

cessfully areas of timber trees in different parts of the Territory

11. The propriety of cultivating trees along irrigating canals.

12. How to make most profitable the observance of Arbor day.

13. Constitutional and legislative provisions needed.

FORTY YEARS AND MORE.

Time flies. The changing scenes of a life-time almost seem compressed into the over forty years' residence in this city, and it is really difficult under present surroundings to reproduce from memory a thousand things we know were true. Main street, for instance, then in its crude condition, was lined with quaking-aspen poles for fence, orchards and gardens filling in the squares. Here and there was a residence twenty feet or more back from the line, and a small store, or tin shop, tailor shop, or shoemaker, was asking for business, as the local resident or the emigrant passed by. Trading was in its infancy, as was everything else. Goods of all kinds were precious and high: Imperial gunpowder tea, five dollars per pound; coffee, one dollar; sugar, when it could be had, about the same; calicoes, fifty cents per yard; domestics, seventy-five cents; an ax with handle, five dollars; a bow, three to three fifty; a spade or shovel, our ten five dollars; most other things in the same proportion. The arrival of merchandise was an event, nor was the market for many years after supplied all the year round; and when effort was made to replenish from California during the winter months, the pittance thus brought in vanished almost as soon as exposed. The success of some of the early eastern or western border men really attracted attention, and new claimants pushed out for this center—Salt Lake City.

Considerable supplies had been left here by the continuous stream of gold seekers, who, coming thus far, lightened up in exchange for such provisions, grain, etc., as the struggling colonists could spare. Gold they had, but only a few wanted gold. If the farmer, the wagon mender, the harness maker, had a job, money was little of a temptation. If a pound of butter, a few eggs, or vegetables were to be disposed of, or some dusty garment to be washed, the housewife wanted anything but cash. And where persons did take coin, there was more of a rush to get rid of it when goods came in—a y goods, than there is, even now, to get it. A piece of hickory or denim was as common for bait as it is now rare. Whether those earlier settlers were nauseated with the smell of these goods, or their serviceable character, cannot be told, but save to mining camps or on the army they are now but rarely seen.

Every one almost knew of, or brought in, how gold coin was gathered in buckets and exported by the load with mule outfit to the front for goods—more goods; but change was continuous, speculators increased in numbers, for sales were made off-hand by doubling the invoices, and the owners "lit out" for greater supplies. One of those trains of "prairie schooners" from ten to forty each, drawn by six yoke of cattle, would be a sight today, but they have gone with the

buffalo, beyond a reproduction. The signal failure of crops in '58 was as much of a trial almost as in the days of the Pioneers. There was little choice between crickets and grasshoppers—both meant enforced economy, use of any thing for food, and approximate starvation. Yet there was but little despondency or abject suffering, though many—Indian-like—had to tighten the belt, if they had one, to stay the gnawing of hunger.

Barely escaped from famine, a gnawing few had gone to celebrate at the headquarters of Cottonwood. There was a general feeling of rest and enjoyment, of hope and deliverance and of trust in the overruling Hand. But during that visit word was brought that the government had concluded to send an army here to re-establish (?) its authority. With mails three months apart, more or less, no note of this had been received, but after brief counsel, the overloads of visitors, thus cut short in their program, were all enroute for home. To say that there was excitement was not to tell the story. Men who had been maddened by expatriation, who had been driven from home after home, had seen their associates and members of their families dying by the wayside, were in no mood for to fling; and when the vote was taken on the situation, every hand was lifted tooken that the people would abandon everything, move south, and leave the north a desert, rather than submit again to the in amies enacted in Missouri and Illinois. Those who were present when that vote was taken will remember the startling unanimity of that great congregation. Then came preparations for a war of defense; then weeks spent in Echo canyon and elsewhere, until winter made it impossible for the invading army to travel, when all save a few of the homeguards returned, having without bloodshed (as had been predicted) kept at bay an enemy bent on plunder and inspired by fraudulent misrepresentation.

Then with early spring, mild rain and slush, came that terrible move south of a few miles a day for shoeless pedestrians, poorly clad, with poor teams and roads that beggared description. But the price-slow kept moving, some reaching away south who never returned. Counsel had previously been given to seed the farms and gardens fully, and as there was little else to do, every one did their best. Among the visitors during the winter coming from south was Colonel Kane of immortal memory; afterwards Governor Sumner came from the East, whose possession of the army was, by the leading of himself and wife, after quite an interval a day when the army had passed in silence through Salt Lake City, leaving without the forty mile limit, President Young led the people on their return. This valley, the city, the whole northern country was like the garden of Eden. Rain had been abundant, so that grain, vegetables and the grains looked magnificent. Faith and Providence had both done a mighty work; and while afterward much litigation and many arrests seemed imminent, the arrival of the army and its expenditure (almost fabulous) gave industry, payment and prosperity such as had not then been

our experience. Afterward came the first mutterings of the Civil War, when the military visitors, who had started from the East with "breathings of slaughter and liberty," having done good to Israel, "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away!"

In the consequent distribution of stores many good bargains were secured, and the army was scarcely out of sight when the overland telegraph was completed, and a local line was constructed all through the Territory. The call for troops by President Lincoln to protect the overland route was responded to instantly. But legislation against the people followed application for statehood, and General Connor came into Salt Lake City and made headquarters which still remain.

Merchandise became a very important thing for a now-increasing population and men of local origin went into the business arena in competition with the stranger. Patronage increased, and the overland railroad was on the way. The times seemed propitious for a change, when Z. C. M. I. was organized for public defense and to regulate importations. This timely move prevented the flooding of the Territory with strangers in this occupation, and with the rails in Orem, came the need for the Utah Central. Freight came down to less than one-half of all preceding rates from the Missouri river, and Utah means grasped much more for value than had seemed possible hitherto. Building took on wonderful activity. Glass hitherto confined to 8x10 or 10x12 broke out in plate; nails, which had run from fifty cents to one dollar per pound, became more reachable; and Utah developed with the strides of a mountain giant running his first astounding race.

Soon the "new move" developed, and bitter persecution for polygamy followed the creation of the Liberal party, until near fifteen hundred passed the gates of the territory for an offense which many believe yet to be admissible under a fair reading of the Constitution, and which as an experiment in social economy could have been afforded to the nation, and left to work out unaided its own success or annihilation. The greatest men of the nation one after another visited Utah. Contest came in Congress. Utah grew and increased, until abocked from center to circumference by the death of President Brigham Young. The Church rallied to new life under the leadership of President Taylor and afterward President Woodruff. Population continually increased; schools had to be enlarged and multiplied; colonization ran far over Territorial limits; politics found place and division on national party lines; and statehood, however little to be desired, is now promised after near fifty years of assuage and repeated denial.

The introduction of modern ideas has given some of the benefits of civilization with consequent debt. Electricity, sewerage, paved streets, good sidewalks, natural gas, new buildings, have run ahead probably of necessity; but metropolitan airs need metropolitan revenue or almost unlimited funds. Temples, one after another, have been completed; missionary effort is still virile; music, art and architecture are advancing; real poverty is very rare in Utah or her borders; philan-