

Nanny" each bore a faithful testimony to the truth of Mormonism, and also of being present on the occasion when the mantle of Joseph Smith the Prophet fell upon Brigham Young; and they testified that it was sufficient evidence to them that President Brigham Young was the legal successor of Joseph Smith the Prophet of God who stands at the head of this dispensation.

President Joseph F. Smith paid a glowing tribute to the worth, nobility and integrity of President Willard Richards, whose memory is so dear to the hearts of all present, and held him up as an example of faithfulness to his sons and daughters. He also spoke in terms of praise and appreciation of the life and labors of the noble women who are the mothers of his posterity.

After partaking of the bounties provided for the guests, the evening was spent in speechmaking, reminiscences, songs, recitations, etc.

One year ago the annual celebration was held in Farmington, at the home of the secretary.

MINEKVA E. KNOWLTON.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The following address to the people of Utah was ordered issued by the Utah Semi-centennial Commission:

To the Utah Public:

The day of July 24, 1897, will ever be memorable in Utah.

It will mark the close of an epoch pregnant with interest and crowded with incidents in the upbuilding of a sovereign State.

On that day the 260,000 happy and prosperous people of Utah will turn their eyes to the past and review the pageantry of half a century of events.

On that day we shall be on dress parade before the nation, for on that day will grandly culminate the five days' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first party of travel-stained and weary pilgrims in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The Pioneer Jubilee will be just what the people of Utah make it. Its preparation has been by law committed to a commission appointed by the Governor. The first and second Legislatures of the State unhesitatingly and generously appropriated from the public funds toward the expense of it; but the amount of these appropriations are wholly inadequate to provide a celebration which will reflect credit upon the people of Utah and properly commemorate the most important event in the history of Western civilization.

Therefore additional funds must be secured, and to our generous, State-loving people we confidently apply for them. Let subscriptions come voluntarily. The pride of our people is at stake. They have never failed in former emergencies—they will not fail in this one. The jubilee will not be a city or county affair. It will be the celebration of the people of Utah. It will be the occasion for general rejoicing over the achievements of the past, the blessings of the present and the bright promise of the future. It will be a time to do honor to "the men and women of '47," as well as to the pioneers who followed their trail and with them waged an unceasing conflict against the silent and almost irresistible forces of the wilderness.

Of all the celebrations given by the joyful people of the United States during this century save only the celebration of the centennial of the Nation and of the four hundredth anniversary of the dis-

covery of America, none have commemorated more wonderful feats of courage, patience and faith, and none more mighty achievements than will this.

Every citizen of Utah of every creed, nationality or political belief, when he looks about him and contemplates, as he must with satisfaction, the high degree of civilization attained through the work of the pioneers, will feel a yearning desire to have their achievements celebrated at the close of the first half century of our civilization with a magnificence that will not only satisfy every demand of the State and personal pride, but as well, will compel the attention of the people of the nation to the State which, though last to be admitted into the Union, was the first to be founded in the Western wilderness.

Let us as a people awaken to the importance of this occasion. Let us vie with each other in securing its success. Let not jealousies, animosities or local selfishness impede the work we have undertaken, but let all unite to make the Pioneer Jubilee tell to the people of the United States what we have been, and are, and will be, so that the celebration will be long remembered and every print and voice in the land will proclaim its success.

The Semi-Centennial commission—conscious of the vast work before it—different to the value of the personal time and labor—with no ambition for gain and no hope of reward—desirous only of receiving the approbation of the citizens of Utah, earnestly appeals to all classes for their financial and moral support, promising in return therefor that whatever fidelity and enthusiasm can do will be done to make the proposed celebration memorable in the history of the State.

Voluntary subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Address all communications to E. G. Rognon, Secretary, Salt Lake City.

SPENCER CLAWSON,
Chairman.

The following data concerning Pioneers and members of the Mormon Battalion who have reported up to date has been compiled by Chairman Clawson of the Utah Semi-centennial Commission: Men and boys, 152; women and girls, 122; total ages, 16,997 years; average age, 66 years. Eighteen were born in January, 28 in February, 80 in March, 17 in April, 24 in May, 17 in June, 21 in July, 10 in August, 20 in September, 25 in October, 17 in November, and 26 in December. One was born in 1802, 2 in 1806, 1 in 1807, 2 in 1810, 4 in 1811, 2 to 1812, 1 in 1813, 2 in 1814, 4 in 1815, 2 in 1816, 5 in 1817, 6 in 1818, 5 in 1819, 4 in 1820, 10 in 1821, 2 in 1822, 6 in 1823, 3 in 1824, 8 in 1825, 6 in 1826, 10 in 1827, 10 in 1828, 8 in 1829, 5 in 1830, 9 in 1831, 11 in 1832, 8 in 1833, 11 in 1834, 10 in 1835, 7 in 1836, 6 in 1837, 11 in 1838, 8 in 1839, 5 to 1840, 7 in 1841, 6 in 1842, 8 in 1843, 8 in 1844, 10 in 1845. Their nativity is as follows: Ireland, 1; Norway, 1; Canada, 17; England, 18; Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 4; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; Maine, 2; Mississippi, 3; New Jersey, 3; Nebraska, 4; Vermont, 4; Connecticut, 5; Alabama, 6; Missouri, 11; Iowa, 12; Kentucky, 13; Pennsylvania, 14; Indiana, 14; Massachusetts, 17; Ohio, 18; New York, 38; Illinois, 39. The companies they came in and the number in each were as follows: President Brigham Young's company, 19; Jewish M. Grant's company, 52; Edward Hunter's company, 122; John Taylor's company, 25; Daniel Spen-

Cet's company, 51; A. O. Smoot's company, 36; Parley P. Pratt's company, 9; Charles C. Rich's company, 27; Mormon Battalion (under James Brown), 31.

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

Being one of the Pioneers of '47 I thought I would write a few lines on that subject. I left Nauvoo early in February, 1846, as a teamster for Parley P. Pratt; crossed the river on the ice, camped at the Iowa titling office, on the first of March joined the camp on Sugar creek and started on our journey through Iowa. We camped at a place called Garden Grove. We fenced in about two hundred acres of land, planted it with corn, built quite a number of log houses, stayed there two or three weeks. We then started on and came to a camping place. Brother Pratt called it Mount Pisgah. We stayed there about two weeks. Hejama Pratt was born there. We then rolled on to the Missouri river. I enlisted in the Mormon Battalion. I was told to stay and take charge of Brother Pratt's family as he was called to go to England. We built a small city and called it Winter Quarters. I ground corn on a hand mill through the winter to keep the family from suffering. A great many died that winter from a disease called the black leg, a kind of scurvy, for the want of vegetables. In the spring Brother John Taylor brought my sisters along with him from England. They wanted me to go with them to the valley. I left Brother Pratt and got ready to go with them. We arrived in the valley about the first of October, 1847. I built an adobe room in the old fort and lived there two winters. In the spring of '48 I gave ten cents for two small California potatoes. I planted them and raised a peck. In the spring of '49 I came on to my lot. I planted my peck of potatoes and raised twenty bushels. I had not eaten any potatoes for nearly four years. I have lived on my lot nearly forty-eight years. In the spring of '48 I planted five acres of corn. Millions of large black crickets came from the mountains and destroyed hundreds of acres of corn and wheat. I fought the crickets all summer and raised eighty bushels of corn.

GEO. WHITAKER.

LONDON, April 15.—A special from Constantinople says that in the last encounter between Greek irregulars and Turkish regular troops, the latter lost 240 killed and wounded. The dispatch adds that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in chief, has telegraphed the Turkish authorities at Constantinople, that unless he be ordered to cross the frontier and take up his position in the plains of Thessaly, his present position is untenable, owing to the constant attack of Greek insurgents who have entered the Turkish lines by stealth and also in consequence of the excitement among the troops, especially the Albanians. The Turkish ministers, it is further announced, have informed the sultan that war should be declared against Greece. The sultan, who objects to the war, has not yet replied to the recommendations of his ministers.