UTAH LEGISLATURE IN JOINT SESSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

for further consultation with Senator Cannon. It has been agreed that in addition to the Senator named, Governor Wolcott, Colonel Tonney's Dutch Master subaltern regiment, there will be added from Utah the Hon. Frank Cannon, to be known as the First Utah United States volunteer light cavalry, which, by reason of its composition, will be a fitting constituting as part of Colonel Torrey's regiment.

At this time the patriotism of the State was so clear that there were more than thousand at the meeting of the Commercial Club, in Portland, Club, on the track at crossing Salt Lake City, and the Senator Cannon, who was present, was needed to fill the quota designated, and efforts were made by Utah's representatives in Congress to have Utah's future organization of infantry accepted, but to no avail, as the quota was filled, and most was not only good as dutch as well.

Acting under instructions from the secretary of war that organizations of the national guard of the States be given preference in regiments, all interesting officers were instructed to prepare memoirs of those organizations which, resulted in the enlistment of many enrolled, although no regular company of the guard was accepted as a whole.

Immediately the two batteries of light artillery and the troop of cavalry were mustered into the service, meantime the following named having been appointed and commissioned to be officers:

BATTERY A.

Captain, Richard W. Young; first lieutenant, George W. Giles; second lieutenant, Raymond W. Young; second lieutenant, William C. Webb.

BATTERY B.

Captain, Frank A. Grant; first lieutenant, A. Wilson; second lieutenant, John F. Critchlow; second lieutenant, Otto E. Gross.

CAVALRY TROOP.

Captain, Joseph E. Caine; first lieutenant, Spencer N. Smith; second lieutenant, Joseph N. Kirkham.

On May 10th, 1898, the troop of cavalry enlisted in Utah for Colonel Torrey's regiment was mustered into the service at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, with the following named officers appointed from Utah by Governor Tanner: Captain, John Q. Cannon; first lieutenant, Jesse Washington Young; second lieutenant, Andrew J. Stout.

Afterwards Captain Cannon was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment; First Lieutenant Young was made captain; Second Lieutenant Stout was made first lieutenant and Frank Bergstrom Silver E. Hooper was made second lieutenant.

After months of a company, consisting of forty men, were recruited in Utah also for the regiment of United States volunteer engineers, commanded at first by Colonel Willard Young, but subsequently by Colonel Theodore Wolcott, of the President, and the chaplain, Elias A. Riedel, and the surgeon, Dr. A. Mastman, also were appointed from this State. The men so recruited are now in Hospital, the other at Manila and the other in Cuba.

The battery and cavalry troops were equipped from the ordnance and quartermaster's stores of the national guard of this State, the cavalry troop being which were furnished by government, most of them being purchased at Fort Douglas by Colonel Wolcott, of the Second United States infantry, mustering officer and acting quartermaster, in addition to the equipment furnished from the national guard's stores, the cavalry troop was equipped with Springfield rifles of the government, but in the custody of the State (and which included eight 12 inch artillery carbines) and the artillery, bridge, small arms, uniforms, etc. A, the State expended $4,000 in further equipment and supplies, in transportation of volunteers, etc., which constitutes a claim against government and the State of volunteers, which is reimbursable to the State. A portion of this amount has already been allowed by the auditor for the war department and the remainder awaits necessary explanations to conform to the technical requirements of the department.

After a few weeks encampment at Fort Douglas, during which the volunteers were put through a rigid course in drills, the first company, consisting two batteries and one troop were ordered to San Francisco, in the case of the batteries were sent to Manila, where they took a prominent part in the reduction of that city. Colonel Young and Grant Saving been promoted by the President for military action. As further official evidence of the efficiency and gallantry of the batteries, the following telegram was dispatched General F. V. Greene, who commanded the brigade during the several engagements there, in succession:

"Manila, Sur, Sept. 23, 1898.

"Governor H. M. Wells, Salt Lake:

"Will pass Ogden tomorrow morning, eight hundred of Utah's sons. Will tell you personally of splendid work done by Young's and Grant's batteries at Malate.

"It is much regretted that I was not present on Wednesday, at the time of the receipt of the telegram and therefore failed of the pleasure of the interview and the thrilling narrative relating to official source of the heroic achievements of Utah's volunteers.

"Subsequently, by authority of the war department, the three Utah batteries (Utah's) having been transferred into the service under the President's call, and call for volunteers and ordered to proceed to Cuba, the Utah's light artillery, were separated into a battalion, and Grant Saving Young were promoted to be majors of the battalion, to rank from July 10th, 1898. Passages for the following promotions were made to 2d Lieutenant Frank Lieut. Edgar A. Wakeman to be captain of Battery A (Young's), 1st Lieut. John F. Critchlow, to be 2nd lieutenant, Battery B. Corporal George A. Hobson, to be second lieutenant, Battery B. These batteries are still at Manila, though I am advised by the adjutant general that they will be returned to the United States and mustered out soon as reliefs can be spared to take their places.

"Subsequently, by authority of the war department, the three Utah batteries (Utah's) having been transferred into the service under the President's call