

1671
(From President Lincoln)
[1863]
Mr King
1st Minnesota
Surrender Company A.

1672
The President & Mrs. Lincoln
request the honor of
Mr. J. B. King & lady
company on Wed. evening
Feb 5- at 9 o'clock
Feb 1st.

From the President of the United States
Priv. Sec.
Mr. King & lady

DEFECTIVE PAGE

(From President Lincoln)
[1863]
1671
Mr King
1st Minnesota
Surrender Company, A.

1671
The President & Mrs. Lincoln
request the honor of
Mr. J. B. King & Lady
company on Wed. evening
Feb 5th at 10 o'clock
Feb 1st.

From the President of the United States.
Priv. Sec.
Mr. King & Lady

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

Started on 6th reported Sep 11th 68
"After marching about 130 miles we
reached the mouth of the Little
Cheyenne on the 11th where I found
the Steamboat I had ordered to be
there on the 8th - It was
lucky she was there, for without the
gram she brought up I could not
have brought my Empty Wagons
back - Placed Wounded on boat
and as many Empty Wagons as she
could carry -

Left Cheyenne River 21st Aug -
on the 24th we marched due North 18 miles
and Encamped on a small creek called
Bois Cache - Here we came into the Buffalo
Country, and I formed a Hunting Party for the
Command, which I had soon to disband
as they killed more horses than Buffalo -
we continued our march North about
(over)

- 2 -

22 miles, and reached a small stream
called Bird Lake Creek, this day the
hunters succeeded in killing many
buffaloes and reported that they saw
Indians near the Missouri River. ^{on 26th}
~~sent out scouting parties, captured~~
~~2 squaws & some children & all~~
~~with the Indians~~
~~that were on their way to~~
On 26th sent out a scouting party who
captured two squaws & some children and
brought them into camp. - ~~They~~ These
Indians reported that Sibley had had a
fight near head of Long Lake and that
they were on their way to the Agency at
Crow Creek, but were lost & were alone.
^{on 26th} marched 35 miles to ^{to Big Horn River}
On 27th - ^{on 28th} the
another branch of the same river - ^{on 28th} the
next day made deviations to the West and made
the outlet of Long Lake a march of 20 miles.
(on this march found old Indian).
old Indian story, about Mackinaw boat.
etc.

- 3 -

on 26th Capt LaBoo - 2nd Regt - was
sent out - ^{Lodge tracks going up Missouri} out - ^{qua} scout - to follow.
27th started late - marching but 5 miles -
^{on the 29th} to Sully -
~~28th~~ reported having marched 187 miles
living upon what Buffalo & game they could
kill - scouring the country to my left.
"overtaking the Camp of ten Lodges."
He was sent after, destroying them
but seeing no Indians. - This same
day I sent - ^{apt 29th} I sent 2 Cos
6th Iowa - to mouth Apple Creek &c -
left camp on sent - ^{apt 29th} -
26th, 27, 28, 29th - 187 miles - or 47 miles per day
quite a march for broken down horses.

4189
47
4187
47

Sully's Reports

Rebellion Records -
Series 1 - Vol. XXII -
Part 1 - reports -

after Popes - severe criticisms
read his letter acknowledging
^{Sully's} reports of this Battle & notice
the change in the tone of
this letter from ^{letter} his criticisms.
Sully -

Sully's last report before the Battle
March Little Chyrene - Travelled
on Aug 21st - marched up River 11 miles
22nd marched 7 - 23rd - marched N.W. to
out let Swan Lake - ^{On the} ~~24th~~ 24th -
subscribed about 2.

1 Report of Sully. Sept. 16th 1863.

His last report was to Pope from
this same Camp Augt 16th 1863
~~before the month Little Chyenne~~
on the 17th Augt. the Steamer with Supplies
arrived - & unloaded - every man
who was in the least sick or not well
mounted sent back to St. Pierre.
This reduced force considerably.
delayed at Mouth Little Chyenne 4 or 5
days - ¹⁵⁰ ~~120~~ - persons in all -

There is a report in the Rebellion Record
purporting to be from Genl Sully
I am constrained to pronounce this
report a lie, and that Genl Sully
never saw it - and I will quote
just one particular ^{section of paragraph after} to prove what
that it is not Sully's ^{report} statement -

2. or section.
Take the whole Paragraph No 10.
Major Gen Brock - was left in
Command of the Wagon train
Was not in the fight -
Men fought afoot, until the Enemy
broke - when Men remounted and
went in pursuit - Ordered buglers
to sound Rally - and building
large fires, remained under arms
during the Night Collecting together
my troops - (after marching 130 miles
reached Little Chyenne on 18th it was
Lucky where I found the Steamboat
I had ordered to be there on the
8th Inst - (Ordered when, & from
what place)

26-

marched - N. 18 miles to Small Creek Bird Cache
~~March~~ - on 25th march 22 miles
 Small Creek Bird Cache - 26th marched
 35 miles - to Beaver River - 27th march
 5 miles N. - 28th ^{out of Long Lake} westerly 20 miles
 (from this point - old Indian say ^{from old} had
 fight 50 miles N.E. Long Lake -)
 remained at this camp on 29th
 Sept 30th

Kelly's Report: J. R. Kelly
 on 24th we marched due N. 18 miles
 & encamped on Small Creek called
 "Bois Cache". Here we came into
 the Buffalo Country - and I formed
 a hunting party for the command
 which I ^{had} soon to disband as they
 disabled more horses than buffaloes.
 We continued our march N. about
 20 miles ^{to a small stream called} to Bird Cache - "this day
 (the disbanded hunters) succeeded
 in killing many Buffalo, and
 reported that they saw Indians
 near the Missouri -
 Early on the morning of the 26th I
 sent out a small scouting party
 who captured two Squaws and
 some children (number not stated)
 They reported a battle fight - they were on
 the way to Crow Creek - but got lost - Scouts
 found tracks of lodges going up the m^{ts}

Sully's Report, as shown in the
Report of the adjt. Gen. State of Iowa -
"after ordering Col Wilson to the left,
I with the Battery, one Co. 7th Iowa,
Capt. Willard, and two Cos - 7th Iowa,
Major Ten Brock Commanding charged
thru the center of the ^{enc} Campment - there
found an Indian chief named Little Soldier
with some few of his people. - placed them
under guard & moved on" - Shortly after I
met the notorious Chief Big Head and some
of his men. -

See Col. Wilson's 6th Iowa Report -
notes he says - "as you are aware the
Command left month Little Chigamen
on Sept 21 - "last - "Nothing occurred to
vary the monotony of the usual
hard marches until Sept 30."

^{Sully}
On the 24 - Came into Buffalo County
disbanded his hunting party -
next day ~~Sept 25~~ =



To all whom it may Concern:

Know ye, That Capt Josias R. King

of Captain

Company, (G.) 1st Regiment of Minnesota

VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the _____ day of _____
one thousand eight hundred and _____ to serve _____ years or
during the war, is hereby Discharged from the services of the United States,
this 5th day of May, 1864,
by reason of Expiration of term.

(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said

was born in

in the State of _____, is _____ years of age,
_____ feet _____ inches high, _____ complexion, _____ eyes,
_____ hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a _____

Given at Fort Snelling, Minn. this 5th day of
May, 1864.

* This sentence will be erased should there be anything
in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier
rendering him unfit for the Army.
[A. G. O. No. 99.]

L. D. Miller

Commanding the Reg't

Mustering Officer

Minnesota



To all whom it may Concern:

Know ye, That Capt Josias R. King

of Captain

Company, (G.) 1st Regiment of Minnesota

VOLUNTEERS who was enrolled on the _____ day of _____
one thousand eight hundred and _____ to serve _____ years or
during the war, is hereby Discharged from the services of the United States,
this 5th day of May 1864,
by reason of Expiration of term.
(No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.)

Said _____ was born in _____
in the State of _____, is _____ years of age,
_____ feet _____ inches high, _____ complexion, _____ eyes,
_____ hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a _____
Given at Fort Snelling, Minn. this 5th day of
May 1864.

*This sentence will be erased should there be anything
in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier
rendering him unfit for the Army.
[A. G. O. No. 99.]

C. D. Miller
Major 1st Dist
Commanding the Reg't
Mustering Offr.
Minnesota

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0191

MUSTER-IN ROLL of Josias R. King in the second Regiment, (Brigade) of United States Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. P. Casner called into the service of the United States, by The President from the day of 1865, (date of this muster,) for the term of One year unless sooner discharged.

Number of each grade.	NAMES. PRESENT AND ABSENT. (Privates in alphabetical order.)	RANK.	AGE.	JOINED FOR DUTY AND ENROLLED.				TRAVELLING.		VALUATION, IN DOLLARS, OF—		REMARKS.
				When.	Where.	By whom enrolled appointed	Period.	To place of rendezvous, No. of miles.	From place of discharge home, No. of miles.	Horses.	Horse equipments.	
	Josias R. King	1st Col	33	March 1, 1865	Davenport, Iowa	Gen. Sully	one year					Mustered into the service as Lieutenant Colonel of the second United States Volunteers. This muster to take effect March 1, 1865, we having complied with Rule 14, Par. 5, General Orders U.S. War Dept. 1863. Credited to Dubuque Iowa

Strength of Regt Ten Companies

boundary line
of the
State of Iowa

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That this Muster Roll exhibits the true state of for the period herein mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; and that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just.

DATE :

STATION :

WE CERTIFY, ON OATH, That the figures opposite the names on this Roll, for valuation of horses and horse equipments, represent and show the true cash value of the horses and equipments of the men, respectively, at the place of enrollment, according to our honest, impartial judgment.

Appraisers.

Sworn to and subscribed before

DATE :

STATION :

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the Office whose name is borne on this Roll, horse and equipment, and have accepted him into the service of the United States for the term of One year, unless sooner discharged, from the First day of March 1865.

26th B. Hollomay
Capt 2nd Colorado Cavalry
Asst Com. Muster Mustering Officer

DATE : May 23 1865

STATION : Fort Riley, Kansas

(A. G. O. No. 21—First.)

DIRECTIONS TO MUSTERING OFFICER.

The Mustering Officer will see that four copies of this Roll are made, three of which he will retain; the fourth will be retained by the Company Commander, or, in case of Field and Staff, and officers and men mustered into service separately or in squads, by the Senior Officer. Non-commissioned, or the Private standing first on the list of persons so mustered in, to be handed by him to the person who musters them or him at his next muster, that the new Muster Rolls may be properly made out. The Mustering Officer will dispose of the three copies retained by him as follows: He will send one to the Adjutant General of the Army, one to the Paymaster General of the Army, and one to the Adjutant General of the State to which the troops belong. These will be sent as soon as possible after the muster-in.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

MUSTER-IN ROLL

OF

Josias R. King
Lieutenant Colonel
2nd U. S. Vols. Infantry

Rec'd A. G. O. 186 .

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.



To all whom it may concern:

Know Ye, That Joseph R. King
of Captain Lieut. Colonel Company of the Second
Regiment of U. S. Art. who was mustered into the First
day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty
five to serve on year is hereby discharged
from the Army of the United States in consequence of Telegraphic
Instructions from War Dept. dated Oct. 27, 1865, and S. O. 109
11d. G. S. 1st Division Said Joseph R. King was born in Washington City
in the State of Dist. of Col. is 33 years of age 6 feet
11 inches high: Light complexion Grey eyes Brown hair
and by occupation, when mustered into a Surveyor
Given under my hand at St. Louis, Mo. this
sevent day of November in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and sixty five

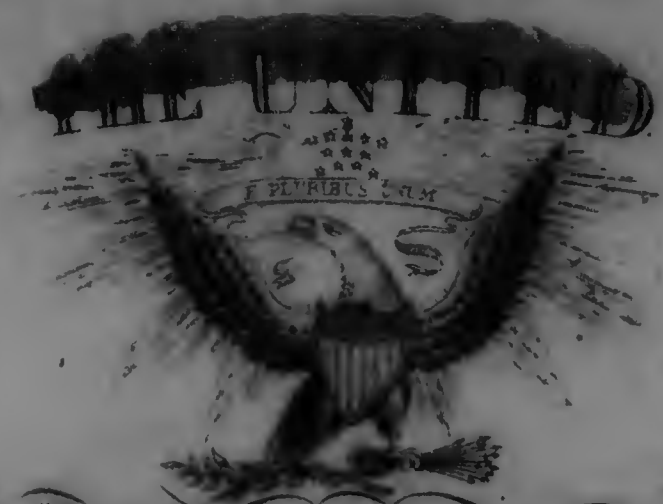
A. R. Canaher
Colonel
Commanding

- 4 G. C. No 98

By order of the Adjutant General
U. S. Army

November 20, 1865

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.



To all whom it may concern:

Know Ye, That Josiah R. King
~~of Captain~~ Lieut. Colonel ~~Company~~ of the Second
Regiment of U. S. A. ~~who was~~ ^{mustered} ~~enlisted~~ the First
day of March one thousand eight hundred and Sixty
five to serve one year is hereby discharged
from the Army of the United States in consequence of Telegraphic
Instructions from War Dept dated Oct. 27, 1865, and S. O. 109
Hd. Qrs. 1st Army Corps Said Josiah R. King was born in Washington City
in the State of Dist. of Col. is 33 years of age 6 feet
1 1/2 inches high Light complexion Grey eyes Brown hair
and by occupation, when ^{mustered} ~~enlisted~~ a Surveyor
Given under my hand at Ft. Leavenworth this
Seventh day of October in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and Sixty five
J. P. Clearaker
Colonel
Commanding
1st Army Corps
Fort Leavenworth
4 G. C. No 98

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
 MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0195

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, August 11, 1866.

Sir:

I forward herewith your Commission of

Second Lieutenant

your receipt and acceptance of which you will please acknowledge without delay, reporting at the same time your age and residence when appointed, the State where born, and your full name, correctly written. Fill up, subscribe, and return as soon as possible, the accompanying oath, duly and carefully executed. Should you accept the enclosed commission, you will, after complying with the above instructions, repair at once to Louisville, Kentucky, and report for duty to the Commanding Office of your regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. Kelton

Asst. Adjutant General.
(107)

Mr. Lieut. Josias R. King,

2nd U.S. Infantry,

St. Paul, Minn.

KK

War Department,

November 18th 1868.

Sir:

You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has promoted you to the rank of First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Infantry in the service of the United States, to take effect from the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight vice Norton resigned. Should the Senate, at their next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

A. M. Schuyler
Secretary of War.

First Lieut. Josias R. King
2nd Regt U.S. Infantry

Acknowledge the receipt of this letter to the Adjutant General.

*Paid One year pay
traveling allowances
Wm. H. Hester
(Amuse)*

SECOND
JUL 27 1870

SPECIAL ORDERS
NO. 307
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 15, 1870.
(Extract.)

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. They are entitled to traveling allowances:—

Lieutenant Josias R. King, unassigned.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Wm. H. Hester
Assistant Adjutant General.

*Blair, under Sec. 3, Act of July 15, 1870,
for additional pay as Adjutant
Geny of Subintendence disbanded
Nov. 27/83 by Sec. 18584.*

*W. W. H. Hester,
Second Comptroller*

*Sent Hester
to
the Civil War
at
St. Louis
Mo.*

Rank

*Served in the Vol. + Regular
army, 8 yrs. 3 mos. + 19 days.
Mustered into service 29th April 1861
Honorably discharged May 5th 1864
Sgt. Col 2nd Vol. (reels) March 1st 1865
mustered out Nov - 7th 1865
Sgt. 2nd US Infy May 26th 1866 -
mustered out Dec 31st 1870 -*

*Paid One year pay
traveling allowances
Wm. J. Johnston
(Mason)*

SECOND
JUL 27 1870
OFFICE

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 307
(Extract.)
WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 15, 1870.

10. At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect December 31, 1870. They are entitled to traveling allowances:—

*
Lieutenant Josias R. King, unassigned.
*

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

Wm. J. Johnston
Assistant Adjutant General.

*Blair, under Sec. 3, Act of July 15, 1870,
for additional pay as Adjutant
during of Substitutes disallowed
Nov. 27/83 by Sec. 18584.*

*W. W. W. W. W.
Second Comptroller*

*Sent King
this will be of the 1st of
8, as per Govt*

Rank

*Served in the Vol. + Regular
army, 8 yrs. 3 mos. + 19 days.
mustered into service 29th April 1861
Honorably discharged May 5th 1864
2nd Lt 2nd Regt. (rebel) March 1st 1865
mustered out Nov - 7th 1865
2nd Lt 2nd US Regt May 26th 1866 -
mustered out Dec 31st 1870 -*

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 1 9 9

19. 5111 1011 1170
adgen. Supt. of the South
Atlanta, Ga., Oct 21. 1870.

Respectfully transmitt
to 1. Lieut. Josias A.
ing, U.S.A., Third Regt. U.S.
of Atlanta, Ga.

To order of
Lieut. Genl. Perry
J. H. Taylor
Capt. G. J. Taylor

Mr. Brown:



APR 22 11

19. 5th. 1st. 1st. 1870
Admiral. Capt. of the South
Atlanta, Ga., Dec 21. 1870.
Respectfully transmitt.
to 1st. Lieut. Josias R.
King, USA, Third Georgia
Inf. of Atlanta, Ga.
By order of
Lieut. Genl. Perry
J. H. Taylor.
Capt. Adj. Genl.

Mr. Perry:
RECEIVED
APR 23 1871
DEPARTMENT

APR 23 1871

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0201



Page 1-

Saint Paul, Minnesota

Dec. 7th

1883

To the Editor Pioneer Press -

Referring to the article in ^{the Pioneer} ~~Press~~ ^{Press} of Dec 7th ^{under the head} ~~headed~~ of the
"Skeleton Mystery" permit me to make
the following statement regarding this
affair, and which I hope may also
enlighten ^{our worthy} ~~the~~ Sec. of the ~~City~~ ^{of Little} Historical
Society, as he states, in the article
above referred to, "That" there is no
record in history since the settlement
of Minnesota of the killing of twenty-three
Whites by Indians in the neighborhood
described, "in fact he does not
know of any such event at all. No
such body of white men were ever killed
or lost to his knowledge" etc.



2-
Saint Paul, Minnesota

1863

Both Mr. Williams, and Rev. E.D. Neil
are inclined to consider the report a hoax
re- The Battle of White Stone Hills, was
fought on Sept 3^d 1863. by Gen. Sully,
and the battle ground is located in
the North Western portion of Dickey Co,
Dakota Ter- How far from Ellendale
the writer does not know -

In that fight there were 23 enlisted
men ~~killed~~ and ~~one officer~~ - Lieut
Leavitt, ~~who was the adjutant of~~
the 6th Iowa Cavalry, ^{killed. The body} ~~and where~~
of the ~~officer's~~ ^{body}, was carried away by his brother
Officers, so that the 23 bodies
reported found, coincide exactly with

3-

The number killed at White Hill,
There were 80 horses also, killed in this
fight - The bodies there were buried
in one grave, and the following spring
we heard that the Indians had returned
to the battle field, and dug these bodies up
and mutilated them with their knives
& Tomahawks - The fight to which
J. Fletcher Williams refers, ~~as~~ occurring
100 miles West of the Missouri, was known
as the battle of Ta-ka-ra-Koo-tah -
and was in August of the following
Year 1864 - whereas the battle
of White Stone Hills was fought Sept. 3.
1863. The statement made
by Mr.



4th
Saint Paul, Minnesota

1863

J. C. Luce, a member of the 6th
Iowa Cavalry, "is correct in
every particular" - The route
taken by Genl. Sully's Command
was considerably to the North of the
White Stone Hills - both in going
west to the Missouri River, and on
his return back to Minnesota -

I was one of Genl. Sully's Staff
Officers at the battle of White Stone
Hills, and remember every
detail of the Campaign of
1863,-

J. R. King ^{late} A. D. C.
~~Exp. to Genl. Sully~~
to Brig. Genl. Sully -



Governor and Commander in Chief of the Military Forces of the State
 To all who shall see these presents greeting:

Know Ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of William H. King I do appoint him Major General and Inspector General in the National Guard of the State of Minnesota to rank as such from the 29th day of September Eighteen hundred and Eighty Six. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Inspector General by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging.

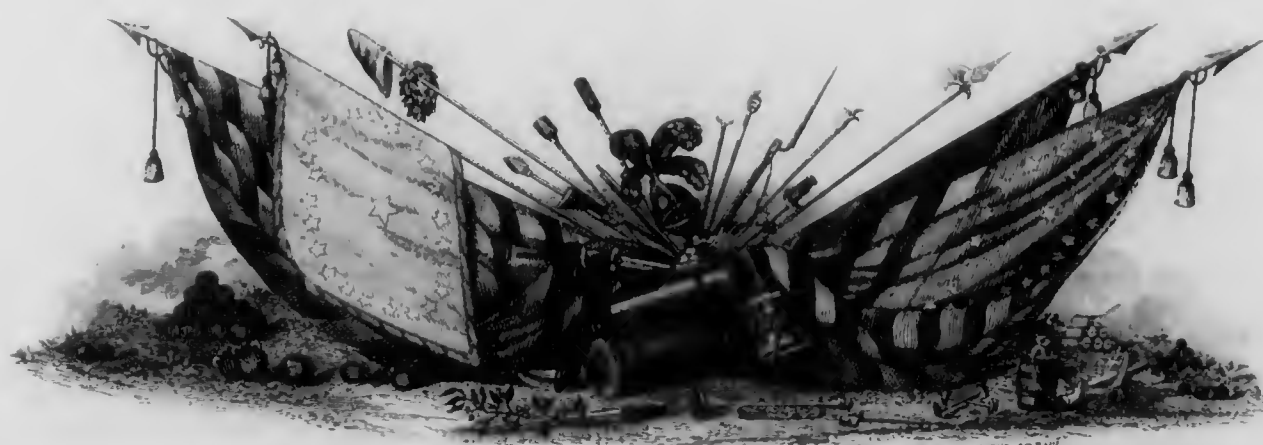
And I do strictly charge, and require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to be obedient to his orders as Inspector General. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Minnesota or other superior Officers set over him according to the rules and discipline of War.

This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the Governor of Minnesota for the time being.

Given under my hand at the City of St. Paul this Thirtieth day of Sept in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty Six and of the State the Twenty Eightth.

By the Governor,
C. M. MacCarthy
 Adjutant General.

L. H. Knicker





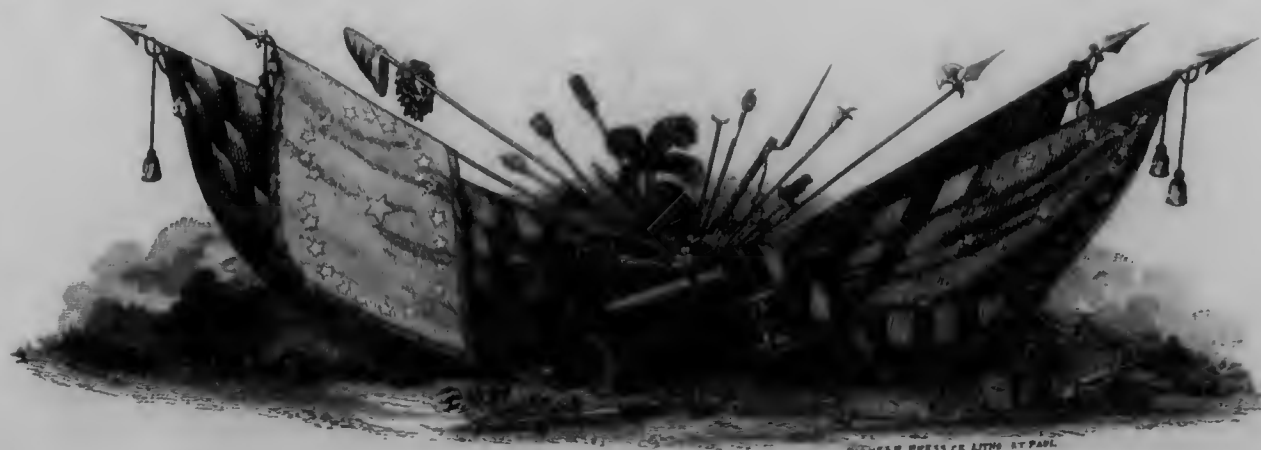
The
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Military Forces of the State
To all who shall see these presents greeting:

Know Ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of James R. King I do appoint him Brig. Gen. and Inspector General in the National Guard of the State of Minnesota to rank as such from the 29th day of September Eighteen hundred and Eighty Five. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Inspector General by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command to be obedient to his orders as Brig. and Inspector General. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Minnesota or other superior Officers set over him according to the rules and discipline of War.

This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the Governor of Minnesota for the time being.
Given under my hand at the City of St. Paul this Thirtieth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty Five and of the State the Twenty Eighth

By the Governor
C. M. MacCarthy
Adjutant General

L. H. Newbrow



INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

15X1

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0206

STATE OF MINNESOTA.
Adjutant General's Office,
ST. PAUL, 3rd Oct 1882 -

I hereby Certify that I have
this day mustered and sworn
the within named Officer
Brig. General James R. King
Inspector General of the
National Guard of Minnesota
under G. O. No 14, A. G. O. 1884.

C. M. MacBridey -
Brig. Gen.
Adjutant General.

1861-1866
[post-1886]

MILITARY RECORD OF COL. J. R. KING,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Enrolled my name as a Volunteer for the War the day before President Lincoln's proclamation was issued calling for 75,000 three months Volunteers, as a private. Was appointed 1st. Sergeant upon the organization of Co. A., 1st. Minnesota Vol. Inftry. Was promoted 2nd. Lieut. Sept. 18th. 1861. 1st. Lieut. July 10th. 1862. Was appointed adjutant of the Regt. Aug. 18th. 1862 by Col. Alf. Sully: Was appointed Aid de Camp on the staff of Brig. Gen'l Alf. Sully, Nov. 1862. Took an active part with my regiment in all the battles and engagements with the Enemy in the Army of the Potomac in Virginia: Had my horse shot under me at the battle of Antietam Sept. 17th. 1862 Had the hind legs of another horse shot off by a shell Sept. 28th. 1862, at Charlestown, Va. Was promoted Capt. "Co. G.", Capt. Messick having been killed in Action at battle of Gettysburg. Was honorably mustered out the service at expiration of my three years service at Fort Snelling May 5th. 1864. Was in the Indian Campaign on the upper Missouri River, and participated in the desperate fights with the Sioux Indians at White Stone Hills, and at Ta-ka-cu-kotay on Little Missouri River. Upon the recommendation of Gen'l Sully I was appointed Lieut. Col. of the 2nd. Regt. U. S. Inftry. Vols., Rebel Prisoners of War, by President Andrew Johnson, March 1st. 1865. Regiment was organized at the Prison pen at Rock Island, Ills. Was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Ks., where regiment was armed and equipped, and was ordered to Fort Riley, Ks. I was selected by Brig. Gen'l Ford, and was assigned to the command of the 3rd. Sub. Dist: District of the upper Arkansas, with headquarters at Fort Larned, Ks. and had under my command Nine Regiments of Cavalry, My own regiment of Infantry and one Light Battery of Artillery: Was engaged

in fighting hostile Indians, Escort duty, guarding emigrant trains and the U. S. Mail stages on the Santa Fe trail to Arizona and California. In November, 1865, Peace having been declared, and there being no longer need for Volunteers, was ordered back to Fort Leavenworth, where I was honorable mustered out the service with my Regiment. Was appointed 2nd. Lieut. U. S. Army, by President Grant in May, 1866 and assigned to 2nd. U. S. Infantry. Headquarters at Louisville, Ky. In Oct. 1866 I was sent with a detachment of 50 men, picked men from the regiment, to take post at Lebanon Ky. Had charge of the Freedsmens Bureau and was engaged in suppressing illicit Whiskey Distilleries, and the Ku-Klux Organizations in central Kentucky: Was promoted 1st. Lieut. Oct. 1866. Remained at Lebanon, Ky. until March, 1869, when my regiment was ordered to Atlanta, Georgia. I was appointed A. C. S. and Post Commissary at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga. and remained on duty at this post until December, 1870, when I tendered my Resignation, and was honorably mustered out the service. Returned to St. Paul, Minn. in March, 1871. Was appointed by His Excellency, Governor Hubbard on his Staff as Inspector Gen'l of the Minnesota National Guard, with rank of Brigadier General, which position I held until the Governor's term of office expired.

[June 20, 1902]

Mrs. Hill:-

It is my fortunate privilege to speak for these men; these old soldiers; this little remnant of that gallant First Minnesota regiment, which more than forty years ago marched out from the then frontier town of St. Paul a willing sacrifice for the Republic's life, are here to-day to grasp your hand as a neighbor and a friend.

We are but a remnant. Everywhere and under all circumstances the First Minnesota did its full duty; from the Colonel, who on his person bears the highest proofs of unconquerable courage, to the humblest private, dead or living.

The list is long of those who died for the nation, and since then many have laid down to rest by life's wayside. No bugle call can summon them, but we know and love them all and love to remember that at Gettysburg this regiment wrote in letters of fire and blood its name on the imperishable tablets of history.

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And glory guards with ceaseless round
The bivouac of the dead."

We, the living, as the years go by have learned to appreciate more than we did in war times the significance of our hailing word-- "Comrade." How much it meant those days on the weary march; beside the camp fires; when shoulder to shoulder we stood on the firing line, I have no words sufficiently expressive to tell. How much it means now to us, the remnants, after a generation of men have lived and died, separated as we are, many of us the buffets of adverse fortune, to be able to renew this acquaintance, these memories of an imperishable past, no man, be he poet or orator, can fitly tell.

And you, madam, and your kind hearted husband, have by your great kindness and generosity made it possible that we all are here; and for this great pleasure we thank you sincerely from our hearts.

St. Paul, Minn., June 20, 1902.

Cca. 1909]

Consolidated Publicity Bureau

FIRST VOLUNTEER
TO ENLIST IN
CIVIL WAR.

OF SAINT PAUL
340-342 ENDICOTT BUILDING
CURTIS L. MOSHER, MANAGER

Saint Paul, Minn.,.....In a modest flat at 277 West 7th Street, Saint Paul, resides the man who was the very first to enlist in the great war for the preservation of the Union- Josias Rodgate King.

It seems fitting that the man who has this proud distinction should also have such a magnificent war record as belongs to Mr. King. For nearly ten years he was in the army, advancing step by step, through bravery and ability until he became commander of the 3rd Sub-District of the Upper Arkansas, comprising Forts Zara, Larned, Wynkoop and Fort Lyon, in Eastern Kansas, with eight regiments of Cavalry and his own Regiment of Infantry, all stationed at Fort Larned, the headquarters of the Sub-District. It was his wife's declining health that caused him to secure an honorable discharge, and return to Saint Paul, where he originally enlisted.

Colonel King is still a soldier. Though in his 77th year, he is of commanding appearance. Over 6 feet in height, he is as straight as a pine. Though his hair is thin, it is not yet tinged with gray. His eye is bright, his vigor unimpaired, and his mind remarkably active. He has both the appearance and activity of a man of 50. Though retired from business life, he is not one to take his ease. Naturally gifted along artistic lines, during the past year he has taken up oil painting. In a well-lighted studio he has a well advanced painting of the historic First Minnesota, just as it received its memorable order at Gettysburg- "Charge those lines". And how, without a faltering step, the regiment charged and checked a whole army, is a story that will ever live. The painting is ten and one-half feet long, and five feet wide. The detail of the work is something enormous. Every man of the brave First is depicted.

"I hope this is a painting that will live", said Col. King, "for I know it to be historically correct".

Josias R. King was the son of well-to-do parents, born in Washington, D.C., Feb. 21, 1832. His father was prominent in the national capital, a close friend of President Buchanan, and other national figures. The boy, one of a large family, was reared with many advantages, but was of delicate health. For this reason, ~~King~~ in December, 1848, he was permitted to go to Florida with a surveying party, to re-survey the old Spanish land grants, and connect them with the public surveys. He returned to Washington July 3, 1849, in perfect health, and in time to be one of those on the following day to see President Taylor lay the corner stone of the now famous Washington monument.

Even in his early days he had a longing for military life. He accordingly entered Georgetown University to prepare for West Point. The same year, however, the California gold fever broke out. Family friends talked with the boy and young "Joe" became "infected".

"I'm going to California right off", he one day informed his family. He could not be dissuaded, so, relenting, his father gave him a good outfit and the lad went. The trip was made by water from Philadelphia.

In the mines young King was successful. But, like many another who made money fast in the gold field, trips to San Francisco and other coast cities saw the money quickly spent. He had no cares. He was out to see and enjoy life, and he did.

In 1855, on a trip to San Francisco, he read in a paper that Capt. H.S. Michler, U.S. Engineers, had arrived in San Francisco, and was going to organize an expedition for the survey of the boundary line of Arizona Territory; he was appointed by Capt. Michler as a member of the expedition. The expedition rendezvoused at San Diego, Cal., where it was fully equipped, etc., and started on its journey on the 15th of Sept., 1855, arriving at San Antonio, Texas, December 5th, 1855. On December 22nd, 1855, he was once more with his parents in their Washington home. He was no longer a boy, however. His outdoor life had changed him from a delicate youngster, into a rugged, strapping man, with a physique of iron. His roaming life had also changed his character. He was restless. He would pace the floor for hours at a time. Finally he told his parents he must go somewhere. He could not stand the quiet life. His father was instrumental in securing the appointment of Charles L. Emerson, to be Surveyor General of Minnesota, and through his father's influence he became associated with that individual, and leaving for the great, practically unknown northwest, landed in Saint Paul April 19th, 1857. Except for the time spent in the service, Mr. King has been a resident of Saint Paul ever since. In Saint Paul, his love for the military caused him to become prominent in the old Pioneer Guards- known in the early days as the "P.G.'s"- the crack military organization of the northwest.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 2 1 1

2-- J.R.K- article.

In 1861, shortly before the shots on Fort Sumter echoed throughout the country, Saint Paul was wild with excitement over the approaching crisis. War was the talk on every hand. The "P.G.'s" met in their armory every night to discuss the situation.

Early in April 1861, Governor Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's "war governor", was in Washington. And when the telegram was received announcing that the Confederate batteries had opened fire on Ft. Sumter, he hastened to the War Department and found that Secretary Cameron was just about to visit the President. He requested the Secretary to give his compliments to the President and say to him that "I tender him one thousand men from Minnesota". Sec. Cameron replied, "I will do it, but you had better make this tender in writing", which Gov. Ramsey did later. But before Mr. Cameron returned with the word that the proffer of a thousand men was accepted, Governor Ramsey went to a telegraph office and wired Ignatius Donnelly, then lieutenant governor of Minnesota, instructions to begin recruiting at once. This message was received in Saint Paul at 10 A.M., April 15th, 1861. Lieutenant Governor Donnelly at once consulted with Captain A.T. Chamblin of the "P.G.'s". The two arranged for a meeting that evening in the armory, a large hall, some 60 x 80 feet, on the third floor of a stone building on East Third Street, between Cedar and Minnesota. The call caused the excitement to reach the fever point. Capt. Chamblin called the meeting to order, and briefly explained its object, which was to learn what action the Pioneer Guards were going to take, and stated that he would like to hear from them on this subject. Theodore Borup was the first to respond. He stated that the Pioneer Guards would go in a body, - there was no question about that, - "but, Mr. Chairman, if we should be called upon suddenly, I could not arrange my business affairs, to start with the Company". Several other members of the Company made similar statements. Finally Mr. Van Slyke, who still resides in Saint Paul, and who was the first lieutenant of the Company, made a motion that the Secretary procure a book for the enrolling of the names of any and all who were present at the meeting, - both citizens and the Pioneer Guards, who were willing to volunteer for the war, to sign the names therein then and now. The secretary had a little blank book, about the size of a bank pass-book - which he held up, and said:

"This is the only book I've got handy".

"That'll do," remarked Captain Chamblin. Thus, by chance, this little book became the first recruiting register for the Civil War. The chair announced a fifteen-minute intermission for those who desired to come forward and sign.

Josias R. King was occupying a seat just at the right of Captain Chamblin. At once he stepped up to the Secretary's desk with the remark: "Here's one for the war".

He signed, and by so doing became the first volunteer soldier to suppress the rebellion.

The following day a flag was floated out the armory window and a recruiting office formally opened. Before that night 123 names were enrolled for what afterward became Company A of the First Minnesota - the first company of the first regiment to be enlisted under the President's proclamation issued the following day for "75,000 'three months' men."

Before being mustered in the Company was drilled day and night. Once more Josias R. King came to the front and became the drillmaster. The men worked hard and then formally mustered in at Fort Snelling, April 29th, were in commendable form. Captain Wilkin, who had served in the Mexican war, was placed in command after the company had taken its oath. He appointed King first sergeant.

After the battle of Bull Run, Captain Wilkin was made a captain in the regular army. The colonel ordered an election and the company voted unanimously to make King Captain - a fine tribute to the first sergeant. But just before this Congress had passed an act, giving the filling of vacancies in commissioned officers' berths to the governor. Governor Ramsey did not believe in jumping a sergeant over the heads of two lieutenants. He accordingly advanced King to the second lieutenancy, the second lieutenant was made first lieutenant, and the first lieutenant made captain.

That "you can't hold a good man down", however, was strongly exemplified in King's case. Brave as a lion, strong as an ox, lovable in his make-up, he advanced to first lieutenant, adjutant of the regiment, and, July 3, 1863, was made captain.

In the meantime, however, he had figured as the hero of a number of conflicts. He participated in the battle of Edwards Ferry, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Ponch Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm, Malvern Hill, Vienna, South Mountain, Antietam, (wherein his horse was killed under him) - Marlston - (where a shell carried off his horse's hind legs,) Fredericksburg,

3- J R K- article.

and Chancellorsville.

In November, 1862, King was appointed aid de camp on the staff of General Alf Sully and went west to "fight the Indians". He participated in the battle of White Stone Hills in North Dakota with the hostile Sioux. He became a favorite with General Sully through his ability and bravery, and that officer recommended him for promotion to a colonelcy. The result was a commission for King as lieutenant colonel of the second regiment, United States infantry volunteers of rebel prisoners of war, taken from the Rock Island prison pen in 1865. The prisoners preferred Indian fighting to remaining in the "pen" and proved worthy soldiers in the Indian campaign. The regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it was armed and equipped, and ordered to report to General Ford, at Fort Riley, Kan. Col. A.P. Caraher of the regiment found an old wound in his head was giving him such trouble at this time, that he was assigned to court-martial duty at Fort Leavenworth, and lieutenant Col. King was then in command. King, as commanding officer at Fort Larned ruled the second sub-district of the upper Arkansas. The fort was located some two hundred miles west of Fort Riley. In addition to his own regiment, his command included the Eleventh and Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, The First and Second Colorado Cavalry, The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Kansas Cavalry, and the seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, - all stationed at Fort Larned. Lieutenant Col. King's duties there consisted, of scouting, sending cavalry escorts with the United States mails, emigrant and freight trains, and campaigning against the hostile bands of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Comanches.

In November 1865 Lieutenant Col. King's regiment was ordered back to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out. In May 1866, King was commissioned a lieutenant of the United States Army - the "regulars" - and was assigned to the Second United States Infantry, at Louisville, Kentucky. Two weeks later, Lieutenant King was ordered with a detachment to Lebanon, Ky, to look up the famous Ku-Klux gangs, to break up illicit whiskey distilleries, and to aid the United States marshal in serving legal papers. This work occupied 2-1/2 years. At the same time Lieutenant King was in charge of the Freedmen's bureau at Lebanon.

Congress decided in 1868 to reduce the infantry arm of the service twenty regiments. Through necessary consolidation of regiments, Lieutenant King, as a junior officer became "surplus", but because of meritorious service was placed on staff duty at McPherson's barracks as post and assistant commissary of subsistence. He remained at McPherson barracks in this line of duty until 1870, disbursing millions of dollars of government money. At this time his wife became very ill. Attending physicians stated that the only chance of saving her life would be residence in the north. Lieutenant King was in hopes that his assignment would take him either up North, or out West on the plains, but he was disappointed. He was assigned to the Tenth infantry, Headquarters at Brownsville, Texas. There was nothing else for him to do but resign.

"I left the service very much against my own inclinations, but in order to save my wife's life, I had to do it," is the way Col. King puts it. That Col. King was wise is demonstrated by the fact that his wife is still his companion with restored health.

Col. King returned to Saint Paul to live. During the administration of Governor Hubbard he was appointed by the Governor as Inspector General of the National Guard which at this time had not obtained its present discipline and efficiency. The Guard was but a fragmentary affair when he took it in charge. He created order out of its partial chaos and put the guard on the excellent footing which it has ever since maintained. For this reason he is known to many as "father of the Minnesota Guard".

To My Dear Old Comrade
Charles Miller Col. F. Minn
J.R. King - O. A. F. Minn

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[1913]

My Friends:

Fifty-one years ago today Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, issued a Proclamation containing, among other things, the following:

"That on the first day of January, A. D., 1863, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

On January 1, 1863, this promise was consummated and from his hand came that immortal charter of Liberty, second to none, under which ultimately all the persons then held to slavery in these states became free.

The hand that signed that charter has long since mouldered into the dust from whence it came, but the inspiration, the spirit, the courage that guided and nerved that hand was from God.

That Mr. Lincoln sincerely felt his tremendous responsibility to the Master and to the slave, to the states, North and South, to the constitution, the supreme law of the land, and to all the people is evident in its every word. And finally

that he was moved by an unfaltering trust in the God of nations, is written in his own words, by which he invoked "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Fifty years is a short space of time in the life of a nation, but with the persons of men it makes its mark upon every brow. How few there are today among the colored people in this land who were witnesses to the great act that made them free. For since then nearly two generations of humankind have passed. But there is one thing that I would with all the earnestness of my soul impress upon you all, whether actors in the time of, or who are heirs to this charter of freedom, so live that all men must acknowledge your worth! Abraham Lincoln trusted you, - the hundreds of thousands of Union Soldiers who died to make this proclamation true, trusted you! God trusts you! Learn, under God, to trust yourselves and be worthy freemen and citizens of a great nation.

I thank you for the honor done me on this occasion. I am not an orator. Indeed the theme itself speaks. An orator is not needed.

St. Paul Minn Sept. 1914.

O. G. Libby Esqr.

Sec. Historical Society N.D.

Grand Forks. N.D.

Dear Sir, I received your letter of Sept. 12th in due course of mail, with Newspaper clippings giving an account of the Celebration of the 51st anniversary of the Battle of White Stone Hill -

I find that it will be too much of a job for me to give you as detailed an account of the events and incidents connected with the Sully Expedition against the hostile Sioux in 1863, as the Subject demands and requires, in order to do full justice to its Commander, and as I would like to do. Especially as great injustice has been done Gen^l Sully. The Criticising of his dilatory and slow movements up the Missouri River, and in consequence thereof, his failure, to be on time, at the point where it was expected the Indians Gen^l Sully might chase out of Minnesota would cross the Missouri River -

Gen^l Sully's reports and replies to Gen^l Pope's criticisms on his slowness in moving his command, I have been unable to find among the Official records, and I am at a loss to know or understand why they were omitted, as the public should know what excuses he may have had, in explanation of his delays, and the reasons ^{therefor}.

It would open the Eyes of these Critics of Gen^l Sully, of the difficulties and troubles that he had to contend with at the ~~the~~ time he assumed command at Sioux City, Iowa, the latter part of May, ~~on the 1st week in the month of June~~ 1863 - were made known to the public -

Notwithstanding all his delays, and all that he had to contend with at the start, in trying to get his transportation into shape and a fit condition to stand the rough march, and usage, he well knew it would ^{have} to undergo; he finally succeeded in reaching the hostile country, and the people of North Dakota are indebted to him for the complete subjugation of the hostile bands of Sioux Indians, who ^{had} practically ~~had~~ been the masters of all of the Western half of the State of North Dakota -

Gen^l Sully gave these hostile bands of Indians the most complete thrashing, and caused them more terrible losses, in killed, wounded and ⁱⁿ a greater destruction of their property, than they had ever met with, or suffered before -

They never recovered from the effects of their losses and terrible punishment, and ^{the} sufferings they underwent the following winter, resulting from the loss of their winter supply of meat, their robes, cooking utensils - Tepees, & ponies - in this fight,

With a similar loss, but to a greater extent, the following summer at the Battle of Tah-Ka-on-Kon-tay - in the Bad Lands, - near the Little Missouri River -

When the Expedition reached Ft. Pierre fully one half of the Wagon train was disabled, tires off the wheels, Broken down Mules, and the entire outfit in a dilapidated condition. ^{A Depot was established for here} ~~We were delayed here~~ ^{Broken down Wagons & horses -} ~~four or five days.~~ ^{Repairing & overhauling} the entire Wagon train, and to give the faded and tired out Mules a short rest. We selected the best and lightest Wagons, weeded out all played out animals; Left all the sick and ~~disabled men~~ ^{horses} in charge of a Surgeon. Three companies of the 7th Iowa Cavalry as a guard, all under the command of Lt. Col. Patten 7th Cavalry - ^{on arriving at} ~~leaving~~ ^{the} ~~Fort~~ ^{Arrived} Ft. Pierre.

On or about the 16th of August we left Ft. Pierre, and went North, with light Wagons, everything that was not absolutely necessary was left behind ~~at~~ so that, we were truly in light marching order, and it was Gen^l Sully's intention to move as rapidly, and go as far North as possible, to see if we could hear of, or see any signs of Sibley's Expedition that was to come from Minnesota - ^{on the other side}

Our Command was greatly reduced on leaving Old Ft. Pierre; There being only 750 men in the 6th Iowa Cavalry, and about the same number in the 2^d Nebraska Cavalry, with just men enough to

Chyenne
on Aug 20th arrived at Mouth Little
Over hauled Wagon Train. Found
Steamer arrived with forage for
animals. Transportation ~~was~~
all dilapidated Wagon and all
men ~~not~~ in the least sick and
not well mounted and sent
back to St Pierre - This
greatly reduced the Command

X Fix date for arrival at Chyenne

— 4. —

handle our little Battery of four 12 pdr. Mountain
Howitzers - about 1600 men all told.

We all felt and believed that we were too
late to reach the point, where ^{it was expected} the Indians would
cross the Missouri River, in fleeing from Sibley's
Command. ^{Before leaving, from City} We saw ~~the~~ The Newspapers
Reports of Sibley's Command having started from
Camp Pope in Minnesota, on his Expedition about
the middle June, while we were still at Sioux
City Iowa, working hard in getting our Wagon
and Mules in Condition, and not knowing at that
time, when we would be able to ~~start~~ ^{start} Our
Expedition. ~~So as to reach our destination~~
~~on the upper Missouri, in time to intercept~~
~~the Indians, that Gen. Sibley's Command~~
~~might be driving out of Minnesota~~
~~and across North Dakota.~~ - On August 29th

We arrived at a Point on the upper
Missouri about five or six miles South East
from the Mouth of Apple Creek, and about
fifteen or eighteen miles South East from where
the present City of Bismark is now located.
^{During our march up the River} We had not seen an Indian, nor had we ^{heard}
~~a word from~~ ^{the least sign of} Sibley's Expedition. These
facts coupled with the difficulties we had to
contend with, were enough to discourage any-
one. The whole command had the blues, and
had given up all hope of either seeing a hostile
Indian, or even of hearing a word about

Sibleys Command, all were anxiously looking forward for the Order to head homeward - ~~on our return~~

All during the previous week, Genl. Sullys actions and talk, plainly indicated that he felt greatly disappointed and Worried, over what he then thought and believed to be the utter failure of his expedition. While eating supper that evening, Genl. Sully informed us, (the members of his Staff) that he had concluded not to proceed any farther North, as he thought we were far enough already; and in his judgement, near about the place where the Indians fleeing before Sibleys men, would be likely to cross the River, that the next morning he would ^{make} a detour to the East for a day or so, gradually working ^{around to the South, and if we could discover} signs of ~~Sibleys Command~~ ^{and then} ~~head for old St. Pierre~~ ^{our group at} on our return home.

He instructed me, to ride ahead with the Guides next morning, and to use my field glasses and keep a constant look out in all directions.

On the next morning Augt 30th, I started ahead of the Command with our Scouts and Guides; we had not gone half mile, when we discovered an old Indian in some Bull Rushes,

on the edge of a dry Marsh, who had been left there by the Indians. Sibley Command was driving across the River. - This Old Man was helpless, and a burden on their hands, he greatly impeded their movements ~~in their~~ ^{to} getting their Women and children across the river. They left with him a bag of dried Buffalo meat, but he was almost starved and dead when we found him.

We placed him behind one of the Scouts and returned to Camp. The Command just about March, we took the Old Indian to Genl Sully, and he gave us a full description of Genl Sibleys Soldiers. - This Old Indian proved to be a "Great restoring tonic" he put new life in the whole Command. He told about Sibleys fight, out beyond the head of Long Lake, of the Indians having all crossed the River, and that Sibley and his Soldiers camped that night at the mouth of Apple Creek.

To Verify this Old Indians story, Genl. Sully ordered Capt. Coram, with his Co. B. of the 6th Iowa Cavalry to proceed to the mouth of Apple Creek, and at the same time he instructed me to accompany Capt. Coram and make a thorough Examination of the country, and see if we could find any trace or sign of Sibleys camp; and

— 7 —

if we did find that Sibley had Camped there, to follow his return trail East some four or five miles, then turn to right and join the Command and report—

We found Sibleys Old Camp just where the Old Indian had stated it was, and after having Examined the grounds Thoroughly, we took Sibleys trail East, following it some six or seven miles, when we turned South and soon joined the Command which went into Camp about Noon— and I reported all that we discovered of Sibleys Camp, and of having seen Indian Signs following Sibleys trail also, going Out East—

Sept 1st Broke Camp Very Early, break of day, to avoid excessive heat of the midday Sun— Continued on Sibleys trail Eastward, found several Carcasses and heads of Buffalo that had recently been killed—

Sept. 2^d Continued East on Sibleys trail, and nearly all of ^{the} Mornings March, Was thro, hundreds & hundreds of fresh Carcasses & heads of Buffalo; ~~our~~ Guides Called on Genl Sully, and told him that we were getting close to the hostile Camp, ~~and~~ at this halt, there being Water close by, the Command Went into Camp.— Our Guides were Yanktonais Sioux Indians— and were perfectly familiar

— 8 —

With this particular Section, they Visited Genl Sully again that afternoon, and they told him that we were getting pretty close to the hostile Camp, and that we must Move Cautiously and slowly, as they felt certain we would strike the hostile Camp the next day.— They also told him of a Lake or Pond of Water where he could Camp about 9 or 10 miles South of where they said the hostile Camp was— and they on advised him to bear more to the South the next days, ^{so that} ~~so~~ that we might not be seen by any of the Indians at the Camp—

Immediately after this interview, Genl Sully sent for Col. Wilson and Major House of the 6th Iowa Cavalry, and Col. Furnace of the 2^d Nebraska Cavalry, and informed them of what the Guides had told him about the hostile Camp, and told them to Caution their ~~men~~ ^{men} to make no noise, and for all hands to move about quietly— He gave Maj. House the following instructions, " On the morning of the 3^d Sept. he was to March his Battalion of the 6th Iowa Cavalry North about ^{four} miles, then to turn to his right and Move in a South Easterly direction, which would be parallel with the Command, as he intended to bear to the South East,— That during his March East

if he should come across a small band of Indians that he thought he could whip, to ~~pitch into~~ ^{attack} them, but that, if he should strike the main camp of the Hostiles, ~~and find that he could not attack them~~, to deploy his Battalion on the North Side of their Camp, and to send his runner to the Command, and he would at once corral the Wagon train, and ~~come to~~ ^{bring} ~~his Command~~ ^{up} to his assistance as quickly as possible -

Frank La Frambois a half bred Scout and interpreter was furnished with a good fresh horse that morning, and sent along with Maj. House, for the express purpose of running the gauntlet from Maj House Command to the main Column - should it become necessary -

The main Column of the Expedition had reached the Lake the guides had mentioned the night previous to Genl Sully, about 12 o'clock ^{noon}, and had gone into Camp. The men had eaten their dinner, were smoking their pipes and resting, the animals had been picketed & were grazing, all hands were quietly resting; yet, there was something very peculiar about the prevailing quietness that could not but be noticed - There was a certain anxious look on the faces of the men, their eyes were strained, staring northward, as if in

anticipation of something startling -

about half past three or four o'clock Maj. House discovered the Hostile Camp, and finding that his command could not attack them, he bore to the north of the Camp and deployed his battalion as he had been instructed to do, the Indians had seen the soldiers, and after they had been deployed, the Indians were seen coming from the camp with a white flag - Maj. House with ~~La Frambois~~ La Frambois his interpreter, advanced and met these Indians and had a short parley with them.

After the Indians had taken a survey of, and sized up Maj. House's Command, and not seeing any other soldiers around - They wanted to know from Maj. House, what his business was, and what he was doing out there with soldiers,

Maj. House briefly informed them of the object of his visit, and notified them that if they wanted to avoid any further ^{trouble} they would ^{have} 15 surrender, or take the consequences - They refused to surrender, and started back to their camp, mad, evidently, fully intending to arouse the camp to go out kill the soldiers or drive them away - feeling perfectly satisfied that they could whip Maj. House's Command

Major House returned to his men, fully anticipating trouble - After these Indians had returned to their camp, Maj. House gave

La Frombois orders to report at once to Genl Sully, that he had found the hostile Camp, and that they were too many ^{Indians} for him; and to hurry up to his assistance. La Frombois started for the main column, (Keeping out of sight of the hostile Camp,) at full speed —

about half past five o'clock a horseman was seen in the distance, coming rapidly from the north, immediately the entire Camp was up and excited, all eyes watching the approaching horseman, we soon discovered with our glasses that it was La Frombois, when this became known the men without orders quickly proceeded to get their horses, and began to bridle and saddle them.

The entire Camp was in commotion hurriedly getting ready for the run to Map. House assistance.

A Camp Guard had been detailed, orders had been issued to the various commands, and by the time La Frombois reached Genl. Sully, we were in readiness to march —

As La Frombois got within hailing distance he began yelling, "Inguns" "Inguns" and as he approached Genl Sully, all out of breath and scarcely able to speak, all he could say was, "big-big-Inguns Camp, too many Inguns for Map. House to fight —"

In five minutes the command was off at a trot for the hostile camp — a short

halt being made every two or three miles, & men dismounted, to give the animals a chance to blow and have a little rest — Then on again to the Camp —

When we got within sight of the Camp the Sun was setting, and as ^{we} got within two or three hundred yards of the Camp, I was sent to notify Col. Furnace of the 2^d Nebraska Cavalry to go the right, extend his line well up north to 'Map. House' men, to dismount his men, and commence firing on the Camp.

Genl. Wilson of the 6th Iowa Cavalry received similar orders. going to the left of the Camp. The Battery moved up on the Camp, and unlimbered, and loaded with double charges of canister, ^{camp} ~~the~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{over} 100 yds away — We had completely surrounded their camp —

The fight was on, and for a ^{type} short, the rattle of the rifles & carbines was terrible, Darkness set in very quickly, and it was but a very short time before, we could not see an object, or even any sign of the Camp.

Stray bullets were whizzing thro' the air, in every directions; we could not use our Battery without killing our own men —

The musket firing got to be a nuisance as well as dangerous, so Genl Sully ordered the Bugler to sound, "Cease firing" — Just

as the Bugle Call ended, a gang of Indians were discovered close up to the battery. The men had children in their arms, and were talking loudly saying they were friends. We met this gang and lead them to a place in rear of the battery, where they were instructed, ^{to} and set down and remain there, and to keep quiet. There were some 25 or 30 Bucks, the remainder being women and children, in all, I think, they numbered some 160 or 170. They were unarmed, and were apparently glad to get away from the camp.

Darkness had now settled down on the camp, and it certainly was the darkest night that I ever experienced in all my life. One could not distinguish an object six feet distant, and in consequence ^{we} were all subjected to a most terrible ordeal all that night, being compelled to remain on our feet, in the one position all night, holding the bridle of our horses with our left hand, and having our six shooters in our right hand, our eyes strained ⁱⁿ watching our immediate front, as the Indians were taking advantage of the intense darkness that prevailed in making their escape stealing thro' our lines. and in doing so, they used their bows and arrows to good advantage and with deadly effect, as they made no report or noise. It was in this manner that,

~~That~~ all of our men were killed and wounded, besides, having some 70 or 80 horses shot with arrows.

All throughout the night, there was a succession of pistol shots all around the camp, shooting at Indians making their escape, and several Indians were killed.

We had all become aware of the fact, that the Indians were stealing thro' our lines to get away, and ^{the} nervous excitement this fact caused among all hands, drove all idea of sleep away = all night, our eyes were strained watching for Indians, and if we imagined we saw any movement, or object in our front, it would be sure to receive two or three pistol shots. This was the condition of affairs during the entire night.

When we first came in sight of their camp, the squaws were taking down their Tepees, and their dogs were being loaded with their camp equipage, pots & kettles. These Indians had to depend almost entirely on their dogs for their transportation of their camp outfit - as they had lost all their wagons and carts, when Gen. Sibley's Command drove them across the Missouri River. —

We had so completely surrounded their camp that, their dogs and ponies could not all get away. They

were charging like demons, all over the camp in every direction, all ~~thru~~ the night, apparently frightened to death. The terrible rumpus they made, combined with the howling and barking of the dogs, who were also frantic, charging all over the camp, with the Pots + Kettles, with which they had been loaded rattling, made a noise that was fearful, and beyond description. The next morning in speaking of the Pandemonium that prevailed in the camp during the night, Gen^l Sully made the remark that it must have resembled "Hell with the fires put out" the ^{only} thing he could possibly compare it to.

When the anxious looked for daylight made its appearance, we were all on the alert, not knowing in what condition we would find things, but as the daylight began to brighten up, we soon discovered that all the Indians had gotten away, abandoning everything in their anxiety to make their escape.

Immediately, Gen^l Sully sent out four Battalions of Cavalry on a Scout, one going North - another East - another South and the fourth West, with instructions go four or five miles, examine the country for wounded Indians, ~~etc~~. Then for each Battalion to turn to its right and circle around until

they struck the trail made that morning by one of the other Battalions, and to follow it into camp.

In the meantime, the men remaining at the camp, were ordered by Gen^l Sully to destroy their transportation, this order meant the killing of all the dogs.

In about half an hour, there were some three or four hundred dead dogs laying around. The men had also captured some two or three hundred ponies. Some of the men, in straggling thru the camp, had stumbled on a wounded Indian, who, before he was dispatched, and sent to the happy hunting grounds, had wounded two men with his bow and arrows. ^{Immediately} A Squad of men were ordered to patrol the camp, two of the party to take Teepee poles, and go with the firing Squad, and examine every pile of robes or other rubbish, that might possibly conceal an Indian. The men with the Teepee poles, to turn over the piles, the Squad to draw a bead on said piles with their Carbins, and should a poor devil of an Indian be seen, he would get a dose that would effectually prevent his doing any harm to any one. Some 10 or 15 Wounded Indians were taken care of, in this manner, the camp was established, and in the

afternoon, the scouting parties returned, and they reported having found some 6 or 8 dead Indians, who had died from their wounds, and some 8 or 10 wounded Indians, who were quietly put to sleep, and left alone -

The camps remained on the battle field three days, burning and destroying everything that would be of the least use to the Indians.

The wagon train that had been left down at the Lake some 8 or 9 miles south, joined the main command at the battle field -

In addition to burning up all their Teepees, and the Teepee poles, some four or five hundred, we chopped their camp kettles full of holes destroying everything completely, threw all their old axes & hatchets, after chopping their handles off - into the lake - We must have burned up some three or four hundred thousand pounds of dried buffalo meat, that had been already secured and packed in their par flesh skins, - We loaded our wagons with some four or five thousand pounds of this buffalo meat, to feed our prisoners as well as our own men.

Our loss was ^{one officer and} 20 men killed, and 38 men wounded - The Indian loss we could not say exactly, but from reports we got from friendly Indians the following summer,

their loss in this fight must have been somewhere about 180 - besides the complete destruction, and loss of all their Teepees.

Robes, Camp equipage, and their entire supply of provisions for the winter, and all of these severe losses, on the Eve of a terrible and cold winter -

We buried all of our dead on a hill near the battle field - excepting the body of Lieut. Leavitt adjutant of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, who ^{was} stabbed to death by ^{an} Indian, who was stealing thro' our lines in the darkness -

We started on our return march Sept 6th and arrived at Sioux City Iowa, about 10th or 12th of October 1863 -

From interviews had with our Indian prisoners on our return march, we gleaned the following information, regarding their movements after Sibley's command had chased them across the Missouri River -

Their story was, that ~~after~~ the next day after Gen^l Sibley had driven them across the River, the soldiers started back East, towards the James River, that the same afternoon a war party left their camp, and crossed the River and followed Sibley until his soldiers and wagons had all crossed the James River, and that, another war party was sent down

The Missouri River, to see and find out about Sully's Command, whom they had heard was coming up the Missouri River. At this time, Genl Sully's Command was at Old Ft. Pierre. This scouting party went down the River almost to Ft. Pierre. Here they had talks with some friendly Indians who were living near Old Ft. Pierre, and they learned the condition that Sully's Command was in; Wagons broken down - Mules played out. They made up their ^{minds} Sully could never get up to where their camp was to be, so ^{they} hastily returned to their camp, and reported that there was no fear to be had from the soldiers coming up the river, as they could not get up to where they were. This report made these Indians feel pretty safe and secure, and in consequence they became slack in their vigilance and watches for an enemy, and therefore, when we struck their camp, it was a terrible surprise, they were caught completely off their guard.

The main body of Indians that Sibley ^{drove} ~~crossed~~ across the River, had intended recrossing the River the day after Genl Sibley's Command had started on its return to Minnesota; and as they were getting ready to make this recrossing of the River. A Mackinaw boat, containing

21 White men - 3 White Women and some 3 or 4 Children came in sight. They were reported as being miners who were returning from Montana, when ^{they} got opposite the Indian camp, they were attacked by the Indians, and a most desperate fight followed; The result was that the entire party of Whites that were in this boat were all killed. and that some sixty to eighty Indians killed & wounded.

The next day they crossed the river and followed Sibley's trail East, and went on to the White Stone Hill Country to camp, and to secure their winter supply of dried Buffalo meat, and robes. — (26) page.

There were four different bands of Indians in this camp. "Cut Heads" Santees, "Unckpa-pas" and "Yanktonais" and our prisoners stated positively, that the celebrated Santee Chief Inkpah-du-ta was in this camp. Among our Indian prisoners, who had voluntarily surrendered the night of the battle - there were two chiefs, one known as "Big Head", the other "Little Soldier". We took these prisoners down to Fort Randall, on the Missouri River, where ^{there} was a garrison of troops, and they were turned over to the commanding officer at Ft. Randall for safe keeping during the winter.

taken by the soldiers in this battle" Their value, allowing the most extravagant "Curio-
-relic" prices, would not exceed \$115,000.

I am very much surprised that this Rev.
Missionary should have made such ridiculous
statements, especially ^{when it is well known} ~~when it is well known~~ ^{from which} ~~from which~~ ^{the source from which} ~~the source from which~~ ^{known} ~~known~~ ^{from which} ~~from which~~ ^{he got his information is so well} ~~he got his information is so well~~

The statement that these Indians were not
a war-like, but an agricultural race. When
they had but a few days before this battle,
murdered those men, women & children, that
were coming down the Missouri River in a
machinar boat and who had been ^{driven out} ~~driven out~~ ^{min. out} ~~min. out~~ ^{across the Missouri River only two weeks before,} ~~across the Missouri River only two weeks before, ^{for their outrages - by Gen. Sibleys Command,} ~~for their outrages - by Gen. Sibleys Command, ^{proved very conclusively that the Rev. Gentlemen} ~~proved very conclusively that the Rev. Gentlemen~~ ^{was making statements, that they must have known} ~~was making statements, that they must have known~~ ^{to be untrue were farmers about these Indians} ~~to be untrue were farmers about these Indians~~ ^{being farmers.} ~~being farmers.~~~~~~

the truthfulness of his statements
was not very particular about

J. R. King

1st Lt. A. D. C.

on Genl Sibleys Staff -

124 Women
52 Boys
156 Total

Headquarters Hancock Command No. 10.
Union Veterans Union.
St Paul, Minn. Sept 21/16.

In Memorium .

Comrades:-

Death has again called from our camp
our loved and respected Comrades

Josiah R. King, Col. First Minn. Inftry.,

Peter Jerome, 2'nd. Lieut. Co. E. 4'th Minn. Vet. Vol. Inf't

Andrew F. Kruger First Minn. Inf't.,

all of whom served
over three years, Their war record was satisfactory to the
members of the order.

With us they faced the enemy on many battlefields and stood
shoulder to shoulder and elbow to elbow in the thick of the fight

They fought a good fight, They were our Comrades, We slept
beneath the same blanket and drank from the same canteen.

They were of the many who sacrificed, and helped to save
the life of a nation whose flag is honored and respected by
all nations.

We feel our loss keenly and extend our heart felt sympathy
to the relatives and friends of our beloved Comrades in this,
their hour of distress.

Beside our sainted comrades' graves,
The world may read the story,
That by their deeds, these silent braves
Have crowned the land with glory.

John Boland Chaplin,

Charles Miller Quartermaster,

James Smith Major,

Thos E Byrne Lieut. Col.,

Hamilton R Thompson Colonel.

Henry J. Boland Adjutant.

N E W S P A P E R C L I P P I N G S

ca.1908 - 1916

FIRST MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS
A correspondent of the New York
Herald has furnished that paper an

interesting sketch of the life of the first man to volunteer in the northern army of the Civil war. Colonel Josiah R. King is the hero of the story. He was born in Washington, D. C. in 1832. Of an adventurous disposition, he went, at the age of 14, with a surveying party to Florida. Returning after three years he joined the Forty-niners and went by sea to California. In 1856 he returned, coming part of the way as a surveyor of the Arizona boundary line, this work occupying nearly a year and a half. Soon after, he was appointed assistant to the surveyor general of Minnesota, and thenceforth made that state his home.

He had always had a desire for army life, and in St. Paul became active in organizing the Pioneer Guards, the first militia of Minnesota. Gov. Ramsey, of that state, was in Washington when the word came that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon. He at once tendered 1000 men to President Lincoln, and telegraphed Lieutenant Governor Ignatius Donnelly to ask the Pioneer Guards to volunteer. The telegram was received at St. Paul at 10 a. m. of April 15, 1861, and a meeting of the guards was called for that evening. It was found that for business reasons with many of its officers the organization could not start at once; so individual volunteers were called for, and Josiah R. King was the first to respond. The president's proclamation calling for 75,000 three-months' men was issued the next day.

The regiment headed by King were mustered in as the First Minnesota Volunteers.

This regiment went to the Potomac and King took part in many battles, winning promotion for bravery. Just before the close of the war he was placed in charge of a regiment recruited from volunteers among Confederate prisoners of war, to fight the Indians; and for several months he was senior officer of a military district in Central and Western Kansas. Later he joined the regular army, but resigned on account of the illness of his wife.

He is something of an artist, and is now engaged upon an oil painting representing the First Minnesota regiment just as it was preparing to charge at Gettysburg. At the age of 70 he and his wife are living in frugal comfort at St. Paul, enjoying the repose that justly may follow a life of strenuous service.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[ca 1908]

FIRST CIVIL WAR VOLUNTEER.
A correspondent of the New York Herald has furnished that paper an

interesting sketch of the life of the first man to volunteer in the northern army of the Civil war. Colonel Josias R. King is the hero of the story. He was born in Washington, D. C., in 1832. Of an adventurous disposition, he went, at the age of 14, with a surveying party to Florida. Returning after three years, he joined the Forty-niners and went by sea to California. In 1856 he returned, coming part of the way as a surveyor of the Arizona boundary line, this work occupying nearly a year and a half. Soon after, he was appointed assistant to the surveyor general of Minnesota, and thenceforth made that state his home.

He had always had a desire for army life, and in St. Paul became active in organizing the Pioneer Guards, the first militia of Minnesota. Gov. Ramsey, of that state, was in Washington when the word came that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon. He at once tendered 1000 men to President Lincoln, and telegraphed Lieutenant Governor Ignatius Donnelly to ask the Pioneer Guards to volunteer. The telegram was received at St. Paul at 10 a.m. of April 15, 1861, and a meeting of the guards was called for that evening. It was found that for business reasons with many of its officers the organization could not start at once; so individual volunteers were called for, and Josias R. King was the first to respond. The president's proclamation calling for 75,000 three-month men was issued the next day.

The regiment headed by Mr. King were mustered in as the First Minnesota Volunteers.

This regiment went to the Potomac and King took part in many battles, winning promotion for bravery. Just before the close of the war he was placed in charge of a regiment recruited from volunteers among Confederate prisoners of war, to fight the Indians; and for several months he was senior officer of a military district in Central and Western Kansas. Later he joined the regular army, but resigned on account of the illness of his wife.

He is something of an artist, and is now engaged upon an oil painting representing the First Minnesota regiment just as it was preparing to charge at Gettysburg. At the age of 76 he and his wife are living in frugal comfort at St. Paul, enjoying the repose that justly may follow a life of strenuous service.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 2 3 1

CIVIL WAR'S FIRST VOLUNTEER STILL LIVES IN MINNESOTA

How the Offer of Minnesota's War Governor of a Thousand Men Was Accepted by Lincoln.

In a modest flat at 277 East Seventh street, St. Paul, resides the man who was the very first to enlist in the great war for the preservation of the union—Josiah Redgate King.

It seems fitting that the man who has this proud distinction should also have such a magnificent war record as belongs to Mr. King. For nearly ten years he was in the army, advancing step by step thru bravery and ability until he became commander of a fort with some nine regiments directly under his orders. It was his wife's declining health that caused him to secure an honorable discharge, and return to St. Paul, where he originally enlisted.

Colonel King is still a soldier. Tho in his seventy-seventh year, he is of commanding appearance. Over 6 feet in height, he is as straight as a pine. Tho his hair is thin, it is not yet tinged with gray. His eye is bright, his vigor unimpaired, and his mind remarkably active. He has both the appearance and activity of a man of 50. Tho retired from business life, he is not one to take his ease. Naturally gifted along artistic lines, during the past year he has taken up oil painting. In a well-lighted studio, he has a well-advanced painting of the historic First Minnesota, just as it received its memorable order at Gettysburg—"Charge those lines!" And how, without a faltering step, the regiment charged and checked a whole army in a story that will ever live. The painting is nearly ten feet wide and proportionately high. The detail of the work is something enormous. Every man of the brave First is depicted.

"I hope this is a painting that will live," said Colonel King, in showing his canvass, "for I know it to be historically correct."

Josiah R. King was the son of well-to-do parents, born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1832. His father was prominent in the national capital, a close friend of President Buchanan and other national figures. The boy, one of a large family, was reared with many advantages, but was of delicate health. For this reason when in December, 1846, he received an offer to go to Florida on a government survey expedition, his parents gave their consent. He returned to Washington July 8, 1849, in perfect health, and in time to be one of those on the following day to see President Taylor lay the cornerstone of the now-famous Washington monument.

Even in his early days he had a longing for military life. He accordingly entered Georgetown university to prepare for West Point. The same year, however, the California gold fever broke out. Family friends talked with the boy and young "Joe" became "infected."

"I'm going to California right off," he one day informed the family. He could not be dissuaded, so, relenting, his father gave him a good outfit and the lad went. The trip was made by water from Philadelphia.

In the mines young King was successful. But like many another who made money fast in the gold field, trips to San Francisco and other coast cities saw the money quickly spent. He had no cares. He was out to see, and enjoy life, and he did.

In 1855, on a trip to San Francisco, he read in a paper that a party of surveyors was about to start east, making surveys in Arizona territory. He had been one of a party of government surveyors to run the two principal base lines of the California survey and joined the Arizona party. By December, 1856, he was once more with his parents in their Washington home. He



JOSIAS REDGATE KING.
First volunteer in the war for the preservation of the union.

was no longer a boy, however. His outdoor life has changed him from a delicate youngster into a rugged, strapping man with a physique of iron. His roaming life had also changed his character. He was restless. He would pace the floor for hours at a time. Finally he told his parents he must go somewhere. He could not stand the quiet life. His father was instrumental in securing the appointment of Surveyor General Emerson of the Minnesota territory. And thru his father's influence he became associated with that official, and leaving for the great, practically unknown northwest, landed in St. Paul April 19, 1857. Except for the time spent in the service, Mr. King has been a resident of St. Paul ever since. In St. Paul, his love for the military caused him to become prominent in the old Pioneer guards—known in early days as the "P. G.'s"—the crack military organization of the northwest.

In 1861, shortly before the shots on Fort Sumter echoed thruout the country, St. Paul was wild with excitement over the approaching crisis. War was the talk on every hand. The "P. G.'s" met in their armory every night to discuss the situation.

Early in April, 1861, Governor Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's "war governor," was in Washington. Several days before the firing on Sumter, Governor Ramsey called at the office of his old friend, Secretary of War Cameron. That gentleman was just leaving to go to the president—the immortal Lincoln.

"You'll have to excuse me for about ten minutes," said the secretary, "as I must go to the president with some urgent business."

"All right," was Governor Ramsey's reply, "but be sure to give the president my compliments and tell him Minnesota offers him one thousand men."

"I'll do it," responded Cameron, "but you'd better put that in writing."

This Governor Ramsey did a little later. But before that Mr. Cameron returned with the word that the proffer of the thousand men was accepted.

How Josias Redgate King Was the First Man to Sign the Roll of the First Company Organized.

Governor Ramsey went to a telegraph office and wired Ignatius Donnelly, then lieutenant governor of Minnesota, instructions to begin recruiting at once. This message was received in St. Paul at 10 a.m. April 15, 1861. Lieutenant Governor Donnelly at once consulted with Captain A. T. Chamblin of the "P. G.'s." The two arranged for a meeting that evening in the armory, a large hall, some 60x80 feet, on the third floor of a stone building on East Third street, between Cedar and Minnesota. The call caused the excitement before to reach the fever point. Long before Captain Chamblin called the meeting to order, the hall was packed. He explained the situation and wound up with the words:

"It's up to the company to say what you are all going to do."

Theodore Borup said it was very short notice to enlist at once when a man had considerable at stake in a business way. Several other business men were of the same opinion. Finally, First Lieutenant William Van Slyke of the "P. G.'s"—the well-known whole sale merchant still living in St. Paul—moved that the secretary open an enlistment book and that all present will sign to enlist come forward and sign their names. The secretary had a little blank book—about the size of a little bank passbook—which he held up and said:

"This is the only book I've got handy."

"That'll do," remarked Captain Chamblin. Thus, by chance, this little book became the first recruiting register for the civil war. The chair announced a fifteen-minute intermission for those who desired to come forward and sign.

Josiah R. King was occupying a seat just at the right of Captain Chamblin. At once he stepped up to the secretary's desk with the remark:

"Here's one for the war."

He signed, and by so doing became the first volunteer soldier to suppress the rebellion.

The following day a flag was floated out the armory window and a recruiting office formally opened. Before that night, 126 names were enrolled for what afterward became Company A of the First Minnesota—the first company of the first regiment to be enlisted under the president's proclamation issued the following day for 75,000 "three months' men."

Before being mustered in, the company was drilled day and night. Once more Josiah R. King came to the front and became the drillmaster. The men worked hard, and when formally mustered in at Fort Snelling, April 29, were in commendable military form. Captain Wilkin, who had served in the Mexican war, was placed in command after the company had taken its oath.

He appointed King first sergeant. After the battle of Bull Run, Captain Wilkin was made a captain in the regular army. The colonel ordered an election and the company voted unanimously to make King captain—a fine tribute to the first sergeant. But just before this, congress had passed an act giving the filling of vacancies in commissioned officers' berths to the governor. Governor Ramsey did not believe in jumping a sergeant over the heads of two lieutenants. He accordingly advanced King to the second lieutenant, the first lieutenant was made first lieutenant, and the first lieutenant made captain.

That you "can't hold a good man down," however, was strongly exemplified in King's case. Brave as a lion, strong as an ox, lovable in his make-

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WAR'S FIRST VOLUNTEER STILL LIVES IN MINNESOTA

of Minneso-
overnor of a
len Was Ac-
coln.

277 East Seventh
ides the man who
to enlist in the
reservation of the
King.
the man who has
n should also have
war record as be-
For nearly ten
army, advancing
ravery and ability
amander of a fort
ments directly un-
was his wife's de-
used him to secure
age, and return to
ignally enlisted.
th a soldier. Tho
th year, he is of
nee. Over 6 feet
straight as a pine,
is not yet tinged
is bright, his vigor
mind remarkably
th the appearance
n of 50. Tho re-
life, he is not one
Naturally gifted
during the past
oil painting. In
he has a well-
the historic First
it received its
at Gettysburg—
st. And how,
step, the regiment
a whole army is
ever live. The
en feet wide and



JOSIAS REDGATE KING.

First volunteer in the war for the pres-
ervation of the union.

The detail of
enormous. Every
st depicted.
painting that will
King, in showing
know it to be
the son of well-
in Washington.
His father was
tional capitol, a
scent Buchanan
gures. The hov-
was reared with
was of delicate
son when in De-
ceived an offer to
government survey
s gave their con-
Washington July
alth, and in time
the following day
for lay the cor-
monous Washington
he had a long-
He accordingly
university to pre-
The same year,
in gold fever
onds talked with
on" became "in-
ornia right off."
the family. He
d so, relenting
a good outfit and
rip was made by
a.
King was suc-
ay another who
the gold field,
and other "oust-
y quickly spent.
was out to see,
d.
San Francisco,
at a party of
start east, mak-
a territory. He
of government
wo principal base
a survey and
rtv. By Decem-
more with his
returned with the
gton home. He

How Josias Redgate King Was the First Man to Sign the Roll of the First Com- pany Organized.

Governor Ramsey went to a telegraph
office and wired Ignatius Donnelly,
then lieutenant governor of Minnesota,
instructions to begin recruiting at once.
This message was received in St. Paul
at 10 a.m. April 15, 1861. Lieutenant
Governor Donnelly at once consulted
with Captain A. T. Chamblin of the
"P. G.'s." The two arranged for a
meeting that evening in the armory, a
large hall, some 60x80 feet, on the
third floor of a stone building on East
Third street, between Cedar and Min-
nesota. The call caused the excite-
ment to reach the fever point. Long
before Captain Chamblin called the
meeting to order, the hall was packed.
He explained the situation and wound
up with the words:

"It's up to the company to say what
you are all going to do."
Theodore Hornup said it was very
short notice to enlist at once when a
man had considerable at stake in a
business way. Several other business
men were of the same opinion. Finally,
First Lieutenant William Van Slyke of
the "P. G.'s"—the well-known whole-
sale merchant still living in St. Paul—
moved that the secretary open an en-
listment book and that all present will-
ing to enlist come forward and sign
their names. The secretary had a lit-
tle blank book—about the size of a
bank passbook—which he held up and
said:

"This is the only book I've got
handy."

"That'll do," remarked Captain
Chamblin. Thus, by chance, this little
book became the first recruiting regis-
ter for the civil war. The chair an-
nounced a fifteen-minute intermission
for those who desired to come forward
and sign.

Josiah R. King was occupying a seat
just at the right of Captain Chamblin.
At once he stepped up to the secre-
tary's desk with the remark:

"Here's one for the war."
He signed, and by so doing became
the first volunteer soldier to suppress
the rebellion.

The following day a flag was floated
out the armory window and a recruit-
ing office formally opened. Before that
night, 126 names were enrolled for what
afterward became Company A of the
First Minnesota—the first company of
the first regiment to be enlisted under
the president's proclamation issued the
following day for 75,000 "three
months' men."

Before being mustered in, the com-
pany was drilled day and night. One
more Josiah R. King came to the
front and became the drillmaster. The
men worked hard, and when formally
mustered in at Fort Snelling, April 28,
were in commendable military form.
Captain Wilkin, who had served in the
Mexican war, was placed in command.
He appointed King first sergeant.

After the battle of Bull Run, Captain
Wilkin was made a captain in the regu-
lar army. The colonel ordered an
election and the company voted
unanimously to make King captain—
a fine tribute to the first sergeant.
But just before this, congress had
passed an act giving the filling of
vacancies in commissioned officers
berths to the governor. Governor
Ramsey did not believe in jumping a
sergeant over the heads of two lieutenants. He accordingly advanced
King to the second lieutenantcy, the
second lieutenant was made first lieuten-
ant, and the first lieutenant made
captain.

That von "can't hold a good man
down," however, was strongly exempli-
fied in King's case. Brave as a lion,
strong as an ox, lovable in his make-

up, he advanced to first lieutenant, a
putant of the regiment, and, July 3,
1863, was made captain.

In the meantime, however, he had
figured as the hero at a number of bat-
tles. He participated in the battle
of Edwards Ferry, Yorktown, Fair-
 Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station,
White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm,
Malvern Hill, Vienna, South Mountain,
Antietam (wherein his horse was killed
under him), Charlestown (where a
shell carried off his horse's hind legs),
Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

In November, 1862, King was ap-
pointed aid de camp on the staff of
General Alf Sully and went west to
"fight the Indians." He participated
in the battle of White Stone Hills in
North Dakota with the hostile Sioux.
He became a favorite with General
Sully thru his ability and bravery, and
that officer recommended him for pro-
motion to a colonelcy. The result was
a commission for King as lieutenant
colonel of the Second regiment, United
States infantry volunteers of re-
tired prisoners of war, taken from the Rock
Island prison pen in 1865. The pris-
oners preferred Indian fighting to re-
maining in the "pen," and proved
worthy soldiers in the Indian campaign.
The regiment was ordered to Fort
Leavenworth, Kan., where it was armed
and equipped, and ordered to report to
General Ford at Fort Riley, Kan. Col-
onel A. P. Caraher of the regiment
found an old wound in his head was giv-
ing him such trouble at this time, that
he was assigned to court-martial duty
at Fort Leavenworth, and Lieutenant
Colonel King was then in command.
King, as commanding officer at Fort
Larned, ruled the second subdistrict of
upper Arkansas. The fort was located
some 200 miles west of Fort Riley. In
addition to his own regiment, his com-
mand included the Eleventh and
Twelfth Missouri cavalry, the First and
Second Colorado cavalry, the Fifteenth,
Sixteenth and Seventeenth Kansas cav-
alry, and the Seventeenth Illinois cav-
alry—all stationed at Fort Larned.
Lieutenant Colonel King's duties there
consisted of scouting, sending cavalry
escorts with the United States mails,
emigrant and freight trains, and cam-
paigning against the hostile bands of
Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Comanches.

In November, 1865, Lieutenant Col-
onel King's regiment was ordered back
to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered
out. In May, 1866, King was commis-
sioned a lieutenant of the United States
army—the "regulars"—and was as-
signed to the Second United States in-
fantry at Louisville, Ky. Two weeks
later, Lieutenant King was ordered
with a detachment to Lebanon, Ky., to
look up the famous ku klux gangs, to
break up illicit whiskey distilleries, and
to aid the United States marshal in
serving legal papers. This work occu-
pied 2 1/2 years. At the same time,
Lieutenant King was in charge of the
Freedman's bureau at Lebanon.

Congress decided in 1868 to reduce
the infantry arm of the service twenty
regiments. Thru necessary consolida-
tions of regiments, Lieutenant King, as
a junior officer, became "surplus"; but
because of meritorious service, was
placed on staff duty at McPherson bar-
racks as post and assistant commissary
of subsistence. He remained at Mc-
pherson barracks in this line of duty
till 1870, disbursing millions of dollars
of government money. At this time
his wife became very ill. Attending
physicians stated that the only chance
of saving her life would be residence in
the north. Lieutenant King desired
a northern transfer, but this proved im-
possible to secure. There was nothing
left for him to do but resign.

I left the service very much against
my inclinations, but in order to save
my wife's life, I had to do it," is the
way Colonel King puts it. That Col-
onel King was wise is demonstrated by
the fact that his wife is still his com-
panion with restored health.

Colonel King returned to St. Paul to
live, but during the state administra-
tion of Governor Hulthard, he was per-
suaded to accept a state service com-
mission as inspector general of the
state guard. The guard was but a
fragmentary affair when he took it in
charge. He created order out of its
partial chaos, and put the guard on
the excellent footing which it has ever
since maintained. For this reason, he
is known to many as "father of the
Minnesota guard."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE FIRST VOLUNTEER

Col. Josias R. King, Whose Statue Will Surmount
the Monument for the Volunteers of
Minnesota.

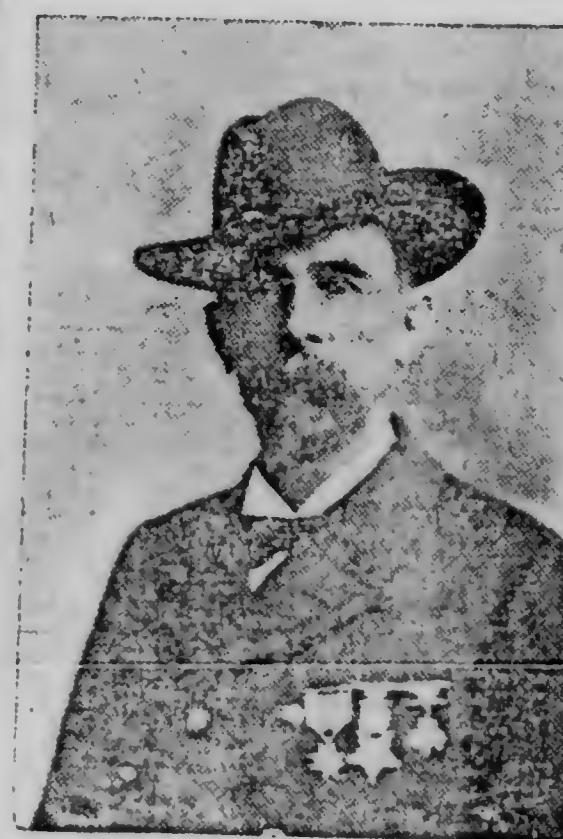
A statue of Col. Josias R. King of St. Paul, said to be the first to volunteer for service in the Civil war, will surmount the monument to the soldiers and volunteers of Minnesota, which will be erected in Summit Park, Summit avenue and Third street.

A committee of Acker post, G. A. R., has raised nearly all the money needed for the monument and the plan is to have it completed in time to be dedicated Nov. 1, when it will be turned over by Acker post to the city. The monument is to be of Vermont marble, and fifty-two feet high. It will support the statue of Col. King, the first soldier to enlist in the First Minnesota, the first regiment sent to the front by Minnesota, the first state to offer troops to President Lincoln.

Col. Josias R. King was born in the city of Washington in 1832. When a young man he went to Florida with a surveying party, where he remained until 1850, when he returned to Washington. After spending a short time in Georgetown college he went to California and engaged in mining and agriculture for several years. In 1855 he again returned to Washington and in 1857 he came to St. Paul, engaging in the surveying business.

Col. King was a member of the famous Pioneer Guards of St. Paul, and when President Lincoln called for 75,000 men he at once placed his name on the muster roll of the company being organized by Capt. Wilkin, and he is said to have been the first man in the United States to enlist in the service of his country in the great struggle that was soon to follow, although there are other claimants for that honor.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon Gov. Ramsey was in Washington, and he at once tendered a regiment to the secretary of war. The offer was accepted and an order was telegraphed to St. Paul to commence the enlistment of men. The original call was for ninety-day men, but was subsequently changed to "three years or during the war," when Col. King again placed his name on the muster roll and was made orderly sergeant of Company A, commanded by Capt. Wilkin. On the 16th of September, 1861, he was made second lieutenant; was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, Edward's Ferry, siege of Yorktown, action at West Point, battles of Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, First and Second Malvern Hill, the battles at Vienna, South Mountain and Antietam; action at Charlestown and the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; had a horse shot from under him at Charlestown;



—Photograph by Zimmerman.
COL. JOSIAS R. KING.

Promoted to first lieutenant and made adjutant of the regiment in 1862; was made aid-de-camp to Gen. Sully and accompanied him in the Indian campaign on the Upper Missouri against the rebellious Sioux; was promoted captain and mustered out of the service at Fort Snelling in 1864; was appointed by President Lincoln lieutenant colonel of the Second United States volunteer infantry and was engaged in escort duty in Arizona and California; was commandant at Forts Riley, Larned and Ellsworth, Kan., and Fort Wyandkoop and Lyon, Colo.; mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865, and in 1866 was appointed by President Johnson second lieutenant in the regular army and was stationed at Louisville, Ky.; was promoted to first lieutenant and in 1868 was in charge of freedmen's bureau and engaged in suppressing illicit distillers and Ku Klux organizations. In 1871 he resigned from the service and returned to St. Paul, where he has since resided.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[ca 1945]

map their cameras at them when they pass.

DISPATCH MAIL BAG.

Corrects Inaccuracies Respecting the Services of Col. Alexander Wilkin.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Allow me to correct some inaccuracies regarding the services of Colonel Alexander Wilkin, whose statue was unveiled at the capitol yesterday.

There have been several articles recently in the Dispatch, recalling incidents in the career of Colonel Wilkin, which were also inaccurate. One writer mentions that Captain Wilkin captured a rebel major at the battle of Bull Run and carried his prisoner to Washington. This is entirely erroneous; Captain Wilkin did not capture a rebel major, nor any other rebel, a prisoner at this battle. He did not raise the first company of the First regiment, nor was he at this time a member of the Pioneer Guards. Company A, First Minnesota, was organized and started in the armory of the Pioneer Guards, and was known as the "Pioneers" until the regiment was assembled at Fort Snelling for organization and muster into the service of the United States, when, by reason of its being the first company organized, it was designated "Company A." First Minnesota volunteers. Captain Wilkin had nothing whatever to do with the recruiting or organization of the company. There were seventy-two names enrolled as volunteers at the meeting called by Captain A. T. Champlin, the captain of the Pioneer Guard, at their armory on the evening of the day that Governor Ramsey's telegram to Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, instructing him to begin recruiting at once a regiment for the war was received at St. Paul.

The next day there were 126 names signed on the roll book, when recruiting was stopped. Four or five days after the Pioneer Guard company was filled to more than its regular quota, and were drilled every night on the streets in St. Paul. The question arose as to who were to be the officers of the company. Captain Wilkin, who was well known in St. Paul, and that he had served as an officer in the Mexican war, was decided upon to be the proper one to be captain, and it was simply upon his Mexican war record that the men of the company elected him captain. He had nothing whatever to do with the raising of the company. After the battle of Bull Run, Captain Wilkin, Company A; Captain Acker, in Company C, and Captain Putnam, Company D, were promoted to be captains in the regular army. Captain Wilkin did not remain with the regiment until he was promoted major of the Second regiment, but left the regiment on receipt of the notice of his promotion to the regular army, as did Captains Acker and Putnam.

The foregoing remarks are not written with the slightest intent to detract in the least from the splendid record and gallant soldierly conduct of Captain Alexander Wilkin. On the night of his being chosen captain of the company, he then and there announced my name as first sergeant of the company.

J. R. KING,
First Minnesota Volunteers.
St. Paul, Sept. 30.

Autos Already in Use for Rural Mail Delivery in Minnesota.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

DEFECTIVE PAGE

First Civil War Volunteer, Honored With Statue, Now Dying in Want in St. Paul



JOSIAS REDGATE KING.

Wife, Sole Attendant, Exhausted
by Her Labors as
Nurse.

In Summit park, St. Paul, stands a statue of Colonel Josias R. King, first northern soldier to volunteer for the civil war. In a little third-story apartment over a store at 277 West Seventh street, St. Paul, Colonel King lies dying in poverty and practically in want.

He has been confined to his bed since March 12, when he succumbed to a nervous collapse brought on by a street-car collision, March 8, at Seven Corners. Mrs. King, his sole attendant and companion, is worn and exhausted from her labors as nurse and housekeeper. Colonel King had been employed at the St. Paul federal building, but since his illness they have been dependent on his pension for medical supplies and all necessities.

When Governor Alexander Ramsey tendered a Minnesota regiment to Abraham Lincoln while in Washington, in April, 1861, Colonel King was in the capital city, and offered his name as the first to be enrolled on the roster of the famous First Minnesota.

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 14.—The post-season games between Moline and Davenport to determine the Three-I league championship will open Thursday afternoon and alternate thereafter between Davenport and Moline. It was announced today.

MINNESOTA'S FIRST WAR HERO IN NEED

Colonel King, Whose Name
Headed Volunteers in '61, Ill
in Third Floor Rooms.

COLLAPSE DUE TO MISHAP

Former Soldier, Thrown to Floor
When Cars Crash, Has Been in
Bed Since March 12.

In a little third-story apartment of the store building at 277 West Seventh street Colonel Josias R. King, the first Northern soldier to volunteer his services in the Civil war, is believed to be dying.

Colonel King has been confined to his bed since March 12 as a result, he says, of nervous collapse after a street car collision at Seven Corners on March 8.

Thrown to Floor.

Colonel King, who was employed at the Federal building, was on his way to work, when another car struck the one in which he was riding. He was thrown to the floor.

Other passengers assisted him to the Federal building, but he had to quit work at noon and return home. His condition grew worse and March 12 he had to go to bed.

Voice Is Weak.

Mrs. King, his sole attendant, has practically worked herself out in caring for her husband.

The colonel could hardly make himself heard yesterday when he tried to describe the accident.

Absent From Re-union.

The colonel was unable to participate in the last Memorial day service and for the first time was absent from the reunion of the First Minnesota Volunteers, the regiment in which he was the first to enlist.

It is understood the family is dependent on the colonel's small pension, and much of it is said to go for medical services and bare necessities.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

*Friends Would Make
Final Years Comfortable*

State's First Volunteer

**Colonel Josias R. King
Was First Minnesotan to Heed
Call to Arms at Start of Civil War—
Citizens Collect Fund
To Provide Pension—
Now Well Past 80 and Very Ill—
Has Lived Life Full of Excitement**

RISING above the lawn in Summit park is a monument to Minnesota's first volunteer soldier in the Civil War.

Historians have praised him. Official records tell his valor. State and nation have bestowed titles on him. He is pictured in great paintings.

This man has had more adventures than befall the average man who deliberately goes in search of them. He has been surveyor, soldier, prospector and many other things. He has sailed around the Horn and hunted ostriches and diamonds on the edges of the earth. He has made fortunes and lost them.

Today this man is starting out on his last great adventure. Those few friends of the other days who know Colonel Josias R. King call to see him on his sick bed at a little flat on West Seventh street. The colonel is well past 80. The doctors fear that even his strong physique will not carry him through this illness. So many of his old-time friends are quietly raising a subscription to take out a pension and make his last days more comfortable.

Health Is Broken; Joins Surveyors.

Josias R. King began his career of adventure in the city of Washington in 1832. The parents were well to do and gave the boy many advantages, but by 1847 his health had broken down so that it was thought best for him to take work in the open to regain it. He joined a government survey party which went to Florida to re-survey the old Spanish land grants and for six months he carried a chain with the gang. Then he qualified as a surveyor and carried the transit for six months more. He re-appeared in Washington in the latter part of 1849 in perfect health and in time to see President Taylor lay the corner stone of the Washington monument.

After more surveying, Mr. King went to Georgetown university to prepare for a cadetship at West Point. But his adventurous spirit never allowed him to reach West Point, for '49, as every American knows, was the year of the great gold strikes in California. By 1851, when the stories of wonderful wealth had got back East, the boy determined on going to the gold fields to make a fortune.

Starts for West;

Stranded at Horn.

Protests were vehement in the

many ways to spend money in the Wild West as there were to make it. Besides, new adventures were always hobbling up to tempt them.

King joined a government party in a survey of the Mexican boundary for a time. A little later he enlisted with another group that was searching for the Mexican bandit, Jonachim. By 1856 he was once more at his home in Washington, and restless because he could not find a way to return to the open

Position Found for Him in Minnesota.

King's father, who had been instrumental in having Charles L. Emerson made surveyor general of Minnesota, was able to get his son a position under Emerson. Thus it happened that King came to St. Paul in 1857.

He had not been here long before he became a member of the "Pioneer Guards," a prideful military organization commonly known as the "P. G.'s." By 1861 war talk was so common throughout the country that the "P. G.'s" were meeting nearly every night in the armory on Third street, between Cedar and Minnesota, to discuss the situation.

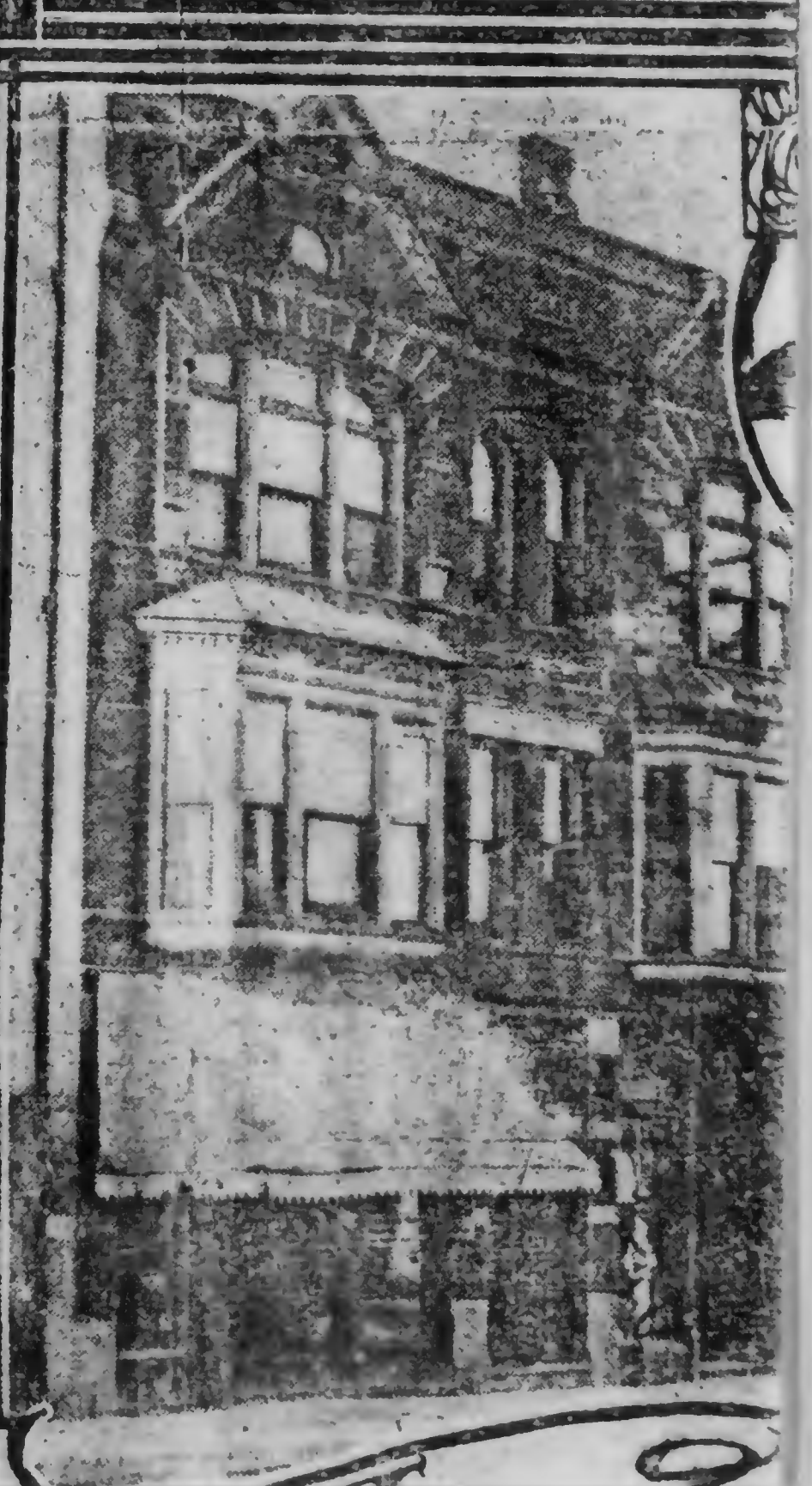
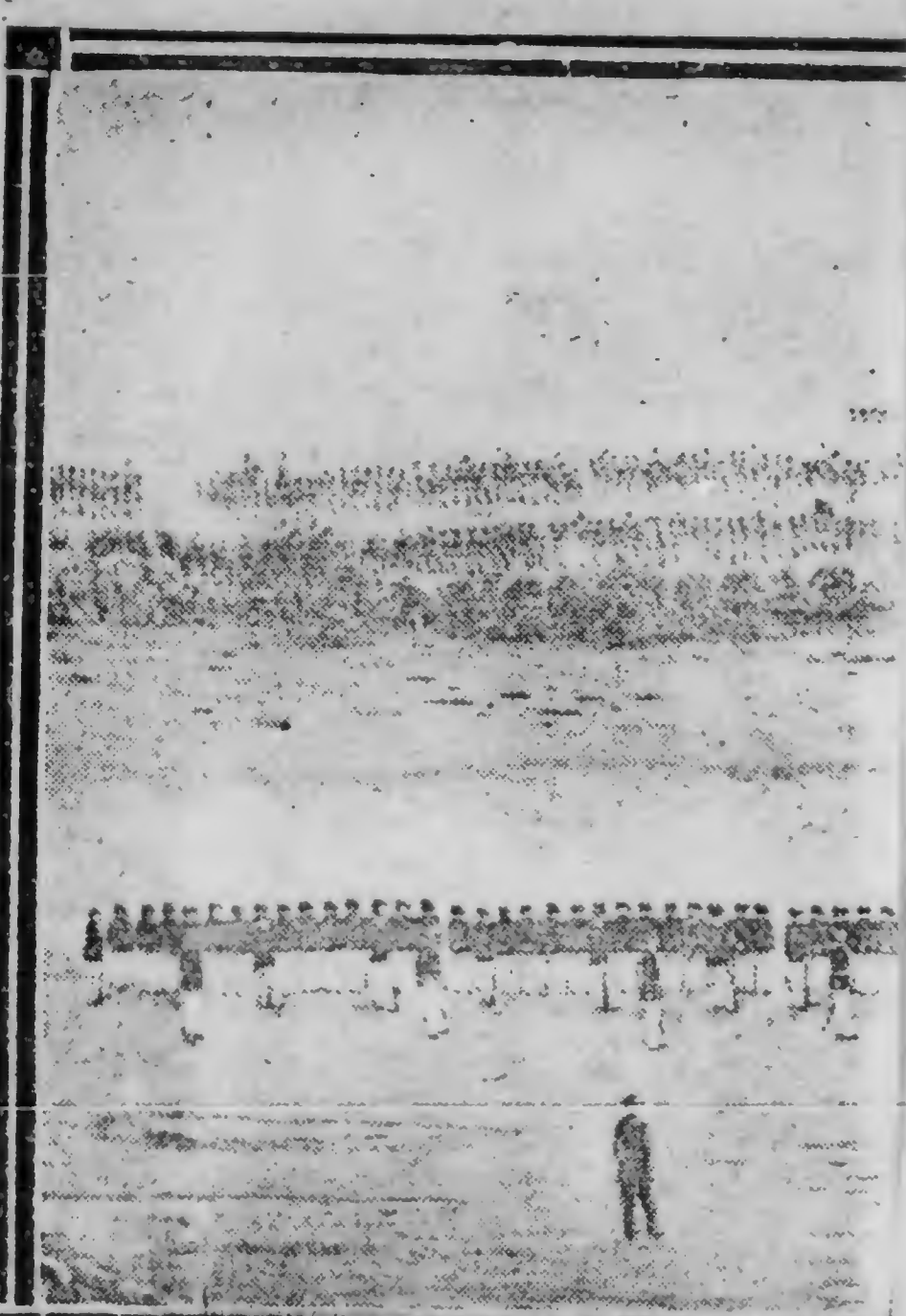
Minnesota's war governor, Alexander Ramsey, was in Washington at this time. He, too, was interested in the war talk, and when the National capital received word that the Confederates had fired on Fort Sumter, he hurried down to the War department and saw Secretary Cameron.

"Tell the President," he said, "that I tender him 1,000 men from Minnesota."

"I will do it," was the reply, "but you had better put the ten on it in writing."

King Is First to Sign as Recruit.

Even before his offer was accepted Governor Ramsey wired to Alexander Donnelly, then lieutenant governor of Minnesota, to begin recruiting at once. The message was received at 10 A. M., April 15, 1861, and a few moments later Donnelly and Captain A. T. Chamblin of the "P. G.'s" were in consultation. That night a meeting was held to determine the action of the guards. For citizens and guards were present and it was finally decided to let those who wished to sign up as volunteers. King was present, and when the guard secretary opened a little memorandum book as a recruiting register, King went to his desk and said:



DEFECTIVE PAGE

Minnesota's first volunteer soldier in the Civil War.

Historics have praised him. Official records tell his valor. State and nation have bestowed titles on him. He is pictured in great paintings.

This man has had more adventures than befall the average man who deliberately goes in search of them. He has been surveyor, soldier, prospector and many other things. He has sailed around the Horn and hunted ostriches and llama on the edges of the earth. He has made fortunes and lost them.

Today this man is starting out on his last great adventure. Those few friends of the other days who know Colonel Josias R. King call to see him on his sick bed at a little flat on West Seventh street. The colonel is well past 80. The doctors fear that even his strong physique will not carry him through this illness. So many of his old-time friends are quietly raising a subscription to take out a pension and make his last days more comfortable.

Health Is Broken; Joins Surveyors.

Josias R. King began his career of adventure in the city of Washington in 1832. The parents were well to do and gave the boy many advantages, but by 1847 his health had broken down so that it was thought best for him to take work in the open to regain it. He joined a government survey party which went to Florida to re-survey the old Spanish land grants and for six months he carried a chain with the gang. Then he qualified as a surveyor and carried the transit for six months more. He re-appeared in Washington in the latter part of 1849 in perfect health and in time to see President Taylor lay the corner stone of the Washington monument.

After more surveying, Mr. King went to Georgetown university to prepare for a cadetship at West Point. But his adventurous spirit never allowed him to reach West Point, for '49, as every American knows, was the year of the great gold strikes in California. By 1851, when the stories of wonderful wealth had got back East, the boy determined on going to the gold fields to make a fortune.

Starts for West; Stranded at Horn.

Protests were vehement in the Washington home, but the parents finally yielded, and King's father saw to it that he had a good outfit when he sailed from Philadelphia for the Pacific coast by way of the Straits of Magellan. But the Horn kicked up a fuss, and the vessel was stranded there for some time.

King and his associates spent this time in hunting ostriches and llama in Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. Finally, however, they were enabled to proceed, and eventually landed at Bodega Bay, California. One of the first observations they made was that potatoes were selling at \$1 a pound; that every miner must have potatoes to keep off scurvy, and that few people were raising them. Deciding that a potato farm would be the best sort of a gold mine for them, they began to raise a crop. But the gold fever had taken them away from the potato business.

They began to raise a crop. But the gold fever had taken them away from the potato business.

it. Besides, new adventures were always bobbing up to tempt them.

King joined a government party in a survey of the Mexican boundary for a time. A little later he enlisted with another group that was searching for the Mexican bandit, Joachim. By 1856 he was once more at his home in Washington, and restless because he could not find a way to return to the open.

Position Found for Him in Minnesota.

King's father, who had been instrumental in having Charles L. Emerson made surveyor general of Minnesota, was able to get his son a position under Emerson. Thus it happened that King came to St. Paul in 1857.

He had not been here long before he became a member of the "Pioneer Guards," a prideful military organization commonly known as the "P. G.'s." By 1861 war talk was so common throughout the country that the "P. G.'s" were meeting nearly every night in the armory on Third street, between Cedar and Minnesota, to discuss the situation.

Minnesota's war governor, Alexander Ramsey, was in Washington at this time. He, too, was interested in the war talk, and when the National capital received word that the Confederates had fired on Fort Sumter, he hurried down to the War department and saw Secretary Cameron.

"Tell the President," he said, "that I tender him 1,000 men from Minnesota."

"I will do it," was the reply, "but you had better put the ten or eleven in writing."

King Is First to Sign as Recruit.

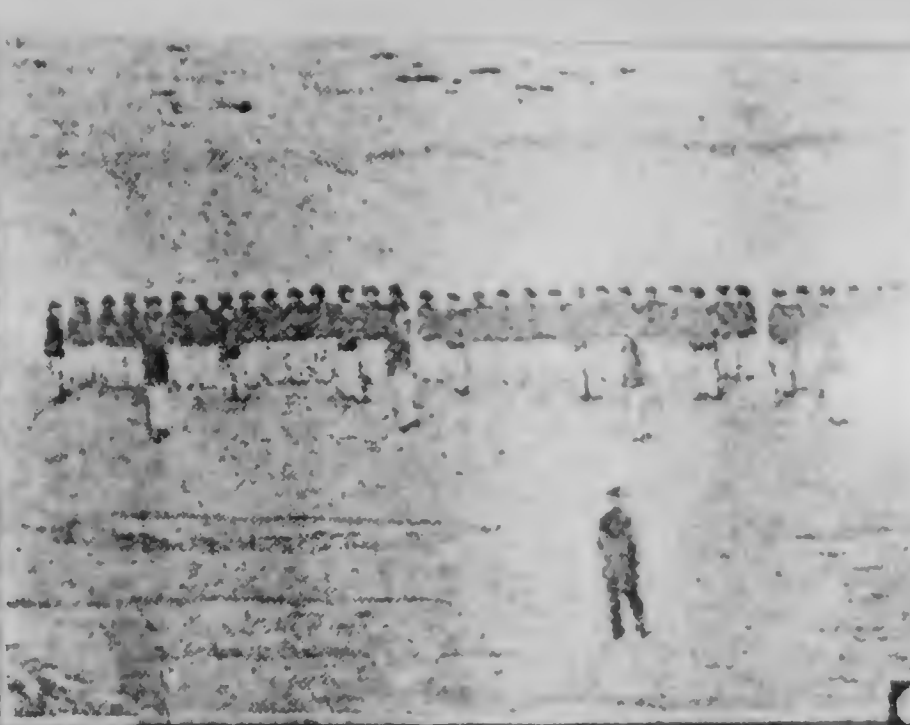
Even before his offer was accepted Governor Ramsey wired to Gen. James D. Connelley, then lieutenant governor of Minnesota, to begin recruiting at once. The message was received at 10 A. M., April 15, 1861, and a few moments later Connelley and Captain A. T. Chamblin of the "P. G.'s" were in consultation. That night a meeting was held to determine the action of the guards. But citizens and guards were present and it was finally decided to let those who wished to sign up as volunteers. King was present, and when the guard secretary opened a little memorandum book as a recruiting register, King went to his desk and said:

"Here's one for the war." He signed his name. Thenceforth his friends say, he established his claim of being the first man to volunteer as a soldier in the Rebellion. In recent years this point has been disputed on behalf of Colonel C. F. Hausdorf, but most of the historians declare King not only the first volunteer in Minnesota, but also the first in the North.

The next day a flag floated out of the armory window and a recruiting office was opened. Soon there were 125 names on the register and Company A of the First Minnesota was formed—the first regiment to answer Lincoln's call which was issued the next day.

Drillmaster Soon Gains Commission.

King became drillmaster for the company and whipped them into shape by hard day and night drilling. The mustering in on April 29 was a splendid thing. Then Captain Wilkin was placed in charge and King made first sergeant.



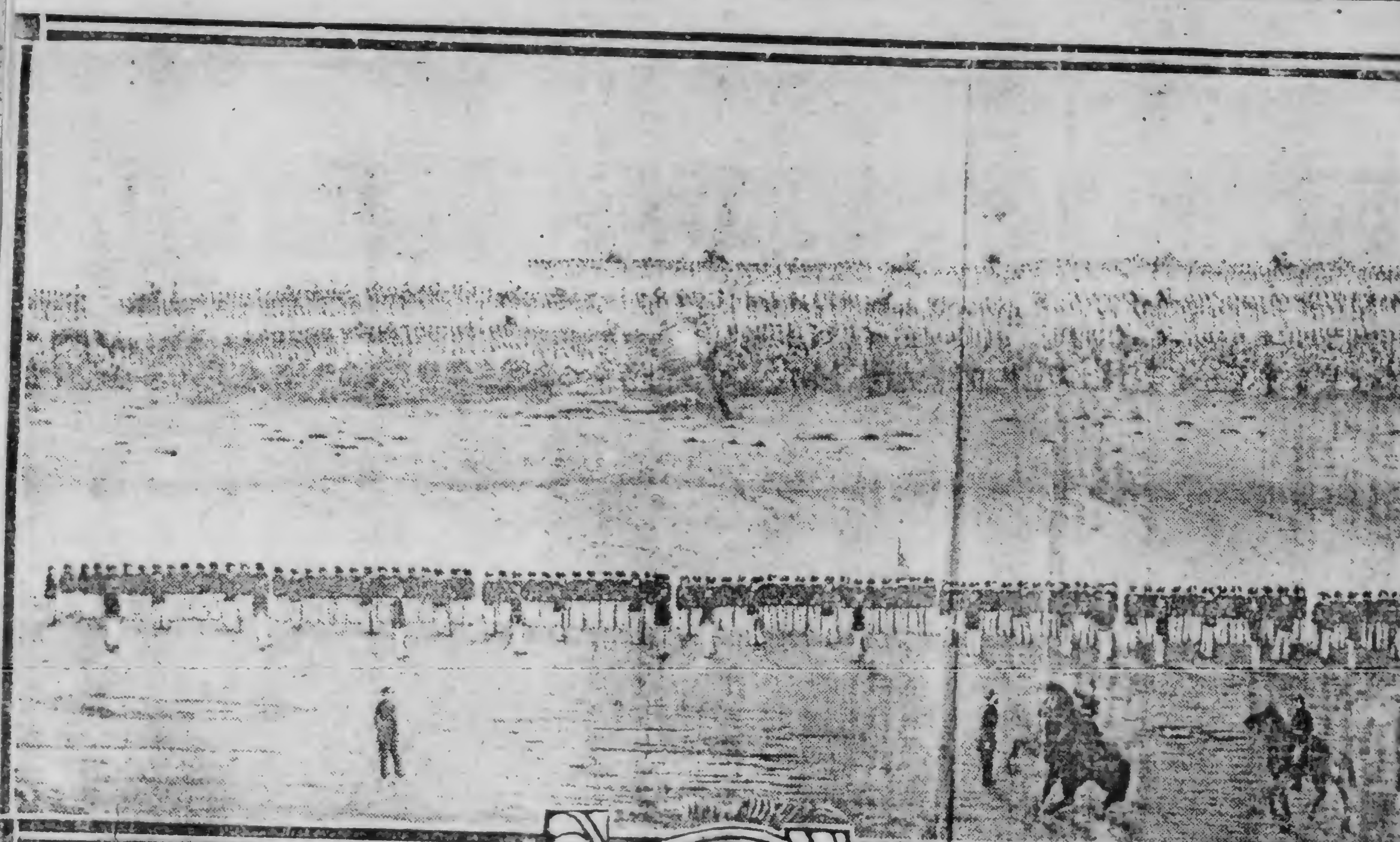
Building in which Colonel King lives on West Seventh street.

Wilkin was transferred to the regular army after the battle of Bull Run, and before he left his charge he ordered a company election for his successor. King was given the unanimous vote of his fellows. But he didn't get the captaincy then, for Congress had just passed an act placing the naming of commissioned officers to fill vacancies in the hands of the state governors. Governor Ramsey disapproved of a sergeant being jumped over the heads of two lieutenants, so he promoted the lieutenants and thus made King a second lieutenant.

But it was only a few months before King was first lieutenant, then adjutant, and in 1863, captain. And during that time he lost his arm in the charges that made the regiment of the First Minnesota famous. He was at Vicksburg, Miss.

THE SAINT PAUL PIONEER PRESS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

His First Volunteer Faces Last Adventure



DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

Faces Last Adventure

Glory and Honor
But Little Besides

and money in the
ere were to make
adventures were
up to tempt them.
government party
the Mexican bound-
A little later he
other group that
the Mexican bound-
1856 he was once
in Washington.
ause he could not
turn to the open
for

who had been in-
aving Charles L.
urveyor general of
ble to get his son
Emerson. Thus it
king came to St.

sen here long be
a member of th
a prideful mill
ommonly known
By 1841 war talk
throughout the
"P. O.'s" were
very night in th
l street, between
ota, to discuss th

er governor, Alex
was in Washingto
too, was interest
ok, and when the
received word tha
had died on Fort
ried down to the
and saw Secretar

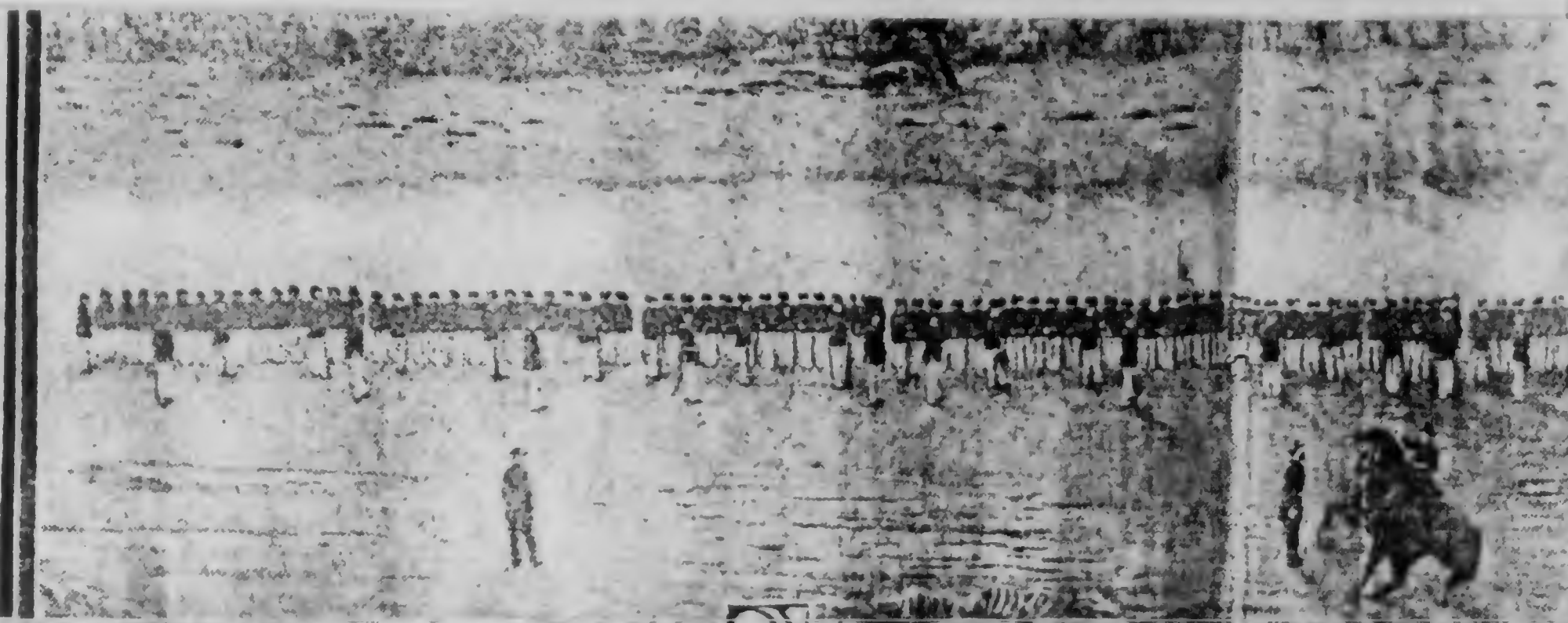
ident," he said
um 1,000 men fro
was the rally, "bu
put the ten or l

to

s offer was accep
usey wired to sa
then Lieutena
esota, to begin re
The message wa
M., April 15, 1861
nts later Donnel
T. Chamblin of th
consultation, Tha
w s e e to later
of the war's. Sat
ards were presen
ly decided to let
od to sum up a
g was present, an
l secretar open
dium book as a re-
King went to his

or the war." He
me. Thereby, his
established his e aln
t man to volunteer
the Rebellion. In
point has been dis-
of Colonel C. F.
nost of the histo-
ing not only the first
nesota, but also
North.
A flag floated out
window and a re-
was opened. Soon
names on the reg-
ony A of the First
formed—the first
wer Lincoln's call
of the next day
n
ion.

chancellor for the
dipset them, and
a and came into
and in the year
Then, Captain
Linn, made and



Building in which Colonel King lives on West Seventh street.



Colonel Josias R. King

Wilkin was transferred to the
regular army after the Battle of
Bill Run, and before he left his
charge he ordered a company elec-
tion for his successor. King was
given the unanimous vote of his
colleagues. But he didn't get the cap-
taincy then, for Congress had just
passed an act placing the naming
of commissioned officers to fill va-
cancies in the hands of the state's
governors. Governor Ramsey dis-
approved of a sergeant being jump-
ed over the heads of two lieuten-
ants, so he promoted the lieuten-
ants and thus made King a second
lieutenant.

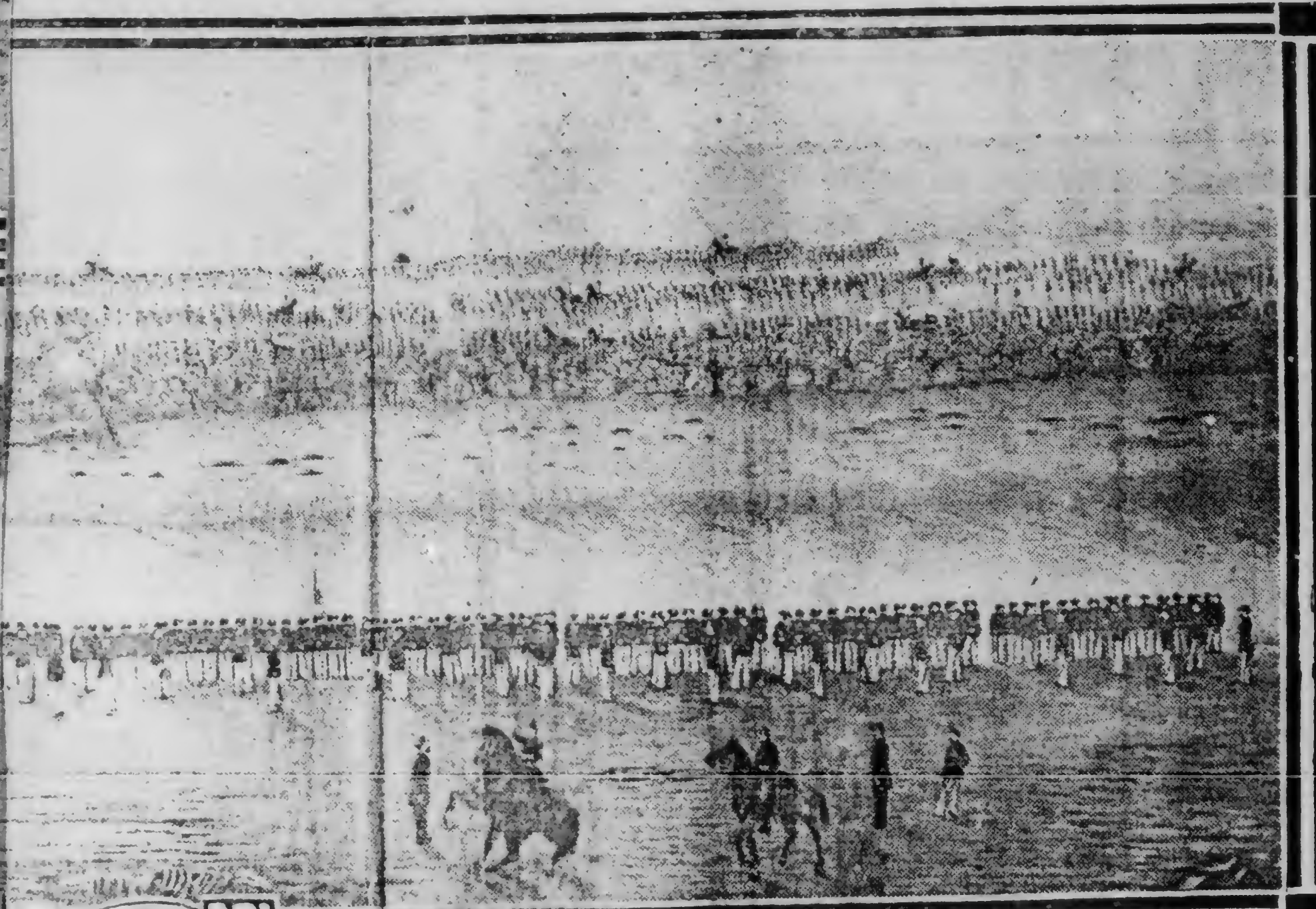
But it was only a few months be-
fore King was promoted again, then
captain, and later major. After
the war he was promoted to
lieutenant colonel, and his military
career was marked by the com-
mand of the First Minnesota in
the Battle of Gettysburg.

Oaks, Peach Orchard, Antietam,
Charlestown, Fredericksburg and
Chancellorsville.
**Is Sent to Dakota
Against the Sioux.**
It was in 1852 that King was made
an aide-de-camp on the staff of
General Sully, and was sent to
North Dakota to help suppress the
Sioux outbreaks. His conduct in
these fights so pleased his superiors
that they recommended him for
promotion, and in 1855 he was made
lieutenant colonel of the Second reg-
iment of the United States Infantry
volunteers, and rebel prisoners of
war. The Indian volunteers came
from the Great Lakes, and
were sent to fight the Indians
in the Black Hills. The regiment
was sent to Fort Leavenworth and
then to Fort Kearney.

up active duty as colonel retired,
because of an old wound which
caused him much trouble, and King
got the title of colonel. King was
in charge of the second sub-dis-
trict of the Upper Arkansas. Fort
Larned became the headquarters.

The duties of the colonel
consisted in organizing scouting
parties, in leading out squads
with the mules, in protecting emi-
grants and freight trains, and in
campaigning against hostile bands
of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Co-
manches. The regiment was or-
dered back to Fort Leavenworth
late in 1855 to be mustered out.
The war was over and prisoners,
even prison's gladiator, were
being released. The army was
being disbanded, and King was
sent to Fort Leavenworth to
muster the regulars.

It thus came about that Colonel
King, who had been in the army
for 15 years, was discharged in
1855.



Copyright by J. B. King.

The First Minnesota just before the order to charge, Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.



Then his wife became ill and
physicians said her only hope of
recovery lay in the North. King
tried to get a transfer to some
Northern post, but failed. Instead
he was assigned to the Tenth in-
fantry with headquarters at
Brownsville, Tex. Thereupon he
resigned.

"I left the service very much
against my own inclinations, but I
had to do it in order to save my
wife's life," he recently told a
friend.

Colonel King and his wife then
returned to St. Paul. Her health
was restored. She is at his bedside
today to help prolong his life be-
yond his present illness.

Under Governor Hubbard King
was made inspector general of the
Minnesota national guard and
brought it to a high point of militia
efficiency. He became known to
many as the "father of the Minne-
sota national guard."

In a business way since he re-
turned to St. Paul, Colonel King
has been interested in surveying
and in fire insurance. For a time
he was surveyor for the Underwrit-
ers' union. More recently as old
age crept upon him he took a minor
position with the railway mail serv-
ice.

At present Colonel King's humble
quarters give only one cue to the
prosperity and the honor of other
days. Under the skylight will be
found a huge painting which he
has undertaken. It pictures the
men of the First Minnesota just at
the moment they received the

DEFECTIVE PAGE

end money in the
ero were to make
adventures were
up to tempt them.
government party
the Mexican bound.
A little later he
another group that
the Mexican band.
1856 he was once
in Washington.
ause he could not
turn to the open
for

ota.
who had been in-
aving Charles L.
urveyor general of
ble to get his son
Emerson. Thus it
King came to St.

cen hero long be
a member of th
"a prideful mill
commonly known
By 1861 war talk
throughout the
"P. Q.'s" were
every night in th
street, between
sota, to discuss th

ar governor, Alex
was in Washingto
too, was interest
alk, and when the
received word tha
had fired on Fort
ried down to the
and saw Secretar

ident," he said
him 1,000 men fro
was the reply. "bu
put the ten er l

to

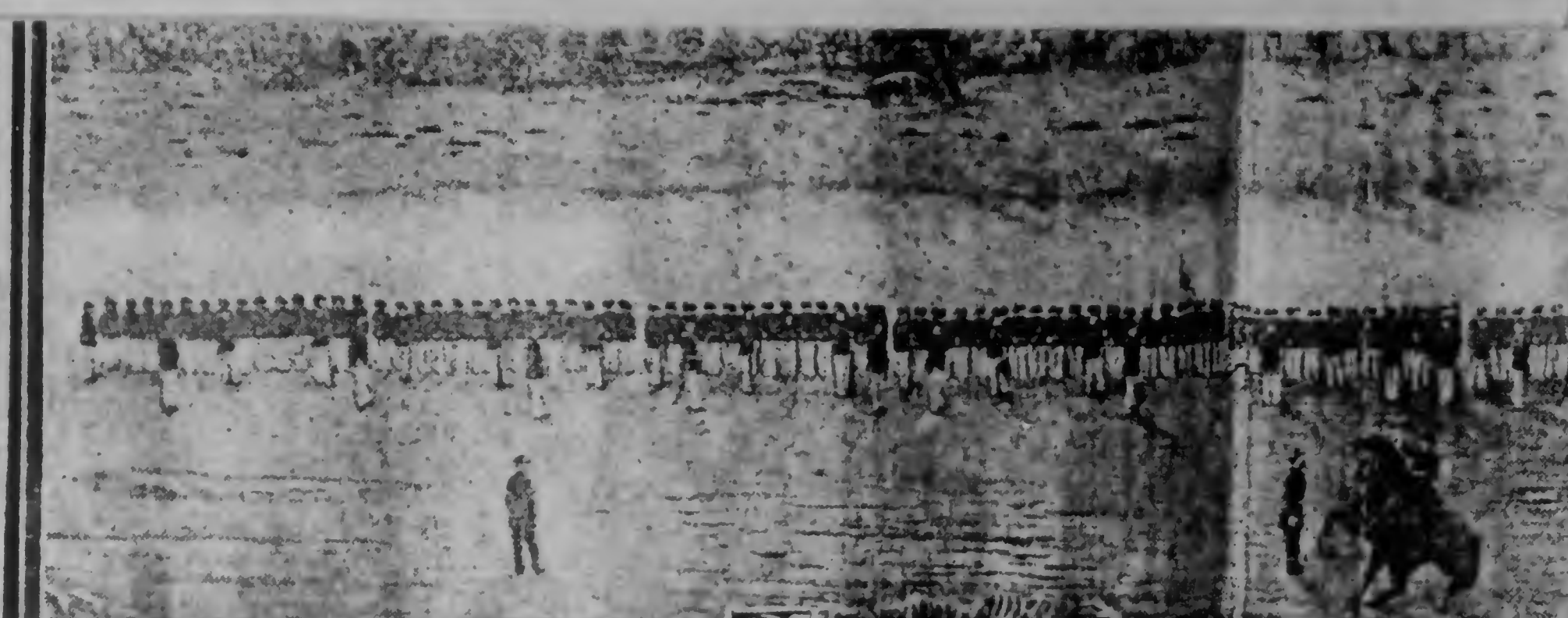
s offer was accep
msey wired to th
then Lieutena
nesota, to begin re
The message wa
M. April 13, 1861
ents later Donnell
T. Chamblin of th
consult, then. Tha
w s he 'to 'eter
of the gaur'a. But
ards were presen
ly decided to let
ed to sign up a
g was p.e. ent, an
I secretar, open
dum book as a re-
King went to his

or the war." He
me. Thereby, his
established his calm
t man to volunteer
the Rebellion. In
point has been dis-
of Colonel C. F.
most of the histo-
ig, not only the first
nesota, but also
North.

a flag floated out
window and a re-
was opened. Soon
names on the reg-
my A of the First
formed—the first
wer Lincoln's call
of the next day.

n
ion.

drillmaster for the
chipped them into
and most drill-
ing on the field
Then, Captain
in charge and



Building in which Colonel King lives on West Seventh street.

Colonel Josias R. King

Wilkin was transferred to the regular army after the Battle of Bull Run, and before he left his charge he ordered a company election for his successor. King was given the unanimous vote of his fellows. But he didn't get the captaincy then, for Congress had just passed an act placing the naming of commissioned officers to fill vacancies in the hands of the state's governors. Governor Ramsey disapproved of a sergeant being jumped over the heads of two lieutenants, so he promoted the lieutenants and thus made King a second lieutenant.

But it was only a few months before King was first lieutenant, then captain, and in 1862 he was promoted to major. At that time he had the men of the charges that made the company of the First Minnesota famous.

Oaks, Peach Orchard, Antietam, Charlestown, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Is Sent to Dakota Against the Sioux.

It was in 1862 that King was made an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Sully, and was sent to North Dakota to help suppress the Sioux outbreaks. His conduct in these fights so pleased his superiors that they recommended him for promotion, and in 1865 he was made lieutenant colonel of the Second regiment of the United States infantry volunteers of rebel prisoners of war. These prison volunteers came from the prison at Rock Island, and were sent out to fight the Indians at their request. The regiment was sent to Fort Leavenworth and was ordered to Fort Rice.

up active duty its colonel retired, because of an old wound which caused him much trouble, and King got the title of colonel. King was in charge of the second sub-district of the Upper Arkansas. Fort Larned became the headquarters.

The duties of the new colonel consisted in organizing scouting parties, in leading out guards with the mails, in protecting emigrants and freight trains, and in campaigning against hostile bands of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Comanches. The regiment was ordered back to Fort Leavenworth late in 1865 to be mustered out. The war was over and prisoners, even prison volunteer leaders, were being released. The army was being cut down to a much smaller number of regulars.

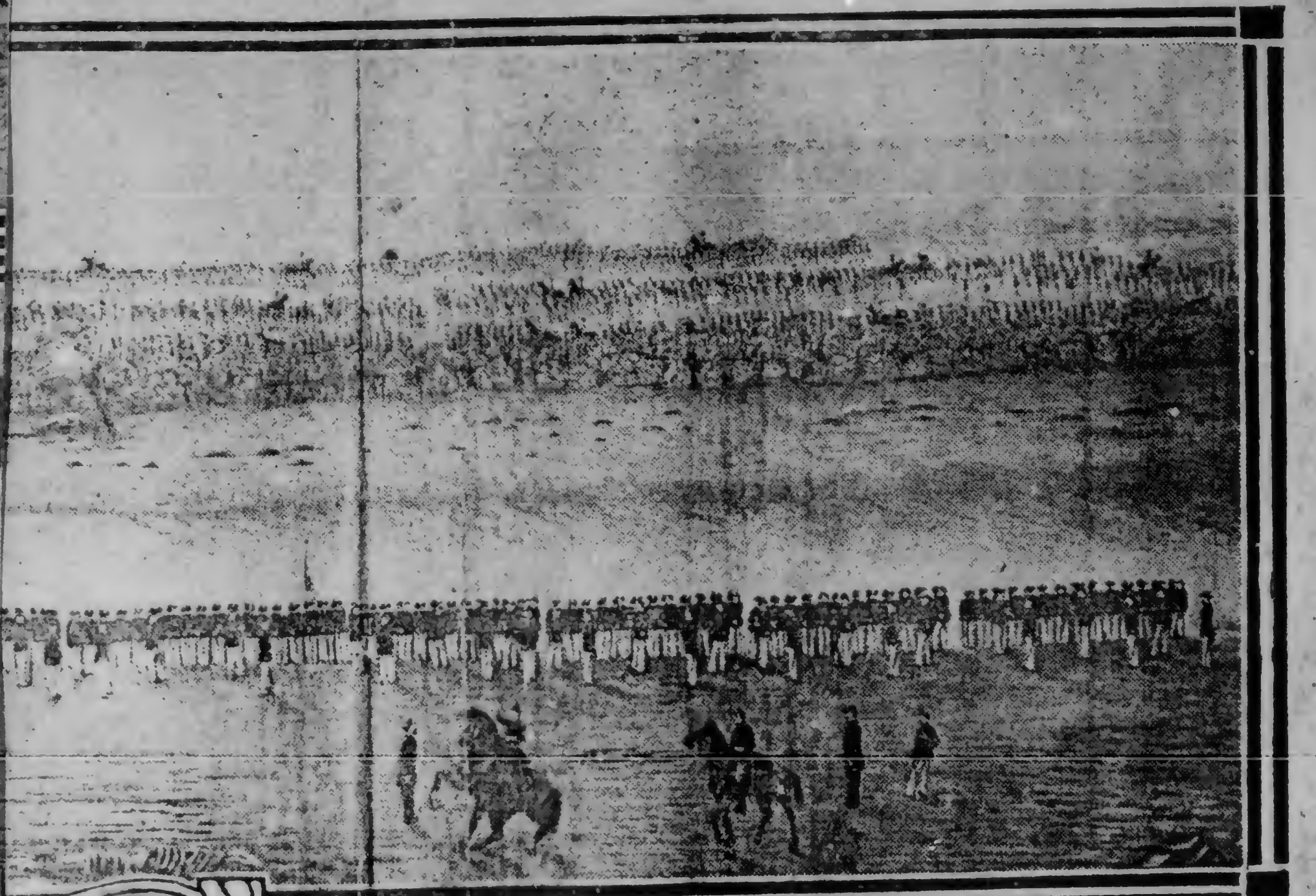
It thus came about that Colonel King was mustered out as a regular.

army in
first as
Second
Two we
a detach
suppres
King.
and to
shad to
country
thing a
come
for ove
In 18
the sta
solidat
King be
captur
duty of
as in
annu
in 1870
of the

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1915.

Faces Last Adventure

Glory and Honor
But Little Besides



—Copyright by J. B. King.

The First Minnesota just before the order to charge, Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.

Then his wife became ill and physicians said her only hope of recovery lay in the North. King tried to get a transfer to some Northern post, but failed. Instead he was assigned to the Tenth infantry with headquarters at Brownsville, Tex. Thereupon he resigned.

"I left the service very much against my own inclinations, but I had to do it in order to save my wife's life," he recently told a friend.

Colonel King and his wife then returned to St. Paul. Her health was restored. She is at his bedside today to help prolong his life beyond his present illness.

Under Governor Hubbard King was made inspector general of the Minnesota national guard and brought it to a high point of militia efficiency. He became known to many as the "father of the Minnesota national guard."

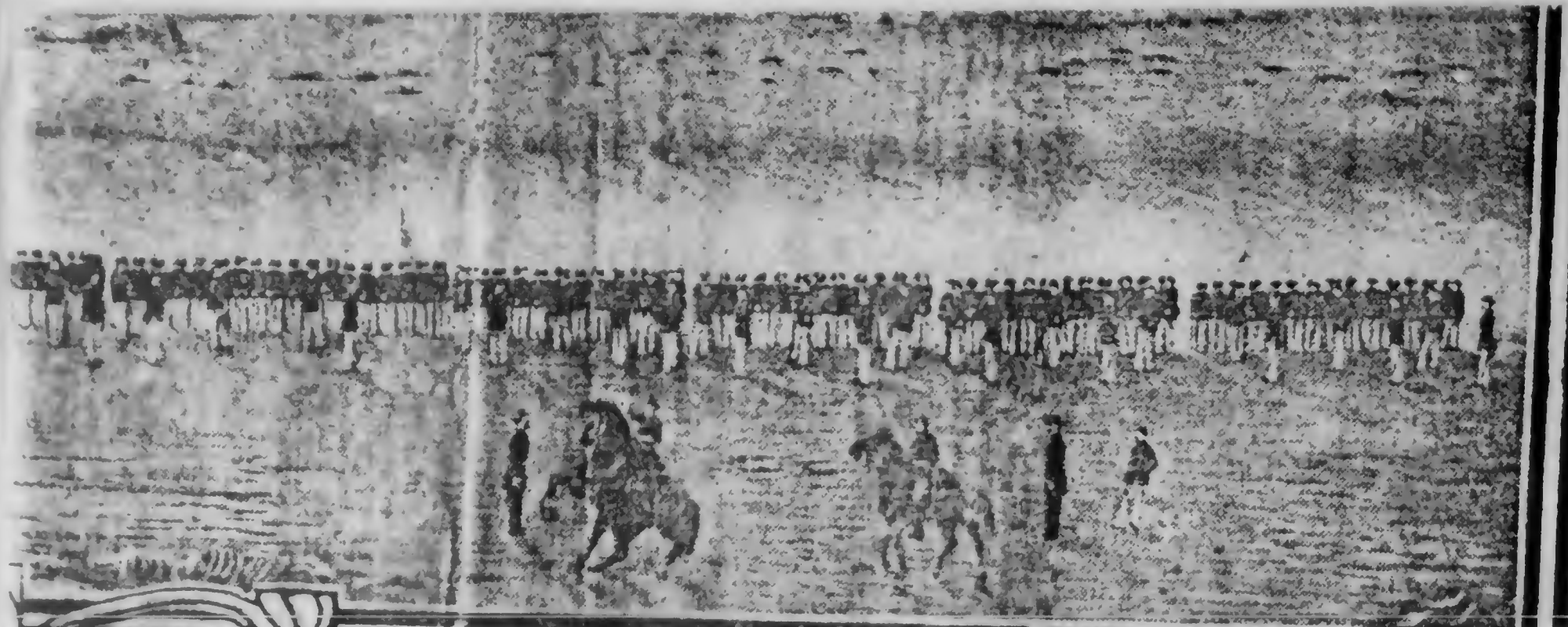
In a business way since he returned to St. Paul, Colonel King has been interested in surveying and in fire insurance. For a time he was surveyor for the Underwriters' union. More recently as old age crept upon him he took a minor position with the railway mail service.

At present Colonel King's humble quarters give only one cue to the prosperity and the honor of other days. Under the skylight will be found a huge painting which he has undertaken. It pictures the men of the First Minnesota just at the moment they received the

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 2 4 0



—Copyright by J. M. King.

The First Minnesota just before the order to charge, Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.

Then his wife became ill and physicians said her only hope of recovery lay in the North. King tried to get a transfer to some Northern post, but failed. Instead he was assigned to the Tenth Infantry with headquarters at Bownsville, Tex. Thereupon he resigned.

"I left the service very much against my own inclinations, but I had to do it in order to save my wife's life," he recently told a friend.

Colonel King and his wife then returned to St. Paul. Her health was restored. She is at his bedside today to help prolong his life beyond his present illness.

Under Governor Hubbard King was made inspector general of the Minnesota national guard and brought it to a high point of militia efficiency. He became known to many as the "father of the Minnesota national guard."

In a business way since he returned to St. Paul, Colonel King has been interested in surveying and in fire insurance. For a time he was surveyor for the Underwriters' union. More recently as old age crept upon him he took a minor position with the railway mail service.

At present Colonel King's humble quarters give only one cue to the prosperity and the honor of other days. Under the skylight will be found a huge painting which he has undertaken. It picturizes the men of the First Minnesota just at the moment when they received the order at Gettysburg, "Charge those lines," which nearly wiped out the regiment. It is not an ordinary painting; for in it is shown the face of every man who took part in the charge.

"I hope," Colonel King has said, "that this painting will live; for I know it to be historically correct."

FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS

The ship doctor of an English liner noticed the death watch steward, an Irishman, that a man had died in stateroom 45. The usual instructions to bury the body were given. Some hours later the doctor peeked into the room and found that the body was still there. He called the Irishman's attention to the matter and the latter replied:

"I thought you said room 46. I want to find that room and not find you of him in a cage. Are you dead?" says I. "No, says he, but I'm pretty near dead."

"So," I called him, "Chicago N.Y."



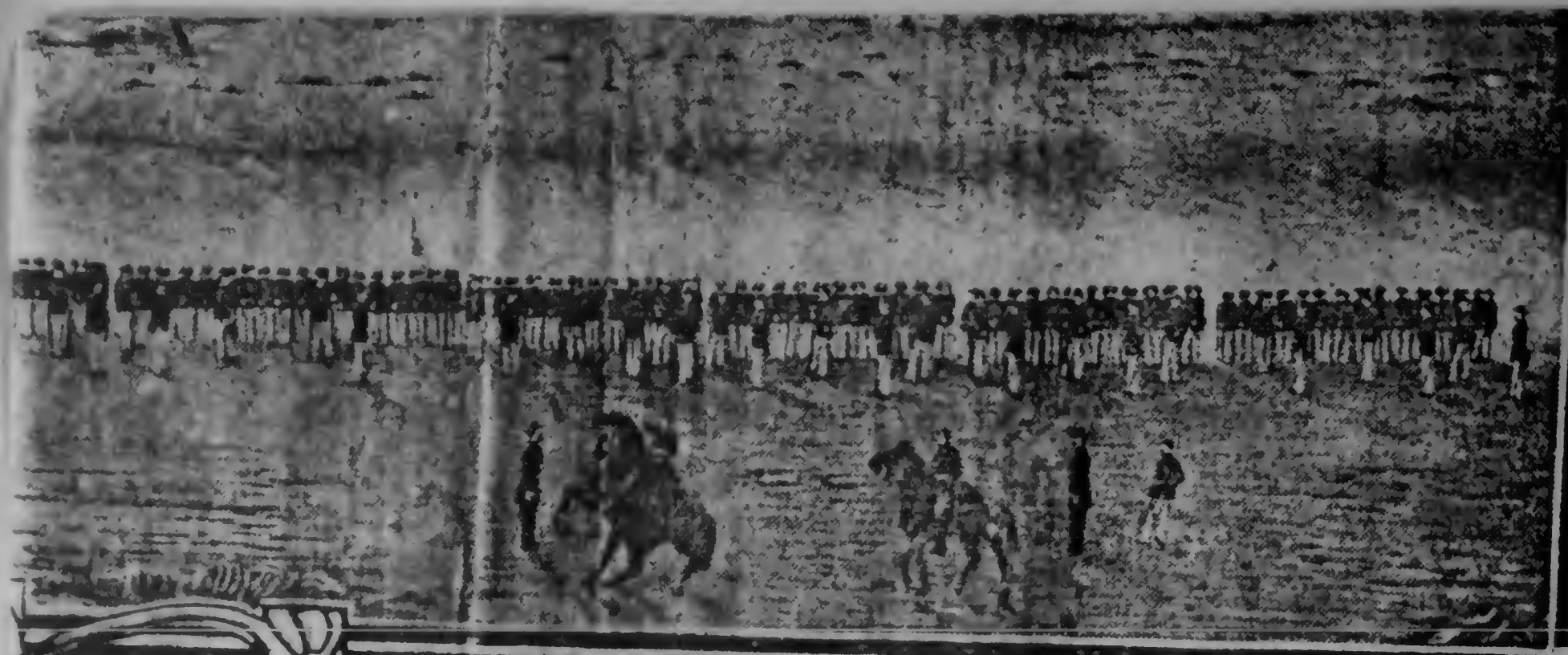
Colonel Josias R. King.

up active duty as colonel retired, because of an old wound which caused him much trouble, and King got the title of colonel. King was in charge of the second sub-district of the Upper Arkansas, Fort Larned became the headquarters.

The duties of the law done consisted in traveling out scouting parties, in sending outwards with the mails, in protecting emigrants and freight trains, and in campaigning against hostile bands of Apaches, Cheyennes and Comanches. The regiment was ordered back to Fort Leavenworth late in 1865 to be mustered out. The war was over, all prisoners, even prison volunteer fighters, were sent home. The army was being reduced to a peace number.

army lieutenant in 1866. He was first assigned to duty with the Second Infantry at Louisville, Ky. Two weeks later he was sent with a detachment to Tennessee, Ky. to suppress raids by the Ku-Klux Klan. Upon this duty of spy-making, and to the extent that he participated in serving and passing in a country not too far from any thing or anyone who was a Northern sympathizer. This work continued for two years.

In 1868 Congress again cut down the standing army. By this consolidation of regiments Lieutenant King lost his active duties, became "surplus," and was assigned to staff duty at Ft. Monmouth, N. J. He was the youngest member of the staff, and he was the only one of the staff who had not been in the army since 1861. He was discharged in 1870, incurring a credit in honor of his service in the war.



Copyright by J. M. King.

The First Minnesota just before the order to charge, Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.



Colonel Josias R. King.

Then his wife became ill and physicians said her only hope of recovery lay in the North. King tried to get a transfer to some Northern post, but failed. Instead he was assigned to the Tenth Infantry with headquarters at Bownsville, Tex. Thereupon he resigned.

"I left the service very much against my own inclinations, but I had to do it in order to save my wife's life," he recently told a friend.

Colonel King and his wife then returned to St. Paul. Her health was restored. She is at his bedside today to help prolong his life beyond his present illness.

Under Governor Hubbard King was made inspector general of the Minnesota national guard and brought it to a high point of militia efficiency. He became known to many as the "father of the Minnesota national guard."

In a business way since he returned to St. Paul, Colonel King has been interested in surveying and in fire insurance. For a time he was surveyor for the Underwriters' union. More recently as old age crept upon him he took a minor position with the railway mail service.

At present Colonel King's humble quarters give only one clue to the prosperity and the honor of other days. Under the skylight will be found a huge painting which he has undertaken. It pictures the men of the First Minnesota just at the moment when they received the order at Gettysburg, "Charge those lines," which nearly wiped out the regiment. It is not an ordinary painting; for in it is shown the face of every man who took part in the charge.

"I hope," Colonel King has said, "that this painting will live; for I know it to be historically correct."

FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS.

The ship doctor of an English liner notified the death watch steward, an Irishman, that a man had died in stateroom 45. The usual instructions to bury the body were given. Some hours later the doctor peeked into the room and found that the body was still there. He called the Irishman's attention to the matter and the latter replied:

"I thought you said room 46. I went to that room and noticed wan of him in a bunk. Are ya dead?" says I. "No," says he, "but I'm pretty near dead." "So I buried him,"—Chicago News.

up active duty its colonel retired, because of an old wound which caused him much trouble, and King got the title of colonel. King was in charge of the second sub-district of the Upper Arkansas. Fort Larned became the headquarters.

The duties of the new colonel consisted in organizing scouting parties, in sending out guards with the mails, in protecting emigrants and freight trains, and in campaigning against hostile bands of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Comanches. The regiment was ordered back to Fort Leavenworth late in 1865 to be mustered out. The war was over and prisoners, even prison volunteer fighters, were being released. The big army was being cut down to a smaller number of regulars.

It thus came about that Colonel King began again to take part

in army life. He was first assigned to duty with the Second Infantry at Louisville, Ky. Two weeks later he was sent with a detachment to Lebanon, Ky. to suppress raids of the Ku-Klux Klan. He stopped short of sky-making, and to aid the local postmaster in serving local papers in a country none too friendly to anything or any one with a Northern connection. This work continued for over two years.

In 1868 Congress again cut down the standing army. By this consolidation of regiments Lieutenant King lost his active duties, became "surplus," and was assigned to staff duty at McPherson's barracks. He was an assistant to a major of the 10th Cavalry. He remained there until 1870, his business many millions of dollars for the government.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0242

ONE THREAD OF FATE.

It sort of brings the War of the Rebellion up into contemporary times when the first volunteer who responded to Lincoln's call dies in our own city. Fifty-five years is a long time to live after enlisting in a deadly conflict which hundreds of thousands never survived. And first recruits are regularly expected to be the first victims. There are regiments fighting in France now in a war but eighteen months old in which hardly a single member of the original force remains. And here in St. Paul there lived among us until Thursday afternoon the first man to enlist in the Civil War.

It was to the late Colonel Josias R. King that this historical honor fell. He was born just one day short of a hundred years after the birth of George Washington, which makes the date read February 21, 1832. It is considered that he had the first chance of enlistment, for he was waiting at the armory here in St. Paul when the wire was received from Governor Ramsey that the President had decided to issue the call. As the Minnesota governor was with the President when the decision was made, he was enabled to wire the news in advance of the general summons.

The fact of this man's first enlistment is interesting in itself. But the thread of fate which followed him adds fascination. For by that thread the young man who volunteered from the pioneer Northwest city of 10,000 at the beginning of the war was preserved through the bloodiest battles of that great struggle and was one of the few of the First Minnesota regiment to survive that famous charge at Gettysburg. This same thread of fate preserved him through Indian battles, through skirmishes with the Ku Klux and the moonshiners in Kentucky, and through a long life after his military exploits only to bring him into disastrous collision with a street car when he was nearly 83 years old. And now it has snapped—that mysterious thread, so charmed, so romantic, and yet not immune from the prosaic ends which surround modern city life.

Feb 11 1916

THE SAINT PAUL PIONEER

Colonel J. R. King, First Civil War Volunteer, Dies

Heart Attack Fatal to Aged
Fighter Year After Car
Accident.

PAINTED WAR SCENES IN DECLINING YEARS

Remained in Army After War Help-
ing Suppress Ku Klux Klan—Will
Be Given Full Military Burial.

Colonel Josias R. King, said to be
the first to answer the call of Presi-
dent Lincoln for volunteers for the
Civil war, is dead.

Bedridden a Year.

The end came yesterday at 4:30 P. M.
after a sudden attack of heart dis-
ease at his home, 277 West Seventh
street, where he had been confined since
he was injured in a street car accident
March 8, 1915. Only his wife was at
the bedside.

Long Resident Here.

He lacked only a few days of being
84 years old, having been born in
Washington, D. C., February 21, 1832.
He had lived in St. Paul since 1880.

King First to Volunteer.

When Governor Ramsey, Minnesota's
war governor, went from President
Lincoln's office April 15, 1861, to wire
Ignatius Donnelly, lieutenant governor,
the president's first call for volunteers,
Colonel King was waiting for the
chance to sign his name to the roll.
He was at the Armory when the call
came and at once he stepped to the
secretary's desk.

"Here's one for the war," he said,
and signed, and by so doing became
the first volunteer for the war to sup-
press the Rebellion.

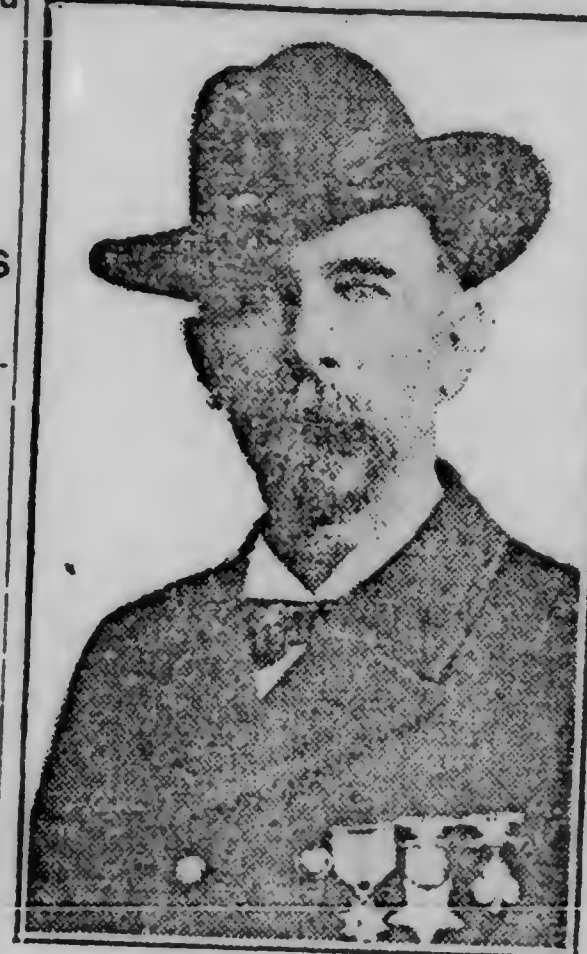
Member of First Minnesota.

He was a member of Company A,
First Minnesota, the first company of
the first regiment to be enlisted un-
der the President's proclamation is-
sued for 75,000 "three months" men.

Once in the army Mr. King's rise was
rapid. He became a drill master be-
fore being mustered in. Before begin-
ning the journey to the front he was
appointed first sergeant.

His Promotion Rapid.

After the battle of Bull Run he was
voted into the captaincy of his com-
pany. Brave as a lion and strong as
an ox, the young six-footer fighter
could not be kept down and after a
battle with the Indians in North Da-
kota was made a colonel.



JOSIAS R. KING.

Hero of Many Battles.

He figured as a hero in the battles of
Edwards Ferry, Yorktown, Fair Oaks,
Antietam, Fredericksburg, Charles-
town and Chancellorsville. His horse
was shot from under him at Antietam
and at Chancellorsville a shell took his
horse's hind legs off, but he was not
wounded.

Fought Ku Klux Klan.

Colonel King remained in the service
of the Northern army long after the
war was over. He was with a detach-
ment at Lebanon, Ky., to break up the
famous Ku Klux Klan gangs and cap-
ture illicit whisky distilleries and to
aid the government officials in carrying
out reconstruction work.

Returning to St. Paul in 1870, he was
persuaded by Governor Hubbard to ac-
cept a commission as inspector general
of the state guard.

Painted War Scenes.

Of native artistic ability, after years
of effort, combined with a never fail-
ing memory, he succeeded in placing on
canvas his recollections of one of many
stirring events of the Civil War.

By profession he was a civil engineer
and he laid out considerable land for
Archbishop Ireland when he was col-
onizing Minnesota forty years ago.

A perfect likeness of the patriot of
1861 will be left with St. Paul in the
Grand army status on the pedestal in
Summit park.

Survived by Widow.

He was married in the old Cathedral
at Sixth and St. Peter streets, in 1860.
Mr. and Mrs. King had no children
and only his widow survives him.
The body will lie in state at the M. J.
Kelly undertaking rooms, opposite his
former home, from noon today until
the funeral tomorrow, which will take
place at 9 A. M. at the Cathedral.

Full Military Funeral.

A detail from Company A, Sons of
Veterans Reserves, commanded by
Captain George T. Drake, will furnish
a bugle corps and firing squad. Colonel
King will be given a military funeral.
Archbishop John Ireland will have
charge of the religious services.
James J. Hill and J. C. Devereux, by
his death, are the only two surviving
members of the Pioneer Minnesota
Guards, formed in 1866.

St. Paul Dispatch

(Only St. Paul Evening Paper, English, With Associated Press News.)

TION. ST. PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916. ★

Man cancy

as accepted
ta, succeed-

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND IN DEFENSE PLEA AT COL. KING'S FUNERAL

Prelate in Eloquent Appeal for
Preparedness at Services
for First Recruit.

FEAR DISHONOR MORE THAN HORRORS OF WAR

Prays That America May Have
Peace, but Not at Cost of
Disgrace to Flag.

Peace at any price advocates were criticised and national preparedness was termed a religious as well as a patriotic duty by Archbishop John Ireland, at the Cathedral today in an eloquent funeral oration over the body of Colonel Josias R. King, the first man to answer the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers in 1861 to put down the rebellion.

MAKES STRONG PLEA

The occasion appeared an inspiring one for Archbishop Ireland, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, contributing to the patriotic fervor of the funeral services, and the prelate left none of his listeners in doubt as to his stand on preparedness. He held out the example of the young member of the old Pioneer Guards of St. Paul, who responded to Lincoln's call without a moment's hesitation.

ADMIRE MEN WHO ENLISTED.

"For a citizen to enlist in the defense of his country fifty-five years ago calls for your greatest admiration," said the archbishop. "A short time before this event a cannon ball crashed through the waters of Charleston bay, aimed at the flag of our country—an insult to that flag. It meant secession; it meant the disruption of the Union and the probable destruction of the nation."

"The moment the proclamation came from President Lincoln at the White House in Washington calling to arms 75,000 volunteers, Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, was at Lincoln's side. Immediately he wired to the State Capitol of his state asking the men of Minnesota to get ready to assist in preserving the Union."

KING ANSWERED CALL.

"The word was flashed to the hall of the old Pioneer Guards of Minnesota, and at once Josias R. King said, 'I will enlist; I will give my time and my life, if need be, to the Union that it may not be disrupted and destroyed. I am a young man, full of the exuberance

SUSPECT CONFESSES PART IN \$560,000 ROBBERY IN ST. PAUL

Secret Service Agent Says Man
Admits Helping Steal Revenue
Stamps.

SIX ARE CAPTURED BY DETECTIVES IN RAID

Three Men and Two Women in Custody—Stolen U. S. Property Is Recovered.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Confession to the robbery of the internal revenue office at St. Paul January 6, when stamps aggregating \$577,357 and \$2,000 in money were stolen from the old Federal building there, was obtained today from one of the three men arrested with their wives here last night. Peter Drautzburg, an operative of the Federal secret service, announced the confession, but would not say from which of the prisoners it was obtained.

"One of the men has sold everything he knows and has implicated others than himself," said Drautzburg.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Two more arrests were made by the Federal officers in connection with the robbery. George and Frank Bassett, brothers, were taken while in bed, the officers keeping the men covered with revolvers while they were dressing.

George Bassett admitted to Assistant District Attorney Icke that he was the man who killed a city detective in the saloon of "Barney" Bertsche several years ago.

ZECK ADMITS GUILT, RUMOR.

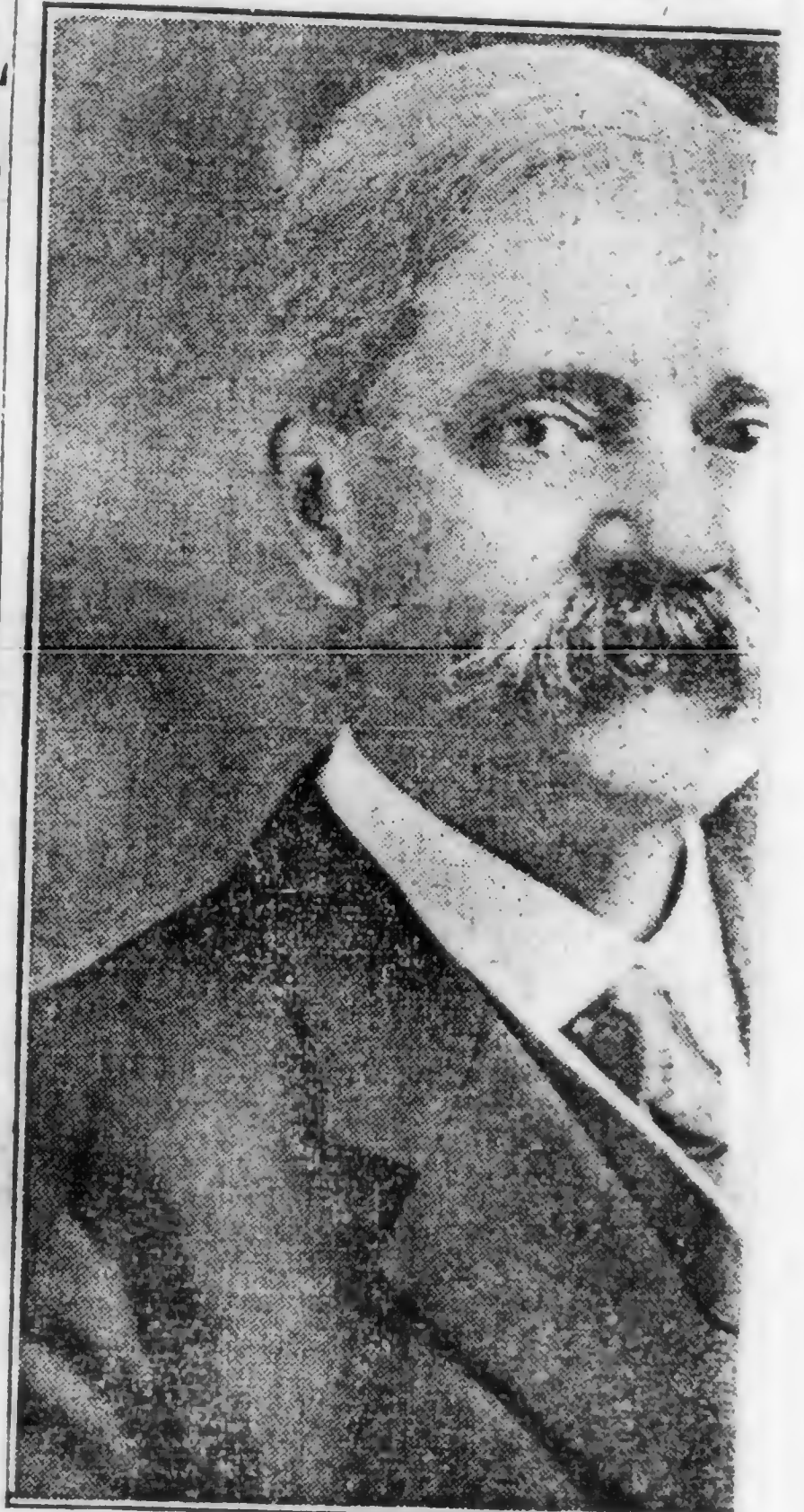
It was reported that John J. Zeck, a motorman, was the man who made the admissions. The other prisoners are Mrs. Zeck, Edward Leonard and his wife, Julia, Michael Flanagan, a saloonkeeper, and his wife, Catherine. Leonard is Zeck's brother-in-law. They were taken into custody last evening and spent the night in downtown hotels under surveillance of secret service men. Today they were questioned separately for two hours, and the announcement of the confession followed.

"The case is practically complete," said Michael L. Icke, assistant United States district attorney.

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF SILENT.

Captain Thomas H. Porter, chief of the local secret service, kept the door of his office locked against all except government officials. The prisoners were arraigned this afternoon. Joseph

SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS, Republican presidential nomination, who arrived to speak at the Lincoln day banquet tonight



Cummins, Here for Advocate of Prep

Iowa Senator, Presidential Aspirant,
at Lincoln Day Banquet Tonight
Government to Make Muni

"I am emphatically in favor of the government in this war," was the statement today of Senator A. B. Cummins, who arrived here tonight to be the principal speaker at the Lincoln day banquet.

"I do not wish to say much about preparedness, but I know how one hates to tip off his story in advance. I know how the government's being in control of the supply of munitions is a question as to the supply, in case we should need

Garrison's Resignation a Surprise.

"The resignation of Secretary of War William D. Taft

DEFECTIVE PAGE

St. Paul Dispatch

(Only St. Paul Evening Paper, English, With Associated Press News.)

TION. ST. PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916. ★

ate
Man
cancy

as accepted
ta, succeed-

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SUSPECT CONFESSES IN DEFENSE PLEA AT PART IN \$560,000 COL. KING'S FUNERAL ROBBERY IN ST. PAUL

Prelate in Eloquent Appeal for
Preparedness at Services
for First Recruit.

Secret Service Agent Says Man
Admits Helping Steal Revenue
Stamps.

FEAR DISHONOR MORE
THAN HORRORS OF WAR

SIX ARE CAPTURED BY
DETECTIVES IN RAID

Prays That America May Have
Peace, but Not at Cost of
Disgrace to Flag.

Three Men and in Custody—
Stolen U. S. Property Is Recovered.

Peace at any price advocates were criticised and national preparedness was termed a religious as well as a patriotic duty by Archbishop Ireland, at the Cathedral today in an eloquent funeral oration over the body of Colonel Josias R. King, the first man to answer the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers in 1861 to put down the rebellion.

MAKES STRONG PLEA

The occasion appeared an inspiring one for Archbishop Ireland, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, contributing to the patriotic fervor of the funeral services, and the prelate left none of his listeners in doubt as to his stand on preparedness. He held out the example of the young member of the old Pioneer Guards of St. Paul, who responded to Lincoln's call without a moment's hesitation.

ADMIRE MEN WHO ENLISTED.

"For a citizen to enlist in the defense of his country fifty-five years ago calls for your greatest admiration," said the archbishop. "A short time before this event a cannon ball crashed through the waters of Charleston bay, aimed at the flag of our country—an insult to that flag. It meant secession; it meant the disruption of the Union and the probable destruction of the nation."

"The moment the proclamation came from President Lincoln at the White House in Washington calling to arms 75,000 volunteers, Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, was at Lincoln's side. Immediately he wired to the State Capitol of his state asking the men of Minnesota to get ready to assist in preserving the Union."

KING ANSWERED CALL

The word was flashed to the hall of the old Pioneer Guards of Minnesota, and at once Josias R. King said, "I will enlist; I will give my time and my life, if need be, to the Union that it may not be disrupted and destroyed. It may not be disrupted and destroyed."

A young man, full of the exuberance

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Confession to the robbery of the internal revenue office at St. Paul January 6, when stamps aggregating \$577,357 and \$3,000 in money were stolen from the old Federal building there, was obtained today from one of the three men arrested, with their wives here last night. Peter Drautzburg, an operative of the Federal secret service, announced the confession, but would not say from which of the prisoners it was obtained.

"One of the men," he said, "told everything he knows and has implicated others than himself," said Drautzburg.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Two more arrests were made by the Federal officers in connection with the robbery. George and Frank Bassett, brothers, were taken while in bed, the officers keeping the men covered with revolvers while they were dressing.

George Bassett admitted to Assistant District Attorney Igoe that he was the man who killed a city detective in the saloon of "Barney" Bertsche several years ago.

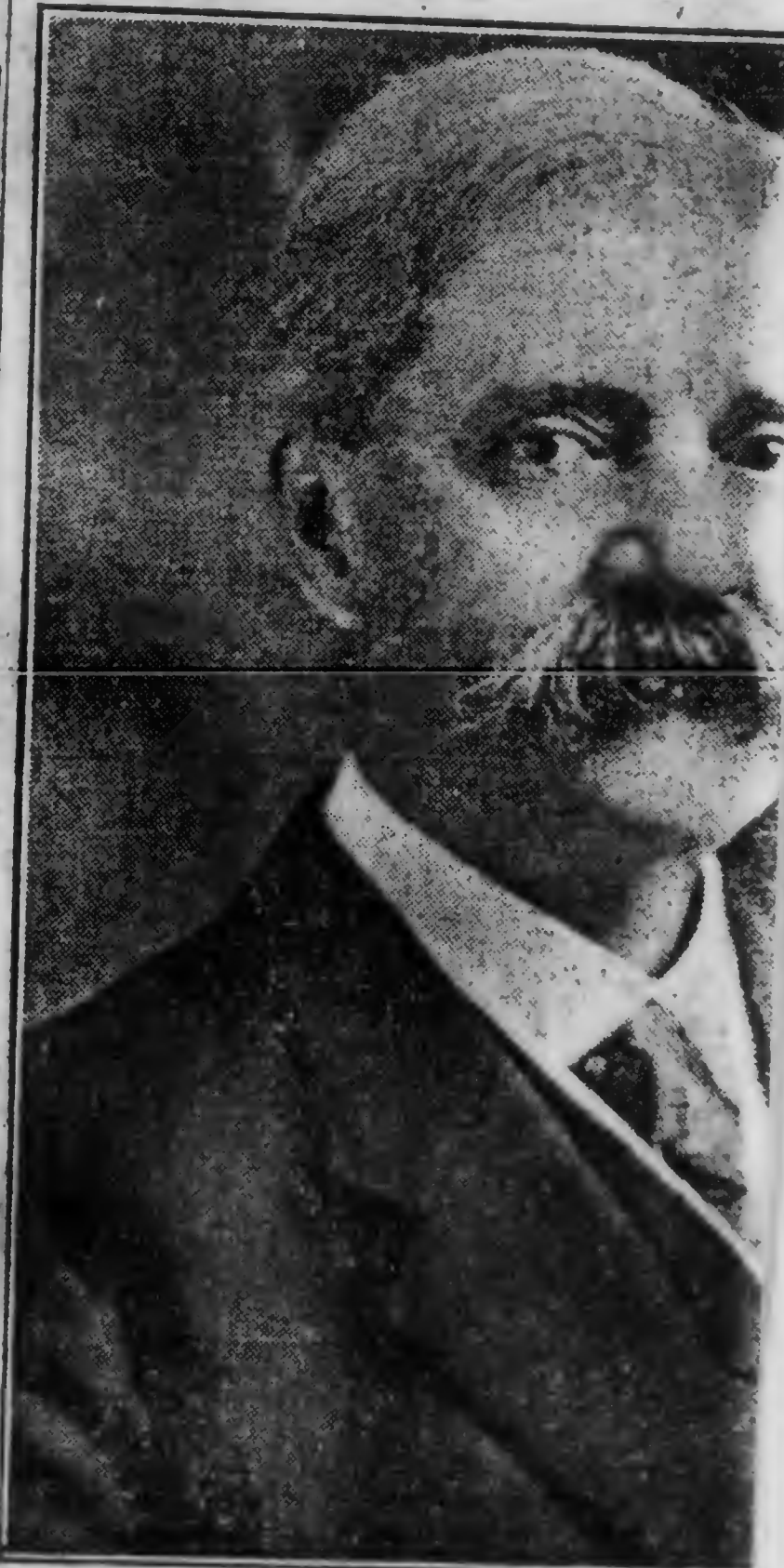
ZECK ADMITS GUILT, RUMOR.

It was reported that John J. Zeck, a motorman, was the man who made the admissions. The other prisoners are Mrs. Zeck, Edward Leonard and his wife, Julia, Michael Flanigan, a saloonkeeper, and his wife, Catherine. Leonard is Zeck's brother-in-law. They were taken into custody last evening and spent the night in downtown hotels under surveillance of secret service men. Today they were questioned separately for an hour and the announcement of the confession followed.

"The case is practically complete," said Michael L. Igoe, assistant United States district attorney.

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF SILENT. Captain Thomas H. Porter, chief of the local secret service, kept the door of his office locked against all except government officials. The prisoners were arraigned this afternoon. Joseph

SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS, Republican, presidential nomination, who arrived to speak at the Lincoln day banquet tonight



Cummins, Here for Advocate of Prep

Iowa Senator, Presidential Aspirant,
at Lincoln Day Banquet Tonight
Government to Make Muni

"I am emphatically in favor of the government measure," this was the statement today of Senator A. B. Cummins, his arrival to be the principal speaker at the banquet to be held at The Saint Paul tonight. "I do not wish to say much about preparedness thing to say about that in my speech this evening, I know how one hates to tip off his story in advance. government's being in control of the supply of munitions no question as to the supply, in case we should need Garrison's Resignation—a Surprise. The resignation of Secretary of War."

Office Mon-
is Judged
Promises

as the re-

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

Gooding.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 2 4 6



nk President. Will Take Office Mon- ficial Writes Governor He Is Judged calls Public Confidence and Promises

under indictment charging grand larceny as the re-
in the state treasury, turned in his resignation as
Governor Burnquist today, and Arthur C. Gooding,
pointed to the vacancy immediately. Mr. Gooding
s.

SURER TAKES POST MONDAY.

Charge of the office Monday. When informed over-
one by the Dispatch that Governor Burnquist had
banker said he would accept.

St. Paul yesterday, conferring with the Governor.
he understanding he would receive the commission
ed.

IGNATION.

ndated Smith
s. charging
degree. In-
sums of \$15-
nds of Smith
he could do

FOR GOV.

ained in con-
ce La Fond,
of the treas-
ed first to
y, except to
e had was
alone. The
the Capitol
attended the
king.
the Governor

Mr. LaFond
took about
Mr. LaFond
office. Gov-
or the confer-
ritten resigna-

NATION.
uch Mr. Smith
expounding his
out by the
follows:

charges and
ent, hearing so
be public press,
for obligation
of the people
honored me in
dence prompts
existing condi-
the welfare of
on will be serv-
tion from the

DESIRES.
am actuated
ave from em-
ad to do with
flee, and with
been associat-
pur in duties,
ch on believe
s. I have pro-
pensation plan
of the state,
s with more than a dozen different
to return kinds of poison.

Great quantities of arsenic, of
the state, and of other poisons, are
in the hands of the people.

Pioneer Guards of sponded to Lincoln's call without a moment's hesitation.

ADMIRE MEN WHO ENLISTED.

"For a citizen to enlist in the defense
of his country fifty-five years ago calls
for your greatest admiration," said the
archbishop. "A short time before this
event a cannon ball crashed through
the waters of Charleston bay, aimed
at the flag of our country—an insult to
that flag. It meant secession; it meant
the disruption of the Union and the
probable destruction of the nation."

"The moment the proclamation came
from President Lincoln at the White
House in Washington calling to arms
75,000 volunteers, Alexander Ramsey,
Governor of Minnesota, was at Lin-
coln's side. Immediately he wired to
the State Capitol of his state asking
the men of Minnesota to get ready to
assist in preserving the Union."

KING ANSWERED CALL.

"The word was flashed to the hall
of the old Pioneer Guards of Minne-
sota, and at once Josias R. King said,
'I will enlist; I will give my time and
my life. If need be, to the Union that
it may not be disrupted and destroyed.'
A young man, full of the exuberance
of youth, in the prime of his manhood,
ready to sacrifice himself, his life if
his country demanded it, that the flag
should not be dishonored, his country
might live."

"SHALL WE BLAME LINCOLN?"

From every section of the North
other men joined young King, and
through four years of awful conflict
bore the battle, and saved the Union.
"Shall we blame the spirit that act-
uated Josias R. King that April
morning? Shall we blame the great
commanders who led in a hundred bat-

Continued on Page 2.

officers keeping the men covered with revolvers while they were dressing.

George Bissett admitted to Assistant
District Attorney Lee that he was the
man who killed a fly detective in the
saloon of "Barnes" Bertsche several
years ago.

ZECK ADMITS GUILT, RUMOR.

It was reported that John J. Zeck, a
motorman, was the man who made the
admissions. The other prisoners are
Mrs. Zeck, Edward Leonard and his
wife, Julia, Michael Flanigan, a sa-
loonkeeper, and his wife, Catherine.
Leonard is Zeck's father-in-law. They
were taken into custody last evening
and spent the night in downtown ho-
tels under surveillance of secret ser-
vice men. Today they were questioned
separately for two or three hours, and
the announcement of the confession
followed.

"The case is practically complete,"
said Michael L. Lee, assistant United
States district attorney.

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF SILENT.

Captain Thomas J. Porter, chief of
the local secret service, kept the door
of his office locked against all except
government officials. The prisoners
were arraigned this afternoon. Joseph
B. David, attorney for Flanigan and
his wife, managed to place one foot in
the doorway of Captain Porter's office
as the woman was led into the room.

"Don't say a word to anybody," the
attorney admonished, and then he was
pushed back and the door was closed.

FLANIGAN REFUSES TO TALK.

Flanigan was kept in the United
States marshal's office. He told inter-
viewers that he knew nothing of the
robbery.

"It's no use asking me questions,"
he said. "I don't know a single thing,
except that my wife and I were

Continued on Page 2.

Cum Advo

Iowa Senator at Lin

"I AM emphatic
This was
his arrival
be held at the Sa

"I do not wis
thing to say abou
know how one ha
government's heir
no question as to

Garrison's Resig

"The resignation
Garrison came as
to me, as I belie
surprise to every
few of his im-
sociates. The fa-
adopt his plan to
may have had so
resignation.

Ship Purch

"As to the ship
the opinion that
body favors the
chant marine.
how best to ac-
The senator's
in some respects
that it will be
understood that
comprehensive
almost everythin
pink. I think I
advocate its rep-

Looks for Inc

"Some method
ment revenue
I do not believe
justice will in-
crease. I do not
do so. Neither
gress will go af-
fairs, that the
created by lev-
large incomes,
\$20,000.

Met by Rec

on his arrival
ator was met a
tion committee
well, manager
pation. Justice
supreme court
dent of the Uni-
mins was with
banquet given
chairman of the
ments, and J.
the Cummins
change.

He was met
The Saint Paul
R. Rawson, ch-
committee, ch-
of his I.
D. E. Rose, I.
to and many
club.

Senator Cum-
mins and
was with him.

Stevens
From

MAN'S MAY BAR LUXURIES

Effort to Check Imports From
Russia and Switzer-
land.

Feb. 12.—The Berlin news-
paper, in an early order of
government designed to restrict
importation of foreign luxuries,
official utterances clearly indicate
action is contemplated. The pur-
pose is to improve the rates of foreign
exchange by reducing payments abroad
also to conserve the financial re-
sources of the people for the real
necessities of life.

has been observed many persons
due to enjoy foreign luxuries the
as in peace times. Russian
r has been arriving steadily
high Sweden. Swiss chocolate is
forms to be imported in even
quantities than in the days be-
fore the war and even French wines
considerable quantities have been
imported.

A plan contemplated appears to
organize an importing company
government auspices which will
take the importation of given
under certain restrictions re-
garding prices and with the right of
payment of the invoices after the
goods are imported.

S STRIKE TO IDLE MEN

man of Alaskan Commission
s Rail Work Will Be Held Up
Until Funds Are Available.

Shington, Feb. 12.—The general
on the Alaskan railway, report-
ed today by Chairman W. C.
of the Alaskan Engineering
commission to the pent-up energies of
500 men who have spent the win-
ter in ice-locked anchorage,
than to dissatisfaction with
conditions. Not more than fifty
he said, had been kept at work
the winter, and the strike is
due to have been caused by idle
men.

tenant commander Mears at an-
ze reported today that all work
had stopped. No disorder was re-
ported.

WILLING TO DISARM

te Allies Make Oral Reply to
S. Suggestion That Guns Be
Taken From Ships.

Shington, Feb. 12.—Diplomatic
representatives of the Entente allies
made oral representations to Sec-
retary Lansing regarding the American
refusal to their governments
the disarming of merchant
ships and that armed merchantmen
American ports might be re-
served as warships. Although the
department declined to disclose
the nature of the representations, it is
understood that the Entente governments
were willing to adopt the suggestion.

KNIFE TO KILL SELF

Employe Slashes Throat With
Blade. Then Seeks Sharp-
er One.

WIS., Feb. 12.—Emil Ant-
onsen, 35, tried to commit sui-
cide in a lumber camp near Pembina
today. He failed because the knife
sharp enough to inflict a fatal
wound cut a big gash in his neck
and he was unable to hold it.

Wants American Styles.

"Because of an intense feeling of
Americanism, I always have yearned
to express the soul, which we, as a
nation, possess. My individual gift,
we all have them, has been a knack
of putting meaning into clothes."

"A few years ago every successful
builder of clothes thought he had
to go abroad to secure the right styles
in dress. What I found abroad root-
ed me deeper to Americanism. Each
year I visited Paris. I discovered that
gowns designed in Paris that we have
so studiously copied, were those de-
signed for the demi-mondes of Paris.
Yet these models the American wom-
en wear in the delusion that they are
in the correct fashion."

Paris Decrees Fashions.

"At present dress conforms to an
arbitrary decree made in Paris and
this decree is forced upon the world
without regard to fitness. The result
is many times ludicrous."

"If we read the signs of the times,
we now have the opportunity for strik-
ing the true keynote in dress that con-
forms to the taste and requirements
of American women. Now is the time
to demand gowns designed in America.
We can make all kinds of attempts
at American designing but unless we
have the women of America behind
us, the effort is doomed to failure."

Discusses Endowment Fund.

The state endowment fund of \$10,000
of vital interest to the clubwomen, had
a lengthy hearing this morning. One
thousand dollars has been raised and
invested in mortgages. All of the fund
similarly will be invested as raised,
and only the interest will be used. The
interest is to be divided among the
departments of the state federation
and used in the extension of the work
of each. This is the first time the
federation has had any financial back-
ing on which to depend.

A memorial and resolution was pre-
sented by Mrs. George Welch of Fer-
gus Falls on the death of Mrs. E. M.
La Penotiere, one of the first pre-
sidents of the state federation.

Speak on "Baby Week."

Two-minute talks by the four district
chairmen of the "Baby Week" cam-
paign committee, were given by Dr.
Nellie W. Nelson of St. Paul, Mrs. W.
L. Linton of Rochester, Mrs. V. C.
Sherman of Minneapolis, and Mrs. M.
E. Matthews of Marshall.

Reception for Officers.

At 12:30 P. M. there was a reception
for the officers and delegates. In the
long receiving line were Mrs. J. A. A.
Burnquist, Mrs. Winn Powers, Mrs. C.
L. Atwood, St. Cloud, a former presi-
dent of the federation; Miss Kitt M.
Clum, president of the St. Paul dis-
trict, and Mrs. William T. Coe, presi-
dent of the federation. A musical pro-
gram was given by Miss Hope's or-
chestra. At 1:30 P. M. the breakfast
was served, after which the afternoon
program was given.

What Mrs. C. L. Atwood of St.
Cloud calls "sponking on husband"
will be done away with through the
establishing of a permanent endow-
ment fund, she said.

"We sponge on our husbands for
money, for the time of their stenog-
raphers, for the use of their office
boys, and even for postage," Mrs. At-
wood told the club women this
morning. "We sponge on state bu-
reaus and local bureaus and national
bureaus to do our work for us, because
we have no money to do it ourselves.
Let us be dignified in our club work,
by having our own funds."

Gavel Presented as Prize.

The state art and art crafts com-
mittee presented to the federation this
morning a carved and decorated hand-
made gavel, which will be turned over
at each state meeting to the district
making the largest gain in clubs. The
gavel will be retained by the winning
district for one year.

Advertising to the amount of \$1,000
was solicited for the year book, and
this will be used in state activity gen-
erally.

Half of Salary to Good Roads.

The self-sacrifice of Miss Anna B.
Shelton of International Falls, county
superintendent of schools, who con-
tributed half of her annual salary for
the good roads fund, was commended



PRELATE IN DEFENSE PLEA AT KING RITES

Continued From Page 1.

"Shall we blame the tens of thou-
sands of our young men who suffered
and died on the battle field? Shall we
blame the wonderful military spirit
which fought and conquered during
that terrible strife? Shall we say the
Civil War was a mistake?"

"Silence the tongue of those who say
war is never to be countenanced and
never justified," he shouted. "Silence
the tongue who tells us that no battle-
field should be stained with blood, that
war is a blot on civilization. War is
something to be feared because of the
sacrifice of men and treasure. But
there is something more to be feared
than war. It is the dishonor of the old
flag which today covers the body of
this brave soldier. It is the insult to
that flag and the disgrace which comes
to our beloved country."

SHIRKERS ARE DISGRACE.

"Our country is made up of scattered
entities. But with all of these it is
'Our country first,' and he who as a
citizen of this country is not ready
when our nation is threatened to sac-
rifice his life for its honor is a shame
and a disgrace to humanity. Religion
contemplates the sacrifice, for God has
said that His children shall not bear
the sword in vain against they that do
evil."

"My prayer is that our country may
have social and commercial peace, that
we may have the prosperity to make
us great in all things good, and may
have a quick response to patriotic
duty. We hear much of peace at any
sacrifice. Peace with honor, yes. Peace
to the glory of our country, yes. But
if it means that we are to be the prey
of international ambition; if it means
that we are to do the bidding of every
other nation on earth, and that our
flag must dip in disgrace, then we must
not have peace."

MUST PREPARE NOW.

"No nation can be weak today in pre-
paredness and strong tomorrow in
efficiency. It takes time to prepare to
uphold the honor and dignity of the
nation. We must be so strong that no
nation shall dare to raise its hand
against us. If we could close all of
the halls of justice, and lock the doors
of all of our prisons, if we could be
assured of peace in the state, then
there might be peace in the nation.
But we cannot have these, for as long
as humanity turns from the spirit and
religion of Jesus Christ, so long will
there be misunderstandings, and tur-
moil and bitter strife, and so long will
it be necessary to be prepared."

SHOULD SAFEGUARD LIBERTY.

"That was the spirit of Josias R.
King," he declared. "If the old flag
which covers his body could speak to
you, my friends, it would tell you that
if you are to be secure in your liberties
and your honor, if America is to be
saved to the noble citizenship which
enjoys it, then you must be prepared
to defend the nation with the last drop
of blood."



SENATOR CUMMINS COMES FOR DINNER

Continued From Page 1.

press my regard and admiration
your distinguished guest, Sen-
ator Cummins. The country now needs
practical ability, wisdom and patri-
otism. The Republican party to be
successfully in this serious epoch
its history."

Rawson Says Cummins Will Get Large Vote

Charles A. Rawson, chairman of the
Iowa Republican state committee, ar-
rived in St. Paul this morning
to meet Senator A. C. Cummins. It is
evident that the presidential aspira-
tion of the Republican party to be
successfully in this serious epoch
its history."

CAMERA FILM SAVES SIX.

Party Lost in Blizzard Kindles Fire
In Barn.

Crosby, N. D., Feb. 12.—A cam-
era film probably saved the lives of six
young persons who became lost to-
night in a blizzard near here and
wandered into a barn.
The film was used as a kindling for
fire, which was kept burning all night.

SUSPEND 80 MORE STUDENTS

Illinois Wesleyan University Act-
on Dancing to Be Taken Up by
Parents Tonight.

nk President, Will Take Office Mon-
Official Writes Governor He Is Judged
calls Public Confidence and Promises

under indictment charging grand larceny as the re-
in the state treasury, turned in his resignation as
Governor Burnquist today, and Arthur C. Gooding,
pointed to the vacancy immediately. Mr. Gooding

SURE TAKES POST MONDAY.

charge of the office Monday. When informed over
one by the Dispatch that Governor Burnquist had
banker said he would accept.

St. Paul yesterday, conferring with the Governor,
he understanding he would receive the commission

IGNATION.

dicted Smith

ts, charging

degree, in-
sums of \$13-

nds of Smith
he could do

FOR GOV.

ained in con-

ge La Fond,

of the treas-

at first to

, except to

he had was

alone. The

the Capitol

attended the

the King.

the Governor

Mr. LaFond

took about

Mr. LaFond

office. Gov-

or the confer-

written resigna-

NATION.

h Mr. Smith

explaining his

out by the

follows:

charges and

ent, bearing so

in public press,

of obligation

the people of

honored me in

science, prompts

existing condi-

the welfare of

on will be serv-

from the the

DESIRES.

I am actuated

have from em-

had to do with

me, and with

been associ-

public duties,

to relieve

public pub-

immigration

of the state,

lower to return

to state treas-

from the the

from the the

from the the

from the the

from the the

from the the

from the the

from the the

from the the

Pioneer Guards of
sponded to Lincoln's call without a
moment's hesitation.

ADMIRERS MEN WHO ENLISTED.

"For a citizen to enlist in the defense
of his country fifty-five years ago calls
for your greatest admiration," said the
archbishop. "A short time before this
event a cannon ball crashed through
the waters of Charleston bay, aimed
at the flag of our country—an insult to
that flag. It meant secession; it meant
the disruption of the Union and the
probable destruction of the nation.

"The moment the proclamation came
from President Lincoln at the White
House in Washington calling to arms
75,000 volunteers, Alexander Ramsey,
Governor of Minnesota, was at Lin-
coln's side. Immediately he wired to
the State Capitol of his state asking
the men of Minnesota to get ready to
assist in preserving the Union.

KING ANSWERED CALL.

"The word was flashed to the hall
of the old Pioneer Guards of Minne-
sota, and at once Josias R. King said,
'I will enlist; I will give my time and
my life, if need be, to the Union that
it may not be disrupted and destroyed.'
A young man, full of the exuberance
of youth, in the prime of his manhood,
ready to sacrifice himself, his life if
his country demanded it, that the flag
should not be dishonored, his country
might live.

"SHALL WE BLAME LINCOLN?"

From every section of the North
other men joined young King, and
through four years of awful conflict
bore the battle, and saved the Union.
"Shall we blame the spirit that act-
uated Josias R. King that April
morning? Shall we blame the great
commanders who led in a hundred bat-

Continued on Page 2.

officers keeping the men covered with
revolvers while they were dressing.

George Bissett, District Attorney,
said that he was the man who killed a
detective in the saloon of "Barne
Bertsche several
years ago.

ZECK ADMITS GUILT, RUMOR.

It was reported that John J. Zeck, a
motorman, was the man who made the
admissions. The other prisoners are
Mrs. Zeck, Edward Leonard and his
wife, Julia, Michael Flanigan, a sea-
lookeeper, and his wife, Catherine.
Leonard is Zeck's brother-in-law. They
were taken into custody last evening
and spent the night in downtown hot-
els under surveillance of secret ser-
vice men. Today they were questioned
separately for an hour, and the
announcement of the confession
followed.

"The case is perfectly complete,"
said Michael L. Ignatowski, assistant United
States district attorney.

SECRET SERVICE CHIEF SILENT.

Captain Thomas J. Porter, chief of
the local secret service, kept the door
of his office locked against all except
government officials. The prisoners
were arraigned this afternoon. Joseph
B. David, attorney for Flanigan and
his wife, managed to place one foot in
the doorway of Captain Porter's office
as the woman was led into the room.

"Don't say a word to anybody," the
attorney admonished, and then he was
pushed back and the door was closed.

FLANIGAN REFUSES TO TALK.

Flanigan was kept in the United
States marshal's office. He told inter-
viewers that he knew nothing of the
robbery.

"It's no use asking me questions,"
he said. "I don't know a single thing
except that my wife and I were

Continued on Page 2.

PRINCE JOACHIM, youngest son of Kaiser Wilhelm, who
will be married soon to Princess Marie Augustine. He is
21 and the bride-to-be is 17.



Cum Advo

Iowa Senator
at Lin

"I AM emphatic
This was
his arriva

be held at The Sa

"I do not wis

thing to say about

know how one ha

government's help

no question as to

Garrison's Resig

"The resignation

Garrison came as

to me, as I belie

surprise to every

a few of his im

sociates. The fe

adopt his plan fo

may have had so

resignation.

Ship Purch

"As to the ship

the opinion that

body favors the

merchant marine.

how best to acco

"The seamen's

in some respects

that it will be r

understand that

comprehensive r

almost everythin

gine. I think it

advocate its rep

Looks for Inc

"Some method

ment revenue

I do not believ

fortly will incre

inced. I do not

do so. Neither

gress will so af

likely that the

creased by tax

large incomes,

\$20,000.

Met by Rec

On his arrival

ator was met a

tion committee

well, manager

paige; Justice

supreme court;

dent of the Lin

mins, who will

banquet this ev

chairman of the

ments, and J.

the Cummins

chairs.

He was tak

The Saint Pau

R. Rawson, ch

committee; E

other of his li

D. F. Reese, J

ity and many

club.

Senator Cum

Minnesa long

Washington.

Stevens

From

RMANS MAY BAR LUXURIES

Effort to Check Imports From
Russia and Switzer-
land.

lin, Feb. 12.—The Berlin news-
papers foreshadow an early order of
government designed to restrict
importation of foreign luxuries.

Official utterances clearly indicate
action is contemplated. The pur-
is to improve the rates of foreign
exchange by reducing payments abroad
also to conserve the financial re-
sources of the people for the real
necessities of life.

has been observed many persons
due to enjoy foreign luxuries the
as in peace times. Russian
has been arriving steadily
high Sweden. Swiss chocolate is
to have been imported in even
quantities than in the days be-
fore war and even French wines
considerable quantities have been
imported.

plan contemplated appears to
organize an importing company
government auspices which will
take the importation of given
under certain restrictions re-
garding price and with the right of
payment of the invoices after the
fact.

Ship Purch

"As to the ship

the opinion that

body favors the

merchant marine.

how best to acco

"The seamen's

in some respects

that it will be r

understand that

comprehensive r

almost everythin

gine. I think it

advocate its rep

Looks for Inc

"Some method

ment revenue

I do not believ

fortly will incre

inced. I do not

do so. Neither

gress will so af

likely that the

creased by tax

large incomes,

\$20,000.

Met by Rec

On his arrival

ator was met a

tion committee

well, manager

paige; Justice

supreme court;

dent of the Lin

mins, who will

banquet this ev

chairman of the

ments, and J.

the Cummins

chairs.

He was tak

The Saint Pau

R. Rawson, ch

committee; E

other of his li

D. F. Reese, J

ity and many

club.

Senator Cum

Minnesa long

Washington.

Stevens

From

S STRIKE TO IDLE MEN

man of Alaskan Commission
s Rail Work Will Be Held Up
Until Funds Are Available.

Shipping, Feb. 12.—The general
on the Alaskan railway, report-
ed dispatches from Seward, was
today by Chairman W. C.
of the Alaskan Engineering
division to the pent-up energies of
500 men who have spent the win-
ter in ice-locked anchorage,
hoping to dissatisfaction with
conditions. Not more than fifty
he said, had been kept at work
the winter, and the strike is
to have been caused by idle
men.

tenant commander Meers at an-
other reported today that all work
was stopped. No disorder was re-

WILLING TO DISARM

te Allies Make Oral Reply to

S. Suggestion That Guns Be

Taken From Ships.

Shipping, Feb. 12.—Diplomatic
entatives of the Entente allies
made oral representations to Sec-
retary Lansing regarding the American
policy regarding the disarmament
of their governments
and that armed merchantmen
and American ports might be re-
served as warships. Although the
department declined to disclose
the representations, it is in-
ferred that the Entente governments
are unwilling to adopt the suggestion.

TS KNIFE TO KILL SELF

Employee Slashes Throat With

Blade. Then Seeks Sharp-

er One.

Wis., Feb. 12.—Emil Ant-
onsen, 35, tried to commit sui-
cide today near Pembina.
He failed because the knife
was not sharp enough to inflict a fatal
cut. He cut a big gash in his neck
and the job sought to hor-

Half of Salary to Good Roads.

The self-sacrifice of Miss Anna B.
Shelland of International Falls, county
superintendent of schools, who con-
tributed half of her annual salary for

the good roads fund.

Wants American Styles.

"Because of an intense feeling of
Americanism, I always have yearned
to express the soul, which we, as a
nation, possess. My individual gift,
we all have them, has been a knack
of putting meaning into clothes.

"A few years ago every successful
builder of clothes thought he had
to go abroad to secure the right styles
in dress. What I found abroad root-
ed me deeper to Americanism. Each
year I visited Paris. I discovered that
gowns designed in Paris that we have
so studiously copied, were those de-
signed for the demi-mondes of Paris.
Yet these models the American wom-
en wear in the delusion that they are
in the correct fashion.

Paris Deceives Fashions.

"At present dress conforms to an
arbitrary decree made in Paris and
without regard to fitness. The result
is many times ludicrous.

"If we read the signs of the times,
we now have the opportunity for strik-
ing the true keynote in dress that con-
forms to the taste and requirements
of American women. Now is the time
to demand gowns designed in America.
We can make all kinds of attempts
at American designing but unless we
have the women of America behind
us, the effort is doomed to failure."

Discusses Endowment Fund.

The state endowment fund of \$10,000
of vital interest to the clubwomen, had
a lengthy hearing this morning. One
thousand dollars has been raised and
invested in mortgages. All of the fund
similarly will be invested as raised
and only the interest will be used. The
interest is to be divided among the
departments of the state federation
and used in the extension of the work
of each. This is the first time the
federation has had any financial back-
ing on which to depend.

A memorial and resolution was pre-
sented by Mrs. George Welch of Fer-
gus Falls on the death of Mrs. E. M.
La Penotiere, one of the first presi-
dents of the state federation.

Speak on "Baby Week."

Two-minute talks by the four district
chairmen of the "Baby Week" cam-
paign committee, were given by Dr.
Nellie W. Nelson of St. Paul, Mrs. W.
B. Linton of Rochester, Mrs. V. C.
Sherman of Minneapolis, and Mrs. M.
E. Matthews of Marshall.

Reception for Officers.

At 12:30 P. M. there was a reception
for the officers and delegates. In the
long receiving line were Mrs. J. A. A.
Burnquist, Mrs. Winn Powers, Mrs. C.
L. Atwood, St. Cloud, a former presi-
dent of the federation; Miss Kitt M.
Clum, president of the St. Paul dis-
trict, and Mrs. William T. Coe, presi-
dent of the federation. A musical pro-
gram was given by Miss Hope's or-
chestra. At 1:30 P. M. the breakfast
was served, after which the afternoon
program was given.

What Mrs. C. L. Atwood of St.
Cloud calls "sponsoring on husband"
will be done away with through the
establishing of a permanent endow-
ment fund, she said.

"We sponge on our husbands for
money, for the time of their stenogra-
phers, for the use of their office
boys, and even for postage." Mrs. At-
wood told the club women this
morning. "We sponge on state bu-
reaus and local bureaus and national
bureaus to do our work for us, because
we have no money to do it ourselves.
Let us be dignified in our club work,
by having our own funds."

Gavel Presented as Prize.

The state art and craft com-
mittee presented to the federation this
morning a carved and decorated hand-
made gavel, which will be turned over
at each state meeting to the district
making the largest gain in clubs. The
gavel will be retained by the winning
district for one year.

Advertising to the amount of \$1,000
was solicited for the year book, and
this will be used in state activity gen-
erally.

Half of Salary to Good Roads.

The self-sacrifice of Miss Anna B.
Shelland of International Falls, county
superintendent of schools, who con-
tributed half of her annual salary for

the good roads fund.

Wants American Styles.

"Because of an intense feeling of
Americanism, I always have yearned
to express the soul, which we, as a
nation, possess. My individual gift,
we all have them, has been a knack
of putting meaning into clothes.

"A few years ago every successful
builder of clothes thought he had
to go abroad to secure the right styles
in dress. What I found abroad root-
ed me deeper to Americanism. Each
year I visited Paris. I discovered that
gowns designed in Paris that we have
so studiously copied, were those de-
signed for the demi-mondes of Paris.
Yet these models the American wom-
en wear in the delusion that they are
in the correct fashion.

Paris Deceives Fashions.

"At present dress conforms to an
arbitrary decree made in Paris and
without regard to fitness. The result
is many times ludicrous.

...today, by Chairman W. C. ... of the Alaskan Engineering ... the pent-up energies of ... 1,500 men who have spent the win- ... in ice-locked anchorage, ... to dissatisfaction with ... conditions. Not more than fifty ... he said, had been kept at work ... the winter, and the strike is ... to have been caused by idle ...

NOT WILLING TO DISARM

Entente Allies Make Oral Reply to U. S. Suggestion That Guns Be Taken From Ships.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Diplomatic representatives of the Entente allies have made oral representations to Secretary Lansing regarding the American memorandum to their governments suggesting the disarming of merchant ships and that armed merchantmen entering American ports might be regarded as warships. Although the State department declined to disclose the nature of the representations, it is believed Secretary Lansing was informed that the Entente governments were unwilling to adopt the suggestion.

HUNTS KNIFE TO KILL SELF

Woods Employee Slashes Throat With Dull Blade, Then Seeks Sharp-er One.

Marquette, Wis., Feb. 12.—Emil Anttila, 32 years old, tried to commit suicide in a lumber camp near Pembina last night. He failed because the knife was not sharp enough to inflict a fatal wound. He cut a big gash in his neck and to complete the job sought to borrow another knife. The camp crew thus learned of his deed and brought him to a hospital here. He will recover.

WILL REBUILD CITIES.

Germans to Sponsor Gorizia—Austria to Aid Ortelburg.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The Overseas News agency today gave out the following: "The lord mayor of Vienna, in municipal council, stated that Germany will take sponsorship of one Austrian or Hungarian city damaged by war, while Vienna and Budapest will take sponsorship over one German city. "Germany has chosen the Austrian city of Gorizia. Austria has chosen Ortelburg and Hungary has chosen Gerdauen, both in East Prussia."

Funeral Directors Elect.

Special to the Dispatch. Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 12.—The North Dakota Funeral Directors' association, which concluded its annual meeting here last night, elected the following: President, G. C. Jensen, Edinburg; vice presidents, J. W. Calnan, Berthold; B. A. Breze, Grand Forks; treasurer, Henry Rice, Cavalier; secretary, C. V. Ferguson, Glenburg.

Farmer Killed While Hunting.

Marquette, Wis., Feb. 12.—Joseph Stock, 35 years old, a farmer near Grivitz, was wounded fatally yesterday while hunting. He slipped off a stump on which he was looking for game and the gun was discharged. He dragged himself to his doorstep, but died before medical aid could be summoned.

Indian Fighter Drops Dead.

Malden Rock, Wis., Feb. 12.—Harri-son Lowater, veteran of the Civil War, Indian fighter, educator and writer, dropped dead after building a morning fire at his home at Rock Elm. He was 76 years old.

Two-minute talks by the four district chairmen of the "Baby Week" campaign committee, were given by Dr. Nellie W. Nelson of St. Paul, Mrs. W. B. Linton of Rochester, Mrs. V. C. Sherman of Minneapolis, and Mrs. M. E. Matthews of Marshall.

Reception for Officers.

At 12:30 P. M. there was a reception for the officers and delegates. In the long receiving line were Mrs. J. A. A. Burnquist, Mrs. Winn Powers, Mrs. C. L. Atwood, St. Cloud, a former president of the federation; Miss Kitt M. Clum, president of the St. Paul district, and Mrs. William T. Coe, president of the federation. A musical program was given by Miss Hope's orchestra. At 1:30 P. M. the breakfast was served, after which the afternoon program was given.

What Mrs. C. L. Atwood of St. Cloud calls "sponsoring on husband" will be done away with through the establishing of a permanent endowment fund, she said.

"We sponge on our husbands for money, for the time of their stenographers, for the use of their office boys, and even for postage," Mrs. Atwood told the club women this morning. "We sponge on state bureaus and local bureaus and national bureaus to do our work for us, because we have no money to do it ourselves. Let us be dignified in our club work, by having our own funds."

Gavel Presented as Prize.

The state art and art crafts committee presented to the federation this morning a carved and decorated hand-made gavel, which will be turned over at each state meeting to the district making the largest gain in clubs. The gavel will be retained by the winning district for one year.

Advertising to the amount of \$1,000 was solicited for the year book, and this will be used in state activity generally.

Half of Salary to Good Roads.

The self-sacrifice of Miss Anna B. Shelland of International Falls, county superintendent of schools, who contributed half of her annual salary for the cause of good roads was revealed today. Miss Shelland was chairman of the parks and highways committee of the federation.

Miss Agnes Doherty of St. Paul, reporting on the legislation committee's plans, said every club will be asked to co-operate in getting the support of legislators for measures the women favor.

Social Danger Cited By Iowa "U" President

"The club women of Minnesota are to be congratulated on the wealth and beauty of their state, the great prosperity of it, and that in the presence of all this splendor, the women of Minnesota remember after all the value of a life nobly lived, and have called their assembly on the proud anniversary of Lincoln's natal day," said Dr. Thomas Huston McBride, president of the University of Iowa, in his address on "Clubs and Culture," early this afternoon.

Women Learned to Battle Alone.

"Those Lincoln days were stirring days; they were pre-eminently days of action. Men and women met the great problems of their time, fought them out, and as they could, thought them out, the women battling generally unaided and alone. Things were done."

Republic in Danger.

"Our triumphs have made us rich; our young people in numbers are set free from the necessity of initiative and labor, and are constantly met instead by every sort of nervous excitation," Dr. McBride says. "Our children, rich and poor alike, tango the night away and spend the invidious hours of the following afternoon at cards, as if to 'bridge' over the sad vacuity from one dancing season to the next. A more absolutely wasteful sacrifice of human life I cannot imagine. I really believe the republic in danger as surely as in 1861."

...and a disgrace to humanity. Religion contemplates the sacrifice, for God has said that His children shall not bear the sword in vain against they that do evil.

"My prayer is that our country may have social and commercial peace, that we may have the prosperity to make us great in all things good, and may have a quick response to patriotic duty. We hear much of peace at any sacrifice. Peace with honor, yes. Peace to the glory of our country, yes. But if it means that we are to be the prey of international ambition; if it means that we are to do the bidding of every other nation on earth, and that our flag must dip in disgrace, then we must not have peace."

MUST PREPARE NOW.

"No nation can be weak today in preparedness and strong tomorrow in efficiency. It takes time to prepare to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation. We must be so strong that no nation shall dare to raise its hand against us. If we could close all of the halls of justice, and lock the doors of all of our prisons, if we could be assured of peace in the state, then there might be peace in the nation. But we cannot have these, for as long as humanity turns from the spirit and religion of Jesus Christ, so long will there be misunderstandings, and turmoil and bitter strife, and so long will it be necessary to be prepared."

SHOULD SAFEGUARD LIBERTY.

"That was the spirit of Josias R. King," he declared. "If the old flag which covers his body could speak to you, my friends, it would tell you that if you are to be secure in your liberties and your honor, if America is to be saved to the noble citizenship which enjoys it, then you must be prepared to defend the nation with the last drop of your blood."

LAUDS LOYALTY OF VETERAN.

Archbishop Ireland paid a tribute to the loyalty and bravery of Colonel King, recounting his numerous experiences as a soldier of the First Minnesota Volunteers, pronouncing him "every inch a soldier. Battle after battle he was at work in the hardest of the fight, all through the long and bitter struggle, but no stain ever attached to him. After the war he remained a soldier until 1870, and after retiring to private life he was as good a citizen as he had been a soldier. With him loyalty to his country and his religion showed the innate grandeur of his soul."

GOVERNOR ATTENDS FUNERAL.

The funeral was held at 9 A. M. and was attended by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, Adjutant General F. B. Wood, members of the Governor's staff, Mayor Powers, members of the City Council, veterans of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and several hundred citizens. Solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. William W. Finley.

MILITARY HONORS PAID.

The body was removed to Calvary cemetery on the same caisson which bore that of Governor Hammond to its resting place. It was drawn by six black horses, handled by members of the First regiment, Minnesota national guard, and a detail of the same regiment acted as escort to the cemetery. The pallbearers were from the regiment and the Sons of Veterans. At the cemetery military honors were paid the deceased soldier. A squad of guardsmen fired a salute and the regimental bugler played taps.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. See advertisement.

Rawson Says Cummins Will Go Large

Charles A. Rawson, chairman of the Iowa Republican state committee, arrived in St. Paul this morning to meet Senator A. F. Cummins, confident that the presidential election will go to the Chicago convention, a much larger vote than has been allotted to him.

Mr. Rawson said this morning: "I find that people throughout the West regard Justice Hughes' letter to a friend in Virginia as an announcement that he will not be a candidate for the presidency. This is the true interpretation, then, expect that Kansas and Oklahoma, as well as Nebraska, will be won by South Dakota for Cummins. I think we have a good chance in Dakota. We believe that while Senator La Follette has many friends, the Equity organization, Senator Cummins also has a strong following. We believe that Montana will be for Cummins. We will have a fair share of the other Western states also."

CAMERA FILM SAVES

Party Lost in Blizzard Kindled in Barn.

Crosby, N. D., Feb. 12.—A film probably saved the lives of young persons who became lost in a blizzard near here. The film was used as kindling fire, which was kept burning all night.

SUSPEND 80 MORE STUDENTS

Illinois Wesleyan University on Dancings to Be Taken Up Parents Tonight.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 12.—Eighty more students, both men and women, of the Illinois Wesleyan university, were suspended today, bringing the suspension of two young women yesterday for violating the rule against attending parties for which no permission had been given by the faculty committee. The parents of suspended students met last night to discuss the situation, and decided to hold a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow which President Theodore B. expected to explain the action of the faculty.

Sentiment among those who evening apparently was in favor of abolishing the rule.

FOUR MEN SHOT IN TONG

Two White Men Among Victims Shooting Affray in Frisco Theatre.

San Francisco, Feb. 12.—A T. in which four men were shot, three mortally, broke out in a new quarter here last night. A gang of young members of the Ong Tong entered a Chinese theatre and forcibly took the seats. The Suey Sings were enjoying the performance. The Suey Sings men went in, returned with revolvers, opened on the Suey Sings as the latter fled from the theatre. Among the wounded were two white men and standers.

Ask Grain Rate Rehearsal

Washington, Feb. 12.—Railroad representatives today asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing of the export grain rate case. Their petition declared that the commission's recent decision that increases were not warranted was unjustly drawn on the evidence presented.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE
DEFECTIVE PAGE

Y. FEBRUARY 12, 1916.

Honor for Colonel King In Death as in Life

Military Forces Join Today to Pay Final Tribute to First
Volunteer for Civil War—Funeral at
Cathedral at 9 A. M.

THIS anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Colonel Josias R. King, the first to answer the president's call for volunteers in 1861, will be buried at Calvary cemetery.

Officers of city and state, soldiers and friends who knew and honored the veteran fighter who died Thursday, will honor his memory as they pay homage to the birth of his chief. The funeral services will be held at the Cathedral at 9 A. M.

MILITARY HONORS AT FUNERAL.

As he lived in service of his country, in death he will be honored by the military power of the state. Governor Burnquist and his staff, a detail of the national guard, led by General Fred B. Wood, Acker post, G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans, the militia and the Loyal Legion will take part in the services. The City Council will attend.

Detail Escorts Casket.

On the same caisson which bore the bier of Governor Hammond from the Capitol Colonel King's casket will begin its journey to the Cathedral from the M. J. Kelly undertaking rooms at 8:30 A. M. A detail of the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans will compose the escort.

Archbishop to Officiate.

Archbishop Ireland will officiate at the services at the Cathedral. Solemn high mass will be celebrated by Rev. William W. Finley. Four sergeants of the national guard and two members of the Sons of Veterans will be active pallbearers. The services will be in the general charge of Acker post, G. A. R. The Sons of Veterans will furnish a bugle and firing squad at the grave.

5,000 View the Body.

Long before the hour set for the body to lie in state at the Kelly undertaking rooms, opposite the King home, visitors came to pay homage yesterday. The rooms were filled all afternoon with old soldiers and friends who had known and honored him. Five thousand gazed on the patriot's face.

J. J. Hill to Be Pallbearer.

Honorary pallbearers will be James J. Hill, C. J. McConville, Captain Timothy Doherty, J. C. Devereux, Arnold Kalman, C. D. O'Brien, Judge William J. Kelly, John I. H. Field, James C. Nolan, C. H. F. Smith, T. D. O'Brien and Judge John W. Willis.

county men
"A Citizen"
A couple of robberies were attempted a night or two since near Lebanon. The robbers were frightened away by the bellicose tenants of the visited houses. Nothing so much intimidates a burglar as the sight of a double-barrelled shot-gun. Lieut. King and detachment... still in Lebanon. The presence of "blue coats" undoubtedly has an excellent effect upon the outlaws in and near Lebanon. Lieut. King is a most efficient and active officer, and the very personification of politeness. His course here has won him "golden opinions" from our people. I do but justice to his command when I say that I never saw a more orderly set of soldiers. General Davis don't pay much attention to gratuitous advice, but it strikes me that these soldiers would find it decidedly pleasant were they in a house. I don't like to see them out in the mud when barracks can be easily obtained. Perhaps the General feels that the "tented field" is the proper place for soldiers. Weddings are still in fashion in Lebanon. Our young men are all attempting to take to the "rigs," and are suc-

SANTA CLAUS WILL GIVE VETERAN \$2500

Friends Prepare Christmas
Cheer for Col. J. H. King,
State's First Volunteer.

BY HONOR BRIGHT.

By rights Santa Claus should sound a bugle instead of jingling sleigh bells when he visits the home of Col. Josias H. King, 227 W. 7th st., Christmas morning.

Santa would in this way be much more likely to attract the attention of Col. King, for whom he will bear a gift of \$2,500 in cash or check.

FIRST TO VOLUNTEER.

The money will be a Christmas present partly in recognition of Col. King's services to his country during the Civil war and partly a remembrance by lifelong friends, now that the soldier, said to have been the first in Minnesota to answer Pres. Lincoln's call for volunteers, has met with misfortune.

James J. Hill, L. W. Hill, C. J. McConville, J. M. Hannaford and a number of other St. Paul volunteer Santa Clauses interested themselves in providing the \$2,500 Christmas gift for Col. King and plan to slip it into the veteran's stocking Christmas day.

Col. King enlisted in the 1st Minnesota volunteers and served through the Civil war. After the war he remained in the army, retiring finally with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

MISFORTUNE COMES.

In recent years Col. King had only his employment and a small pension for the support of himself and wife. He had a position at the postoffice up to last March, when he fell in a street car when it stopped suddenly and was injured.

Col. King returned to his employment, but soon had to give it up. Since then he and his wife depended upon the meager pension.

This gift will make the colonel's Christmas last a long time.

WIDE'S ANOTHER LIL'

FUNERAL OF COLONEL KING

WAR AND PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR — COLONEL KING THE LOYAL CATHOLIC.

THE MOST REVEREND ARCH-BISHOP'S SERMON.

Honor to whom honor is due—a salute to an American, the first to enlist as a volunteer soldier in the army of the Civil War—Josias R. King.

It was on the fifteenth day of April, 1861. Abraham Lincoln in Washington was signing his name to the proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to guard against rebellion the flag of the Nation. Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, was standing by: the signature written, Governor Ramsey at once made offer of a regiment from Minnesota—the first governor to give response to the proclamation. A few moments later the wires were speeding to the Capitol in St. Paul the call to arms; a few moments later the message of the Lieutenant Governor was on its way to the head-quarters of St. Paul's militia, the Pioneer-Guard, declaring the roster open for enlistments. Josias R. King was in the drill-hall, and instantly he exclaimed: "Write down my name." And so the Union had its first volunteer soldier, before the Proclamation of the President had time to be obeyed in any other spot in the United States of America.

Josias R. King, we salute you as you stood youthful and patriotic in the drill-room of the Pioneer-Guard, as, quick and joyous, you rushed aside all hopes, all promises opening before strength and talent, to serve the Union, to die in doing so, were the sacrifice of life to be required of you.

Josias R. King, fifty-five years later, today lifeless, motionless, we salute you for your act of the fifteenth day of April, 1861; and over your coffin we salute the flag of the American Union, today so glorious, so powerful, because you, and the hundreds of thousands of others, equally loyal and brave, hurried to its defense in its moment of supreme peril!

The murderous cannon-ball had swept across the waters of Charleston Bay, bearing insult and defiance to the Star-spangled flag. It was the wild threat of rebellion, the wild threat of the disruption of the Union, of the ruin of the Republic of America. And as Fort Sumter fell, the Union was doomed to fall, were not the American patriots the legion. But the patriots were the legion, re-echoing through the land the words of Josias R. King in St. Paul—and the Union was saved.

Fellow-Americans, shall we, in the name of peace, blame the soldiery of Josias R. King, the soldiery of the hundreds of thousands who with him buckled on their swords, to defend against its foes the Union of America? Shall we, on this Lincoln Anniversary blame Abraham Lincoln who called the American people to arms, blame the thousands and thousands of Americans who died on the battle-field, the thousands and thousands who, the war over, returned to their homes to serve the country in peace, as they had served it in war, ready, however, again to serve it in war, did the call to arms again go forth from the White House in Washington? No, fellow-Americans, a hundred times no! Rather, honor and blessing attend their names and memories!

War, we readily confess, is terrible.

dom of the people of Israel, and Antiochus levelled to ashes their altars and hearth-stones, Judas Maccabeus cried out to his fellow-countrymen: "Let us arise, and go out against our enemies, if we may be able to fight against them;" and when counselled by timid friends to take to flight, he said: "God forbid that we should do this thing, and flee away from them; but if our time be come, let us die manfully for our brethren, and let us not stain our glory." The leader of the people of God was no advocate of peace at all costs. He marched to battle: he died for his country; and for ages his name has been praised and venerated. It is the great apostle, Paul, who wrote: "For he (the prince) beareth not the sword in vain. For he is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." This is war—war waged in the name of the Almighty God—war against the evil doer, who menaces the individual, the family, or the nation itself. The Almighty is the God of peace, when peace is worthy of men; but the Almighty, also, is the God of armies, when war is necessary.

Peace, at all costs! In our municipal administrations shall we for the sake of peace dismiss police-guards, close court-rooms and prisons? Why, then, in national affairs, for the sake of peace break up our army and our navy or so reduce them to frailty of proportions that the nation be impotent to defend its righteous prerogatives?

Let the flag speak its mystic language—the flag of America—the flag now entwining the mortal remains of the man, who was the first to pledge his life to the salvation of the country in the fateful year of 1861—Josias R. King!

Josias R. King is no longer among the living. May the spirit which quickened into burning flame his love of America, still be with us, still be the spirit stirring to very depths the souls of the American people! Without that spirit America is lost: the Star-spangled banner crumbles into death and disgrace. The fatal day will have come to America—may the God of nations never permit its dawn—when, through its own gifts of materialistic prosperity and social felicity, its citizens so engross themselves in wealth and pleasure as to forget the higher visions of the nation's life and honor, and be made incapable of sacrifice even unto death in its behalf.

May the spirit of Josias R. King, the spirit of the millions of Americans, who with him leaped forward into the battle-field to save the nation, be immortal in America, that America itself be immortal. It is said by some that henceforward no war will come to America, that no preparation against war is necessary, or that, should war, perchance, ever come, the time for preparation is when danger is present. That war do not come is our fervent prayer. But, as man are, and as nations, made of men, are and will be—we are never sure that war will not come. Misunderstandings as to the interpretations of rights and of laws are possible at any moment: outbreaks of pride and of ambition are possible; and war follows. We know the intricate complications of international relations: we should know the contin-

and affection—honored in life as today he is honored in death.

The Archbishop continued: And what was best in Josias R. King, what today stands as his highest record before the judgment-seat of the Eternal God—he was through his whole life the staunch, openly-professed, practicing Christian. Born and baptized in the Catholic faith, in all the situations of his long career he was its loyal son. His faith was the spring, the inspiration of his life. With him, to be the valiant soldier, the good citizen, was a duty of religion. He lived the true Catholic, ardent of faith, loyal of practice. He died, blessed and consoled with all the sacramental graces of religion. We pray for the peace of his soul in the bosom of the Almighty God; and, as befitting to us, at the funeral of the brave soldier, we pray for the continued greatness and glory of America.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL KING

WAR AND PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR — COLONEL KING THE LOYAL CATHOLIC.

THE MOST REVEREND ARCH-BISHOP'S SERMON.

Honor to whom honor is due—a salute to an American, the first to enlist as a volunteer soldier in the army of the Civil War—Josias R. King.

It was on the fifteenth day of April, 1861. Abraham Lincoln in Washington was signing his name to the proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to guard against rebellion the flag of the Nation. Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, was standing by; the signature written, Governor Ramsey at once made offer of a regiment from Minnesota—the first governor to give response to the proclamation. A few moments later the wires were speeding to the Capitol in St. Paul the call to arms; a few moments later the message of the Lieutenant Governor was on its way to the head-quarters of St. Paul's militia, the Pioneer-Guard, declaring the roster open for enlistments. Josias R. King was in the drill-hall, and instantly he exclaimed: "Write down my name." And so the Union had its first volunteer soldier, before the Proclamation of the President had time to be obeyed in any other spot in the United States of America.

Josias R. King, we salute you as you stood youthful and patriotic in the drill-room of the Pioneer-Guard, as, quick and joyous, you rushed aside all hopes, all promises opening before strength and talent, to serve the Union, to die in doing so, were the sacrifice of life to be required of you.

Josias R. King, fifty-five years later, today lifeless, motionless, we salute you for your act of the fifteenth day of April, 1861; and over your coffin we salute the flag of the American Union, today so glorious, so powerful, because you, and the hundreds of thousands of others, equally loyal and brave, hurried to its defense in its moment of supreme peril!

The murderous cannon-ball had swept across the waters of Charleston Bay, bearing insult and defiance to the Star-spangled flag. It was the wild threat of rebellion, the wild threat of the disruption of the Union, of the ruin of the Republic of America. And as Fort Sumter fell, the Union was doomed to fall, were not the American patriots the legion. But the patriots were the legion, re-echoing through the land the words of Josias R. King in St. Paul—and the Union was saved.

Fellow-Americans, shall we, in the name of peace, blame the soldiery of Josias R. King, the soldiery of the hundreds of thousands who with him buckled on their swords, to defend against its foes the Union of America? Shall we, on this Lincoln Anniversary blame Abraham Lincoln who called the American people to arms, blame the thousands and thousands of Americans who died on the battle-field, the thousands and thousands who, the war over, returned to their homes to serve the country in peace, as they had served it in war, ready, however, again to serve it in war, did the call to arms again go forth from the White House in Washington? No, fellow-Americans, a hundred times no! Rather, honor and blessing attend their names and memories!

War, we readily confess, is terrible.

dom of the people of Israel, and Antiochus levelled to ashes their altars and hearth-stones, Judas Maccabeus cried out to his fellow-countrymen: "Let us arise, and go out against our enemies, if we may be able to fight against them;" and when counselled by timid friends to take to flight, he said: "God forbid that we should do this thing, and flee away from them; but if our time be come, let us die manfully for our brethren, and let us not stain our glory." The leader of the people of God was no advocate of peace at all costs. He marched to battle; he died for his country; and for ages his name has been praised and venerated. It is the great apostle, Paul, who wrote: "For he (the prince) beareth not the sword in vain. For he is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." This is war—war waged in the name of the Almighty God—war against the evil doer, who menaces the individual, the family, or the nation itself. The Almighty is the God of peace, when peace is worthy of men; but the Almighty, also, is the God of armies, when war is necessary.

Peace, at all costs! In our municipal administrations shall we for the sake of peace dismiss police-guards, close court-rooms and prisons? Why, then, in national affairs, for the sake of peace break up our army and our navy or so reduce them to frailty of proportions that the nation be impotent to defend its righteous prerogatives?

Let the flag speak its mystic language—the flag of America—the flag now entwining the mortal remains of the man, who was the first to pledge his life to the salvation of the country in the fateful year of 1861—Josias R. King!

Josias R. King is no longer among the living. May the spirit which quickened into burning flame his love of America, still be with us, still be the spirit stirring to very depths the souls of the American people! Without that spirit America is lost; the Star-spangled banner crumbles into death and disgrace. The fatal day will have come to America—may the God of nations never permit its dawn—when, through its own gifts of materialistic prosperity and social felicity, its citizens so engross themselves in wealth and pleasure as to forget the higher visions of the nation's life and honor, and be made incapable of sacrifice even unto death in its behalf.

May the spirit of Josias R. King, the spirit of the millions of Americans, who with him leaped forward into the battle-field to save the nation, be immortal in America, that America itself be immortal. It is said by some that henceforward no war will come to America, that no preparation against war is necessary, or that, should war, perchance, ever come, the time for preparation is when danger is present. That war do not come is our fervent prayer. But, as man are, and as nations, made of men, are and will be—we are never sure that war will not come. Misunderstandings as to the interpretations of rights and of laws are possible at any moment; outbreaks of pride and of ambition are possible; and war follows. We know the intricate complications of international relations: we should know the contin-

and affection—honored in life as today he is honored in death.

The Archbishop continued. And what was best in Josias R. King, what today stands as his highest record before the judgment-seat of the Eternal God—he was through his whole life the staunch, openly-professed, practicing Christian. Born and baptized in the Catholic faith, in all the situations of his long career he was its loyal son. His faith was the spring, the inspiration of his life. With him, to be the valiant soldier, the good citizen, was a duty of religion. He lived the true Catholic, ardent of faith, loyal of practice. He died, blessed and consoled with all the sacramental graces of religion. We pray for the peace of his soul in the bosom of the Almighty God; and, as befitting to us, at the funeral of the brave soldier, we pray for the continued greatness and glory of America.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 2 5 3

Fellow-Americans, shall we, in the name of peace, blame the soldiery of Josias R. King, the soldiery of the hundreds of thousands who with their buckled on their swords, to defend against its foes the Union of America? Shall we, on this Lincoln Anniversary, blame Abraham Lincoln who called the American people to arms, blame the thousands and thousands of Americans who died on the battle-field, the thousands and thousands who, the war over, returned to their homes to serve the country in peace, as they had served it in war, ready, however, again to serve it in war, did the call to arms again go forth from the White House in Washington? No, fellow-Americans, a hundred times no! Rather, honor and blessing attend their names and memories!

War, we readily confess, is terrible. No government, no people should view it with light-heartedness. A needless war we abhor, yet more so, an unjust war. But at times there is the necessary war—necessary in order that ruin, or dishonor be averted from the nation: and when the necessary war confronts us, we accept it without hesitation, whatever the miseries, the sacrifices implied in its exigencies. The individual, indeed, has his value: but above that of the individual is the value of the family: and above the value of the family and of the individual there is the value of the nation. Without the nation the individual and the family have no security of life or of property, no hope of peace or of progress. When the issue at stake is the social collectivity, the nation, sacrifice of life or property must at once be made to save its inviolability of welfare and of honor.

Silenced be the tongue that tells of peace, as the sole blessing to be coveted, and invokes upon the nation submission at all costs. We hear too much of this peace, which is nought else than the destruction of the Nation, and with this destruction, the destruction, too, of what it pretends to uphold as of paramount importance, the family and the individual.

Let not the teachings of holy religion be made an argument in favor of peace at all costs. Peace is the ideal put forward by religion. If the teachings of religion were the universal practice among men and nations, universal peace would reign, no peace be no incentive to be rectified, no peace to be suppressed, no wrong to be righted. But until the ideal human world is a reality, until the moral millennium has come into form and fact, at times peace must give way to war, when the invader threatens the free-

spirit of the nation. Who with him leaped forward into the battle-field to save the nation, he immortal in America. That America itself be immortal. It is said by some that henceforward no war will come to America, that no preparation against war is necessary, or that, should war perchance, ever come, the time for preparation is when danger is present. That war do not come is our fervent prayer. But, as man are, and as nations, made of men, and will be—we are never sure that war will not come. Misunderstandings as to the interpretations of rights and of laws are possible at any moment; outbreaks of pride and of ambition are possible; and war follows. We know the intricate complications of international relations: we should know the contingencies involved in those relations. America no longer finds safety in isolation or remoteness from world-wide interests and movements. The interests of America lie far beyond her own borders: other nations believe that their interests lie far beyond their borders, even, perhaps, across those of America. Let America be ready to defend against all peril, the integrity of its soil, the policies it holds to be vital to its welfare, the honor that should ever attach to the flag, the symbol of its strength and its hopes. Nor let America confide tranquilly in its latent undeveloped forces, to be brought into efficient activities, when the need is right at hand. Common sense, intelligent observation of history's pages tell too plainly that no nation can be weak today in preparedness and strong on the immediate morrow in power of action. The country should at all times be so marshalled that no foe should even dream of threatening it or bidding its flag droop its folds in submissive fear, were this only for one single day. This, the patriotism that will save America: the patriotism that should ennoble every American citizen. Peace—yes, when peace means safety and honor; but war, when safety and honor sound the call: and that war bring no disaster let America be ready always to meet the foe, whence-soever a hand is uplifted against the Star-spangled banner.

The Archbishop then dwelt upon the military career of Josias R. King, who entered the army as a private soldier, retired from the service with the rank of Colonel. As he had been in the days of war the good, the brave soldier: so, in the days of peace, he was the good, the dutiful citizen, winning laurels from his fellow-citizens' esteem.

Fellow-Americans, shall we, in the name of peace, blame the soldiery of Josias R. King, the soldiery of the hundreds of thousands who with him buckled on their swords, to defend against its foes the Union of America? Shall we, on this Lincoln Anniversary blame Abraham Lincoln who called the American people to arms, blame the thousands and thousands of Americans who died on the battle-field, the thousands and thousands who, the war over, returned to their homes to serve the country in peace, as they had served it in war, ready, however, again to serve it in war, did the call to arms again go forth from the White House in Washington? No, fellow-Americans, a hundred times no! Rather, honor and blessing attend their names and memories!

War, we readily confess, is terrible. No government, no people should view it with light-heartedness. A needless war we abhor, yet more so, an unjust war. But at times there is the necessary war—necessary in order that ruin, or dishonor be averted from the nation: and when the necessary war confronts us, we accept it without hesitation, whatever the miseries, the sacrifices implied in its exigencies. The individual, indeed, has his value: but above that of the individual is the value of the family: and above the value of the family and of the individual there is the value of the nation. Without the nation the individual and the family have no security of life or of property, no hope of peace or of progress. When the issue at stake is the social collectivity, the nation, sacrifice of life or property must at once be made to save its inviolability of welfare and of honor.

Silenced be the tongue that tells of peace, as the sole blessing to be coveted, and invokes upon the nation submission at all costs. We hear too much of this peace, which is nought else than the destruction of the Nation, and with this destruction, the destruction, too, of what it pretends to uphold as of paramount importance, the family and the individual.

Let not the teachings of holy religion be made an argument in favor of peace at all costs. Peace is the ideal put forward by religion. If the teachings of religion were the universal practice among men and nations, universal peace would reign: there would be no injustice to be rectified, no passion to be suppressed, no wrong to be righted. But until the ideal human world is a reality, until the moral millennium has come into form and fact, at times peace must give way to war. When the invader threatened the free-

spirit of the nation, the man who with him leaped forward into the battlefield to save the nation, he is immortal in America, that America itself be immortal. It is said by some that henceforward no war will come to America, that no preparation against war is necessary, or that, should war, perchance, ever come, the time for preparation is when danger is present. That war do not come is our fervent prayer. But, as man are, and as nations, made of men, are and will be—we are never sure that war will not come. Misunderstandings as to the interpretations of rights and of laws are possible at any moment: outbreaks of pride and of ambition are possible; and war follows. We know the intricate complications of international relations: we should know the contingencies involved in those relations. America no longer finds safety in isolation or remoteness from world-wide interests and movements. The interests of America lie far beyond her own borders: other nations believe that their interests lie far beyond those of America. Let America be ready to defend against all peril, the integrity of its soil, the policies it holds to be vital to its welfare, the honor that should ever attach to the flag, the symbol of its strength and its hopes. Nor let America confide tranquilly in its latent undeveloped forces, to be brought into efficient activities, when the need is right at hand. Common sense, intelligent observation of history's pages tell too plainly that no nation can be weak today in preparedness and strong on the immediate morrow in power of action. The country should at all times be so marshalled that no foe should even dream of threatening it or bidding its flag droop its folds in submissive fear, were this only for one single day. This, the patriotism that will save America: the patriotism that should ennoble every American citizen. Peace—yes, when peace means safety and honor: but war, when safety and honor sound the call: and that war bring no disaster let America be ready always to meet the foe, whence-soever a hand is uplifted against the Star-spangled banner.

The Archbishop then dwelt upon the military career of Josias R. King, who entering the army as a private soldier, retired from the service with the rank of Colonel. As he had been in the days of war the good, the brave soldier: so, in the days of peace, he was the good, the dutiful citizen, winning esteem from his fellow-citizens esteem

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DAKOTA CONFLICT OF 1862 MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTIONS
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

0 2 5 5