A Modern Moses.

[CONTINUED.]

SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 16, 1893.

The Pioneers camped the first night in the valley on a small grass plot by the side of City Creek, near or on the ground where the Templeton hotel stands. From there they moved to what is now known as the Old Fort Block or Pioneer Square. Here they built their houses, joining each other with the backs out, so as to form the fort. As completed, the fort was made some of logs, others of adobes. The roof was covered with earth. The floors were earth as well. Into these the people moved with all they had. It was said that the hot bug moved in also.

How would you young people like to live in one of those houses? Well, you do not need to. It was enough for your parents to have to. At time Pioneers lived and built, as did most of the people free and built in seeking most of their settlements. As the people arrived in Utah they were distributed into the different settlements. Those that had kindred already here the incoming ones would go to; others that had none would go where the forts were weakest. All the settlements seemed to be built almost simultaneously, not one at the expense of the other.

To give President Young's travels among his people would be a large book. We can only give a few. He would set a day, invite those that he wanted with him, and start on that day, ten or more. A trusty few would go with him as guards. The settlements would be advised by mail that he would be there at a certain time—and he was there. The people would turn out en masse to great feast, if there was music, the band at the head of a cavalry column would meet him. The people would greet him with songs when he entered the town or city. There would be people ready to take him and his company to their homes where men and horse were provided with the best to the land.

After the meal, the meeting house was sought for a time. He or C. Kimball, George A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, with many others, discussed as we should be done in the few to be saved in the other. Those talks to the people were mostly encouraging to faith, love to God and to each other. The people always left well paid—and such a hand-shaking, when those old Pioneers met, was a great sight, with remarks, "I am so glad to see you, Brother Brigham! Haven't seen you since I met you at Winter Quarters," etc. Joy would be in every face.

After meeting, kick up, go to the next place—to repeat the same scene, and to hear the hoedage that acquaintances observed on each other was remaining to baked. Because it was a pleasure trip to be with him. He would travel forty to fifty miles and preach twice two to three sermons a day.

These trips he made up to his death. In the evening, if there was no meeting, there was nothing that pleased him so well as to have somebody tried friends come to see him and remind him of some hard times they had had together, or refer to some funny occurrence in their travels. On one of his trips he meeted an old friend, a doctor. When asked what he brought him along for, the President laughed and said the doctor was a good hand to make soup. When they arrived at Cricket Creek, it was a little high to ford. Brigham Hanks stripped some of his clothing off and proceeded to carry the people across. When he got in the middle of the stream with the doctor, both went down under the water. The doctor walked out, looking like a drowned rat. All laughed, but none so heartily as President Young. When the doctor ran up to him, saying, "Brother Brigham, he did that on purpose," the latter said, "Why of course he did; don't you know Epo Hanks and that he had slipped on a rock?" There just was a rock in the creek at that place.

President Young was foremost in everything. To him is to be given credit for the many shade trees that we now enjoy in Salt Lake City. He brought the locust seed from the states, and planted that forest in the park. From these they were transplanted to the sidewalks. Everywhere you look you see his works. Roads had to be built throughout the valley, also to the timber in the canyons. Lumber had to be sawed, by hand first, then by the saw mills that had to be hauled from the states. It cost money and labor to do all this. He built the [illegible] mill which now stands in the park, a monument to his industry.

While speaking of him as a leader, we should forget that there were a host of wheelhorses that pulled with him. What a grand, brave people all these old timers were! There was nothing impossible with them. With these attributes had to be made, and men by the there were always out prospecting and others going back each succeeding year to bring those up that wanted to come. The people who started the trek had to be hauled or wagon beds. Hence the labor of this was immense. Generally or three more was a load for an ox team, or two to two yoke of cattle, each taking from three to five days to make the trip—the poor cattle had to do all the work, can or none. Those tracks had to be cut on all sides. The labor of cutting can be glimpsed at only. It took a good entire to cross one square foot a day. When you look at that structure it seems nothing short of a miracle that it was ever built, under all the adverse circumstances that the people had to encounter. The words from a monument to Brigham Young and his people. There are those other temples, namely, the Logan, Ogden, George and St. Moses, that were built the same way.

While all this labor was going on there would come from Canada reports of rich gold fields in the mines, accounts of the wonderful riches, how easy it was to get rich there. The high wages of masons of the people were on hauling and building so high there was no gold seekers. Some of course went and formed some of California's best citizens and were go worthies. This is not to be wondered at or cried at. Out of industry and economy of Brigham Young that very fact. Many of those that journeyed here grew rich as well, besides helping to the all that was done.

I have thought some among the women lately, have read history, sacred and profane, but nowhere have I found, or read of, as good a people as these. When you take all their labors, with their good works into account, there has never existed the like on earth.

President Young's before poetry was the same as Moses. He would receive and set journey with them. There were some broken axes, but there were or were detected. We were with President Young when he met Col. Cook, in representation of Indian chiefs, with a request to meet with them. Indians as fine as ever. It was just after Buck Island had been on the warpath in Sanpete. The Indians were all gathered together. Col. Cook made them a speech, and then that he wanted them to move on that Utah Valley, revealed and told them what he wanted to be there.

Kanosh got up and made a great speech. He said, in part: "If we do go to this reservation how long will we be there before we are wanted to move on? And how do we know whether we will be there or not? Now, there is one man pointing to Brigham Young that we will believe. He has never lied to us. Let him say whether all these promises will be fulfilled, then I and my people will be ready to go." President Young vouched for Col. Cook. Black Hawk was to meet that he had to consulting of the news—so much so that it was feared by some that he would die. By others it was hoped that he would. Had he lived and went to Uintah reservation. There he lost weight that he carried in Utah Lake had less before troubles than any other veteran, but on account of the kind treatment of the people by the people.

The great exodus of the Saints showed the power and determination of Brigham Young. This was the time that Johnston's army was sent to Utah on the strength of a lot of misrepresentations made by some of the government officials there here that the Mormons were in rebellion. He called on leading men together. They soon decided to move on south, where, as one asked to seemed to care, so that they got away from another mob that was raising against them. Orders were sent to our settlements to prepare to move. Almost simultaneously everybody prepared to do so. Too time they had more wagons to move with and they had more to move. We came from Lower Cottonwood with the mail, it seemed to me there were more than ten thousand of cattle, horses, and every between Taylorsville in the north to Salt Lake City. After all the wagons were had been exhausted, cattle hides and thin boards were used to cover the wagons. All the forenoon that could be had of was made into bows to cover the wagons. After the bows were covered, bedding was placed therein so that they could be kept quick and easy.

When Salt Lake was thus prepared, President Young sent for John Kimball. He was not a Mormon, but owned a house and acre and asked him what the property was worth. Kimball asked him what he wanted it for. Brigham told him that when the city would be burned his house would also be burned and he did not want him to lose. Kimball said, "If that is all, let them burn, if you can afford to lose yours, all right; mine can go the same." Brigham said, "we mean this a desk, barren place and by the help of the Lord, if we have to have, we will leave it as we found it."

A commission was sent here who found the reports false. All returned to their homes. The story was quartered at Camp Floyd for a few years until the Southern war came on, when they were sent home.

The Brigham Young was a thorough American there never was a doubt. On his arrival in the valley he caused the American flag to be hoisted on Ensign Peak. This country then belonged to Mexico. The people were asleep, organized and asked for admission into the Union. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated the news came by night and in Brigham's sore was not to be disturbed after he retired, but not get the news which arrived later and was requested to do so, either you never that you so as to be there when he could. George Reynolds, his secretary, had an correspondence reads with his pastor concerning the assassination. The President came in and asked the secretary Mr. Reynolds said it was, had been, at the same time picking up the paper and reading the dispatches. A strange thing happened. President Young's countenance. He dropped the hands, raised his eyes and when the reading was ending, he exclaimed, "My God, what is our country coming to?" He took it the floor for some time and when he did stop he gave orders for the flag to be hoisted. The Tabernacle was draped and those that were there were ever member's meeting in the Tabernacle was held, at which all classes were involved, to confide with Christ's family and the Saints.

With all my experiences with him, public or private, I never heard him let his anything for praise or the Constitution and institutions of America, nor he had a thorough contempt for politicians.

I say that have lately eaten a good Thanksgiving dinner, and will have our other on Christmas, should be really thankful, but remain your chickens or turkey dinner with that of the Pioneers made out of the first which came in the wagon. Leonard Hardy said, "It was a great long prepared by the ladies of the Fort. The wheat was ground in coffee mills. Mrs. Hardy had some white cloth which they washed the starch out of and from that the ground wheat through that. The Bishop said it was a feast of reason—a feast of love.

Send a statement to the great man, with the names of the first company on a marble slab, so there that the first of Pioneers shall be with the [illegible] good men that so only remained for us, so the world may know—the generations yet unborn may know, where is thank for the world, most of these remarks were said Sabbath meeting on the hill in the Bend of State Street so all can see. This is the story of my children. This is the duty to the people of Utah.

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In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Jean Kinnear, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

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DELINQUENT SPECIAL TAXES.

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NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jean Kinnear, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

SUMMONS

[illegible]

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTICE.

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