

Address Delivered by Bishop O. F. Whitney, in behalf of the Committee on the First Annual Reunion of the
Veterans, Held at Saltair, Monday, June 24th, 1901.

The general parades of the Legion were grand and imposing events, witnessed by visitors from far and near, some of them among the most distinguished people

and marched the day after that to Leavenworth, where they were armed and equipped, and thence across the prairies, plains, deserts and mountains to southern California, arriving near Los Angeles in the month of August, 1847, having made the greatest infantry march on record. This is no idle boast, no bombastic utterance, but the plain, emphatic statement of their march by the brigade, through brave and chivalrous Colorado. Philip George Cooke, a United States army officer, who led the Battalion from Santa Fe across the burning plains and rugged mountains of what is now New Mexico, and then to California, has written that the Battalion marched from the Missouri to the Pacific, a distance of over two thousand miles, pioneering much of the way through an untrodden wilderness. It was a march of men and women, and braver women—for four women accompanied their husbands throughout that unparalleled journey—that the war in California was practically over because of the aid of the Battalion. There were disabled detachments, with most of the women of the Battalion, were ordered to Pueblo, now in Colorado, where they passed the winter and then returned to California. In the wake of President Young and the Pioneers to Salt Lake Valley.

Comprehensive 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 militia 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-general.

The general officers of the Nauvoo legion chosen to conduct the Echo canyon campaign were Lieutenant-General Wells, Generals George D. Grant, William H. Kimball, James Ferguson, Hiram E. Clawson; Colonel's Robert T. Burton, Nathaniel V. Jones, James W.

During the years 1862, 1866, and 1867, when 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 were sent into action, more than one-sixth of the entire male population. The adjutant-General H. B. Clawson in December, 1867. Among the officers who took the field were Lieutenant-General Warren Snow, William B. Pace, Aaron Johnson; Colonels D. J. Ross, R. N. Allen, Heber P. Kimball, John R. Winder, Major John Clark, Andrew Burt, William H. Smith, William W. Casper; Captains Albert P. Dewey, Jesse West, W. L. N. Allen, William L. Binder, Orson P. Smith, John R. Winder, John H. Smith, James Anderson, Alvis Green, Caleb Hawes; Lieutenants Alexander Burt, Byron Groo, Adam Paul, and John D. Davis and many more. Most of the counties were organized into detachments of militia to the scene of hostilities. The authorities at Fort

This police was kept up until the year 1870, when the governor of the Territory, Hon. J. Wilson Shaffer, forbade the fall musters. Ignored the general officers of the Legion, and practiced their own kind of exercises. This came about in this way. Lieutenant General Wells, by Adjutant General Clawson had issued on the 18th of August an order for a three days' muster in the Salt Lake, Utah, June, San Francisco, California, and the city of New York, 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 September Governor Shaffer issued two proclamations, the first forbidding the holding of any military exercises, and the second commissioning P. E. 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 any kind, and the third one forbidding the orders of the United States marshal. The governor thus ignored, not only Generals Wells and Clawson, who with all other officers of the Legion had been elected according to law and custom, but also Colonels Conner and Johns Doty, Durkee and others, but also ignored the right of the Legion to choose its own officers, a right exer-

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 applauded. As heaven smiled 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!

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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.