

a paper entitled "My First Procession in Los Angeles," read before the Histo-rical society a few years ago, he gave an amusing account of the battalion and its arrival in Los Angeles, March 15, 1847, part of which is here given, essentially in his own words: "After the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo, Ill., under the leadership of Brigham Young, their first intention of Nauvoo, III., under the leadership of Brigham Young, their first intention was to reach California. They stopped one season at Council Bluffs, Ia., to raise a crop and procure means for fur-ther progress. When the call was made for voluntaers in Missouri, for service raise a crop and plotter incention may and the progress. When the call was made for volunteers, in Missouri, for service in New Mexico and California, Capt. James Allen of the First United States dragoons was sent to Council Bluffs to raise a battalion of infantry, enlisted for 12 months, to be discharged in California. The order was given by Brigham, and within 48 hours five full companies (500 men) were raised and on their march to Fort Leavenworth. Conditions were that they were to choose their company officers, but were to be commanded by an officer of the regular army, and were to receive army clothing at Fort Leavenworth. Misseour troops furnished their own clothing, for which the government paid which the government paid

FOSTER'S STORY

ing Los Angeles.

Of the Long Journey They

Had Completed.

sour troops a summer paid ing for which the government paid each man \$29.50 a year." So they started on the long march with their poorest clothing. When they reached the fort they learned that the steamboat bringing their clothing and percussion muskets had been snagged in the Missouri river, and everything was lost. Their commander, Capt. Allen, was taken sick and died. He had their confidence, and they objected to serving under another commander and to start for California without the promised clothing, which could not be replaced in less than a month, but the order was imperative to march. So replaced in less than a month, but the order was imperative to march. So they appealed to Brigham for advice, and he ordered them to push on, even if they had to reach California bare-focted and in their shirt-tails. Flint-lock muskets of the pattern of 1820 were furnished them and they reached Santa Fe under command of Lieut. A, J. Smith of the First dragoons. On their arrival Gen. Kearney ordered Cast. Cooke to command them, and Cooke to command them, and lieut. Simth went with them to Cali-

BOYCOTT

Has been declared by the labor unions against the products of the Postum Cereal Co., Ld., viz: Grape-Nuts and The second class named, are for the

Harry Bass and William Reese, two young men confined in the state prison on conviction of a robbery at Orden, of which they claim to be innocent, are advertising for the whereabouts of two or man who staved at the Railroad

to rejoin his company started a month before with Gen. Kear-

After describing the journey over land to San Diego, where they were ordered, by the turn of events, Mr. Foster says: "Our last day's march was only ten miles, and we camped on the San Gabriel at the Pico, crossing early, and all hands soon were busy preparing for the grand entree on the mor Ing for the grand entree on the mor-row. Those who had a shirt—and they were a minority—could be seen wash-ing them, others bathing, others mend-ing their ragged clothes, and as there was plenty of sand, all scouring their muskets until they shone again. We made an early start the next morning, and when we forded the Los Ameles and when we forded the Los Angeles river at old Aliso, now Macy street, there was not a single straggler be-

They had left Missouri before receiv. ing their annual supply of clothing and they presented a most dilapidated ap-pearance, but their tattered cops and ackets gave them a somewhat soldierly ppearance. Their officers were Cap-din A. J. Smith, First Lieutenant J. B. tain A. J. Smith, First Lieutenant J. B. Davidson and Second Lieutenant George Stoneman; then came four companies of the Iowa infantry, com-pany B having been left to garrison San Diego. In all they numbered 300 muskets and eighty sabers. The line of march was by Aliso and Arcadia streets to Main and down Main to the Storets to Main and down Main to the Rovernment house, where the St. Charles now stands. There the dra-goons dismounted and took up their guarters. The infantry turned out of fain street past Main street past the house of John Temple, now the Downey block, and pitched their tents in the rear, where they remained until they were mus-tered out, June, 1847.

have described the appearance of the dragoons, but cannot do justice to the infantry, only by saying it was Falstaff's ragged company multiplied by ten. The officers had managed to have each a decent suit of clothes, but they brought out in stronger contrast the rags of the rank and file. We had no waving flags, but waving rags, and many a one; nor brass bands, only a solitary snare drum and fife, played by a tall Vermont fifer and a stout, rosy-checked English drummer, and they struck up the 'Star Spangled Banner' as we passed the government house and kept it up until orders were given to break ranks and stack arms." "And then came a loud hurrah from all that ragged soldiery. Their long

and that ragged soldiery. Their long and weary march over mountain, plain and descrit 2,200 miles, was over. "I had left Santa Fe with only the clothes on my back and a single change of underclothing. I had been paid off at San Luis Rey and had \$200 in my pocket, and I had tried to get clothing in Los Angeles on my first visit, but could find none. So I rode to San Diego, and through the kindness of a friendly man-of-warsman I got a friendly man-of-warsman I got a friendly man-of-warsman I got a satior's blue blouse, a pair of marine's pairs and brogans, for which I paid \$20. My place in the column as in-terpreter was with the colonel at the head, and I rode with my riffe slung across the saddle, powder horn and built pouch crossed about my shoul-ders. My beard rivaled in length that My beard rivaled in length that the old colonel by whose side I rode, mine was as black as the raven's and the raven's wing and his was as gray as mine is

Mr. Foster had bought a spirited gray horse at San Luis Rey from a rancher named Ortega, a nephew of Don Pio Pico, and, he continues, "if I was not the base was not the best looking nor the best dressed man. I was the best mounted man on Main street that day.

But, "he continues, "the most con-spicous man was a different type, On our March, Demember, 1846, we were moving from the Black Water, just south of the present Mexican line, toward the San Pedro river. The anow was failing steadily, but it was not very cold. I was riding that day with the

Postum Food Coffee, The labor papers notify the public not to buy these things until Mr. C. W. Post the proprietor, obeys the orders of the

the advertising from certain newspa-pers that have fallen under their disleasure They openly announce that they pro-

They openly announce that they pro-pose to "break up," "ruin" and "put out of business" the publishers of such papers, and insist that Mr. Post join in this conspiracy with them. These publishers have been faithful in their contracts with Mr. Post, are up-right business men and good citizens, their only crime being that they decline to ture over the management of their

to turn over the management of their papers to the leaders of the labor trusts, (alias Unions) who are generally

Mr. Post declines to be party to such unlawful conspiracy to financially ruin anyone, and this together with the fact that he has been rash enough to pub-licly expose some of the criminal acts of members of labor unions has proed this boycott.

employing labor, knows little of the in-sufferable arrogance, impudence, and violence of the ignorant builles, decor-ated with brief power by the most ty-rannous of all trusts, the "jabor trust" r Unions. Put supreme power in the hands of

any ignorant man, not accustomed to affairs, and he quickly becomes a bully, denouncing and abusing anyone and denouncing and abusing anyone and everyone who does not instantly obey his "orders." He cares nothing for law or the rights of others. The Unions are made up of two classes, ist. The men who have a ready and abusive tongue, and who can how down and by tolegat and how tolegate

do, blackmall employers into settling same by paying them graft money. Some of them have been jailed for such offences, but the great majority still hold forth. They have brought untold disgrace on the fair name bf "labor" and made the term "the poo-er werken mon" a by-word, hissed and laughed at by the public.

unions is made up of good, capable, in-telligent, peaceable, thrifty citizens, who go into unions with the laudable who go into unions with the laudable purpose of bettering their conditions, and to support an honest association, which they hope will be honestly con-ducted, truly and fairly, in the interests of labor, but to their surprise and dis-gust they find that whenever they try to speak in the meetings for fairness and honesable procedure they are host. and honorable procedure, they are hooted and howled down by the other class. They try to counsel peace, equity, and justice, but they might as well and justice, but they might as well launch a feather in a cyclone. Then they sometimes try to keep at work when they need the wages, and know they are fair, but they are abused, and frequently their families maltreated and themselves beaten back into sub-mission, so there are literally hundreds

ranny of the others. Every American of the right sort is a workman, either with brain or hand, or better yet, with both, and in the mind of each is a fundamental deep seated respect for the able, competent, ranny of the others. Every American of the right sort is a workman, either with brain or hand, or better yet, with both, and in the mind of each is a fundamental deep seated respect for the able, competent, thrifty, and peaceable worker, and a

The second class named, are for the time being forced to stand the denunci-ations of the public against labor unl-

belong.

to all law.

fairly

that is the true hall mark of an Anar-

chist pure and simple. Someone says we are harsh in our de-

scription of these men. We are not re-sponsible for their character and acts. They do these things regardless of any-

ne, and the only way the public can airly judge them is to know the facts. It is this class of union men who have

noney to buy them bread. God Almighty has instilled in the mind

of every man, worthy the name,a desire

to work and furnish bread and clothin

ons, for they are in sad company, which has brought disgrace upon the name of

These "orders" are that he withdraw

We are on record as being friends and well wishers of the second class named, and as thoroughly and unalterably opposed to the law breakers, criminals, and bullies of the other class, so when

ignorant, wilful, and violent men, in-capable of conducting a business. Mr. Post declines to be party to such

The average American citizen, not

lown, and by violent and loud talk, lominate the meetings of the Unions. These men are seldom if ever good workers, or thrifiy home-owning and desirable citizens, they have small chance on their own merits to earn four clear worker unless they can form first-class wages, unless they can fore themselves on employers by a Union card. They bring on strikes and misery for good workmen, and try to, and do, blackmall employers into settling

for his little ones, but in this case the labor union said he must not. God's motive was the strongest, he broke the rules of the union and went The second or other class in the labor They caught him one evening on the street, knocked him down with brass knuckles, kicked him unconscious, then Rnuckles, kicked him unconscious, then pried his mouth open, and poured car-bolic acid down his throat. Another man who was forced to work to support his family was met, and the strikers put their fingers in his eyes, gouged one of them out until it hung on his cheek. Are these the only cases of outrage? Hundreds of acts equally infamous are

repeated from day to day, daring sirikes conducted by lawless and criminal members of labor unions. members of labor unions. Decent people read with horror the tales of distress, women attacked and sometimes stripped on the street, (St, Louis St. car strike, workmen blown to

of thousands of decent American work-men, absolutely forced to bear the dis-grace and ignominy of the galling yoke of Unionism, because of the hated ty-ranny of the others.

The harm these criminals have brought to the fair name of peaceable honest labor is too great to be easily omputed

Such outrages to enslave the liberty of the common and respectable Amer-ican citizen, make the blood boil and surge. Many of us had forebears that in 1776 shouldered the old film lock, left their comfortable homes for the open camp, suffered from cold, hunger, and excavers wounds disease and even the decent men to stand it until in some way they can obtain control, and make the old or new unions, which they may form, lawful, respectable, and worthy of the esteem of the public. and exposure, wounds, disease, and even death to preserve the sacred heritage of liberty, and that same old sturdy, fearless blood, today calls for the sons to again stand fast, and oppose and crush the ugly spirit of tyranny, and oppression so plainly shown by these union men denounce and revile us, it is easy to determine in which class they labor unions There are things in this world dearer

The union men in the first class are than money or business. genuine and undeniable anarchists, aliens and outlaws.

We expend about a million dollars a year with newspapers, most of which goes to printers and other workmen. Probably two millions a year more are spread among our work people, farm-

Let us analyze and see. When a strike occurs, they picket plants, threaten people, assault men, dynamite property, boycott and even murder, they are criminals and opposed ers, and others. Our factores cover many acres of ground, and the business furnishes the food and clothing for nearly 3,000 hu-An anarchist is one opposed to law. When police or the military are called

man beings. This act of the Unions is openly for the purpose of ruining the business, and in to preserve the peace, and protect the and uphold them? They do not, but hasten to "protest" and do all in their power to remove them, so they can carry out their acts of violence and law therefore taking the livelihood from these 3,000 people whom God has cre-ated, and naturally intends shall be fed and clothed

breaking. They favor no law but their own, and Our work people are paid high

wages. Those who have been with us one year, receive 5 per cent above regular wages, and the two year and over veterans receive 10 per cent above the highest regular wages. They are of necessity in the work clean and cap-able. Most of them own their homes able and are unusually thrifty, sober, and prosperous, the savings acounts in one

placed a boycott on our products, in trying to force us to join their lawless of the banks, numbering above 1450. The agitators of the labor unions have tried to introduce their methods ranks, and ruin some publishers, and they are the ones who propose to pun-ish Mr. Post for fearlessly telling the of strikes, hatred, poverty and dis-iress among our people to replace the present conditions of peace and pros-perity, but thus far our people have been intelligent enough to decline to ish Mr. Post for fearlessly tering the facts about them and their methods. A man with a family of children to support was kept out of work by a strike in Chicago. The family would have starved, had he not obtained make the exchange. It is these peaceable and reputable

citizens, living in content, who have done harm to no one, whom these Labor Union Anarchists propose to 'ruin" and "put out of business" along

"run" and "put out of business" along with the company. Every industry is dependent upon the public for its existence, for unless the factory produces articles of sufficient merit to meet the need of the public, no business can result. If a factory produces the very history reads of produces the very highest grade of goods and a general and effective boy-cott is established that prevents the

colt is established that prevents the public from buying such products, the business must stop. We have stated the facts herein, to the truth of which we are ready to make oath. If the great buying public make oath. If the great buying public decide to obey the orders of the Labor unions, and refuse to purchase our products, we have but one thing to do --go out of business and let the families dependent upon that business go adrift and shift for themselves. Such ruin will carry down with it everything con-Hundreds of acts equally infamous are and shift for themselves. Such ruin will carry down with it everything con-nected with the industry that has taken years and millions of money to estab

We cannot and will not join the con pieces with dynamite, men assaulted, mobs formed, millons of dollars worth of property destroyed, many lives lost, spiracy of these labor unions to ruin publishers.

and a general reign of terror, disorder, and anarchy conducted by the labor trust, in trying to force the balance of We cannot and will not discharge a single one of our faithful and time tried workmen, upon the orders of any labor

mankind to obey, without question the mandates of the leaders of the Unions, Upon these principles we stand. the unions can make their boycott ef-fective and sink our ship we will go down, with the captain on the bridge and in command. POSTUM CEREAL CO., LIMITED,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

(Advertisement.)

saloon in Ogden, Thanksgiving night, Nov. 27, 1902, and known as Jack and

Will. The advertisers say: "We are two innocent men, held in the state prison for the lack of your testimony in regard to our whereabouts our whereabouts on the night of Thanksgiving day, Nov. 27, 1902; so if you come upon this ad-vertisement, please write to us at once, so that we can establish our innocence.



At Ogden Sunday Aug. 14.

Big Prizes. Big Motors. Big Events

Big time at Wasatch Driving Park. Special train leaves Salt Lake via D. &



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That is, They Are Not Recorded as

They Should Be.

the matter of recording them. The laws of Utah provide that all physicians, professional midwives or

Neglect on the part of certain counties in the state in the matter of recording births and deaths, particularly births, has brought about a situation Pa which State Statistician De Moisey thinks should be speedily remedied.



Straw Hots at a Bargoin.

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Made of cambric, lace trimmed, also trimmed with em-

up to \$1. for

N.WIIIAM SL.N.



\$1.00

Via D. & R. G. Sunday Aug. 14.

Personally conducted Kolitz excur sion to Ogden Canyon. Refreshment

leaves Ogden 10:30 p. m.



of Deah. Open day and night. Factory and Wavercoms No. 253 E. First Boath, 11 blocks cast of Theater,

CARPET SALE ALL WEEK.