DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JULY 25 1908

How Shall We Commemorate Pioneer Services?

Historical Society Could Take Up Task Of Marking Important Spots in the Advancement of Their Work of State Building in the Wasatch Valleys.

18

Prest. Woodruff's Tribute to Pioneer Leader.

"I had the honor of being crowned (on Pioneer day, 1897) the oldest living pioneer of the valley. I looked upon it as a far higher honor than being crowned a king or a prince. I want to refer to the celebration of the entrance of the pioneers and the entrance of the pioneers themselves. This celebration brought strongly to my mind what God has wrought in these valleys of the mountains. My thoughts turn to the day when I entered this valley, when I drove President Young in my carriage, he lying on a bed of stekness. We camped here on the cast of the Knutsford. We spent one night there. President Young spent one night in his bed in my wagon after entering this barren desert, and he was quite a sick man. He said to me in the morning, "Brother Woodruff, I want to take a walk." "All right," I said. A number of the Twelve Apostles were there and they got together. He commenced to walk from our encampment across this barren desert. this sage plain, without any guide to mark anything appertaining to the future of the children of men in this land. President Young was quite feeble. He were his little green cloak upon his shoulders and he walked slowly along. As we walked from below on the rising ground, we came to a certain spot, where he stopped very suddenly. He took up his cain, which had a spike in the end of it, and struck it down into the ground, and said: "Here shall stand the temple of our God." It went through me like lightning. I did not insult him, the prophet of God, by asking him who told him so. What was there here to encourage the prophet to make a remark of that kind? What had he to trust to to build a temple here to cost \$4,000,000? Instead of having around him 100,000 working men, with millions of money in hand, he had 140 men. We were sore and tired and weary, without any money in our pockets, and still the prophet of God stuck his cane into the ground and said, "Here shall stand the temple of our God."

What has been the result? Before you, he lived here. He laid the foundation of that temple. There stands that temple today. Those are solemn truths which ought to rest with some weight on the minds of the Latter-day Saints .- From a sermon by President Wilford Woodruff, preached at the tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Aug. 30, 1897.

TOR the pioneer road makers who mark historic spots in the westward movement of trapping parties, explorleft the main companies of ers and missionaries. Utah's vanguard in civilization

UTAH OPPORTUNITIES.

at Winter Quarters and pushed on into Salt Lake valley to be its first Anglo Saxon settlers, and for the body of determined men who followed them a little later, to lend significance to the Pioneer celebration, each passing year brings on added wealth of honor and credit.

Judged by their fruit, the sky scraper era just setting in in the valley where they inaugurated the ending of sagebrush era, will have its effect in totaling the significance of their work just as did the era of electric lights and elec tric streetcars which preceded it.

Three great bodies unite in receiving the homage of the religious affiliates of those who first settled the Wasatch vallevs. There are the members of Zion's camp, which fourneved across Missour! in the days of the worst persecution, the members of the Mormon battalion, whose service to the government was given as a proof of essential Mormon loyalty at a time when every able bodied man was badly needed in the Mormon movement westward; and the members of the pionee band whe

In Utah, the opportunities to erect In Utah, the apportunities to erect such monuments are limited to no section, and to no one class of relig-ious believers. For the pioneers, that they may be properly honored, a mon-ument should mark the spot where Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow began their first plowing, and commenced the art of irrigation in America. An-other should mark the spot on the the art of irrigation in America. An-other should mark the spot on the Emigration canyon bench where Wil-ford Woodruff turned his carrlage aside from the ploneer path, that Brigham Young, who was lying within the carriage ill with mountain fever might look from the side where the cover was not drawn, down upon the valley below, destined to give him the opportunity for his most serious life work. Another monument might mark the spot, east of the present site of the Knutsford, where Wilford Woodruff's carriage was halted on July 24. to remain for the first night in the valley, with its passenger, Pres-ident Young, still lying sick on his bed of skins and quilts. The spot where he placed his cane in the ground and declared that the temple should be built is already properly marked, as the tomple lized extends from the be built is already properly marked, as the temple itself extends from that

point as its exact center. WORK FOR ALL.



BRIGHAM YOUNG.

be erected on the Sevier river. It was be erected on the Sevier river. It was by crossing over the divide from the Rio Virgin to the Sevier that he es-tablished the fact of the basin's south-ern rim, and it was at the crossing of the Sevier that he burled in Utah soil one of his bravest mountaineers and most faithful hunters, Francois Ba-deau, the only one of the old French voyageurs whose body found a Utah resting place. resting place.

TIME TO BEGIN.

In the work of the Utah pioneers a In the work of the Utah pioneers a historical society would find an almost endless task is picking out events worthy of perpetuating through at least the marking of the spots where they occurred. The men who can give original testimony on much of the data that will be considered of chiefest importance are rapidly passing, and therefore the question of how soon a historical society will commence active work in perpetuating the scenes on which the great events of state making in Utah occurred, is of increasing urg-

army after it had been dispatched westward in response to mallclous defamation. At the celebration of 1880 many his-toric occurrences were made a matter of official record. AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

The procession in that year con-ained at its head three wagons, in tained at its head three wagons, in the first of which, drawn by six horses, rode these surviving pioneers: Wil-ford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, C. C. Rich, Frastus Snow, A. Carrington, Joseph Young, John Brown, Thomas Bullock, H. K. Whitney, Aaron Farr, Zebedee Coltrin, T. O. Angell, and Thomas Grover. Jacob Weller and John Pack, who rode on horseback at the head of the procession, were survivors of the original road breaking party. A pororiginal road breaking party. A por-trait of President Brigham Young, who died Aug. 19, 1877, hung from each side of the leading wagon, the inscription, "Gone Before Us," being on one side,

leading up to the sending of Johnston's | tabernacle, these national representawithout and the second representa-tives participated in a ceremony im-pressive in the extreme. Wilford Woodruff reviewed the his-tory of Zion's camp, the Mormon bat-talion, and of the ploneer journey.

orson Pratt, as Church historian, re-viewed the history of the opening of foreign missions. He commenced with the mission to the Indlans, opened in

the mission to the indians, opened in 1830 by Oliver Cowdery, Parley P. Pratt and others, and continued through 20 missions to the opening of the work in Holland by Elder Paul A. Schettler in 1981 1861.

1861. As Orson Pratt finished the narrative the representatives of all the 25 na-tions where converts had been secured, marched to the front, and facing the congregation with their 25 banners ranged in a row, stood slient while President John Taylor made these re-marks: "I wish to state to the conmarks: "I wish to state to the con-gregation that the Lord commanded His servants to go forth to all the world to preach the gospel to every

In 1880 the 33rd Anniversary Was Cele. brated by a Monster Procession, in Which Representatives of 23 Nations In National Costume Appeared.

The Pioneers Made Immortal by Their Work,

"To take the statement of a Missonrian who recently attend. ed a session of the transmississippi congress, God used the expulsion of the Mormon people to build up these western regions, to make great good come out of evil.

"A few weeks ago, I witnessed the breaking of the ground where your great captain was to be commemorated. I saw the granite cornerstone laid; I saw the column grow until the great scroll, on which the names of the pioneers will be placed, was finished, and the bronze figure of your leader placed on the summit, I then thought of the means by which men commemorate and perpetuate events. I thought of the monuments of Mexico, of the Sphinx in Egypt, of Cleopatra's needles, one adorning the banks of the Thames and the other the banks of the Hudson; I thought of the ancient monuments of Rome, of the monuments of London, Paris and Berlin, and I thought of how some of these speak of things that are wholly good, some of things partly good and partly evil, and how some monuments of clay and bronze are erected to emblazon evil deeds, and I congratulate you that the monument which you have erected speaks only of that which is good. It will not speak of man's victory over his fellow; it will not comme ate scenes of carnage and desolation, the groans of the dying, or the shouts of the victors. It speaks of the triumph of peace, of the victory of mind over matter, of fertility over sterility. Such is the story it will tell to future generations. You are thrice blessed in your monument,

"I doubt if you could have believed it, had one of your num ber told you when you came here, what in half a century would result from your labors. Had one told of the railroads that would be built from ocean to ocean with their numerous branches; had he said that in 50 years you could travel to New York in less than four days, and to San Francisco in a day and a half; had he told you that you could talk for hundreds of miles with your friend and recognize the intonation of his voice; had he told you that you could harness the stream in Ogden canyon and from it illuminate your city; had he told you that a mighty common wealth would grow up here where Mormon, Jew and Gentile might dwell and enjoy the blessings guaranteed by the Constitution and the will of the people, I doubt if your belief would have equalled the realization."-Elder B. H. Roberts, in address to the pioneers, July 20, 1897.

northward and stop at the first con-venient place for putting in your seeds." This suggestion from Presi-dent Young controlled our movements. It fell to the lot of Elder Orson Prati-form where the city hall now stands" seeds." This suggestion from Presi-dent Young controlled our movements. It fell to the lot of Elder Orson Pratt and myself to penetrate through the thickets and emerge into this valley on the 21st of July. We raised onto a fligh point, south of the Narrows, where we got a view of Great Salt lake and this valley, and each of us, without saying a word to the other, instinctive-ly, as if by inspiration, raised our hats from our head, and then swinging our hats shouted: "Hosanna to God and the Lamb!" We could see the canes down the valley on what is now called Mill creek, and thitherward we directed our course.

our course

CHANGED THEIR COURSE.

CHANGED THEIR COURSE. "But when we reached it and ascer-tained what it really was, and remem-bering then the last injunction of President Young, we turned northward, crossed Mill creek on to City creek, which appeared to us the point of our destination as indicated by the presi-dent. From this point we turned back and crossed the bench on the north side of Canyon creek, going in on the side of the mountains, and made our way back to our working party, who by this time-10 o'clock at night-had come over the Little mountain, and formed camp near its western base. The next

EXPLORATIONS. "On Sunday we held our meeting, and President Young for the first im-was able to get out of his wago and sit in his rocking chair, and liste and direct, and he spoke to us a little much his chair, and requested that was ganize ourselves in exploring meric

his chair, and requested that was ganize ourselves in exploring pris, and explore the country-north was and west. "For," he said, "it is set-sary that we should learn the fatt-ties of the country and be able to r-port to our brethren whose eyes wen turned toward us. But" he said, "i can tell you"-this was after we had organized three exploring parties and made every necessary preparation i start out on the morning following-"but, I can tell you before you star, you will find many good places and many facilities for settlements all around us, and you will all return feeling satisfied that this is the most suitable place, and the place to make our commencement. And here is the place to build our city." "And I may add that from that time

"And I may add that from that time not only did these three exploring parties bring back the word confirm-ing what the president had said, with regard to this place, but, I believe, it has been the universal judgment all the people of the mountains t this was the place, and that aro untains t here were the greatest facilities climate, soil, timber, water, and erything taken into consideration, that it was the most suitable for our central location."

forced their way overland to Salt Lake vailey

A custom of early celebration of Pio neer day was to have the surviving members of each of these organizations head the monster parades which marked the doing of honor to them. In 1908 the survivors of one of the movements are practically none, while of the Pioneers, there are so few that it is doubtful if ever again any considerable number of them will appear in a Pioneer celebration on a large scale. The Zion's camp movement oc-curred 74 years ago. It was 62 years curred 74 years ago. It was 62 years ago that the Mormon battalion took up the march for Los Angeles and San-Diego, via Laramie, Wyoming, Tuscon, Arizona, and the Cajon pass. July 24, 1908, is the sixty-first anniversary of the Pioneer Journey. A growing ques-tion, then, is after how many years a definite historical movement will be commenced to mark with monuments the spots which deserve commemoration in Utah history.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

After several centuries, the people of California are looking carefully into the record of the Spanish "padres" and are preserving sacredly the adobe rem-nants of their historic missions. In Wisconsin a well organized historical society with Reuben Gold Thwaites as the secretary is executing monuments to its secretary is erecting monuments to

Besides the historic points in the progression of this pioneer movement there are many others that a historical society could properly commemorate in justice to important western events range does not confine itself

the people of any one nationality or y one religious bellef. People of Spanish descent and peo-e of Catholic faith would have an any Intimate interest in marking the spot where the great Spanish priest, Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante, encamp-ed in Utah valley in 1778 as part of movement of exploration and missionary service which gave us an in-heritance of such names as the Rio Virgen, San Juan, San Rafael river, Hajo mountains, and Spanish Fork canyon

Britishers could well mark the spot in Ogden valley where Peter Skeen Ogden, son of Chief Justice Ogden, of

ogden, son of Chief Justice Ogden, of Quebec, established his winter range and gathered with all of the British trappers in the Wasatch for the in-clement seasons of the trapping era. Americans could locate the spot where Capt William Ashley, organizer of the Rocky Mountain Fur company, located his fort in Provo river in 1825, and encamped his 120 men, who were determined to contest for trade in this territory with the British. And for John C. Fremont, who first fully proved that there was no Rio Buena-ventura, running from Great Salt lake to the sea, a river for which many explorers had sought in vain through two decades, a monument could well two decades, a monument could well

in Utah occurred, is of increasing urgency. GREAT CELEBRATIONS.

Four great celebrations of Pioneer day in Utah stand out from other ef-forts to honor this historic occasion. The first was held in 1849, two years The first was held in 1849, two years after the pioneers first came. For this celebration a bowery was erected 100 feet long by 60 feet wide. The national flag was flown from a liberty pole 104 feet high. The second great celebra-tion occurred at the head of Big Cot-tonwood canyon in 1857, when news that Johnston's army was coming, was preceived during the exercises. The third occurred in 1880, when an im-portant historical event, which is reorded in this article, took place; the fourth was on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the city's set tlement, in 1897. On the first and second of these oc-

On the first and second of these oc-casions the pioneers almost exclusive-ly participated. On the third and fourth others carried the burden of arrangements, and now the time is very near at hand when the pioneers will be present only as an honored memory, the great characters of the movement living alone in the record of their achievements. From the first celebration Lieut. J. W. Gunnison of the U. S. topograph-ical engineers carried a report east

ical engineers carried a report east which was influential in gaining many friends for Utah, and in creating a domand for a full hearing of the causes

and "Absent But Not Forgotten" draped below the picture on the other. Above them was the pioneer banner, containing the names of the original with the portrait of Joseph pioneers with the Smith above them.

NATIONALITIES IN PARADE.

The part of the ceremony of that day of peculiar historic interest was the procession of people from all ma-tions where the gospel had been preached. In the parade representatives of these nations, in national costume, followed Capt. J. H. Poulton's Sixth ward Sunday school martial band. They bedecked three floats, and represented 25 nationalities, in-cluding the United States, aboriginal Indians, Canada, Hawali, Holland, Gernany, Prance, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, South Africa, Sweden, Denmark, Norvay, Leeland, Schleswig-Holstein, Russia, ancient Britain, England, Ire-land, Scotland, Wales, Ise of Man, and, scotland, wales, ise of Man, British India, and Australasia. On one of their three cars was a banner emblazoned with the text: "I will gather you from the nations," and an-other motto: "The Republic has made us all of one nation."

At the tabernacle services following the long parade from Second West and First South streets, at the signal of Charles M. Evans, bugler of the pioneers, east to Seventh East, thence west to Third East, thence north to west to Third East, thence north to South Temple, and thence west to the

world to preach the gospel to every creature. We have not yet been to all the world but there are 25 nations représented here today, and thus far we have fulfilled our mission and it is for us to continue our labors until all the world shall hear us, that all who are destrous may obey, and we fulfill are desirous may obey, and we fulfill the mission given us."

DIRECTIONS FROM LEADER.

"In sketching the pioneer history for the celebration. Erastus Snow gives this interesting picture of why Salt Lake City is in the northeast corner of the valley, instead of along the Cotton-woods or in any other spot. 'While in Echo canyon,' he said, 'President Young being unable to travel, felt moved upon to direct Elder Orson Pratt to take that portion of the camp who were able to travel and labor with with their axes, picks and shovels to make roads and bridges, to commence their work of cutting their way through the mounof cutting their way through the moun-tains and canyons into this valley. I well remember as we called at the wagon to bid President Young good-bye, Brother Willard Richards, having charge of those about to go, asking if he had any counsel to give to guide our movements after we should emerge from the mountains on the open coun-try to the west. He was barely able to support his head with his elbow resting on the pillow, and his head in his hand while he spoke feebly, in a low tone: "My impressions are that when you emerge from the mountains you emerge from the mountains into the low country you bear to the

camp near its western base. The next day our working party cut their way through the underbrush down through the narrows, and came down to Mill creek, south of the present mill, and camped at night. At noon on the 23rd Emigration street, or the street where the street railroad ran east from the Clift House, and just below that on the old channel of the creek, the creek divided just below this Temple block one branch running west, and the oth-er south. It was on the south branch er south. It was on the south oranch of the creek we formed our camp. On the noon of the 23rd, and here we bowed ourselves down in humble pray-er to Almighty God with hearts full of thanksgiving to Him, and dedicat-ing this land unto Him for the dwell-ing blace of His people. And then we organized various working parties to get out the plows and other implements

get out the plows and other implements BEGINNING OF IRRIGATION.

and tools.

"Appointing some to go and plow the land, and others to turn the water on land, and others to turn the water on the land to irrigate it, we found the land so dry that to plow it was im-possible, and in attempting to do so some of the plows were broken. And therefore we had to distribute the wa-ter over the land before it could be worked. This being done, the ground was got ready by the following day, when President Young arrived, and President Woodruff was able to plant the potatoes he had in his wagon. The 24th of July of that year was on Sat-urday, and President Young arrived

central location." This testimony of Erastus Snows one of the brightest pages in Uah history, from the standpoint of these in the movement of which it speaks The picture it draws is of two may preceding the main party, being gu-ed by a man on the other side of a Wasatch cliffs, to find their way to spot where to begin building a commonwealth, through a which the leader had never "Bear to the north," was the or given by President Young, back Echo. "Bear to the north" was order followed by the first plan often below the the first plan after being tempted to follow Creek to the south, and so it co that Salt Lake City found the loca on which it has now grown

on which it has not straight of the second st vice in marking with monuments spots where chapters of the story progress were enacted still exists expands in volume with the pass of each year. With the beginning I to be made, when will the work

commenced?

THE EVENTFUL JOURNEY **PIONEERS** OF THE HE story of the eventful journey |

undertaken by the hardy men and women who first peopled

Utah, by which the plains for a thousand miles were crossed and a new country brought under the dominion of the Stars and Stripes, will always be fraught with interest to the student of the growth of the great west. And especially will that journey be of interest to the immediate and succeeding generations of these honored me and women, because to them the wilds subdued and brought under the wilds subdued and brought under the sway of the plow and reaper are now com-fortable homes, yielding the bounties of life in responses to the first de-termined efforts of the noble band of pioneers.

pioneers. ""xty-one years ago, Brigham Young at the head of the vanguard of the long wagon train, emerged from Emigration canyon and entered the beautiful valley now recognized as one of the most fruitful and delightful places of residence in the world. The honor of first laying eyes on Salt Lake valley of the men in this train is due Orson Pratt, whose roadbuilding party

to Orson Prait, whose roadbuilding party passed into the valley on July 22. On July 23 Brigham Young, lying ill in the wagon of Wilford Woodruff, saw from a mountain eminence the valley of Sail Lake, and after gazing upon the spreading view he said: "Enough! This is the place. Drive on." The next day, July 24, 1847, they en-tered the valley, which seemed unin-viting enough, baked in the rays of a noonday sun. Silence reigned over the primeval desert, and the sagebrush and greasewood seemed to breather but a scant welcome to the men and women who had traveled a thousand miles to find their future homes in the boam of the Rocky mountain. However, the pioneers were not dis-

However, the pleneers were not dis-sartened. With one accord all set to

work, and before the day was over plows were busy overturning the soil for crops which were to be their means of sustenance. The mountain fast nesses soon resourded to the blows o nesses soon resourded to the blows of the axe in the gathering of logs for the first rude but comfortable cottages, and within a short time thoses who had taken part in the great exodus from the east were ensconsed in their cot-tages breathing the air of freedom from persecution and of worship for the blessings of an all-wise Provi-dence.

THE CALL OF THE WEST. Many not familiar with the facts attribute the original idea of the mi-gration from the eastern states to Utah to Brigham Young. Nothing is farther from the facts. Joseph Smith farther from the facts. Joseph Smith first conceived the idea that the great west was to be the future home of the saints, and many references were made by him to the time when the peo-ple should direct their way westward to find a permanent abiding place. This feeling was shared by others, also, and especially by the prophet's brother. Hyrum Smith, who in 1831 at Kirtland, O, promised Lorenzo D, Young, who was lying very ill at the time, that he should recover and go with the people to the Rocky mountains. Heber C, Kimball also made a significant re-mark somme time later in Commerce, Cimball also made a significant re-mark somme time later in Commerce, II. "A very pratty place," said he "but not a long abiding place for the

saints. saints." The Prophet Joseph clearly predicted the movement on Aug. 6, 1842, when, at Masonic Hall in Montrose, he de-clared that "the people would continue to suffer much persecution and would be driven to the Rocky mountains. . Some of you will live to go and assist in making softlements and build citles, and say the solute become a build it. and see the saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky mountains." Some time later Josph Smith sent out plains of Platte valley.

a select company of men "to investigate the locations of California and Oregon, and hunt out a good location where we can remove to

In the following March the prophet In the following March the promet-addressed a memorial to Congress ask-ing for authority to raise a company of 100,000 men. "to open up the vast regions of the Enpeopled west and south to our enlightened yeomanry." The objective point of the route and other matters of detail were arranged on Jume 22 1844 thist four date before on June 23, 1844, just four days before the martyrdom of the prophet and patriarch, and it was left to Brigham Young to carry out what had been conceived by Joseph Smith in the ex-odus of the people to the Rocky mounains.

LEAVE NAUVOO.

The companies of saints, under Brig-an Young, left Nauvoo in the winter 1846, crossing the river on the snow of ice. Camp was not made until the first of the following March, when

the first of the following March, when the journey was resumed. The com-pany was completely organized under military discipline, the entre company being divided into two, and these again into bundreds, fifties, and tens, with captains over each division. On the 9th of July, 1846, the train made Council Bluffs, lowa, and camp was made at that point in order to pertuil the men to earn means to aup-poor their families through the re-mainder of the journey. All that fall and winier were spent in that neigh-borhood, the winter months being spent at what was known at Winter Quar-ters, on the west side of the Missouri, near where the city of Omaha now stands. Without homes and many of the people without homes, the rigors of whiter went hard with the deter-mined band, and many a grave was dug in the frozen soil to mark the solourn of the saints amid the bleak plains of Platte valley.

nd Plagah, came the demand of the rovernment for troops to help in the schmann for troops to here in the oken out the year before, and the uthorities at Washington, learning at the Mormons were on their way estward to California or Oregon, hich was then Mexican territory, de-runned to make use of them he win. which was then Mexican territory, de-termined to make use of them in win-ning for the United States of the vast egions of the west

THE MORMON BATTALION.

A call was issued for 500 men to be furnished by the Mormons to accom-pany Gen. Kearney in his campaign against the Mexicans. The call was

it first looked upon as a stroke of the memies to completely destroy the saints, but President Young maintained that the mation itself was not respon-that the mation itself was not responsible for their expulsion from Nau-voo, and urged the men to enlist in response to the call of the government. The people rose to the excasion, and with patriotism unsurpassed, on the face of all the murderous persecution they were at the very time fleeing from, 500 men, the flower and strength of the migrating saints, enlisted to fight for their government, and began their march floward Mexico. This Mexico. heir march toward ompany was known then and after ard, as the "Mormon Battallon"

ward, as the "Mormon Battalion." And while they were not called upon to do any actual fighting, their m through the south is considered in annals as being little short of

e marvelous. At Council Bluffs, Brigham Young selected 154 ablebodied men to lead the van and pioneer the way into the west. Of this number 148 lived to the valley. These men left filk-27 miles from the Bluffs, on 15, 1847. "For hundreds of they followed the meanderings nter the valley. of the Platte river." f the Platte river," says one ount, "keeping mostly on the

Fort Laramie, an old trading post, and also Red Buttes, Independence Rock, Devil's Gate, Little and Big Sandy, and Fort Bridger. Finally, they arrived at Echo canyon. They met certain trap-pers, among whom Harris and Bridger gave then very dismal pictures of the Salt Lake valley and strongly urged them to go on to the fertile lands of the coast. But their leader had de-cided. They would go to the Great Salt Lake. One division of the party cided. They would go to the Great Salt Lake. One division of the party led by Orson Pratt, passed into the valley on July 22. On July 23, Presi-dent Young lying III in the wagon of Elder Wilford Woodruff, obtained from an eminence a view of the land in which he purposed to find rest and peace for his weary people. He gazed upon the valley for a long time, and then said, "Enough. This is the place. Drive on!" They passed through Em-igration canyon and came into the val-ley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847."

of the stream.

Thus was accomplished that great-mon exodus, in which, for conscience est of all modern migrations, the Mor-sake, the saints, driven from their homes and belongings in the east, found a home and a haven of rest in the fastnesses of the Rocky mount-ains. Here they raised the flag of the United States government one of the richest sections embraced in the en-tire length and breadth of the coun-try. Here the ploneers began to build their homes, and as subsequent history shows, they builded wisely and well. The desert blossomed as the rose, and the works of the ploneer people, who came into the land during the 16 years following the advent of the first hardy band, will always be looked upon with respect and reverence by those of their descendants who come after them, and by others, who enjoy the fruits of Thus was accomplished that greatdescendants who come after them, e ac-north their toil and privations.

The original band of 148, who came into Salt Lake valley on July 24, 61 years ago, is appended herewith. The survivors, so far as known, are mark-ed with an asterisk. On account of the scattered condition of the surviv-They touched the scattered control of the state that the list given is absolutely correct. Since last Twenty-fourth of July at least one then survivor is known to have passed away, namely, Conrad Kleinman, of St. George. The list follows:

First Ten-Wilford Woodruff, cap-tain; John S. Fowler, Jacob D. Burn-ham, Orson Fratt, Joseph Egpert, John M. Froeman, Marcus B. Thorpe, George A. Smith, George Wardle. Second Ten-Ezra T. Benson, captain; Therme B. Groupe Farmeless I. Adama

A. Smith, George Wardle.
Second Ten-Ezra T. Benson, captain; Thomas B. Grover, Barnabas L. Adams, Roswell Stevens, Amasa M. Lyman, Starling G. Driggs, Albert Carrington, Thomas Bullock, George W. Brown, Willard Richards, Jesse C. Láttle.
Third Ten-Phinesis H. Young, cap-tain; John Y. Green, Thomas Tanner, Brigham Young, Addison Everett, Tru-man O. Angell, Lorenzo D. Young, Bryant Stringham, Joseph S. Scofield, Altert F. Rockwood.
Fourth Ten-Luke S. Johnson, cap-tain; John G. Hokman, Edmund Ells-worth, Alvarus Hanks, George R. Grant, Millen Atwood, Samuel B. Fox, Tunis Rappleyee, Eli Harvey Peirce, William Dykes, Jacob Weller.
Firth Ten-Stephen H. Goddard, cap-tain; Tariton Lewis, Henry C. Sher-wood, Zebedee Coltrin, Sylvester H. Earl, John Dixon, Samuel H. Marble, George Scholes, William Henrie, Wil-liam A. Empey.

George Scholes, William Henrie, Wil-liam A. Empey. Sixth Ten-Charles Shumway, cap-tain; *Andrew P. Shumway, Thomas Woolsey, Erastus Snow, Jasnes Craig, Williams Wordsworth, *William P. Vance, Simeon F. Howd, Seeley Owen, Chauncey Loveland, Seventh Ten-James Case, captain; Artemas Johnson, *William C. A.

Smoot, B. F. Dewey, William Carta Franklin G. Losee, Burr Frost, Dari Ensign, Franklin B. Stewart, Moard Frink, Eric Glines, *Ozro Eastman-Eighth Ten-Seth Taft, capta-"Horace Thornton, Stephen Keise John S. Eldredge, Charles D. Barnis Aima M. Williams, Rufus Allen, Rober T. Thomas, *James W. Stewart, Elli-Neiwman, Levi N. Kendall, Fraz-Boggs, David Grant. Minth Ten-Howard Egan, capta-Heber C. Kimball, William A. Ks "Thomas P. Cloward, Hosea Cushi-Robert Blard, George V. Billings, J. son Whipple, Philo Johnson, William

Clayton.

Tenth Ten-Appleton M. Harma-captain; Carlos Murray, Horace F Whitney, Orson K. Whitney, Orris 7 Rockwell, Nathaniel T. Brown, I. Jackson Redding, John Pack, Fraca Pomeroy, Aaron F. Farr, Nathana Fairbanks.

Pomeroy, Aaron F. Farr, Nathaa Britanks. Extrement Ten-John S. Higbee ar-tain; John Wheeler, Solomon Chamber and Solomon Chamber Barlamin Rolfe. Tenjamin Rolfe. Tenjamin