First Christmas Spent in Utah Sixty Years Ago.

Christians time 1997 finds little fores in thousands of homes scattered over many miles of squared elly blocks. Christman time 1817 found Sail Laks S. children paering out of windows into the interior of a square nort. Windows did not race can for the simple reason that indians could shoot in, and nobody knew warm the powerful lite tribes to tode southeast might take to the war path. It was the vision segan when things were hoped that new are realities.

CITY'S CUITICAL PERIOD.

It was a critical period, this era of the Utah Christmastime, Because the thing the people here were proving then has won out, because today we have built securely on the foundations they were then building in the desert, we have lost a sense of how critical was their experiment, and now fate-

ful were the results hanging upon it. Had it not successful—had this first frontler post in the Great American Desert been abandoned who can count what would have happened to the thousands who saw its aspect in later years and moved west because it was here, and offered the hope of refuge to all who mogul try to light in neighboring wastes and more westward mountain valleys.

THE LEAKY ROOFS.

People are still alive who remember the first Christmas here. From a few hundred in July the city's population had grown to 1,671 by December, and all had made one mistake. Their huts were built with dirt roofs, leaving in from the soil-t adobe wall surrounding their fort. Nobady in all the band knew what to proper for in the way of snows and storms. The roofs they built too flat, and consequently there were leaks whenever the rains felt or the snow pasted, and children could only get what Christmas cheer they could within doors when one happened to be fortunate enough to secure a place under a favoring umbrella, or other shelter from dripping rain, Umbrellas within doors were a Christmus fushion,

And what of Christmas presents? One mistake is governi concorning the pioneers. They are often pictured as forforn people, stripped of all worldly possessions and without supplies of the ordinary household utshalls. The idea is wrong, They came here deliberately to found a city; they were not drifters. They brought with them what they thought would be most necessary, and there were more comforts than one would think from trying to paint an imaginative picture of property-

less wanderers seeking a refuge in a desert oasis. Of food there was what the people brought, which was sufficient. Of milk there was considerable for the first winter was a mild one, and beef there was plenty, for on the western hills the exen grazed after their long journey across the plains, and the new from they put on through that winter was sinusingly good sating-so good that pioneers still recall its rate qualities with pleasure. The famine period came later with the crickets and the harder winters,

NARRATIVES ARE BARE.

A peculiar condition surrounds the narrative histories of Diah's first winter. It is that they are conspicuous, much more by their absence than their

Andrew Jenson, assistant Church historian, declares that he has hunted for years for someone. who knows a fittle about the valley and who kept dents, and Brigham Young, whose history in manuscript form is a valuable source decoment, were both absent in Winter Quarters, Purply P. Pratt, who was here, leaves something definite in the form of a descriptive article of the phasures of living in Isolation. George Q. Camnon, who also was here, writes a description of the problems of muling alothing that would serve and lit at the same time. John South, state president, reports in Brigham

doring the winter through the cottlement. His declarated, fortunately still preserved by the office or the Church placering and it throws much light on the little strangeling commun-

TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS.

boxed of the Church was sorely tried me during any hour of its history. It sens for big the problems he be met after the death or he flest leath r, and is had them to face with its members excitered in every part of the civilland world. Phympient leaders were six

THE VEAR now coming to a close minimus in Europe. Five hundred of the best young will probably be symembered in men were away in the Pacific states beloing to bring Sain Lake history as the flow the Meeters was to a termination. Some were when an awakening scienc of the building log buts at Carden Grave. Others were power of beauty everteen the digging diri bouses on both bunks of the Massert. enquinity and resulted in paris. At Pizzah they were making a temporary abidies (ed avertice, better dressed lawels, glace, and more definite than any of these settle-The people but now diching the predem of sity beautiful for the property of sity beautiful for the forestiment of the shere of Great San Lake, to which all of the go, from their forefailure, who so yours ago fought the sheres of Great Sait Lake, to which all of the shorter problem in this value. That was the light people could come for refuge, and where the standard farms of demonstrating that there were dards of the Church might be raised for the beam here the titles for rigness that half a century later. It of all nations and all peoples, and whence the might become one Main Main head our word might go foth that the Church at had a home.

ADVANTAGES OF DESERT.

Brigham Young liked this class in the mountain walls, he said, because it spirmed so undryilling that other propin could not possibly covet it. He issued from Winter Quarture a Christmas greeting to the world which had a vital algoriteance to Utah and her young hopes for existence,

BUCKSKIN TROUBERS.

While the great leader and his lumediate counselers were planning to move the principal center of the Church to Utah, it is well to look at the condition of the faithful few who were wintering in here within the Old Port on what is now the Sixth. ward square;

George Q. Cannon leaves the following Item descriptive of the struggle he met every day for ways and means to clothe himself.

"Our clothes were prefty well exhausted," he writes "Many were without shoes and the best and only covering we could get for their feet were moreasias. The goat, deer and olk skins which we could procure were must acceptable for clothing, though far from being pleasant to wear in the rain er snow. I recollect how proud I was when I succeeded in obtaining an elk skin, out of which, of-ter smoking it. I had a pair of pantaloens made. I have had the good fortune to wear some of the best fabrics of this and other countries since them; but I never have owned an article of dress which gave me so much satisfaction and for which I have been more thankful than for those elk skin frousers.

PARLEY PRATT'S VIEW.

"Here life was as sweet as the holidays, on merry as in the Christian palaces and mansions of those who had driven us to the mountains," writes Par-ley P. Pratt in an outburst of poetle Joy over what he found in Sult Lake at the first Christman time.

"It is but a few days since we heard of the revolutions and convulsions which are agitating Europe," he continues. "No elections, no police reports, no morders in our little world. The legislation of our sigh council the decision of some court or bishop, a meeting, a dance a vist, an exploring tour, an arrival of a party of trappers or traders, a Mexican caravan, a party arrived from the Pacific, from the states, from Ft. Hall or Bridger, a visit of Indians, or perhaps a mair from the distant world once or twice a year, is all that breaks the minorotony of our peaceful and nury life.

DREAMS OF POETS.

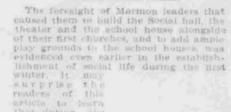
"O what a life we live! It is the dream of the joets actually fulfilled in reat life. Here we can cultivate the mind, renew the spirit, invigorate the help theor the heart and emoble the soul of man. Here we can cultivate every science and art calculated to existing the mind, accommodate the body or polish and adorn our race, and here we can receive and extend that pure intelligence which is unamingled with the jurgon of mysite Eabylon, and which will fit a man after a long life of health and usefulness to enjoy the manufors of blue and the society of those who are purified in the blood of the Lamb.

Lamb.

"Here no prisoners grown in solitary cells; no chains or fetter ided the limbs of rann; no shace exist to temble, toll, or sweat for maght, or fear and crouch tull low to please his follow man. Here all are free to do right; and are warned and chastened and corrected if causait doing wrong.

"Here too we are all rich—there is no real poverty where all men have access to the soil, the pasture, the timber; the water-power, and all the elements of wealth without money or price."





the fell of 1847, 272 acres of wheat while they had selected 4286 acres for spring plowing. Also it may be news that even the Christmas of 1847 Jedician M. Grant, afterwards the city's first mayor, had been elected to build a bridge over the Jardan and another over Mill Creek, the Jardan bridge, completed afferwards, being that on North Temple street.

Of these first activities the most complete record is that of the report from John Smith, stake president, to Brigham Young, written in the soring of 1818, before the latter and lat Winter Quarters to come to Ulah. A transcript of partious of it, made for the "News" by Asst. Historian Jenach, is as follows:

for the "News" by Asst. Historian Jenson, is as follows:

"In the recepart of December Capt. Grant of Ft. Hall visited our city with a view of opening a trade with us. After discussing the matter it was thought proper to write a latter to the heard of management. of the Hudson Bay company and send it by Capt. Grant, which was done. We will state as to machinery that two, Charles Crismon has a small grist will with one run of small stones in operation on City creek; it was not up quick in a temperary manuser to grind on hand. Bro. John Neff intends to brild a good flour ing mill to be able to grind by harvest if possible.

"Mr. Chase his a saw mill in operation on a

power manufacture of the power of the power of the united in good by harvest if possible.

"Mr. Chase has a saw mill in operation on a spring a short distance from the pioneer garden. Archibald and Robert Gardiner have a saw mill nearly ready to sawing on Mill Creek. Bro. Citation has a frame and searing of a saw mill nearly ready to sawing on Mill Creek. Bro. Citation has a frame and searing of a saw mill nearly ready to put up. Bros. Nebeker, Hiter and Watters, and the city with a saw mill some 19 miles north of the city.

"The Amusa Russell has leave to put up a frame for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the carding machine near Bro. Gardiners are more for the forth of the ware been busy through the winter machine health of the forth then strike provided the same are sown with winter wheat, much of Mill creek and from the table to the sasq line of tilling; \$12 acres are sown with winter wheat, much of while it is provided to a strike the provided to make if our cardiners and everythin with south of the Warm Springs and runs to the northwest corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the south of the Warm Springs and runs to the northwest corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the southeast corner of the fort. Hen starts from the south of the

FIRST INDIAN TROUBLES.

"The marshal with 44 men has just returned from visiting the Indians on the cast side of Fruit lake and report that they had driven off and killed 17 of our eattle and one horse, the only compensation obtained was one gun. The chief whipped several of the band and they slit promised to do better. As the marshal was said out with discretionary power and plenty of force, the consequences might have been serious. The population of our city is 1,671.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, Clerk.

Meanwhile back in Winter Quariers the heart of the people centered in Utah, and in mig same center came together the hope of battaliou men working their way eastward over the Sierras, European converts hoping for a day of electronicy in the wastern valleys, persecuted salms from the eastern stales camped out at Garden Grave. Mt. Plegah, and Council Flahs. It was a some boar of trial, and the Christmas greeting that went forth from Winter Quarters to the people of the world, especially for the people whose interests were becoming linked with those of the Church, reflected this feeling of interest in the future's problem. The address in part follows:

on the sixth of April, 1830, have the

since themsed in favor of on the santh and was a boundary of Lows, we arrive the Missouri river, during where we were not a Loaverworth soliciting as services of the United seasonary, we promptly remiddle of July more than embodied in the Morman march to California. embodied in the "Marmon hattather march to California by was of Fr. Lo der command of Laut. Col. J. Allen dreds of teams, wasces, and family protectors and guardians, on the ossaying couldn't for from the abselut and farther will from any place who to make to beaute.

SOLDIERS MARCH AWAY.

Our camp, atthough aware

het and from the causes mon of death. From the day Saints have been ro Canada to New Orleans the Pacific ocean and abode in fereign lands."

HOPE AT SALT LARE.

From this sorrowful turns to the cheerful home. "On April 14," ploneers left this place making a new road a miles westward, arrived latter part of July: who ley of some by 20 by 2 a lofty range of mounts perpetual snow, and a on the west watered whate on the south, hid colliphitual prospect of the Lake on the north, his experience of the north, extending along 60 miles to the mouth of the valley appeared gation to promote venumy small streams or tains, and the Wostern south to north. The healthy; good salt about and cold surphys are to and the worlds and cold surphys are to and cold surphys are to and cold surphys are to the sales. healthy: good sait ale and cold springs are but the valley is deal fir, the pine, the sug-in the mountains suffitien or until more can go "In this valley we local called Great Salt Lake C

PLANS FOR GROWTH

The advice that goes to the maward comes from I

PIONEER MONUMENT WHICH STANDS AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND SOUTH TEMPLE STREETS, SALT LAKE CITY.

