

in the organization of a provisional state government. A convention was called, a constitution was framed and application was made for admission into the Union, under the title of the State of Deseret. The population had rapidly increased and the Perpetual Emigration company was formed for the purpose of aiding members of the Church to gather to the West, not only from the Eastern States but from all parts of the world.

On July 2, 1849, the General Assembly of the Provisional State assembled and elected a delegate to proceed to Washington and endeavor to obtain statehood. After nine months' delay, a Territorial government was created by Congress, and Brigham Young was appointed governor of Utah Territory by President Millard Fillmore. On the recommendation of all the Federal officers in Utah, four years later, Governor Young was reappointed by President Franklin Pierce. His executive ability was displayed during those years in an admirable manner. The Territory flourished under his administration. Indian affairs were managed with great skill so as to preserve peace. The Indians were fed while they behaved themselves, and promptly and effectually chastised when it became absolutely necessary.

Governor Young took the lead in all industries and movements for the development of Utah's resources. He encouraged agriculture rather than mining, believing that a broad foundation should be laid in providing the products of the soil before the treasures of the hills should be hunted out and utilized. He demonstrated that fruit as well as grain could be raised in this arid region, notwithstanding the objections of the skeptics. He proved also that silk could be raised and manufactured here. He imported fine grades of stock and sheep. He urged the establishment of woolen factories; he spurred up the people to engage in home manufactures. He visited their settlements, sent colonies to various favorable points and watched over the material interests and progress of the entire Territory.

As President of the Church he regulated all its councils, and supervised its affairs at home and abroad. He preached salvation by faith and good works, rebuking the transgressor, encouraging the faithful, and setting himself against all kinds of corruption so as to be a terror to evil doers.

The system of irrigation which has made Utah fruitful and famous, was inaugurated under his supervision. All the older settlements of Utah were laid out under his direction. His counsel was sought for by the people on all subjects relating to their welfare, spiritual and temporal. The wisdom of his advice was recognized by thousands while he was living, and his foresight and judgment are perceived and acknowledged by millions now that he is dead.

Brigham Young was a staunch friend of true education. The University of Deseret, now called the University of Utah, was founded and had an actual existence in 1850. The district school system, which provided means for the education of the children in the Territory, was established by his advice and suggestion. He

organized and endowed the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and the Brigham Young College at Logan. He favored and advocated physical as well as intellectual culture, the training of the hand and the eye, as well as the mind, and urged that trades be taught in the schools for boys and domestic industries in the schools for girls. The Sunday School Union and the Mutual Improvement societies were organized under his presidency.

It was Brigham Young who suggested the route for a trans-continental railway. The Union Pacific R. R. followed the track of the Pioneers for hundreds of miles, and he was the largest contractor in Utah for the construction of the road. At an early date a telegraph line was built from Idaho to St. George.

The magnificent Temples at St. George, Mantle and Logan were built under his planning and oversight, and the crowning specimen of sacred temple structure within our view from this spot today, was his in plan and execution, though he did not live to see it finished. The Tabernacle, that unique structure so original and suitable for the purpose designed, was built by Brigham Young.

It was the devotion and faithfulness to Joseph Smith through all his trials and diversified career, aided by the inspiration of heaven, that enabled Brigham Young to plan these sacred edifices according to the heavenly pattern, to organize the various quorums of the Holy Priesthood in harmonious relation, and to give instruction in all branches of Mormon theology, which have resulted in the perfection to which this ecclesiastical system has attained.

Brigham Young had not only the respect and obedience of a people gathered from all the civilized countries of the earth, but their affection and esteem. Although of so firm and determined a character, possessed of an indomitable will, he was nevertheless of a kind, affable and loving disposition, an indulgent husband, a tender father, a friend and benefactor to the poor, and of a highly spiritual nature. His philosophy and theology were of the broadest character. Common sense entered into all his theories and opinions. His diction was simple, but his language was forcible; directness and lucidity rather than flowers of speech characterized his public utterances. He was loved by a vast multitude of friends, but feared by the few that was his foes.

President Brigham Young died August 29, 1877, aged 76 years, 2 months and 28 days.

It is fitting that we erect here a suitable monument on this highway of the world's tourists, that they may be reminded that it was by his consummate genius that this "North American Desert" has been transformed into a great center of American civilization. The nickels, dimes and dollars donated for its erection were given by persons of all ages, from the infant to the centenarian.

The magnificent grandeur of his heroic mind stands in bold relief wherein, under God, he successfully directed the world renowned exodus of his people from Illinois to this North American plateau; and here gathered his people from all latitudes

between the frigid zones, speaking more than twenty-five different languages and dialects, harmonizing them to one faith, one Lord and one baptism, with all the Christian graces, thereby preparing a people to add the forty-fifth star to the galaxy of our Nation's glory.

Governor Heber M. Wells was the next speaker. His address was as follows:

Fellow Citizens—I regard this occasion as one of the most interesting and important that has occurred since the settlement of Utah. The laying of this corner stone marks an epoch in history.

When a people begin the erection of monuments to commemorate the lives of their great men, it means that they are leaving milestones along the path of their progress. It means that they have overcome the struggle for mere existence and are reaching out for more civilizing and ennobling influences. It means that they have reached a stage in their development when they are willing and eager to look backward into the past to discover some of the causes which have impelled their advancement and to render honor to whom honor is due.

So it is with us today. After fifty years of evolution, during which the people of Utah have come up out of trial and privation into the open and generous bounty of the Lord, we are assembled to render the gratitude of our hearts to God and under Him to the brave Pioneers who made it possible for us to dwell in this richly favored land.

We are ready today to cast from our thoughts every suggestion of mere sordid gain, to turn from our stores of wealth, from our haunts of pleasure and our seats of power, and remembering only the achievements of the Pioneers, to meet in respect and reverence to their heroism and perform this simple but impressive function—the laying of the corner stone of a monument to their memory.

Many of the noble band who arrived here with the first train fifty years ago, footsore and wayworn, hungry and thirsty and faint, since that eventful time have laid their weary bodies down to rest where sleep the brave and the just; yet it is pleasing to note the presence on this occasion of some of the survivors. What reminiscences thence must awaken in their minds! To be standing beneath the same serene sky where they stood fifty years ago, the lofty mountains towering above them just as they did then, the great inland sea lazily lapping the sand and salt on the shore as it did then—to behold as with a glance the progress of half a century, to observe the lofty edifices and the giant trees casting their shadows across the face of smiling nature where then all was desolate and parched and hot—ah, what a glorious privilege is theirs!

Be it remembered that this monument is to be dedicated to all of them—to those living as well as to those who have gone—from Brigham Young, the man whose genius and inspiration directed the long and toilsome journey through the wilderness, down to the humblest of that noble company. It is the intention to have each of their names engraved upon the monument just as their heroic