DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

## Sclose of the Missourian Period of Church History,

ad by official and other documents of "bushwhackees," as the similarly of-

of as Nauvoo. The personal narrative of the Prophet covering this eventful period of the Church history is at times most thrilling and always interesting, as the narrative of the central were now visited upon their heads, only figure of so important a movement as more abundantly.

The of the Missouri persecutions of the Latter-day Saints, and the writer of it, Elder E. H. Roberts, has given a most pains-taking, comprehensive and judicial treatis of the subject. The Bounded on three sides by free turtipe of it may be judged somewhat stating the several headings under tich the subject is considered;

OLUME three of the History of , the Union as a slave state. OLUME three of the listory of the Church is now out of the press and bound. It is a hand-some volume of over 550 pages printed on a fine quality of paper and in clear type. The History is pub-lished by the Church, the body of the work being the personal narrative of the Prophet Joseph Smith, supplement-ed by official and other documents of the period covered by the history, Volume three closes the Missouri period of the Church history and chronicles the events which lead to the methement of the exiles at Commerce, Hancock county, 11, afterwards fam-Latter-day Saints had suffered so cruci-to at the bands of the pro-slavery men were called, is not a question necessary for me to discuss here. Roth held the laws in contempt, and vied with each other in committing atrocities. The western counties of Missouri, where the Latter-day Saints had suffered so cruci-to at the bands of heopie of those count-

"Mormoniam" is must necessarily be, while the marginal notes of the editor and his introduction of some 70 pages give historical unity and increased in-terest and value to the volume. The theme of the introduction is the introduction of the introduction is the interest and the introduction is the interest and the introduction is the interest and the introduction is the interest of the interest

tory, her border counties have been the frequent scenes of kidnapping and vio-lence, and this state has probably lost

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TYPICAL CIVIL WAR SCENE IN JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Showing Execution of General Ewing's Celebrated Order No. 11, from Bingham's Famous Oil Painting Now In Washington.

and perhaps owing also, in some de-gree, to the inclemency of the season, 'jayhawking,' as such, came to an end, though the thing itself, during the first two or three years of the Clvil war, and, in fact, as long as there was any-thing left on the Missouri side of the border worth taking, flourished more vigorously than ever. The old favvigorously than ever. The old jay-hawking leaders, however, now came with United States commissions in their pockets and at the head of regularly enlisted troops, in which guise they caremission a system of robbery and mur-der that left a good portion of the frontier south of the Missouri river as perfect a waste as Germany was at the end of the Thirty Years' war." ("American Commonwealths, Missouri," p. 259.) INCLUDED JACKSON COUNTY.

While this description confines the scenes of violence and rapine to the border counties south of the Missouri river--it included Jackson county, how-ever, which was one of the heaviest sufferers both in this border warfare and subsequently during the Civil war-still, the counties north of that stream iso suffered from lawlessness and vio-At the outbreak of the Civil war, Mis-

souri was peculiarly situated. She was surrounded on three sides by free States. The great majority of her own States. The great majority of her own people were for the Union, but her government, with Clairborne Jackson as the state executive, was in sympathy with the South. As the extraine South-ern States one after another second from the Union. Missouri was con-fronted with the question: What posl-tion ought she to assume in the im-

tion ought she to assume in the im-pending conflict. The question was re-ferred to a state convention in which appeared no secessionists. Indeed, the people of Missouri in this election by a majority of 80,000 decided against se-

## 500 VOLUMES READY FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

The first 500 copies of Vol. 5 3 of The History of the Church, will be turned out from the "News" bindery and be on sale at the Deseret News Book Store on Friday, Oct. 6. In accordance with the desire of the First Pres-idency, that the lowest possible a with the desire of the First Pres-idency, that the lowest possible price be placed on the work, in order that it may have general order that it may have general order that it may have general circulation among the people, the new volume will be offered at the same price as Vols. 1 and 2, v z.

Cloth, embossed, \$1.59 Post Paid. Half Morocco, gilt top, \$2.50 Post 🕉 Paid. Half Calf, gilt top. \$2.50 Post 💲 Paid. Full Morocco, full gilt, \$4.00 Post 🕃 Pald.

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with the general government and some with the state.

Connected with the scenes of civil strife in Missouri, is a prophecy ut-tered by Joseph Smith many years be-fore they began, and recently published in a very able paper by Elder Junius F. Wells, in the November number of the Improvement Era for 1902. Elder Wells, it appears, had the pleasure of an interview with the Hon. Leonidas M. Lawson of New York city, former-ly a resident of Clay county. Missouri MANY BATTLES FOUGHT. On the 20th of April, 1861, the state militia under the governor's orders cap-tured the federal arsenal at Liberty, Clay county, and in the 19 months fol-lowing that event 'over 200 battles and

that Jackson county land in payment of the debt. God's wrath mangs over Jack-som county. God's people have been ruthlesely driven from it, and you will live to see the day when it will be visited by fire and sword. The Lord of Hoats will sweep it with the besom of destruction. The fields and farms and houses will be destroyed, and only the chinneys will be left to mark the desco-lation."

(Bigned) L. M. LAWSON.

"There is a prediction of the Prophet

"There is a prediction of the Prophet Joseph," remarks Elder Wells, in com-menting upon Mr. Lawson's story, "not before put into print, and history has recorded its complete fulfillment." That a just retribution overtook the entire state, as well as the inhabitants of Jackson county, and other western counties, I think must be conceded by all who are familiar with the events of her history in the civil war. That which she did to an inoffensive people was done to her inhabitants, especially to those living within the distrets former-by occupied by the Latter-day Saints; only the measure meted out to the allssourians was heaped up, by the state millin under pressed down, and made to run over. and by the permanent for The Missourians had complained that the Latter-day Saints were eastfrom their own; (Minutes of Citizens' missions in their pockets, and at the meeting, Liberty, Clay county, Church | head of regularly enlisted troops, fr

A MOB MILITIA

The state authorities of Miss. verted the mobs which he the Saints, burned their im and laid - legal sta D'undered to sign 10 866 nds them and other western countles in the horder war, previous to the opening of the Civil war, from the inroads of abo war, from the infoads of abelition "jay-hawkers" in the interest of anti-shavery. For a time this was in part supressed by the state militis under Con. Frost stationed L Eowen. on the border under Lie But later, and when the war broke



Patriarch of the Church Who Was Martyred at the Time His Brother Joseph Was Slain.

History, Vol. III., P. 450.) but the Mis- | which guise they carried on History, Vol. III., P. 450.) but the Mis-sourians lived to see great throngs of those same eastern men flock into an adjoining territory and infost their border, so that the settlers of western Missouri became accustomed to, and Missouri became accustomed to, and Missouri became accustomed to, and Carr, p. 259.) arned to endure the strange manuers,

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JOSEPH SMITH. "The "Mormon" Prophet Who Was Assassinated at Carthage, Illinois, June 27, 1844.

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"Enlightenment a Factor in Determining Responsibility for Conduct," "The People of Missouri and the "Baints."

"The Question of Slavery." "Political Fears of the Missourians." "The Saints and the Indians." "The Unwisdom of the Saints." "The Real Cause of the Missouri Persecutions." "Retribution." Retribution."

This last subdivision, in which the writer considers the price paid by Mis-souri for her violation of law and her own constitution in dealing with the Latter-day Saints, is peculiarly interesting, and illustrates the writer's comprehensive treatment of the whole subject of his introduction, and is therefore given in full.

## RETRIBUTION.

But what of Missourt? Missourt had violated ber constitution which guaranized religious freedom to all who came within her borders! Mia-souri, whose officers from the governor down, entered into a wicked con spiracy, contrary to all law and righte ousness, and drove the Saints from the state! Missouri, who had violated not only her own constitution by becoming a party to a religious persecution, but had also violated the spirit of our had also violated the spirit of our filmes, and outraged the civilization of the inneteenth century—what of Mis-souri? Did she pay any penalty for her wrong-doing? Are states such en-titles as may be held to an accounting for breaches of public faith and public morals—constitutional immoralities? Is there within the state a public con-science to which an appeal can be science to which an appeal can be made, and in the event of the public conscience being outraged is there retribution ?

retribution? I answer these questions in the af-firmative: and hold that Missouri paid dearly for the violations of her guar-antees of religious freedom, and her lawhesness and her cruteitles practised towards the Laster-day Saints. I have already referred to the rela-tionship which the state of Missouri sustained to the great question of slav-ery. By the political contromise

ery. By the political compromise which bore her name, Missouri became a "cape of slavery thrust into free territory." Except for the state of Missourd alone, her southern boundary line was to mark the furthermost point northward beyond which slavery must not be extended into the teritory of the United States. In 1854, however, the Missourl compromise was practic-ally overthrown by the introduction into Congress of the "Kansas-Nebrasany overnoown by the introduction into Congress of the 'Kanass-Nebras-ka Act.' by Stephen A. Douglas. United States senator from Illinois, This act provided for the organiza-tion of two new territories from the Louisiana purchase, west of Missouri and Iowa. The act proposed that the new territories should be open to slav-ery, if their inhabitants desired it. This left the question of slavery in the status it occupied previous to the Mis-souri compromise, and left the people in the prospective slates to determine for themselves whether slavery should or should not prevail in their state. This opened again the slavery ques-tion, and there was begun that agita-tion which finally resulted in the great American civil war. BEGINNING OF THE STRUGGLE.

As soon as it became apparent that the people of new territories were to determine for themselves the question of slavery, very naturally each party began a struggle for possersion of the new territory according as its sentiments or interests dic-tated. The struggle began by the aboli-tion party of the posth correlations tion party of the north organizing "Emigrant Ald Societies." and sending emigrants of their own faith into Kan-sas. The shave holders of Missouri also sent settlers representing their faith and interests into the new territory in the hope of bringing it into

Tas much, in the last two years, in the abduction of slaves, as all the rest of the Southern states. At this moment several of the western countles are desolated, and almost depopulated, from fear of a bandit horde, who have been committing depredations—arson, theft, and foul murder—upon the adjacent border." ("The Fight for Missourt." (Snead) p. 14) Britander Commit David M. Freet

Brigader-General Daniel M. Frost, who had been employed in repressing lawlessness in the western counties of Missouri, in reporting conditions pre-valling there in November, 1860, said: "The deserted and charted remains of once happy homes, combined with the general terror that prevailed amongst the citizens who still clung to their pos-sessions, gave but too certain proof of the persecution to which they had all been subjected, and which they would again have to endure, with renewed violence, so soon as armed protection should be withdrawn." \* "In view of

this condition of affairs," continues the historian of Missouri I am quoting, "and in order to carry out fully Governor Stewart's order to repel invasions and restore peace to the border, General Frost determined to leave a consider-able force in the threatened district. Accordingly, a battalion of volunteers.con-sisting of three companies of rangers and one of artillery, was enlisted, and Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, who afterwards rose to high rank in the Confederate service, was chosen to the command." (American Common-wealths, Missourt," p. 258

t, said that Missouri's position "Evidently that of a state whose terests are bound up in the mathlen-ce of the Union, and whose kind feelngs and strong sympathies are with he people of the Southern states, with the people of the Southern states, with whom we are connected by ties of friendship and blood. We want the peace and harmony of the country re-stored, and we want them with us. To go with them as they are now . . . . is to ruin ourselves without doing them any good." ("American Common-wealths, Missouri," (Carr) p. 288.) While this doubtless voiced the sentiment of a great majority of Mis-souris records, the government of the

sentiment of a great majority of Mis-sourf's people, the government of the state and many thousands of its inhabi-tants sympathized with the south. The general assembly of the state author-ized the raising and equipment of large military forces held subject, of course, to the orders of the governor, under the pretense of being pretared to repet into the orders of the governor, under the pretense of being prepared to repel in-vasion from any quarter whatsoever, and enable the state to maintain a neu-tral attitude. The governor refused to raise Missouri's quota of four regi-ments under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men to suppress the re-hellion, on the ground that these regi-ments were intended to form "part of the president's against to make war upon beilion, on the ground to form 'part of ments were intended to form 'part of the president's army to make war upon the prepile of the secreded states." This he declared to be fillegal, unconstitu-tional, and therefore could not be com-tional, and therefore could not be com-tional, and therefore could not be com-tional. tional, and therefore could not be com-plied with. This precipitated a conflict between the state and national forces that resulted in a civil war within the With the organization of this force, I state since some of her citizens sided.

GENERAL W. A. DONIPHAN. The Fearless Friend of the Prophet Joseph, Who Once Saved the Latter's Life.

skirmishes were fought within the linand it is assumed oth the attitude of the state on the its of the state." that in the last two years of the war, there were half as many more; "and it may be said of them," continues our historian, "that they were relatively more destructive of life, as by this time the contest had degenerated into a disgraceful internecine struggle. ican Commonwealths, Missouri," p. 342.) In the fall of 1864, General Sterling Price penetrated the state at the head of 12,000 men; captured Lexington, in Ray county, and Independence, in Jackson county, and thence made his es-cape into Arkansas. "In the course of this raid he marched 1,434 miles, fought 43 battles and skirmishes, and according 43 battles and skirmishes, and according to his own calculation destroyed up-wards of 'ten milliou dollars' worth of property,' a fair share of which belong-ed to his *con* friends." ("History of Missouri," Carr, p. 360, General Price was the Colonel Sterling Frice, who held the Prophst Joseph in custody at Richmond in 1888, who shackled the besthese and whose scurrilous guarda Richmond in 1888, who shackled the brethren and whose scurrilous guards were so severely rebuked by the Proph--History of the Church, Vol. III, p. August, 1863, the celebrated Milltary Order No. 11 was issued from Kanby General Thomas Ewing.

Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw township, Jackson county, north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of resi-dence within 15 days of the date hereof. Those who, within that time, estab-lish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present place of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who re-ceive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the state of Kanaas, except the councies on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district All Officers commanding companies and de-tachments serving in the countles nam-ed will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed,"--"History of Ca well and Livingston Countles," p. 51. ald-CRUEL EXECUTION.

The admonition of the last clause to commanding officers was rigidly owed; and within the district named seenes of violence and cruelty were appalling. This order with its cruel exeution has been more severely sized than any other act during the en-The justificati use been urged on the ground that lackson county afforded a field of opwations for Confederates; that here the bushwhacking mauraders recruited their forces, and found the means of support; that the policy was necessary on the ground of putting an end to that warfare. On the other hand, it s contended that "tried by any known standard," the people in that section of Missouri were as loyal to the Union "They had not only, thus far, kept their quota in the Upton army full, and they had not only, thus far, kept their quota in the Upton army full, and that without draft or bounty, but they continued to do so: and if they did not protect themselves signist the out-rages ellie of Confederae bushwhackand Union jayhawkers, it was because early in the war they had been disarmed by federal authority and were consequently without the means of de-tense. ("American Commonwealths, fense. ("American Missouri," p. 351.

By the execution of this order, how-ever, the people in the districts named

ly & resident of Clay of and a brother-in-law of Geh. Alexan-der W. Doniphan, whose name so fre-quently occurs in our pages, dealing with events in the history of the

"were driven from their homes, their dwellings burned, their farms laid waste, and the great bulk of their mov-able property handed over, without let

able property handed over, without let or hindrance, to the Kansas 'jayhawk-ers.' It was a brutal order, ruthlessly enforced, but so far from expelling or exterminating the gnerrillas, it simply handed the whole district over to them." "Indeed," continues Lucien Carr, "we are assured by one who was on the ground that from this time un-

on the ground, that from this time un-til the end of the war, no one wearing

the federal uniform dared risk his life within the devastated region. The only

people whom the enforcement of the order did injure were some thousands of those whom it was Ewing's duty to protect." (Ibid, p. 351.) Whether justified or not by the attl-inde of the Jackson

tude of the Jackson county people in the Civil war, the execution of Order No. 11 certainly was but a recence

No. 11 certainly was but a re-enact-ment, though upon a larger scale, of those scenes which the inhabitants of that section of the country 30 years be-fore had perpetrated upon the Latter-

day Saints in expelling them from Jackson county. The awful scenes then enacted inspired the now celebrat-ed painting by G. C. Bingham, hearing the title "Civil War," and dedicated by the artist "to all who cherish the prin-ciples of civil liberty;" and now used to illustrate this article

CIVIL STRIFE IN MISSOURL

Connected with the scenes of civil

illustrate this article.

with events in the history of the Church while in Missouri. In the course of the interview, which took place at the University club, New York city, Mr. Lawson referred to an incident connected with a visit to Genit will be ramembered by those ac-quainted with his history, took no part in the Civil war beyond that of a sorrowful spectator. On the occasion of Mr. Lawson's visit to him, just referred to, they rode through Jackson together, and in a letter to Elder Wells under date of Feb. 7, 1902, Mr. Lawson relates the following incident, which is part of a biographical sketch of General Doniphan, prepared by Mr. Law-SOL

In the year 1863, I visited Gen. A. W. Doniphan at his home in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, This was soon after the devastation of Jackson coun-ty, Missouri, under what is known as Order No. 11. This devastation complete. Farms were everywhere destroyed, and the farmhouses were burned. During this visit Gen. Doni-phan related the following historical facts and personal incidents

'About the year 1831-2, the Mormons about the year 1831-2, the aformons settled in Jackson county. Mo, under the leadership of Joseph Smith. The people of Jackson county became dis-satisfied with their presence, and forced them to leave; and they crossed the Missouri river and settled in the counties of De Kalb, Caldwell and Ray, They founded the town of Far West, and began to premare the foundation of a temple. It was here that the troubles arose which culminated in the ex-pulsion of the "Mormons" from the state of Missouri according to the com. mand of Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs. This was known in Missouri annals as the "Mormon" war. There were many among those who oneyed the oramong those who obeyed the or-der of the governor. In the state militia, who believed that the movement against the "Mormons" was unjust and cruel, and that the ex-citement was kept up by those who coveted the homes, the barns and th fields of the Mormon people. The lat fields of the Mormon people. The lat-ter, during their residence in the state of Missouri, paid, in entry fees for the land they claimed, to the United States government land office, more than \$300 000, which, for that period represents a tremendous interest. During their sojourn in Missouri the Mormons did

not practise or teach polygany, so that question did not enter into it. "Following the early excitement, Jo-seph Smith was indicted for treason against the state of Missouri, and General Doniphan was one of the counsel employed to defend him, he having shown a friendly interest in Smith whom he considered very hadly treated Joseph Smith was placed in prison in Liberty, Mo., to await his trial. This place was the residence of General in the practice Doniphan His partner in the r of law was James H. Baldwin,

## REMARKABLE PREDICTION.

"On one occasion General Doniphan "On one occasion General Doniphan caused the sheriff of the county to bring Joseph Smith from the prison to his law office, for the purpose of consulta-tion about his defense. During Smith's presence in the office, a citizen of Jack-son county, Mo., came in for the purpose of paying a fee which was due by him to the firm of Doniphan and Baldwin, and offered in payment a tract of land in Jackson county.

"Doniphan told him that his pertner, "Doniphan told him that his pertner, Mr. Baldwin, was absent at the mo-ment, but as scon as he had an oppor-tunity he would consult him and decide about the matter. When the Jackson county man retired, Joseph Smith, who had overheard the conversation, ad-dressed General Doniphon about as for dressed General Doniphan about as foflows

" Doniphan, I advise you not to take

and dialect so different from UNSPEAKABLE ATROCITIES Such wretches as Generals Lane an

GATHERED TOO QUICKLY.

The Missourians complained of the rapidity with which the Saints wer gathered into the state to establish their Zion) but the Missourians lived to see hordes of the detested casterners gather into their region of country by continuous streams of emigrant trains, sent there by 'Emigrant Aid

Companies" of New England. The Missourians falsely charged that the coming of "Zion's Camp" into west-ern Missouri to aid their brethren to repossess their homes in Jackson county, was an armed invasion of the state; but the Missourians lived to see forbut the Missourians lived to see for-midable hosts of eastern and northern men gather upon their frontiers and frequently invade the state. "The character of much of this emigration may be gathered," says one historian. "from the fact that the Kansas Emi-gration societies, leagues and commit-tees " " tent out men only:" and that in some of their bands Sharp' and that in some of their bands sharps rifles were more numerous than agri-cultural implements." (History of Mis-souri, Carr. p. 343. Note.) Of course the "Elue Ladges" of Missouri were organized largely on the same princi-ple as the "Emilgrant Aid Comparies" of New England, and adopted practi-calls the same methads expecting to ally the same methods, expecting to add Kansas to the list of slave states. 'But certainly," remarks Lucien Carr, 'if a company of so-called northern migrants. In which there were 225 emigrania, in which there were 200 men and only five women, whose was gons contained no visible furniture, agricultural implements or mechanical tools, but abounded in all the regulate articles for camping and campaigning purposes, were considered as bona fide settlers and permitted to vote, there could not have been a sufficient rea-son for ruling out any band of Missourbans who ever crossed the borde and declared their intention of remaining, even though they less the next ay." (History of Missouri, Carr. 245.)

DESPERATE ADVENTURERS.

Among the men sent to the borders Allong the new sent to the borders of Missouri by the "Emigrant Ald com-panies" of New England were some of the most desperate adventurers; and the Missourians who had pretended to be abarined at the coming "Zlon's Camb." and feigned regard it as an armed invasion of the state, saw their state repeatedly invaded-especially Jackson county-by the bands of Union "Jayhawkers" organized from among these desperate eastern and northern men, who ruth-essly laid waste their homes and

The Missouriana had falsely charged The Missourians had falsely charged the Saiots with abolition madness, with tampering with their slaves, with in-viting free negroes into the state to cor-rupt their blacks, whose very presence would render their insti-tution of slave labor insecure; but they lived to see their system of slave labor abolished by the setting free of some 115,000 slaves, valued at \$40,000,000; 8,000 of whom were "martialed and disciof whom were "martialed and disci-plined for war" in the federal armies, and many of them marched to war against their former masters. Governor Dunklin and his advisors in the government of Missouri claimed that there was no warrant of authority under the laws and constitution of the

under the laws and constitution of the state for calling out a permanent mil-itary force to protect the Saints in the peaceful possession of their homes un-til the civil authority proved itself competent to keep the peace and pro-tect the citizens in the enjoyment of their guaranteed rights; but the people in the western part of Missourl saw the ilme come when they themselves prayed for the same protection; and Governor Stewart, unlike Governor Dunklin, approved the appointment of a battalion of volunteers consisting of three companies of rangers and one of

FEAR OF "CIVIL WAR" The Missourians instead of demanding three companies of rangers and one of

real ones,

robbing generally;" and that it would "take 20,000 men to counteract its effect in the state." History of Missouri, Carr, p. 345.) commander-in-chief of the west-ern armies of the Union, were permitted to disgrace alike the Union cause and our human nature by their un-speakable atrocities. But they were retained in office, nevertheless. It was the outrages committed by these me It was and their commands, and the Kansas "Red Legs" that led to the equally savage reprisals on the people of Kansas. In revenge for what western Missouri had suffered, outlawed Missourians sacked Lawrence, Kansas, a massacred 183 of its inhab Union city. massacred 183 of its inhabitants, and left it in flames. In justification of their "Jen act of savagery, they nes, and the nison has laid waste our he 'Red Legs' have perpet unheard ( plundered crimes. Houses have and burned, defenseless re here for and women outraged. revenge-and we have got it." (Springs Kansas, D. 287.) How nearly this han-guage of the Missourians-and there can be no question that what had been done in describes Missouri by Lane, Jennison, and their commands, and the Kansas "Red Legs" (These whose were bands of Kansas robbers, whose custom it was at intervals to dash into Missouri, seize horses and cattle-not omitting other and worse crimes on ac-casion--then to repair with their body to Lawrence, where it was defiantly sold at auction." History of Missour, 'arr,p.348.) -- follows the complaint just ly made by the Latter-day Saints years before against the Missourius: But thank God, there is recorded against the Saints no such horrible deeds of re-

FALSE CHARGES MADE.

near the frontiers of the state, and pre-tended to an alarm that their state might be invaded by the savages.

prompted thereto by "Mormon" fana-ticism; but these same Missouriant

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Jennison, though Union officers, and denounced alike by Governor Robleson

of Kansas-of course a strong Union man-and General Halleck (General

Haileck when he learned that the "jay-

hawking" leader, Lane, had been pro-moted to the command of a brigade

declared that such an appointment was "offering a premium for rescality and

