

lots will be sold to the highest bidders, after which more permanent and substantial improvements may be looked for. During the day some hundreds of Indians of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes swarmed into the place in expectancy of the President's visit and some of the more intelligent among them, particularly Major Jim, who spoke pretty good English, interviewed the visitors and showed special deference to Judge Anderson whose imposing figure led them to select him as the great man of the party. Afternoon trains brought visitors from as far north as Blackfoot and south as Montpelier and as the time for the President's arrival approached some little enthusiasm was aroused and effort made at decorating, and the whole population of the place numbering about 3000, assembled around the station. During the afternoon a meeting had been held between representative citizens of the town and the Utah delegations and arrangements effected by which they could extend their greetings to the honored visitors on their arrival without conflict.

MEETING THE PRESIDENT.

At 6:50 the pilot train arrived and ten minutes later the Presidential train pulled in, Governor Thomas, who had gone north as far as Huntington, in Oregon, to meet the party, being conspicuous on one of the platforms. Some delay ensued owing to the train not having stopped in the right place, during which the President and several others of his party appeared on the rear platform of the hindmost car, saluted the spectators and recognized Hon. John T. Caine in the crowd. The Pocatello representatives having made their way into the car, an address of welcome was delivered by one of them, Attorney Savidge, who thanked the President for his influence in favor of opening up the Indian reservations to settlement.

THE PRESIDENT RESPONDED

by saying that in 1881, during that painful period when the great Garfield was wavering between life and death from the effects of the assassin's bullet, and the whole Union was in suspense over the issue, he passed through that place, if place it could be called, on his way to Montana. The country was not therefore unfamiliar to him. He knew of its natural resources, and of what it was capable under the beneficent influences of irrigation. While he was chairman of the Senate committee on Territories he had devoted much attention to the needs of this western region, and his sympathies had always gone out to the pioneers who had left the populous centres of the east and pushed westward towards the setting sun and the Pacific ocean. Pioneers were always enterprising people, otherwise they would stay at home. Men who had endured the privations involved in bringing the sagebrush plains under cultivation, opening up the mines and making the desert lands blossom as a garden were heroes in his estimation. He was glad to see such evidences of prosperity and also to know that the people of that region were devoting attention to educational matters and to elevating themselves socially and morally. He rejoiced also in the improvement in the red men and for their sake as well as that of the whites,

was glad that the two adjacent reservations were to be reduced by allotments of land in severalty to the Indians, tending to make the race self-supporting and afford room for homes of American families.

Thanking the assembly for their welcome greeting, the President bade them good bye and introduced Mr. Wanamaker, who, however, declined making a speech, as did also Secretary Rusk when he was introduced.

SOME INCIDENTS.

Mrs. Funge, from Ogden, pushed her way through the crowd and presented a handsome bouquet of roses to the President, who thanked her cordially for it and inquired if the flowers were grown in Pocatello. She replied: "No, in Ogden."

An ambitious youngster, who may some day, himself, be President, climbed upon the steps of the car and boldly extended his hand to the President, and was rewarded by a hearty handshake. Encouraged by his success, a number of others followed his example, but not all with the same result.

THE UTAH DELEGATION

was then admitted to the car and introduced by Governor Thomas and Delegate Caine to the President and his party, which consisted of Mrs. Harrison, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster General Wannamaker, Mrs. McKee, Russell B. Harrison and wife, Mr. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Central, and wife; Carter D. Harrison, the President's nephew, and Mrs. Dimmick.

Col. Ferry, who had been selected by the Utah delegation to make the speech of welcome to the President, addressed him as follows:

SPEECH OF WELCOME.

Mr. President:

With deep interest and exultant hearts we have followed you in your most happy journey. Leaving the historic banks of the Potomac, traversing the continent westward to the Golden Gate, thence northward to where "rolls the Oregon," and still northerly to that great inland sea, where dwell the cities of the sound, and now on your return eastward, when you have accomplished the trip you will have made a journey greater in distance and more diversified in soil, products, scenery and resources than ever before undertaken by czar, emperor or king, within his own dominions. While you have found many States and Territories you have found but one country, bound together by one common heritage and history, a people united in patriotic devotion and rendering to you as President of the United States their unqualified fealty and respect. We congratulate you that the wise diplomacy of your administration presents to us a nation at peace with all the world, Canada and Italy included. We congratulate you that you find our great and common country advancing in population, making large development in natural resources and increasing in material prosperity and wealth. And now, sir, we come inviting you to visit the Territory of Utah, which we, as a committee represent. You will find as fair a Territory as is within the boundaries of our country. With an area of 85,000 square miles, a population of

over 250,000, agricultural products that support our own people and afford a surplus for export, a stock raising interest that honors the drafts of our eastern neighbors and mineral treasures that, now producing largely, are almost unbounded in their possibilities—a Territory that presents all the elements that constitute a great commonwealth, a State in area and population, an empire in resources.

We would fain invite you to visit all of our fair cities, but we are advised that your time is so limited as to admit of but one, and we therefore invite you to visit our political, commercial and financial centre, the pride of our Territory, Salt Lake City. May you enter the gates with rejoicing, view the streets of Zion and all its attractions with pleasure, rest beside the banks of the river Jordan with refreshment, and, as the portals of the "city of the Saints" close upon your departure, you may be assured that you carry with you the hearty good wishes of all the citizens of the Territory and their prayer for your safe return to your official duties."

The President

REPLIED BRIEFLY.

that the journey thus far had been most pleasant and its beauties indescribable. He would take pleasure in accepting the invitation to visit Utah and in comparing its present condition with that of 1881, as he remembered it.

He subsequently walked to the rear platform of the car and shook hands with the venerable, white haired Indian chief, whom Mr. Wanamaker for some minutes previously had been conversing with as he was surrounded by his people, several hundred in number, at some distance from the train. The President requested the old chief to say to his people that he was pleased to see so many of them, and that they presented such a peaceable and respectable appearance.

The interview having ended, and more than the time allowed by the schedule for staying in Pocatello having elapsed, the Utah delegation boarded the pilot train and started on the return journey, which was accomplished without incident worthy of note, the U. P. depot in this city being reached by the Salt Lake City party at 2:50 this morning.

THE DECORATIONS IN THE CITY.

At an early hour Friday, May 8th, large forces of artistic workmen began to decorate public buildings, business blocks and private residences throughout this city, in honor of the anticipated visit of the Chief Executive of the nation.

By noon carloads of bunting had been utilized in the adornment of the most prominent structures, and the town presented a beautiful appearance. By sunset the main thoroughfares were a bewildering mass of color. The artistic arrangement of the red, white and blue streamers, flags, banners, mottoes, words of welcome and other devices made an imposing sight.

The decorations on East Temple Street commenced at the Temple. That magnificent edifice was crowned with national flags and profusely draped with bunting, while on the south wall was the motto in large letters: "Fear God and Honor the President."