

ter Quarters to make arrangements for the migration of the people who had been left on the Missouri river, Brigham Young, who started on that trip August 25, 1847, gave a parting injunction to the settlers here. He said: "It is necessary that the stockade should be secured so that Indians cannot get in. To accommodate those few who shall remain here after we return, it would only be necessary to build one side of the fort, but common sense teaches us to build it all around. By and by, men of means will be coming on, and they will want rooms, and the men who build them will then be entitled to their pay. Make your walls four and a half feet high, so that they can keep the cattle out. Build your houses so that you will have plenty of fresh air in them, or some of you will get sick, after being used to sleeping in your wagons so long."

Why cannot I bring glass for you and you raise corn for me? Raise all the grain you can, and with this you can purchase sheep, cows, teams, etc., of those who come here later on. We desire you to live in that stockade until we come back again and raise grain next year."

"As winter drew near the colonists moved into the stockade, to which additions had to be made on the south. The roofs of the houses all slanted inward, the doors and windows facing the interior. There was a large gate on the east side of the fort, which was kept closed at night, and gates communicated with the additions to the fort on the south. Some of the dwellings were rendered very uncomfortable during the winter in consequence of the roofs being too flat, the melting snows drizzling through and causing much misery. Mice also infested the fort and wolves prowled around on the outside. By the spring of 1848 there were more than four hundred log and adobe huts inside the Old Fort, containing about 1,700 souls. These numbers were increased by the coming in of a number of the Mormon Battalion."

"On August 10, 1848, the first harvest home was celebrated on this spot. A bowery was erected in the center of the fort, under which tables were spread, and there the grateful settlers partook of bread and beef, butter and cheese, cakes and pies, green corn, watermelons and a rich variety of vegetables, raised in this arid valley; while large sheaves of wheat, rye, barley, oats and other products were placed around as ornaments and proofs of what could be accomplished by faith and labor."

"With the return of Brigham Young, there was a large influx of population, so city lots were laid out and people began to settle upon them; quite a number, however, remaining in the fort during the winter of 1848-49. Gradually, however, the Old Fort was deserted, and at length became one of the public squares of Great Salt Lake City."

"I need not rehearse the endeavors that have been made by enterprising railroad companies and others to obtain possession of this historic ground for private purposes. In order to encourage the building of important railways, which would no doubt have been vastly beneficial to the people of Salt Lake City, the municipal authorities saw fit to make grants of this square to companies which designed it to be used for depot grounds and buildings. It is a matter of great regret that success has not yet crowned their laudable efforts. But in consequence of the terms of the latest grant not having been complied with, this square has reverted to the city, and the present municipal authorities having determined that the Old Fort Square shall be re-

tained by the people, it is now to be dedicated as a public park, of which we cannot have too many, because this city, commenced with a few log and adobe huts on the place where we now assemble, is to become a great inter-mountain metropolis, with a vast population, immense commercial interests and buildings suited to its position, wealth and numbers. The progress made in a half century is an indication of the advancement that will be made before another jubilee."

I therefore congratulate you my friends and fellow citizens on this joyful event, and hope that this piece of public property will be made a beautiful and pleasant retreat, where you and your children may enjoy the fresh air, the beautiful foliage and the lovely flowers which bloom and shed their fragrance on this hallowed spot. And while we enjoy the blessings of advanced civilization, of good government and of a region favored in many things above other portions of our glorious country, let us never forget those noble Pioneers who opened up these valleys for us and our posterity, and made it possible for us to enjoy this rich heritage. Hail to the Pioneers of '47, joy and peace to their posterity and to all the dwellers in the pleasant vales of Utah!"

President Woodruff was then presented to the audience by Mayor Clark and was received with the warmest demonstrations of applause. The venerable Pioneer and leader said in substance:

It was fifty-one years ago yesterday, a little before 11 o'clock a. m., that he drove President Young in his carriage on to the spot where the Knutsford hotel now stands. On his arrival in the valley, the speaker had, he said, one bushel and a half of potatoes in his possession. He had covenanted with the Lord that he would neither eat nor drink until they were planted, and he kept his promise. Others of the Pioneers also had potatoes with them. They, too, promptly attended to the work of planting. And they were planted in the earth, not in the moon (dark or light) as brother Orson Pratt objected to that. (Laughter.)

There was a man in Nauvoo who built a carriage to suit his own fancy. It had a bed 11 feet long, and was entered by means of steps and door. This vehicle the speaker bought and brought to this valley. On the Monday morning immediately after the arrival of the first Pioneers President Young took some of the Twelve Apostles, and with them walked on a short distance in a northwesterly direction; ah! it was suddenly made and President Young, striking his cane upon the ground, exclaimed, "Brethren, here will be the Temple of our God." "I didn't ask him," continued President Woodruff, "who told him the Temple would be there. I didn't care. I put a stake there and the Temple is there, a monument to President Young's foresight and prophetic accuracy."

After passing over the ground, which is now Pioneer Square, the party entered wagons and started for the Point of the Mountain, which appeared to be about five miles to the westward. The distance, however, was much greater, being about fifteen miles. They continued on to Black Rock where President Young, plunged in the brine and took a bath, being the first Mormon to lave in its waters. He was followed by other members of the party among whom was a colored man. When the latter emerged from the waves the salt brine dried upon his skin and instead of being a black man he was perfectly white. (Laughter.) This transformation, Porter Rockwell declared to be the first miracle performed in the valley. (Re-

newed merriment). But when he washed himself in fresh water the salt disappeared and once more the white man was black. (Laughter and applause.)

On reaching here the Pioneers were importuned to continue their journey to California where it was believed their condition could be bettered. President Young said he knew he was in the midst of a desert with his people, but that would make no difference. They would build a temple, a city and a commonwealth here. When the first message flashed across the new electric means of communication, the words were: "What has God wrought?" And so regarding the declaration of President Young, the speaker felt constrained to say: "What has God wrought?" In these mountain valleys are now cities and towns bedecked with temples of worship, school houses, colleges and the various conditions of an advanced civilization."

Here President Woodruff paused briefly and then said: "Wonderful changes have come to this land and people since the arrival of the Pioneers, and I want to say that the changes, the progress and increase will be just as great during the next fifty-one years as during a similar period that has just closed. The destiny of this people is before heaven and earth and nothing can stay it."

President Woodruff then said he would speak of one incident and only one connected with the journey of the Pioneers hither. It was suggested to him by the presence on the stand of W. C. A. Smoot, who was the youngest teamster in the advance guard. It occurred near the Platte river. One day the little band of home and liberty seekers were startled by seeing to the west, directly ahead of them, what appeared to be a great black cloud close to the earth. To their amazement they discovered on approaching nearer that it was not a cloud, but a solid, mighty, moving body of buffalo, probably the greatest herd that had ever assembled in the western world. There was great danger of being crushed to death by the mighty horde. What to do was a problem. But after consultation a wedgelike column was thrown out and an opening effected in the herd. Among this animated mass of the monarchs of the mountains and plains they struggled on and on for their own personal salvation for three days and nights. At one time Brother Smoot lost a horse which got mixed up with the buffalo which were traveling not in a scattered condition but just as close together as animals could crowd together. For a time it seemed as though the loss would be permanent, but after a while the horse was recovered.

"It always was," said President Woodruff in his closing reference to the incident, "a mystery to me why that great body of buffalo should have gathered together and marched from its roaming place on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and moved down on to the Platte. It never occurred before; it never occurred since, and will never occur again."

As a finale to his address President Woodruff said he felt that it was his duty to give President Brigham Young the credit of having laid the foundation of this city and State. The streets of Salt Lake City, for instance, were the widest and most beautiful of any city on the earth. In the historic city of Jerusalem, two loaded camels found it difficult to pass each other. In this city, thirty of those caravans of the desert could do so. President Young believed in fulfilling the commandments of God. He believed in doing things well. That was a characteristic of the Pioneers, no matter what the cost. For instance, a mountain was moved at a