commanding—1875 to Aug. 23, 1881.
Sixth U. S. infantry, A. D. McCook, colonel commanding, Osborn, lieutenant colonel commanding—Aug. 23 to June 2, 1888.

Home of Seventeen Commands Since the First Dugouts Were Occupied.



THE PUNISHMENT HOBBY HORSE.
How Insubordinate Soldiers Were Treated in the Early Days.
From an old Photo by Carter.



Photo by Johnson. NORTH BARRACKS, FT. DOUGLAS.

March away to join the Second Philippine expedition.
THREE DISTINCT ERAS.
The physical appearance of Fort Douglas has passed through three marked changes, and it would now be vastly improved in its general trimness if the last change had been complete, instead of suffering a reverse in the midst of planned improvements on account of the failure of Congress to appropriate money to carry out a \$1,000,000 plan of rejuvenation, commenced in 1902.
The first era was one of dirt dugouts, built by the original soldiers. Then came a frame shanty era, several relics of which still stand. After that there came, in the final term of President Grant, a stone era, represented by the semi-circle of officers' dwellings and the one story stone barracks. The final change was to the brick barracks, the bachelor officers' quarters, and the general improvement of the cemetery.
ARRIVAL OF COL. CONNOR.
The history of Fort Douglas has been an interesting one from its very commencement. The Deseret News for Sept. 10, 1862, has this account of the arrival of Col. Connor in Salt Lake:
"Colonel P. E. Connor, commanding the California volunteers, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. The colonel took a stroll about town and looked around with an air of familiarity that indicated that after all Salt Lake was something of a place, and might not be unpleasant, notwithstanding its desert surroundings."
The San Francisco Bulletin had a correspondent with the troops, and this is the description he wrote back of the approach and occupancy of Fort Douglas:
OTHER MILITARY POSTS.
Fort Douglas is not the only military post in Utah. Johnston's army, marching westward in 1857, had encamped at Camp Floyd, afterwards styled Fort Crittenden. It was southwest of Salt Lake. Afterwards the Ute Indians and their troubles in Colorado led to the establishment of a fort in eastern Utah, known now as Ft. Duchesne, and prior still to all these, Ft. Bridger was occupied by troops in 1860. In southern Utah, Ft. Cameron flourished for a time and was abandoned.
Ft. Douglas is the only one to survive, and the only one from which soldiers have gone forth to pitched battles. It was hardly established before the first of these occurred. North of Salt Lake the settlements were frequently harassed by Indians and the mail route was attacked at frequent intervals. Col. Connor received word through a powerful band of Hancock and Snake Indians under Bannock and other chiefs were encamped. It was



FOUND SCALPED.
Tragedy of Pioneer Life in the West as Photographed in the '60s by Carter.

Connor to the command, and standing by his buggy he made an address.
"At its conclusion Col. Connor called for three cheers for our country and flag, and three more for Gov. Harding, all of which would have drawn forth the admiration of your fire department. Thereupon the march through the city was resumed, the hands continuing their food of music, and a tramp of two and a half miles east brought us to the slope between Emigration and Red Butte canyons, where permanent post will probably be established."



AFTER THE RAID.
Two Dead Soldiers, from a Photo by Carter.

ESKIMOS DYING OUT

A PROBLEM of annually increasing seriousness for Canada is that of maintaining her Eskimo wards alive in her territory of Ungava. A peculiarly appalling instance of this has just been reported by the Rev. S. M. Stewart, an Anglican missionary from the diocese of Newfoundland, who has been laboring amongst the heathen natives of Ungava bay for the past four years. His report is that last winter, owing to scarcity of deer, severe weather and poor hunting otherwise, many of the natives in the territory perished of starvation and in some instances the survivors had to maintain life by feeding on the corpses of the dead.
What is believed to be an evidence of this is embodied in the account of the experience of a Newfoundland vessel fishing for cod in Ungava bay, and whose crew while ashore one Sunday in the past summer came upon some 80 unburied skeletons, with guns and other articles lying by them. At first it was thought that these were the remains of victims of a tribal warfare between the Eskimos of the coast and the Indians of the interior, and that such an encounter had but recently taken place. The facts becoming

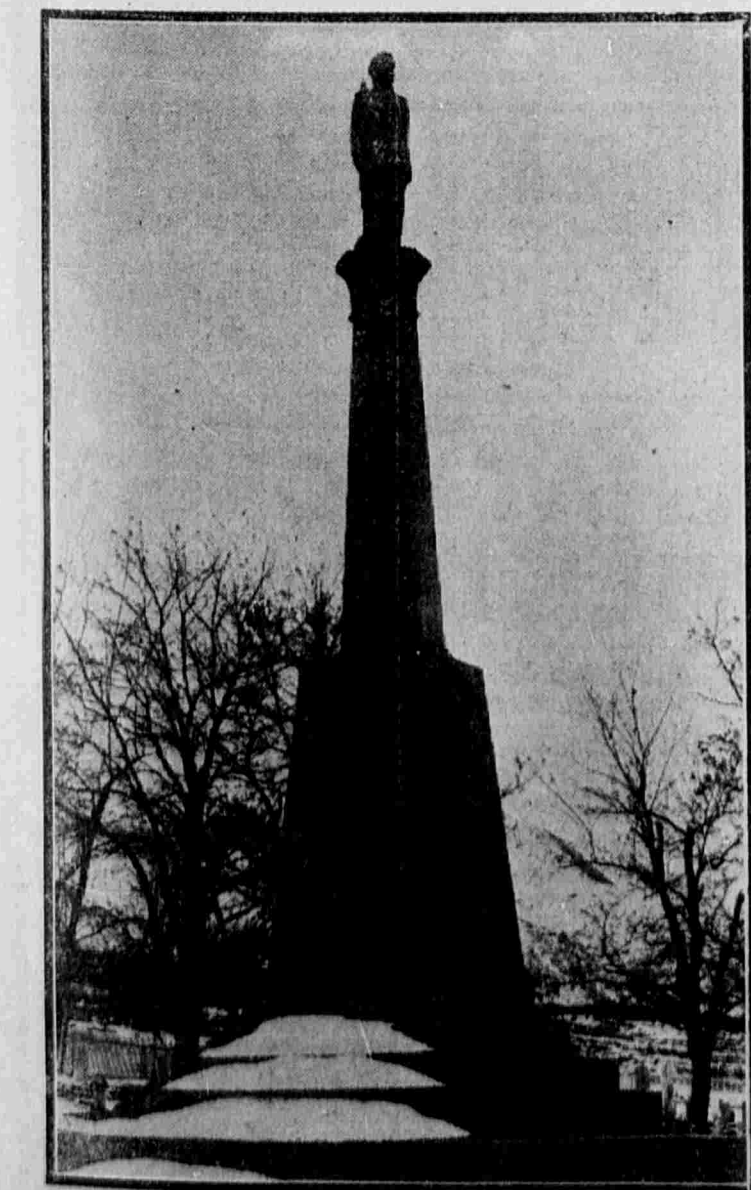
known, an inquiry was ordered, which disclosed that no such occurrence had taken place, as the Eskimo tribes are well known as to their locality and numbers. But the still more tragic fact is learned that scores of Eskimos had starved to death, and that others had lived on the dead bodies, the skeletons seen in this case being supposed to be the remains of some of the victims of these tragedies.
Their contact with the white man in the shape of whaling crews has inoculated them with all the white man's vices and some of his loathsome diseases. Prof. A. P. Low of the Canadian Exploring expedition of 1903-4 in the steamer Neptune, describes the extinction of a tribe of Eskimos on Southampton Island, at the mouth of Hudson bay, in a single winter. They numbered 100 souls, and made shift to live with fair success without employing civilized implements of war or chase, as they were isolated from any neighbors. But in 1900 a Scotch whaling firm established a station there and manned it with a party of Eskimos from one of its other posts, who could use a modern repeating rifle successfully. These ruthlessly slaughtered the musk-oxen and the deer of the region for the sake of the hide, which they sold to whaling employers, and as a result the whole of the original tribe perished of starvation during the second winter, while the others, who were morally responsible for their death, if not legally punishable, survived through the aid of the provisions furnished them by their employers. Two years later the whaling station was abandoned again, and now this large island is absolutely unpeopled. The same story is told of other whaling stations, Canada is now sending annual expeditions to the region to release the tribes and cope with this problem as best it may. One of the first steps to this end which was taken by Major Moody of the Northwest police, now governor of Hudson Bay, was to forbid the export of musk-ox skins, so that the natives should not exterminate these animals for the sake of the hides and so destroy their own chief food supply of the future.—Boston Transcript.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW.

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug laws as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults. F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutes."

F. E. B.

We heard a man say the other morning that the abbreviation for February—Feb.—means Freeze every body, and that man looked frozen in his ulcer. It was apparent that he needed the kind of warmth that stays the warmth that reaches from head to foot, all over the body. We could have told him from personal knowledge that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives permanent warmth, it invigorates the blood and speeds it along through artery and vein, and really fits men and women, boys and girls, to enjoy cold weather and resist the attacks of disease. It gives the right kind of warmth, stimulates and strengthens at the same time, and all its benefits are lasting. There may be a suggestion in this for you.



MONUMENT TO FALLEN INDIAN FIGHTERS.

NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

- FEBRUARY 9.**
1773—Gen. William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, born in Charles City county, Va.; died in Washington city, 1841.
1836—Samuel Bowles, noted New England journalist, born in Springfield, Mass.; died 1878; he edited the Springfield Republican 24 years.
1880—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, distinguished Union leader, died on Governors Island, New York bay; born 1824.
1904—Night attack by the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur. The Russian battleships Oskarovich and Retvisan and the cruiser Pallada disabled.
- FEBRUARY 10.**
1763—The French and Indian war ended by treaty at Paris. Decisive events were the taking of Louisburg, the fall of Ticonderoga and the capture of Quebec. The latter victory decided the war on land in America. By the terms of the treaty Canada and its dependencies were ceded to Great Britain.
1876—Reverdy Johnson, statesman, died in Annapolis, 1898.
1904—President Roosevelt proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the Russo-Japanese war.
1907—Sir William Howard ("Bull Run") Russell, famous English war correspondent, died in London; born 1821.
- FEBRUARY 11.**
1735—Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer and fighter, born in Bucks county, Pa.; died in Missouri, 1820.
1802—Lydia Maria Child, noted American author, born in Medford, Mass.; died in Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880.
1812—British war sloop Favorita arrived at New York with the treaty of Ghent, concluded Dec. 24, 1814; it was ratified by Congress on the 17th and 18th.
- FEBRUARY 12.**
1746—Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, American soldier and French citizen, born near Novogrodek, Lithuania; died 1817.
1809—Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Birth of Charles Darwin.
1891—Admiral David Dixon Porter, distinguished Union commander of the Civil war and author of a naval

- history, died in Washington; born 1813.
1902—Lord Dufferin, formerly governor general of Canada, died in Clonsilla, Ireland; born 1826.
FEBRUARY 13.
1728—Cotton Mather, famous in the witchcraft raid, died at Boston; born there Feb. 12, 1663.
1789—General Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain hero, died in Burlington, Vt.; born in Litchfield, Conn., 1739.
1806—David Dudley Field, jurist, born in Haddam, Conn.
1894—Hans von Bulow, the celebrated pianist, died at Cairo, Egypt; born 1829.
1905—W. C. Prime, noted author and editor, died in New York city; born 1825.
FEBRUARY 14.
1564—Galileo Galilei, commonly called Galileo, noted Italian astronomer, born at Pisa; died 1642.
1779—Capt. James Cook, the pioneer navigator of the Pacific, killed by the natives of Owyhee (Hawaii). Capt. Cook combined with the skill of a navigator that of a discoverer in astronomy, geography and other sciences. The voyage on which he lost his life was undertaken for the purpose of discovering a northwest passage.
FEBRUARY 15.
1805—Destruction of the captive United States frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli by Lieut. Decatur and a body of picked men from the American fleet.
1846—Otto von Koltzow, a noted Russian family, voyager, explorer, died in Kevol, Russia; born there 1787.
1894—The United States battleship Maine, Capt. Charles Sigbee, wrecked by explosion in the harbor of Havana.