## ITS ORIGIN, OBJECT AND CAREER. THE NAUVOO LEGION. Address Delivered by Bishop O. F. Whitney, in behalf of the Committee on the First Annual Reunion of the The summer of 1853 witnessed the outbreak of the Walker war, a force and trouctient savage, whose that, Sanpete and other southern ounties for several months, when a treaty of peace was entered into be tween him and the Governor of the Ter-

The name "Nauvoo Legion" is famous ; in the In the history of two commonwealths in the history of two commonwealths of the American Union, and the lives Carthage, in May, 1842, in order to be and labors of many of its veterans are present with other noted lawyers at otherwise identified with the story of the development of the Great West. Nauvoo Legion, Among the features of the occasion was an animated sham battle between the two cohorts. The fine The unique military organization that first bore the name came into exist-ence early in February, 1811, when the "Mormon" people, after their expulsion from Missouri, were just beginning to obtain a firm foothold in the neighborobtain a firm foothold in the neighbor-ing state of Illinois. While most of the members of the Legion were Mormons. while one of its objects was the pro-tection of the "Mormon" community from repetitions of past outrages by obtain a firm foothold in the neighborarmed mobs, and while it was more or less distinctive in character with refer-ence to the regular militia of that peri-od, it must not be supposed that it was purely a "Mormon" creation, that it was independent of law and order, or that the purpose named was the only was independent of law and order, or that the purpose named was the only one in view at the time of its organiza-tion. The Nauvoo Legion was the legal, lawful child, or grandchild, of the sov-creten state of Illinois, and was born immediately after the granting of the charter of the city of Nauvoo by the legislature of that state, on the 16th day of December, 1840. Thomas Carlin was then povernor, and Stephen A. day of December, 1840. Thomas Carlin was then governor, and Stephen A. Douglas secretary of the common-wealth, and the signatures of both these officials were appended to the act er charter providing for the organiza-tion of the Legion. The Nauvoo char-ter was devised by the Prophet Joseph Smith, the founder of the city, but it was advised paysad by the legisla. Smith, the founder of the city, but it was adopted and passed by the legisla-ture without a dissenting vote. It is an interesting fact that Abraham Lincoln, afterwards President of the United States, but at that time a member of the Hilnois legislature, voted for the Nauvoo charter, and cordially congrat-ulated the "Magnad cordially congratulated the "Mormon" agent upon its passage.

While the creation of the Legion, or the enactment of the law providing for it, was a liberal concession to the "Mor-mon" people, whose past experience, so full of trouble and sorrow, had awakened much sympathy for them in lilinois, it was none the less in pursu-ance of the time-honored policy of the federal government and of all the state governments regarding the or-ranization and equipment of the mili-tia, a policy expressed in the Constitu-tion of the United States. The Nauvoo Legion, in spite of its independaut character and the special privileges granted to it by the legislature, was a portion of the militin of Illinois, armed at the state's expense, and subject to military duty at the call of the Governor, by whom also its offi-rers were commissioned. Those parts of the charter relating to the Legion that

ere peculiar are here itemized: (1) The city council of Nauvoo was empowered to organize the inhabitants of the city subject to military duty, into an independent military body to be called "The Nauvoo Legion." (2) The court-martial, consisting of

the commissioned officers of the Le-sion, was given full power and author-ity to make, ordain, establish and exerute all laws and ordinances consid-ared necessary for the benefit, governmert and regulation of the Legion: provided that no act of said court-martial should be repugnant to or incon-sistent with the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Illinois.

Douglas, then on the supreme bench of the splendid military parade of the Nauvoo Legion. Among the features of

and the ceremony of the dedication. The Legion's last official service in Illinois was its response to the commond of the lleutenant-general, then mayor of Nauvoo, when, in June, 1844, not many days before his death, called out the troops to defend the city against the armed mobs that were gathering against it. After Genoral Smith's surrender to Governor Ford, and while he was a prisoner at Carthage, awaiting trail for placing Nauvoo under martial faw and causing the Nauvoo under martial faw and causing the abatement of the paper known as the "Expositor," the Legion disarmed itself at the demand of the governor, and after the murder of the Prophet and the repeal of the Nauvoo charter it nominally passed out of existence. lard Its members, however, rendered effl. cient service against the law-less elements in Hancock counless ty, who, setting at defiance the state and local authorities, inaugtrated a system of house-burning. plundering and general harrassment hoping thereby to drive the "Mormon" people from Illinois. In resisting these aggressions the legionaries acted, as over, in self-defense, and at times as official posses, under the direction of Sheriff Backenstos and other non-"Morofficers of the county. Some of them took part in the battle of Nauvoo, after the departure of the main body of their people for the West, defending the city against an overwhelming mob force, to which they surrendered after a gallant resistance in which several persons were killed. One of the heroes of that occasion was the late General Daniel H. Wells, who, while yet a non-"Mormon," was the commissary-gen-eral of the legion. A. Milton Musser also shouldered a gun in this battle, as and did Enoch B. Tripp, while Angus M. Cannon, then a mere boy, carried am-munition to the defenders of the city. Joseph Smith's successor as lieuten ant general of the legion was Brigham Young, who bore that title up to January, 1845, when the legislature of Illi-nois repealed the Nauvoo charter, Prior to that time he had been a chaplain in the legion, as had Heber C. Kimball and other Apostles. John Taylor was and other Apostes. John Taylor was Judge Advocate, and Lorenzo Snow held the rank of captain. The last-named had a natural leaning towards a military career. Daniel H. Wells also

Meanwhile the main portion of the command was performing garrison duty, building forts, and otherwise serving their country in California, They were honorably discharged at Los Anmany of them, at the urgent request of (lovernor Mason, the U. S. military commandant, then re-enlisted, while others set out to rejoin their families in Salt Lake Valley, and at points farther east. A number of these dis-charged soldiers hired out to Captain Sutter, who was building some mills near the site of the present city of Sac-ramento, and while thus engaged were instrumental in digging up the first gold of California; a discovery that created the Golden State and revolutionized the "Mormon," the foreman of the force, who pronounced the metal gold, but it was the picks and shovels of Mormon Baitalion boys that brought that gold

to the surface Less than two years after the ad-vent of the Pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, and a little over four years after the disbandment of the Nauvoo Legion in Illinois, the honored name was revived by legislative enactment and bestowed upon the newly organized militia of the State of Deseret; the first civil government established in the Rocky Mountain region. The settlers dians organized this provisional government pending the action of Congress upon In . heir prayer for admission into the on, which prayer was denied and Territory of Utah organized instead, with Brigham Young as governor, by appointment of President Millard Fillmore. He had previously been elected governor of Deseret. The militia was organized in March, April and May, 1849, under the direction of Generals Charles C. Rich and Daniel H. Wells, a committee on military affairs. General Wells was appointed to the chief command, with the rank of major-general; the lieutenant-generalship presumably being re-tained by Governor Young, in spirit if not in name. Jedediah M. Grant and Horace S. Eldredge were brigadier-gen-erals, the former of the cavalry cohort, erais, the former of the cavary cohort, the latter of the infantry cohort; the form as well as the name of the Nauvoo Legion being adopted. There were also two companies of artillery. The other general officers were: James Ferguson, adjutant; Hiram B, Clawson, ald-de-company Lowie Bobien augustary Lewis Robison, quartermaster; Albert P. Rockwood, commissary: Ezra G. Williams, surgeon; Ezra T. Benson and Wilford Woodruff, chaplains; Ed-ward B. Duzette, chief of music; Ephraim Hanks and Lot Smith, colorbearers. Companies, battallons and regiments were formed wherever possible, and military districts organized in various counties. At the close of 1852 the militia numbered over two thous-

Before this, however, the newly created legion had seen service in "the tented field." Its foes were now the marauding and murderous savages of Recky mountains, whom it was their policy to placate if possible, but to punish when necessary. The first brush with the redskins took place during 1849, at Battle Creek, now Pleasant Grove, where a thieving band was re-Colonel John Scott with thirty or forty militiamen, and driven up Battle Creek canyon. The next affair, a more serious one, occurred also in Utah county, be-ginning with a flerce two days' fight at Colebrook, Henry Malben and Edward of February, 1850. In this and in subsequent engagements, the last one at Table Mountain, at the south end of Utah lake, the hostfles were prac-tically annihilated. Among those who took part in this brief hut effective campaign, rendered unusually severe by the extreme coldness of the weather, were General D. H. Wells, commander-in-chief; Captain P. W. Conover, commander at Fort Utah; Miles Weaver, who brought the first news of hostilities to Salt Lake; Cap-tain George D. Grant, who headed the "minute men" that went from here to the relief of the Provo settlers; Major Andrew Lytle, Lieutenant William H. Kimball, Robert T. Burton, Lot Smith, James Ferguson, John R. Murdock, Ephraim Hanks, Orson K. Whitney, A. J. Pendleton, Barney Ward, Jabez Nowlin, Isham Flynn, Hiram B, Claw-con Direct B, Hundfertand B, Clawson, Dimick B. Huntington and others too numerous to mention. Lieutenant How-land, of the U. S. Mounted Rilles, who was assisting Captain Howard Stansbury in a government survey of Utah lake, and Dr. Blake, also of the Stansbury party, likewise rendered valuable service as volunteers. A brilliant epis-ode of the Provo fight was the capture by Lieutenant Kimball and fifteen picked cavalrymen of a double loghouse on the line of the Indian entrenchments, from which the savages were pouring a merciless fire. The first two troopers inside the house were Lot Smith and Robert T. Burton, whose escape from death in the midst of a show-er of bullets rained upon them was little less than a miracle. Comparative peace now prevailed for several years, though forts were built in most of the outlying settlements as a protection against Indians. It was during this period that the Arsenal, which has long since disappeared, was erected on the hill north of Salt Lake City, and so-called "Spanish wall" built around the town. Parts of this old mud wall still remain. A new militla law was enacted by the Legislature, and under it the organization of the legion was more nearly perfected. Daniel H. Wells was now elected lieutenant-gen-

geles, July 16, 1847, at the expiration of their year's term of enlistment, and Utah, Sanpete and other southern with instructions to take prompt and thorough measures for the defense and safety of the settlements; Lieut, Wil-liam H. Kimball; Colonel P. W. Con-over, Lieut. Stephen Markham and Lieut. Burns, Apostle- Franklin D. Richards aided Colonel Smith in his important task. Operations were carried on, as a matter of course, under the direction of Governor Young and General Wells at Salt Lake City. During the war much property was burned or stolen by the Indians, many of whom were slain. A score or more of white people were killed and several settlements were abandoned, the inhabitants flocking into the forts for protection. It was during this troubled year that the lamented Captain Gunnison and seven of his protection. seven of his party of government sur-yevors were massacred by Pauvant In-dians neg" the upper, end of Sevier

In April, 1857, the militia organization was still further perfected, and the ter-ritory divided into thirteen military ritory divided into thirteen military districts, each having its commander, as follows: Great Salt Lake, General George D. Grant; Weber, Colonel Chauncey W. West; Davis, Colonel P. C. Merrill; Box Elder, Major Samuel Smith; Tooele, Major John Rowberry; Provo, Colonel William B. Pace; Lehi, Mator David Evans; Payson, General Provo, Colonel William B. Pace; Lehi, Major David Evans; Payson, General Aaron Johnson: Nephl, Major George W. Bradley: Sanpete, Major Warren S. Snow; Fillmore, Major L. H. Mc-Cullough; Parowan, Co'onel W. H. Dame; Green River, Isaac Bullock. The staff of the Heutenant-general took on such new names as James W Cumstaff of the lieutenant-general took on such new names as James W. Cum-mings, paymaster-general; J. L. Dun-yon, surgeon-general; Jesse C. Little, and Joseph A. Young, aldes-de-camp; Albert Carrington, chief of topographi-al engineers; Thomas W. Ellerbeck, chief of ordnance; John T. Caine, mili-tary, secondary, Bricham Young, Jun tary secretary; Brigham Young, Jun, and Stephen Taylor, color bearers. In Salt Lake county George D. Grant succeeded his deceased brother Jedediah M. Grant as major-general; William H. Kimball and Franklin D. Richards be-Came brigadier-generals; Robert T. Burton, colonel of cavalry, and Jesse P. Harmon, Thomas Callister and David J. Ross, colonels of infantry. Alonzo H. Raleigh, Elijah F. Sheets, Daniel D. McArthur, Franklin, B. Wachter, S. J. McArthur, Franklin B. Woolley, Fred-erick Kesler, David Pettigrew and others were majors. Feramorz Little was assistant quartermaster-general, and Nathaniel V. Jones, assistant commissary-general. William C. Dunbar was a chapiain. William H. Hoper, Joseph M. Simmons, Vincent Shurtliff, David Candland, Alexander McRae and H. S. Beattle were members of General H. S. Beattle were members of General Grant's staff, and the corps of topo-graphical engineers included such names as William Clayton, Jesse W. Fox, Horace K. Whitney, John Jaques, James H. Martineau, John Chislett, J. V. Long, Wm. Gill Mills, T. D. Brown. Orson Pratt, Jr., and Aurelius Miner.

Majors Lot Smith, John D. T. McAllis-ter, Henry W. Lawrence, John Sharp, James M. Barlow, Israel Ivins, John R. Winder and Robert J. Golding. The famous scout, Orrin Porter Rockwell, Ephraim K. Hanks, Heber P. Kimball, J. Quince Knowlton, Charles F. Decker, Joseph Taylor, William Maxwell, P. C. Merrill, Lewis Robison, A. K. Thur-ber, John Rowberry, Seth M. Blair, John R. Murdock, Horton D. Halght, Brigham Young, Jr.; H. S. Beattle, Abram Hatch, Joseph F. Smith, Joseph E. Taylor, Jesse P. Harmon, William Hyde, Millen Atwood, Orson K. Whitney, Samuel Bateman, Orson K. Whitney, Samuel Bateman, Orson Arnold, Sylvanus Collett, and a host of others rendered important service as scouts, rangers and messengers. Brig-adier-General F. D. Richards, Colonel George A. Smith and Apostie John Tay-lor were at the headquarters of General Wells in Echo canyon. It fell to the lot of Colonel Burton, Lot Smith, Porter Rockwell, Joseph Taylor and others to forme in design of statusets figure in daring and picturesque exploits during the progress of the cam-paign. General Kimball, at the suspension of hostilities, escorted Governor Cumming through the mountains into Sait Lake valley. Sait Lake, Weber, Davis, Utah, Tooele, Boxelder, Saupete and other counties sent troops to the front, and about one-third of the legion was in the field. At the outset of the trouble, Samuel W, Richards, on his way to Europe, called, by request of Governor Young, upon Colonel Thomas L. Kane at Philadelphia, and laid be-fore him the true state of affairs in Utah. He in turn saw President Bu-chanan and indaced him to send the peace commissioners: Colonel Kane preceding them to Salt Lake City to act the part of mediator. Much more occurred, but we cannot hope, in a mere sketch of the Legion, to give the full history of any incident, nor even name all who participated therein.

Before and after the Echo canyon war detachments of the Legion were frequently employed in quelling Indian troubles at various points. Among those most active in this service were Robert T. Burton, Lot Smith, Theodors McKean and John R. Winder. In 1862, during the progress of the Civil war, two companies of volunteers, under Generals Smith and Burton, performed special service in guarding the govern-ment mail route on the plains and through the mountains. through the mountains.

During the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, while the Black Hawk Indian war was raging, much of the force of the Legion was called into action; at one time as many as twenty-five hundred troops being under arms, more than one-sixth of the entire militia, as reported by Ad-jutant-General H. B. Clawson in De-cember, 1867. Among the officers who took the field were Lieutenant-General Wells, Major-General Burton, Generals Warren Snow, William B. Pace, Aaron Johnson; Colonels D. J. Ross, R. N. Alled, Heber P. Kimball, John R. Winder; Majors John Clark, Andrew Burt, Wil-liam Creer, John W. Vance, Silas S. Smith, William W. Casper; Captains Albert P. Dewey, Jesse West, W. L. N. Allen, William L. Binder, Orson P. Miles, A. G. Conover, Robert W. Davis, James Andrus, Alva Green, Caleb Haws: Lieutenants Alexander Burt, Caleb Byron Groo Adam Paul, M. H. Davis and many more. Most of the counties of the territory sent de-with all other officers of the Legion had how and complete the second second in the second second in the second second in the second second second in the second seco

was in command. Battles were fought in Salina canyon, at Fish Lake, Thistle Valley, Gravelly Ford, Pine Valley, Twelve Mile Creek, Thistle Creek canyon and other places. During the war nearly thirty settlements in Sevier, Plute, Sanpete, Kane Washington and Wasatch counties had to be abandoned, with an almost total loss of stock and improvements. The total cost of the improvements. The total cost of the war, in addition to many lives lost, was nearly one and a half million dol-lars, which heavy burden was borne by the people of Utah, without any aid from the general government.

Among the promotions in the Legion at this period was that of Brigham Young, Jr., to the office of brigadier-general, in the Sait Lake military distriet. William B. Preston had been commissary of brigade in the Cache dis-trict since 1859. Anthon H. Lund, during the Black Hawk war, was a tele-graph operator in Sanpete, holding the office of lieutenant. The late President George Q. Cannon was chaplain in one of the regiments, and President Joseph F. Smith, George Teasdale, and others occupied similar positions. Angus M. Cannon was a lieutenant colonel in the from military district and Jos Iron military district and Joseph E. Taylor a captain at Salt Lake City. Moses Thatcher was a captain of cavalry and sub-sequently a staff officer to General Hyde in the Cache district, and Charles W. Penrose was chaptain and aide to Capacal Penrose in the same district General Benson in the same district. About this time came up also such men as Colonels Thomas G. Webber, Henry P. Richards, George M. Ottinger: Ma-jors David McKenzie, George Romney; Captain James Sharp, Lieat. Seymour B. Young and others.

In times of peace the Legion pre-served its discipline by frequent drills and reviews. Each autumn an encamp-ment of several days would be arranged in various parts, and spirited sham bat-ties would be arranged in the several days would be arranged in the s tles would occasionally take place. In some of these encampments near Salt Lake City as many as three thousand troops would participate.

This practice was kept up unfil the year 1870, when the governor of the Territory, Hon. J. Wilson Shaffer, forbade the fall musters, ignored the gen-eral officers of the Legion, and practically put an end to its existence. It came about in this way. Lieutenant General Wells, by Adjutant General Clawson, had issued on the 16th of August an order for a three days' muster in the Salt Lake, Utah, Juab, San-pete and other military districts, and for the election of a brigadier general to take command of the Cache district. Preparations for those events were in progress, when on the 15th of Septem-ber Governor Shaffer Issued two proclamations; the first one appointing and commissioning P. D. Conner as major general and W. M. Johns as colonel and assistant adjutant general of the Utah militia; the second one forbidding and prohibiting all musters, drills and gatherings of the militia without his orders or the orders of the United States marshal. The governor thus ignored, not

and brass bands, one company of attil-lery, one company of cavalry and three companies of infantry from the Salt Lake military district were ordered out. Governor Woods, the successor to Gov-ernor Shaffer, way absent in the East but the Acting-Governor. Secretary of June a proclamation countermanding the order of General Wells and com-manding all persons except United States troops to desist from participat-ing in any military drill, musice of par ade of any kind at any place with the territory, until ordered and com-manded by the Governor as command-er-in-chief of the militie the territory, until ordered and com-manded by the Governor as commad-er-in-chief of the militia. Again the begion submitted, and from that time forth made no further effort to perpetu-ate its discipline. Its formal abolish-ment took place in March 1387, when Concress enacted the so-called Ed. Congress enacted the so-called Ed-munds-Tucker law, but for many years previously the organization, though still a legal entity, may be said to have ex-

Its body now sleeps in the grave, Its body now sleeps in the grave, where also lie buried the heart-burn-ings and animosities that beclouded there product a schedule for the form ings and animosities that beclouded those periods in which it figured most conspicuously; but its spirit, the brave and loyal spirit of the Nauvoo legion still goes marching on. With the pass-ing of the mists and shadows that mark still goes marching on. With the pass-ing of the mists and shadows that part-ly obscured its glory in the past, and the dawning of a day of peace and good the dawning of a day of peace and good will upon the united people of this sov-ercign commonwealth, the sun of its fame shines forth with renewed brill-ance, shedding the light of a glorious example upon the pathway of its suc-cessors. In that splendid military er-ganization, the National Guard of Utah, standing shoulder to should-der under the Star and Stripes, the same old flag that was the honored en-sign of their sires and grandsires ready same old flag that was the honored en-sign of their sires and grandsires, ready to fight their country's battles and shed their blood if need be in her defense, are found today the sons and grandsons of Nauvo legion veterans, and the sons and grandsons of their old time relig-ious and political opponents; and the survivors of those troubled times, strik-ing hands above the closed chasm of ing hands above the closed chasm of past differences and divisions, point with pride to the union and friendship now existing between themselves and between their children, as the prophecy and assurance of a happy and undivided future.

isted only in name.

Vided ruture. Veterans of the Legion! Pioneers of Utah! Heroes of the Grand Army of the Republic! Members of all worthy organizations who may be present here today! Your services, your valor, your devotion to duty, to country and to principle are all appreciated and ap-plauded. As heaven smilled upon your heroic deeds and the heroic deeds of your ancestors. In the clouded morning of your careers, through which the light of length rifted, bestowing that success which was the parent of our present peace and prosperity, so may God's blessing shine like the setting sun upon the calm evening of your lives!

(a) The Legion was to be at the disposal of the Mayor of Nauvoo, in vecuting the laws and ordinances of the city, as well as at the disposal of he Governor of Illinois, for the public defense and the execution of the laws of that state or of the United States.

The charter went into effect February ist, 1841. The municipal government was at once formed, and on February 3rd an ordinance was passed by the city council organizing the Nauvoo Le-gion. It was to consist of two cohortsthe cavalry to constitute the first, and the infantry the second cohort. It was to have a lieutenant general as its chief commanding and reviewing offi-per and president of the court martial; a major general as second in command, and a brigadier general in command, each cohort. It was also provided that all military officers, commissioned or entitled to commissions, within the

entitled to commissions, within the city limits, should meet next day and elect the officers of the Legion. That election, duly held, resulted in the following choice: Lieutenant genthe following choice: Lieutenant gen-eral, Joseph Smith; Major general, John Bennett: brigadier generals, Wilson Law and Don Carlos Smith. Bennett, who was the newly elected mayor of Nauvoo, was given that position, as well as his office in the Legion, in recognition of his services in securing the passage of the Nauvoo charter. He was a military man, and quartermaster general of lilinois. The Legion was its members, officers as well as privates, were non-"Mormons."

The general parades of the Legion witnessed by visitors from far and near, some of them among the most distinguished people Salt Lake Valley.

did undoubtedly the Prophet Joseph Smith, President Young took little interest in military affairs as a general thing, being more naturally a civil ruler; but he too could fight when occasion required, and more than once he directed military movements with rare

possessed genius in that direction, as

wisdom and sagacity. The "Mormon" people were proceed-ing westward under the leadership of Brigham Young, and their advance companies had reached the Missouri river, when in June, 1846, came the call for the "Mormon" Battalion. Five hundred able-bodied men were wanted to assist the United States in its war against Mexico. The call met prompt and patriotic response, Brigham Young himself acting the role of a recruiting sergeant among the veter-ang of the disbanded Nauvoo Legion: and in three days, according to Colo nel Kane, an eye-witness of the enlistment, "the force was reported, mus-tered organized and ready to march." And march they did, first to Fort Leavenworth, where they were armed and equipped, and thence across prairies, plains, deserts and mountains to southern California, arriving near San Diego at the opening of the year 1847, having made the greatest infan-try march on record. This is no idle boast, no bombastic utterance, but the plain, emphatic statement of their commander, the brusque, though brave and chivalrous Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, a United States army was a military man, and quarternaster general of lilinois. The Legion was said by him to be modeled after the Roman Legion, but it seems to have borne a stronger resemblance to a body of Illinois troops known as the "In-vinchle Dragoons." In which Bennett was a brigadier general. The Legion was composed originally of six com-panies, divided into two brigades or cohorts. Subsequently citizens of Han-cock county other than residents of Nauveo joined it, by permission of the legislature, and it finally aggregated about five thousand troops. Many of its members, officers as well as privates, companied their husbands throughout that unparalleled journey—that the war in California was practically over be-fore they could arrive. At Santa Fe some disabled detachments, with most of the women of the Battallon, were ordered to Pueblo, now in Colorado, where they passed the winter and then followed immediately in the wake of President Young and the Pioneers to Salt Lake Valley.

WILL LEAVE WHITE HOUSE FOR CANTON.



The President and his wife will soon start for Canton, Ohio, where Mrs. McKinley will strive to regain her health. The President is glad to leave the White House which of late has been a scene of much anxiety for him. The beautiful executive mansion is now practically deserted.

Martin. Edwin D. Woolley was milltary storekeeper. The Legion now numbered a little over six thousand

Undoubtedly the most important event in its history was the famous Echo Canyon war, when it confronted, for the first and only time, a United States army. The facts pertaining to that stirring episode, which happily passed over without bloodshed and and found an amicable adjustment satisfactory to both sides in the controversy, are briefly these: President James Buchannan, misled by false reports, which represented the people of Utah to be in a state of rebellion against the Federal government, in the sum-mer of 1857 sent an army across the plains to put down the alleged uprising. That army, composed of about two thousand choice troops, splendidly equipped, was commanded by that brilllant soldier, General Albert Sydney Johnston, who afterwards fell at the battle of Shiloh, fighting on the side battle of Shion, lighting on the side of the Confederacy. The vanguard, under Colonel E. B. Alexander, of the Tenth United States infantry, entered Utah about the middle of September, and towards the last of the month procurred near Fort Bridger pow in encamped near Fort Bridger, now in Wyoming.

Brigham Young, who was still governor of Utah, serving out a second term under appointment from President Franklin Pierce, had been apprised of the army's approach as early as July 24th, the news of it having reached him while he with most of the inhabi-tants of Salt Lake City and the sur-rounding towns were celebrating, at Silver lake, Big Cottonwood canyon,

the tenth anniversary of the arrival of the ploneers in this valley. The governor was informed that the most direful threats had been made by the troops against the people of Utah, men and women, and remembering the scenes of blood and rapine through which he and his co-religionists had passed in Missouri and Illinois, he determined-and in this resolve was sus-taned by the united sentiment of the entire community-that if he, had the power to prevent no such sangulnary scenes should be enacted in the peace-ful vales of Deseret. Knowing the charges to be unfounded upon which the sending of the troops was based. he had faith that the government would reverse its action as soon as it was correctly informed. He therefore took the hazardous, but at the same time, only wise and proper course under the circumstances-that of stop-ping the army before it reached Salt Lake valley, and holding it in check pending an investigation and a peace-able settlement of the difficulty. For this purpose, on the 15th of September, he placed Utah under martial law and ordered the militia into Echo canyonthe proposed route of Johnston's army through the mountains-with instruc-tions to "shed no blood," but to otherwise effectually repel the invasion.

These orders were faithfully carried out. Johnston's army went into Winter Quarters east of the Wasatch mountains. The following spring or early summer brought peace commissioners from Washington, who treated with Governor Young and thus put an end to further trouble. The Governor's non-"Mormon" successor, Hon, Alfred Cum-ming, was shown the court records intact, which the "Mormons" had been charged with burning, and forthwith reported that fact, with others favorable to the people here, to the author-ities at the seat of government, John-ston's army passed peaceably through Salt Lake City, which was temporarily deserted by most of the inhabitants, and founded Camp Floyd in Cedar valley, forty miles southward. It is said that Colonel Philip St. Geerge Cooke, in command of the rear division, rode with uncovered head through the streets of the town, as a mark of re-spect to his old comrades of the "Mormon" battallon.

The general officers of the Nauvoo le-The general oncers of the Nadvob le-gion chosen to conduct the Echo canyon campaign were Lieutenant-General Wells, Generals George D. Grant, Wil-ham H. Kimball, James Ferguson, Hi-ram E. Clawson; Colone's Robert T. Burton, Nathaniel V. Jones, James W.

tachments of militia to the scene The authorities at Fort hostilities. Douglas were appealed to for assist-ance, but in vain. Colonel Irish and

been elected according to law and com-missioned by his predecessors, Governors Doty, Durkee and others, but also ignored the right of the Legion to Colonel Head, successive superintend - choose its own officers, a right exer- ers, agents and canvassers.

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