

University grounds. The Lee memorial chapel and the university were a bewildering maze of hunting. The streets along the line of march were dazzling in colors. There were three grand arches on Main street. The first was at the court house corner. Over the arch was a large Confederate flag, flanked by Virginia and Confederate battle flags. Along the crown of the arch was "Welcome for all who live: tears for all who died." On the reverse side of the arch was the verse:

From the field of death and fame,
Borne upon the shield he came.

The sides of the arch were ornamented with flags and shields, crossed swords and muskets, and on the reverse were also portraits of Lee and Jackson.

Another arch higher up the street contained the legend, "Hall, veterans, hall!" The grand arch was just at the entrance of the cemetery. On the obverse side between the dates 1824 and 1863 was the word "Jackson," and underneath this, encircling the crown, "Chancellorsville." Extending from top to bottom of the sides of the arch were banners of the different Southern States, between each banner the names of the battles in which Jackson participated. The reverse side contained the inscription, "Stonewall Brigade," and the names of the different generals who commanded it, viz: Jackson, Garnett, Griggsby, Winder, Baylor, Paxton, Walker and Terry. It was just thirty years ago to the day that Gen. Thomas J. Jackson received the soubriquet of "Stonewall" on the battlefield of Bull Run. He is known the world over by that name, and the Southern people apply it to him in terms of endearment.

Gen. James A. Walker, a lieutenant-general of the Confederate army, the only surviving commander of the Stonewall Brigade and ex-governor of Virginia, was chief marshal of the troops that assembled on the occasion. He had a staff composed of ex-army officers of the Confederacy. It was estimated that 30,000 Confederates were in the town. The little town was completely jammed with men who came from every State that cast its lot with the secessionists.

At early morn the day was ushered in by salvos of artillery from the Rock bridge battery at Virginia's Military Institute, at the west point of the Confederacy. At 11 o'clock the exercises were begun on the grand stand facing the university—seats having been erected on the campus for the accommodation of the spectators. General Wade Hampton of South Carolina was master of ceremonies, and on his right and left were groups of surviving officers of the Confederate army and navy and other prominent persons.

General Hampton greeted the assembly pleasantly and introduced the Rev. A. C. Hopkins, of Charleston, West Va., chaplain of Stonewall's staff, who opened the proceedings by invoking a divine blessing.

The orator for the occasion was General Jubal A. Early, and when he was introduced he was greeted with rousing cheers which continued for several minutes. General Hampton said in introducing the grizzled veteran that he was probably the best informed survivor in the country on Southern civil war history. Early then pro-

ceeded to deliver his address from manuscript upon the military character and achievements of Jackson.

At the close of the speaking the procession formed in the following order: Gen. Walker's staff, survivors of the Stonewall brigade; a brass band playing Dixie; two thousand of the survivors of Stanton and Carpenter's brigade; carriages containing the orator, sculptor of the statue, Mr. Ed. Valentine of Richmond, Mrs. General Jackson and W. E. Christian of the New York Forum, with two little grandchildren of Jackson, Julia Jackson Christian and Thomas Jackson Christian. Then came the general officers of the Confederate army, including Generals T. L. Rasser, Geo. H. Stuart, Bradley T. Johnson, Fitzhugh Lee and Roger A. Pryor, together with the faculty and board of visitors and military staff of the Virginia Military Institute. Then came the societies of the army and navy of the Confederate States.

There were a dozen brass bands in line and several drum corps. The cheering and waving of flags excited the utmost enthusiasm during the march, and Mrs. Jackson had a very cordial reception.

At the cemetery the troops formed on an opposite bluff and the populace surrounded the veiled statue. At the firing of a gun and rousing cheers, little Julia Jackson Christian, granddaughter of the dead warrior, gave a gentle pull at the cord, and the veil which had hidden the bronze figure of Stonewall Jackson from sight, fell away. The Rockbridge artillery fired a salute of seventeen guns and the sharpshooters did some skirmish firing. As soon as the statue was unveiled several men endeavored to carry off the platform that the little granddaughter had stood upon to unveil the monument, as a relic, but the crowd prevented this; they wanted a hand in obtaining souvenirs. A hard scramble took place to obtain a piece of the platform. It was literally torn to pieces in a few minutes and soon small splinters were selling for fifty cents each. One man who had managed to get away with a good sized board said he wouldn't take \$25 for it.

The statue is a heroic bronze eight feet in height, surmounting a gigantic pedestal ten and one-half feet high. On the front of the die is "Jackson" 1824-1863, and on the reverse side is the single word "Stonewall." The figure is in full uniform of a confederate lieutenant-general, and the conception is that of Jackson looking out upon the battle field. The right hand rests upon the thigh and grasps a pair of field glasses. The right foot is slightly advanced and the weight of the body is thrown upon the left foot. The likeness is pronounced perfect by those who know the General best.

E. J. EARDLEY.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 22, 1891:

ON THE SEVIER.

Editor Deseret News:

On Sunday, the 28th of June, I spoke to an appreciative audience of Scandinavian Saints in Richfield, after which President Seegmiller sent his team to take me to Elsinore, seven miles distant, where I addressed the Saints in a fine grove, in which a floor had just

been laid the week previous over a sufficient space of ground to make it commodious for meeting and social purposes. Elsinore is a prosperous town and the people here have made wonderful progress since the place was first settled sixteen years ago. So far as it is known no settlement in Utah raises the amount of grain in proportion to its size as Elsinore, where the average yield of small grain during the last few years sums up to fifty thousand bushels per annum.

Jens Iver Jensen presides as Bishop of the Elsinore Ward, with Erasmus P. Marquardson and Peder Christensen as Counselors. The membership of the ward foots up to 103 families or 591 souls.

On Sunday evening I preached in Monroe, and spent the following day writing history. This is another of the four first settlements in Sevier county that were settled in 1864, broken up because of Indian troubles in 1867, and resettled in 1871.

Monroe is pleasantly situated near the south end of the Sevier valley, on a beach sloping gently toward the river northward. It is ten miles south of Richfield and five miles southeast of Elsinore. South of the town is a little village, formerly nicknamed Monkeytown, owing to the fact that the first settlers there were apostate "Mormons" who seemed to glory in the theory advanced by some that the human race are simply improved monkeys, but as these apostates long since have left the county, and the place is now inhabited by a people who claim God as their Father—and not monkeys—that obnoxious name, Monkeytown, should be forever dropped.

The Monroe Ward is the largest ward in the Sevier Stake of Zion, containing 133 families or 891 souls, but it has the youngest bishop of any ward in the Stake, in the person of Orson Magleby, who is but 25 years old. He was ordained at the last quarterly conference held at Richfield.

Six miles west of Monroe lies Joseph a village, which, together with some families residing in and at the mouth of Clear Creek Canyon, and others along the Sevier River, including the Jericho of past Sevier Valley fame, constitute the Joseph Ward, which has 43 families or 331 souls. Gideon A. Murdock is Bishop. About two miles above Joseph, is the point where the Sevier Valley Canal taps the Sevier River. This canal on which about \$40,000 has already been expended, will eventually be the means of bringing under cultivation nearly all the arable lands in the Sevier Valley, lying on the west side of the river.

On Wednesday, July 1st, I held meetings with the Saints in Central or Inverury, a small town lying five miles south of Richfield, or just midway between that place and Monroe. Here and in its immediate vicinity reside twenty-eight families of Latter-day Saints, or 181 souls, who constitute the Inverury ward, over which B. H. Greenwood presides as bishop with Wm. F. Porter and Fred. Andersen as counselors. Inverury vies with Elsinore in raising grain, both in regard to quantity and quality. The founders of this little place fondly anticipated that it, on account of its