

hand, but I have been in such a poor state of health that I never had the power or disposition to do anything at all. But I will now try to tell you what I can remember of the country. I first came into the mountains in 1837 with the American Fur company, but did not get into the Utah Valley until 1841, when I came in from Montana with forty other men and seven Shoshone Indians. We came from Bear river to Weaver Fork and from there went to Provo, which was all covered with sunflowers, on which the Indians used to get seeds and eat them with grasshoppers. They were pretty poor Indians—they were Utes, but talked Shoshone and when the Shoshones or Utes went to war they would not kill these Indians.

At this time we were on our way to Arizona to hunt beaver. But while camped at Provo we had a little racket with the Indians which nearly ended in a fight with them, all on account of a gun. We came back from Arizona the next spring, '42, and saw the same Indians when we again camped on the Provo. They saw us and thought that we were going to pish into them and they ran off. Old "Peg Leg" Smith was in charge of our company and we went by the way Henry's Fork and then to the Wind River country. The next time I went there was with Miles Goodyear as partner in the Indian trade in the year 1847. The Mormons came into the country the same summer, along in July. Miles Goodyear sold his things, horses, cattle and land grant to Captain Brown. We had our headquarters on Weaver's Fork. In 1848 when I and Miles divided up on the Beaver Miles and Andy Goodyear went to California and I went through

by Salt Lake City to Weaver's Fork to Fort Bridger.

After this a petition was sent up by the Mormons to Fort Bridger to get signers for a delegate to send to Washington. The man's name was, I think, Rabbit. This petition was for a territory named Deseret but afterward changed. Rabbit was the editor of the DESERET NEWS. I think he was the man appointed delegate. The petition was signed by about eighteen or twenty mountaineers and Old Lewis Vasques signed his name as did also Lewis Vasques Jr. Old Vasques had a little child and he signed his name "Jr." I also signed my name and some of the French boys also signed the petition. There were eighteen or twenty of us. It was admitted a Territory but named Utah. In the Year 1848 I think Josh Terry came up and went to work for Jim Bridger and Vasques and worked for a couple of years when he quit, and then Joshua and I went out trading around with the Indians for about five years and I got pretty well acquainted with Josh. Then he went down to Salt Lake City. He and I were chums as you can see for a long while. I have seen him occasionally since then.

I am sorry I cannot attend your Centennial as I would probably make a great many acquaintances of old times gone by. But I am so badly used up by a swelling in my legs, from which I am getting a little better but awfully slow. You can give my compliments to Josh Terry. He came up with the first batch of Mormons. If this will do you any good all right. But I am sorry I can not attend as I could tell you more. JAMES BAKER.

JUBILEE INTEREST IN IDAHO.

POCATELLO, June 2nd, 1897.

Reached this city this morning and find the atmosphere somewhat cooler than that which we experienced at home.

There is one thing that I do notice here and that is the great expectation over the coming event, July 24, 1897. It appears that everybody with whom I come in contact is rejoicing over the fact that Salt Lake has been enabled to give a Jubilee in honor of those who were so brave as to pioneer the West, and of course they are looking towards the celebration day with pride and pleasure.

In my opinion it should be the effort of every person who has any interest in our grand State to give some aid to the success of this undertaking. This could be accomplished very easily if every young man and woman would lend a helping hand by contributing the small amount of one dollar each to furnish sufficient funds.

We should strive to get every young man and woman interested in this matter, so that committees could be organized to visit every young person in the district in which they live and get them to contribute a small amount. There should not be one young man or woman who is a native of this beautiful land of Zion but should make an effort to do something towards making this Jubilee a great success. ALFRED J. SELF.

Early Thursday morning four fishing boats were capsized in the breakers at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon. John Marjama was drowned and two others are missing.

THE PIONEER MONUMENT.

At last the site of the Pioneer Monument has been definitely agreed upon. It has been decided to erect it in the most conspicuous and public part of the city—at the intersection of East and South Temple streets. Active work to that end was begun today. The change of location from the Temple block to the site last chosen was the result of sentiment which developed the last day or two and which was to the effect that the great monument should be reared on public grounds. Mayor Glendinning has called a special meeting of the City Council for this evening to set apart the site for the purpose indicated. There will be no obstacle in the way as it is understood that the council is unanimously in favor of granting the petition. The erection of the monument at this point will necessitate the immediate removal of street car tracks and electric light and telephone wires. No delay is anticipated from any source whatever. At an early hour this morning city officials, representatives of the street railway company, contractors and members of the Brigham Young Memorial association were on the ground preparing to do their respective portion of the work as speedily as possible. City Engineer Kelcey was present with a corps of surveyors and ran lines and levels for the big statue which will be 15 x 25 feet at the base and 40 feet high. It will cost, according to contract figures, \$35,000. The movement to erect a permanent testimonial to the Pioneer pathfinders, originated with the organization of the Brigham Young Memorial association which sprung into existence about five years ago and which comprised twenty-seven members with Hon James Sharp as president and Heber M. Wells, now Governor Wells, as secretary and treasurer. Committees on statue, location and finance were appointed, and Utah's young sculptor, C. E. Dallin, who had already become famous through his art work, was chosen to design, model and supervise the work. For this he was to receive \$25,000. The latter part of this he will be unable to do on account of being in Paris, from where he cannot return in time to assist in placing the statue in position. In addition to the sum of \$25,000 above stated the pedestal will cost \$10,000. This work is to be done by the association itself. The question of raising funds was, of course, the first serious difficulty to overcome. Popular subscriptions were called for and they poured in from all parts of the intermountain country in sums from five cents up. All told about \$14,000 has been subscribed, considerably less than half the amount necessary, but the association has heroically concluded to go on with its work and trust to the future for the balance of the means. The monument will not be entirely completed for the reasons, First, there is not sufficient time to do so before the Jubilee, and second, the lower figures have not been cast yet. The bronze statue of President Young, which now occupies a temporary pedestal on the Temple block grounds and which was exhibited at the World's Fair in front of the Utah building will, however, surmount the granite pile the first rock for which reached this city by wagon last night. The contract for this work was let on June 1st, the ninety-sixth anniversary of President Young, to Watson brothers, Joseph Silver general superintendent, and Robert Bowman, superintendent of the granite work. The Memorial association has a sub-committee, consisting of Captain Willard Young, Spencer Clawson and James H. Moyle, who will look after the details of the work. The committee feels itself under heavy obligations to Superintendent Welby of the Rio Grande Western, who has placed the branch track into Little Cottonwood canyon in repair to bring out the granite, which will be of the finest quality and which will aggregate one hundred and fifty tons. Cars are being loaded with it today. The omission of the figures in the monument is only temporary. One represents a typical Pioneer, the other an Indian of Pioneer times, and the third that of James Bridger, the sturdy trapper and scout who came to Utah in 1825, and who lived in the intermountain country until the sixties, when he died at Fort Bridger Wyoming.