

UNVEILING OF PIONEER MONUMENT

Final Ceremonies Take Place in the Midst of an Admiring Multitude who Assemble to Do Honor to Utah's Founders.

President George Q. Cannon Delivers the Principal Address—Tells of the Hardships of the Pioneers—"We Were Hungry; Always Hungry—Hungry to the Ends of Our Fingers; Hungry to the Ends of Our Toes"—Tribute to the Greatness of Brigham Young, the Leader of Men, who Converted a Sterile Mexican Waste Into a Productive American Commonwealth—Sculptor Dallin Talks of the Inspiration Drawn by Him from Utah's Majestic Mountains—What the Figures of the Monument Typify.

The principal feature of the observance of the Twenty-fourth was the unveiling of the completed Pioneer monument at the intersection of East and South Temple streets this forenoon. While the number of citizens present was not as great as at the time of the laying of the corner stone or at the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of President Brigham Young just three years ago, it was, nevertheless, a large and reverential one.

The ceremonies today were brief and impressive and were conducted under the auspices of the Brigham Young Memorial association. Hon. James Sharp, president, and were highly reminiscent, and extremely interesting throughout, and a testimonial to the energetic men who for the past ten years have had the memorial project under way; for it is just that length of time since they began the work, the completion of which they have just celebrated today. Only those who for a decade have labored for the building of a lasting monument to the memory of the founders of Utah's commonwealth understand the difficulties that have beset their path.

WHAT IT HAS COST.

The monument when completed in its present form will cost \$27,500. Of this amount \$12,000 was to be contributed by the sculptor, C. E. Dallin, the designer and construction supervisor. About \$25,000 in all has been expended. The remaining \$2,500 will be used in putting a handsome granite coping that is to replace the wooden fence that now surrounds the monument. The story of how the money was raised to erect the shaft is itself an interesting one. At first the work of securing the funds was divided among the various stakes and for a time subscriptions came in gradually from all classes of the community, including the widow and Sunday school child, who contributed their five cents with the same willingness that characterized the donations of the wealthy. The money was given in larger sums. A pleasing fact was that many of those who sent their checks to the committee were not of "Mormon" faith. They simply admired the greatness of Brigham Young and his sturdy followers and desired to contribute their share to the monument. It was during the Semi-Centennial Jubilee that the movement to erect the monument received a marked impetus under President Woodruff, who came to its rescue at a time when the work was lagging. Recently President Snow gave much personal attention to the completion of the work, though the general committee of course performed the more arduous part of it, and are entitled to all praise.

FAMILIAR TUNES.

At 9:30 this morning the military band of thirty pieces stationed itself near the monument and during the time preceding the opening of the exercises some of the old familiar tunes, very appropriate to the occasion, were rendered, much to the delight of the older people who had gathered around the pile of granite, which commemorates the founding of a great and growing commonwealth. The old familiar tunes, which had been listened to generations ago by the veterans, put into an eye here a bright, delightful sparkle and there a tear of fond remembrance. Gospel hymns and anthems and stately selections were included in the band's selection, and altogether its program was very meritorious.

ON THE PLATFORM.

When the exercises commenced there were upon the platform the following named persons:

President George Q. Cannon,

President Joseph F. Smith, Apostle John Henry Smith, Apostle Heber J. Grant, Apostle Rudger Clawson, Apostle Anthon H. Lund, Pioneer Perry Decker, Pioneer W. C. A. Smith, Pioneer Hensen Walker, Bishop Wm. R. Preston, Hon. Moses Thatcher, Bishop Robert T. Burton, Bishop Nelson A. Emery, Bishop O. F. Whitney, Hon. John Clark, President Jos. E. Taylor, Justice G. W. Barch, Hon. James T. Hammond, Mayor Ezra Thompson, Hon. James Sharr, Hon. C. W. Ponder, Congressman Hewlett, Hon. John R. Park, Col. John R. Winder.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Brigham Young Memorial association, which has had charge of the construction of the monument, is composed of the following named members, most of whom were present at the ceremonies: James Sharp, president; Willard Young, Hester M. Wells, Spencer Clawson, Nettie Y. Easton, Susie Y. Gates, Heber Young, L. G. Hardy, C. S. Burton, N. A. Emery, Elias A. Smith, T. G. Webster, Wm. W. Ritter, Francis Armstrong, (deceased), George M. Cannon, Franklin S. Richards, David H. Cannon, (deceased), Andrew Kimball, R. F. Grant, John Clark, Thos. W. Jennings, Frank Y. Taylor, Le Grand Young, O. F. Whitney, James H. Moyle, John W. Young, Hyrum S. Young.

PRES. GEO. Q. CANNON.

President George Q. Cannon made the first address. He said that he had been one of the pioneers who came here in 1847, many reminiscences crowded his mind and he could not help drawing contrasts between conditions now and those existing here fifty-three years ago. While some people cannot or will not acknowledge that Brigham Young was an inspired man and a prophet of God, all will concede the fact that he was a great man and a strong leader of men. When the pioneers first looked into this valley all was desolation; just as the pioneers of the future, looking at the streams running into the valley green to be seen. When Brigham Young saw the valley he declared it to be the stopping place of the pilgrims, and this in the face of assertions of the trappers and hunters that it would be impossible for a community to live here. He sent exploring parties to the south and to the north to investigate the country and all returned declaring that the decision of Brigham Young was a wise one. The people suffered almost untold hardships during the first years of life in this valley when the elements were more inclement than now. They suffered the pangs of hunger in their most extreme distress. Once a week in my uncle's house, where I lived, said the speaker, we would weigh out our provisions in the family and then take them out for the week. Our rations were very short, we did not have enough to eat; we were hungry, very hungry—hungry to the ends of our fingers; hungry to the ends of our toes; always hungry—one good meal would not suffice to satisfy us, our hunger was so great. We cut thistle tops to eat and I never tasted such "green" in my life. I actually began to get fat on thistle tops. Even boiled hides were eaten by the people, and even after the grain had been planted and began to grow, giving promise of a harvest, the crickets came and swept it all away and added more hardships to those already endured by the settlers. When gold was first discovered in California, Brigham Young advised the people to remain here and cultivate the land, promising them that they should

prosper if they did so. And while it has been charged against Brigham Young that he discouraged the development of the mineral industries of Utah, the sequel proved that his advice was wise, for by remaining at home and producing food the people placed

ing his address, saying that he was an artist, but not an orator. Continuing, he said: "Friends, it is some twenty years since I turned my face eastward toward the unknown land of my hopes and aspirations, and as one who has visited strange lands and seen many sights, I return to the font where I first drank the life-giving waters of pure inspiration. To those who are born and reared amid these circling hills I have little need to tell what a potent spell they have, and as whatever little I have done has been directly traceable to their

"I want to impress upon your minds these few truths, as the dignity of our art demands it, and although I cannot claim for my own work any small degree of these attributes I still live in hopes that some day I shall realize some part of my dream. And in regard to the monument which is now completed after many delays, I can only trust to your intelligence. In unveiling it now after nearly eight years since I did the work, I feel somewhat as though I were exposing some early sin, and I only regret that I could not do it over again, as I am confident I could do it better.

PIONEER MONUMENT AND SURROUNDING CROWDS.



This photograph was taken for the "News" by C. E. Johnson from the Utah Light & Power company's building, immediately south of the Templeton, just as Mr. C. E. Dallin, the sculptor who designed and supervised the building of the monument, was delivering his address. In the immediate foreground is Held's band, which discoursed appropriate music before and throughout the ceremonies. Immediately surrounding

It are the crowds that thronged the streets and listened intently to the words that fell from the lips of the speakers in frames of the Great Pioneer and his noble band of associates whose achievements are commemorated in the magnificent monument of stone and bronze that was completed today. In the background is the great Salt Lake Temple, partially obscured by the shade trees which girt the beautiful

block upon which it stands. The awning covered platform upon which the speakers and about one hundred prominent citizens sat, was artistically draped with national colors, as were also the figures which have just been added to the base of the monument. These latter were unveiled by Miss Margaret Young, great-granddaughter of President Brigham Young, and daughter of Major Richard W. Young.

themselves beyond the danger of a shortage of food supplies and put them to death. The search for gold and silver without jeopardizing the lives of their families by lack of something to sustain life.

I am not much of a believer in monuments, for I think that men and their good deeds should live in memory, but this present monument is a very proper one. The story of the pilgrimage of the pioneers and their settlement here should be told and retold to our children in order that they may know of the heroic deeds done by their forefathers.

HON. JAMES T. HAMMOND.

Hon. James T. Hammond said that he did not believe in the worship of a man, but that the monument was a thing to be revered. Mr. Hammond reviewed the history of the erection of the monument and the life of the sculptor, Mr. C. E. Dallin, and introduced that gentleman.

THE SCULPTOR.

Mr. Dallin excused himself for read-

ing his address, saying that he was an artist, but not an orator. Continuing, he said: "Friends, it is some twenty years since I turned my face eastward toward the unknown land of my hopes and aspirations, and as one who has visited strange lands and seen many sights, I return to the font where I first drank the life-giving waters of pure inspiration. To those who are born and reared amid these circling hills I have little need to tell what a potent spell they have, and as whatever little I have done has been directly traceable to their

"The monument as it now stands is an attempt to depict the early history and condition of Utah, and with the exception of Brigham Young, the statues are representative. Thus the 'Indian' represents the early condition that prevailed in this valley before the advent of the white man, and the 'trapper' represents the first white man that ever penetrated the wilderness. The 'Pioneer' group represents the hardy, indomitable family that first made their home in the wilderness, and from them sprang the first civilization of the great West."

It was just 10:55 a. m. when a trumpet call was sounded and the veil of banners was loosened and fell from around the monument disclosing the truth, and he only becomes an artist in trying to reveal this truth to his fellow man. Art to the many is considered a luxury or an accomplishment, whereas in truth it is one of the most necessary functions of a well ordered life, and to deprive man of this means of expression would plunge him into a barbarism from which there would be no hope of ever rescuing him.

WILL DELIVER THE LEGATIONERS.

Foreign Ministers in Peking to be Sent to Tien Tsin—Chinese Have Protected Them and Supplied Them With Food.

Washington, July 24.—The Chinese minister received a dispatch this morning from Sheng, the director of railroads and telegraphs at Shanghai, stating that the foreign ministers are to

be sent from Peking to Tien Tsin under escort; also that the Imperial government has not only been protecting them, but has supplied them with food.

MURDER 20 YEARS OLD.

Defendant Jester Says He Is Being Persecuted, but Bears No Ill Will.

St. Louis, July 24.—A special to the Post Dispatch from New London, Mo., says:

The State rested its case in the trial of Alexander Jester for the murder of young Gates today and P. H. Cullen, chief counsel for the defendant, petitioned the court as follows:

"Now at the close of all the evidence on the part of the State comes the defendant and prays the court to instruct the jury that under the evidence and indictment in this case you will find the defendant not guilty."

was riding along and suddenly, at the mouth of Hulen lane, he saw a pool of blood which had the appearance of being recent. A few days later the witness heard that two men answering the description of Jester and Gates had passed through the vicinity. Capt. Dunn's testimony was not weak on cross-examination.

Court adjourned until 1:30 when the defense will present its side of the case. Fifteen minutes after the State had closed Alexander Jester made the following statement:

"Now that the State has closed I want to say that I have no ill feeling towards any witness that has testified against me, not even old Mr. Gates. I have been persecuted by the Post-Dispatch detective and John W. Gates, money, but I expect to come out on top and live the rest of my days in peace, also die in peace. I have heard some remarkable mistakes from the witness stand, and am surprised at some of my relatives who have testified against me, but I still say I have no hard feelings against any one. I am feeling in good spirits, but my health is not good."

SENDING A SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA

President McKinley's Policy on Rescuing Ministers and Settling the Chinese Trouble.

China Will Produce the Ministers in Safety—Many of the Legationaries Killed or Wounded—Chinese Appeal an Adroit Production—Pres. McKinley's Reply is Equally Clever and More Sincere—Minister Wu is Confident—Mr. Rockhill Preparing to Go to China—British Foreign Office Has Word from Peking—So Has France—Gen. Chaffee and Sixth Cavalry at Nagasaki—Detail of the Situation.

Washington, July 24.—The department of state made public the Chinese appeal for mediation and the President's reply; Mr. Wu brought to the department a copy of the identical telegram sent out by Sheng to the powers repeating the Chinese assurance of the safety of the legationaries up to the 15th inst., and finally Special Commissioner Rockhill returned to Washington and began to prepare for his journey to China. Such were the developments of the morning, so far as China was concerned. The Chinese appeal is unquestionably an adroit production.

MCKINLEY EQUAL TO THE SITUATION.

The President's answer is equally clever and more sincere; that is the opinion of the officials here who have studied both. The President succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to action quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe, yet he has so tempered his requirements as to make them unexceptionable to the Chinese government. At the same time there is nothing in the note to which the European powers can object, openly, at least. The President expressly states that his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers; he will not attempt to force it upon Europe. And the Chinese government must produce the ministers in safety.

CHINA WILL DELIVER MINISTERS.

Minister Wu declares that his government will meet that obligation, in proof of which he produced Sheng's telegram, in which he expressed implicit confidence. Certainly if the last promise is bona fide the Chinese government is party to one of the most barefaced deceptions practiced upon any nation, in the estimation of the state department. In any case, as for Minister Wu, he is so confident that the U. S. government is the only one in the world to which he can look for fair and friendly treatment, that he has exhausted every effort personally by appeal and otherwise to save all the other foreign ministers in Peking if possible, but at any rate to insure the safety of Minister Conger.

The Sheng telegram was made public at the state department in the following statement:

SAFE ON JULY 18.

"Minister Wu visited the state department this morning (July 24) and handed to the acting secretary of state the following text of a cable message explaining that it was a cablegram from Director General Sheng at Shanghai, dated July 23, 1900, to the Chinese minister at London, by whom it had been retransmitted to Minister Wu and received by the latter on the night of the same day:

"New from Peking of 22nd day of 6th moon, corresponding to July 13, says Wen Jui by direction of the Tsung Li Yamen, went to see the various foreign ministers and found not one of them harmed. June Lu proposed any moment to deliver the legationaries to the Chinese government with provisions at once and then devise plan to detail troops to escort them to Tien Tsin."

This communication accords with the publicity made in London yesterday and printed in the American newspapers this morning.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

W. W. Rockhill, who has been selected as special commissioner by the President to go to China, returned to Washington this morning from Block Island, and began immediately preparing for his long journey. He has declined to take Mrs. Rockhill with him, sailing from San Francisco on the America Maru of the Japanese line. He will leave Mrs. Rockhill at Yokohama or Nagasaki while he goes to Shanghai. At that point he will determine in which section to proceed.

Mr. Rockhill does not underestimate the extent of the task set for him by the President. He is to act as the eye and ears of the administration in China, to make careful inquiry into the existing conditions, to learn the exact causes of the present uprising, and report the facts directly to the President for his guidance in the ultimate settlement, and in framing his policy for the future.

A RISKY MISSION.

This task will involve a large amount of travel in China. Mr. Rockhill is of the opinion that it will not be sufficient to merely look into conditions in Shan Tung province and perhaps in Peking; he can obtain access to that capital. He also must visit other provinces, where there is disquiet and danger to foreign interests, and this will be fraught with perhaps some personal risk. But it is regarded as a necessary undertaking if the President is to be put into possession of a comprehensive understanding of Chinese conditions. It is expressly stated that Mr. Rockhill is going to China simply as an observer for the President. This is technically true, but it also may be stated that he will be entrusted with full diplomatic powers later on if it seems expedient and in the interest of an early settlement of the Chinese problem to have directly on the field an authorized agent of the United States government. It is even probable that he will be the next United States minister to Peking if Mr. Conger has perished.

GERMANY ACTING TOO.

It is gathered here that the German government has done something of the same kind and although the assurance of the death of the German minister to Peking, Von Ketteler, are so strong as to leave no doubt of the fact of his death, yet it is understood that the cre-

dentials of Baron Von Munim Schellwitz, now on his way to Tien Tsin, are as yet only those of a diplomatic agent of the German government, making his position thus correspond closely to that of Mr. Rockhill. It is also noted that the British government has taken similar action in dispatching to China Sir Walter Hillyer. He is well known to Mr. Rockhill, having been a British consul at a Chinese port during the tenure of the American commissioner in Peking as secretary of legation.

EUROPE MAY FOLLOW.

There is reason to believe that the other European powers having interests in China will follow these examples and it may happen that the international commission idea, originally contemplated by the United States as a means of settlement of the Chinese trouble, may be available to all concerned. It would seem entirely possible that the powers may decide to take advantage of the gathering in China of such an able body of experienced orientalist and diplomats to commit to them the task of reaching a concord which will harmoniously settle all the differences that have arisen, not only between China and the powers, but between the powers themselves, as a result of the Boxer uprising.

Mr. Rockhill will take no staff with him, relying on picking up in China such help as may be needed in a clerical way. During his absence in China, which he says will not be long, the bureau of American republics will be under the temporary direction of Secretary Guzman and Chief Clerk Fox. (Herald at 4:30 P. M. July 24.)

BRITAIN HEARS FROM PEKING.

London, July 24.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from the British consul at Tien Tsin, dated Saturday, July 23, stating that he had just received a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, and dated July 4, appealing for relief. There were enough provisions at the legation to last a fortnight, the letter said, but the garrison was unequal to the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths and about double that number wounded.

The foreign office thinks the dispatch does not affect the main question of the task of holding out against a determined attack for many days. There had been forty-four deaths and about double that number wounded.

GEN. CHAFFEE IN JAPAN.

Washington, July 24.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Quartermaster Hyde at Nagasaki, stating that the transport Grant has been reported in the island sea, and is expected to arrive at Nagasaki tomorrow. She has on board Gen. Chaffee, commanding the army in China, and the Sixth Cavalry, destined for service in that country.

FRANCE HAS NEWS, TOO.

Paris, July 24.—Four dispatches from the French consul at Tien Tsin, dated Saturday, July 13, 14, 15, and 18, and forwarded from the Post, July 18 to 20, have been received by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse.

The dispatch dated July 13 says a courier from Peking relates that since June 26, the foreign ministers have been besieged in the British legation, making a vigorous defense. The supply of ammunition was low, and the peril of those in the legation was great. Up to the time the courier left Peking the loss of the marines had been sixteen killed and seventeen wounded.

The dispatch dated July 14 announces the taking of Tien Tsin.

The message of the 15th says the city of Tien Tsin was quiet. A courier had been dispatched to Peking and his return was expected in several days. The dispatch of July 15 says the military chiefs of the allied forces were at that time deliberating as to the form of government that should be given Tien Tsin.

The consul had received no dispatches forwarded from Paris since June 26.

HOLDING MINISTERS AS HOSTAGES.

London, July 24.—One month to the day has elapsed since Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese maritime customs, smuggled out of Peking the last piece of news that appeals authoritatively to Europe and apparently the only method by which the Chinese court can violate its treaty here is to transmit another dispatch letter from some authoritative source.

Admittedly the Tsung Li Yamen possesses facilities to set all doubts at rest. Li Hung Chang's report, statement to the effect that while the foreigners are at Peking they would be killed immediately if the allied forces entered Peking, is regarded by those who credit the reported survival of the foreign ministers as an indication that the latter are held at hostages and that their lives will be made the subject of negotiations by the Chinese. Hence Li Hung Chang's anxiety to keep the powers from Peking as long as possible.

A QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

The globe's naval correspondent at Tsau writes:

Admiral Kempff has raised a storm in a tempest on the salute question. He is second in command of the station, and there are seven ships as rear admiral, and this was recently given him by the Ensign at Yokohama. He claimed 13 guns, stating that no American admiral ever got as high as 12 guns. He is a rear admiral 12, the United States having first started the grade of admiral, it is probable Kempff thought out the regulations in pure ignorance, as there appears to be

WHAT CHINESE GOVERNMENT MUST DO.

Conditions on Which the U. S. Will Mediate—Appeal to America, by the Chinese Emperor, and the Reply Made by President McKinley.

Washington, July 24.—The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the emperor of China was made public by the State department today:

Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu July 20, 1900, from the Emperor of China, dated July 13, 1900: Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan of Shan Tung (dated 23rd day of this moon, July 19th) who, having received from the privy council (at Peking) a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

The Emperor of China, to His Excellency, the President of the United States: Greeting.

China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is fully conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust towards the other.

Recent outbreak of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the Chinese government and favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions. With the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been a great deal of trouble and calamitous consequences. The situation has been more and more serious and grave. We have just received a telegram from our envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying

to us to learn that the United States government having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation.

Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty, China places special reliance in the United States.

We address this message to your excellency in all sincerity and candor, with the hope that your excellency will devise means to take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace.

The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

KWANGHSU.

26th year, 6th moon, 23rd day (July 19).

It is therefore my duty to transmit the above with the request that your excellency, in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a reply.

YU LIEN YUEN.

Kwanghsu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23rd day (July 19, 1900).

This cablegram was at once communicated to the President at Canton, Ohio, and the following is his reply:

The President of the United States:

To the Emperor of China.—Greeting.

I have received your majesty's message of July 19, and am glad to know that your majesty recognizes the fact