THE CORNER STONE LAID.

Ceremonies Observed at the Joint City and County Building.

ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN THE STONE.

Speeches By Mayor Baskin, C. H. Jack, Judge Sarich, President Lorenzo Snow and Governor Thomas.

The corner stone of the Joint City and County Building was laid yesterday under the auspices of the Masons. As announced in Saturday's NEWS extensive preparations had been made for the occasion.

The line of march and the organizations comprising the procession were as heretofore published. The grand marshal Moses Thatcher made their appearance on the platform, at or which

MAYOR BASKIN

made the opening address, and among other things said:

Nearly three centuries ago there landed at Plymouth Rock the pioneers, a band that was not rich in silver and gold, but they were strong in the right arm and honest will. But the resources of this country, which are greater than any country under the sun, were unknown. They began to contend with the savage races and tread land their dominion west and south, and until they have extended their conquest from the Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, and from the great lakes to the gulf. The early settler penetrated the great American desert and transformed it from what had been an unproductive country to the gem valley of the United States. Railroads and manufactories sprang in their track. The same result that has occurred in every pioneer country was seen here.

The command of silence was given by the Grand Master, after which Grand Chaplain Lewis offered prayer and a male quartette made up as follows: First tenor, Alfred Nelson; second tenor, W. H. Whitney; first bass, J. W. Lewis; second bass, Wm. J. Harrison, sang the Masonic ode in their ritual for corner-stone ceremonies.

THE SCROLL

which was published in Saturday's NEWS was then read by the secretary and the corner stone lowered to its position at 2 o'clock.

CONTENTS OF THE BOX.

Following is a list of articles in the box:

The scroll.
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Utah, 1891 and 1892.
Constitutions and laws of the Grand Lodge of Utah.
Roster of Wasatch, Mt. Moriah and Aspenia Lodges.
A brief memoir of Hon. George M. Scott, Mayor of Salt Lake City, and legislator of city affairs, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.
Sixth annual report of the Salt Lake City Fire Department, 1891.
Laws of the Territory of Utah, 1892.
Report of the Auditing Accountant Archer and Treasurer Jennings, of Salt Lake City for 1891.
Revised of the Revenue and the accompanying documents to the Thirteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, 1892.
Report of the Pacific Commission, to the Secretary of the Interior (see page 6) 1891.
A descriptive description of the agricultural, stock raising and mineral resources of Utah, 1891.
Utah by F. Jenks, 1891.
Utah, her cities, towns and resources, by Heath and Jenks, 1891.
A chapter of the future Salt Lake, 1891.
Utah agents and agents, 1891.
Salt Lake Tribune, 1891.
Plans of the joint city and county building.
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Utah, 1891 and 1892.
Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Utah.
Roster of Salt Lake City, by Joseph F. Barlow, 1892.
Barlow's guide of Salt Lake City, 1891.
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge U. D. O. F., 1891.
Constitution of the Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W., 1891.
By laws of Salt Lake City Lodge No. 16, A. O. U. W., 1891.
Roster Wasatch Mathias, June 1, 1892.
Resolution Aug. of $1,000 bond of Salt Lake City.
DESERET EVENING NEWS of July 23rd, 1892.
Salt Lake City Tribune of July 23 and 24th, 1892.
Salt Lake City Herald of July 24th, 1892.
Salt Lake City Times of July 23 & 24th.
Salt Press of June and July 1, 1892.
The daily Reporter of July 23, 1892.
The Salt Lake City Journal of Commerce of July 1, 1892.
The Progressive Age of July 16, 1892.
The Mining Age of July 16, 1892.
The Sunday Herald of July 24, 1892.
The Sunday Herald of July 24, 1892.
The Sunday Herald of July 24, 1892.
The Utah Farmer of July 16, 1892.
The Utah Farmer of July 16, 1892.
The Western Star of July 15, 1892.
Photographic views of Salt Lake city.
Coat of arms of Utah, presented by E. R. Eich, commissioner.
A short sketch outline of the Salt Lake City fire department, per Chief by W. A. Stanton, chief.
Names of the county and city officers, members of the Legislature, and officers of Salt Lake city, officers of the grand lodge of Utah, and officers and contractors of the building.
Photographs of the principal officers of the city and county, Mayor Baskin, Judge Sarich, Sheriff Allen, Clerk Lynch, Auditor Jennings, Recorder Bell, Treasurer Sheets, Sheriff Dunnigan, Architects of the building.
United States copper and silver coins.

GRAND MASTER JACK

delivered an interesting address. Among other things he said:

The corner stone is well laid. The craft have done their duty. The ceremony of placing the corner stone of our joint city and county building is designed to become an epoch in our history. The world has been full of monument makers from the earliest times. There is but one empire—all roads lead to Rome. The churches turn their spires to heaven, for all men are born free and equal. In our free schools is the bulwark of our liberty. In our national, state and county capitals are the marks of progress. A century hence when this stone is removed it shall show the condition of our present prosperity.

JUDGE SARICH

then delivered the following interesting address which was listened to with rapt attention from first to last:

Ladies and gentlemen—It has fallen to my lot through the courtesy of the joint city and county building committee to represent the county on this occasion. We are this day participating in exercises and ceremonies which must be pleasing as well as interesting to every true friend of Salt Lake City and county. The history of this building is already full of interest. Almost three years ago the authorities, impressed with the future growth of this city and county and with the consequent increase of business and the inadequate facilities to transact it, appointed committees to consider the advisability of creating a joint city and county building to which should be transacted the public business of the city and county. This project was opposed by some of our best citizens, but its supporters finally prevailed, and the site selected was on the corner of First East and First South streets, a lot 120 by 132 feet.

Mr. G. E. Appleby prepared the plans for a five-story building, which were accepted, the basement for the building was excavated and the superstructure work begun. The contract price or lowest bid for this building was $275,000. A change in the city administration occurred in February, 1891. The new administration became heated but the building would not more than the stipulated price.

All work was stopped by the mayor, much comment created and delay and criticism followed. Officials began to feel the weight of responsibility. The people, the press and the pulpit a mighty change in our midst. Salt Lake had risen from its slumber of years and put on the attire of a growing, booming city. The plans for our building, after being subjected to rigid examination, proved to be unsatisfactory in many important particulars, and were finally rejected, the architect discharged and the law of the building sealed. There is no inflection here on the gentlemen under whose direction that building was designed, for it is true that the greatest enthusiast could not have hoped for the unprecedented growth of this city which was soon realized, and it was the rapid awakened thought and inquiry as to our wants in the future.

There was a conviction in the minds of some that the lot was too small and the building inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended. You are familiar with the struggles that followed for a change of location. The county had paid the city $41,250 for a half interest in the lot, and, on the one side, it was argued that the building should be erected on a public building should be surrounded by a park, and that the park should be made the most attractive spot in the city, a spot which all the people, rich and poor alike, may enjoy. The latter ideas prevailed. The county offered the city its half interest in the Eighth ward square, the city accepted the offer and the result is the laying of this corner stone today. Upon that stone will be erected a magnificent structure, whose dome, towering into the sky in imitation of yonder mountain will delight the people.

The length of it is 172 feet, in width 116, and it will be eight four stories and a basement. The height of the tower from its base is 250 feet, its base being 40 feet square. In height the basement is 14 feet, the first floor 17, the second floor 15, the third floor 16 and the fourth floor 12 feet. The contract price is $377,887. All complete, including superstructure, will cost about $500,000. The city will occupy the north and and the county the south end, each one-half of the building.

In the county's portion the basement will be occupied by the treasurer, sheriff, superintendent of schools, fish commissioner, county surveyor and coroner. Upon the first floor are located the recorder's, auditor's and assessor's apartments; upon the second floor the probate court, selectmen, school clerk, county attorney, marshal, witness, and jury rooms; upon the third floor district courts and clerks, and upon the fourth floor jury rooms.

The building will have two elevators and numerous vaults and will be semi-fire proof.

The boiler and engine house will be erected on a lot distant about 300 feet and will be connected with this building by means of a tunnel into which all steam and water pipes necessary for heat, etc., will be placed. This will avoid the danger of casualty by fire and steam so common in public buildings. The site of the building was a matter of much discussion and comment. Many thought the one planned by Architect Appleby large enough. The gravity of the situation led to induce the county court to send a committee to investigate public buildings elsewhere and report their findings. That committee after carefully inspecting other buildings, among them the county court house in the city of Denver, and, after conferring with the officials occupying them, reports that the great danger in the erection of a public building lay, not in building it too large, but too small, and advised accordingly.

After much trial and difficulty the work was begun. The foundation, the most important part of the whole structure, is complete. The quicksand, of which so much was said and so little found, has been hedged over and over long the building will stand upon. Its style of architecture is of the Romanesque order, which is among the most elegant productions which the genius of Roman architects has ever devised. It is a combination of Roman and Byzantine art. Graceful, though somewhat intricate, naturally suggestive of permanence and solidity, with excellent facilities for light, it unquestionably stands the architecture of recent times in the material respects for a public building. Neither is it the style of architecture of modern times, though pleasing to the eye, are complete failures for public edifices, and bear no comparison with that of ancient date.

The ruins of Pompeii, the remains of Greece and Rome—where will they cease to be marvel and a wonder? Being evoked in an advanced stage of civilization, of thought and inquiry, I apprehend that its building will be a handsome and solidly structure, the admiration of future generations.

A public building represents the progressiveness and character of the people who built it. If grand and stately, it begtrays noble thought and action and cultivates the intellectual nature of the individual. When such a building shall have crumbled back to earth, when decay shall have obliterated the finest relicts of the sculptor's and painter's art, its ruins, like the ruins of the great temples of antiquity, will stand as only reflecting mirror which will reflect the history of the peoples. No less than its style of architecture, the site of a public building should be selected with great care. If it be located on a business street, in a business way, it will cause little favorable comment, no matter how costly or unique the design. The original, from the rough block of marble, carves the most beautiful statue, but if this be placed into some remote nook the world will be no nearer for its skill. The painter's art produces the finest picture, the charming effect of which is lost by being hung into a room without regard to its form or dimensions, or to the direction of light. Just so with a public building; it may be a master piece of art, but we cannot appreciate or regard it, unless it be surrounded by architectural features artistically arranged. When can study, on the pages of history, the monuments to the halls of antiquity, to the palaces of Athens or Rome or Corinth, without exciting admiration for the delicacy of arrangement and for the profound knowledge of art? We can tread the parks and public edifices of eastern cemetries Washington without a feeling of awe, inspired by those monuments of genius of art and nature. Who will point us another one said: "Behold the lives of those who are unlettered and so expeditiously enjoyed the benefits of the arts and sciences!" Contrast this with Chicago. Its public buildings, the product of great architectural skill—early, grand, majestic structures lost in the midst of crooked streets.

This site is in perfect harmony with the natural grandeur which surrounds it, being selected in the heart of a metropolis which itself is most grand and beautiful in this broad land for the beauty of its location. Toe a few steps up the western slope, the Oquirrh on the west, nature has done her part. To complete the stately structure which is clearly not merely building, it remains for the architect and of the artist and of the horticulturist, the pouring of which has been entrusted to the joint committee. A confiding public has clothed you with power to erect a magnificent edifice, and upon your wisdom and honor and integrity will depend the faithful execution of the trust. You have a grave and important duty to perform. The city council and county court expect you to be equal to the task. Sixty thousand people have fixed in you and look to you for honest returns. May neither the love of fortune, the influence of a friend, nor the power of an adversary swerve a single iota from the path of duty and rectitude. Hope relinquishes crumble, sculptured columns fall, the pyramids become dust, the stone pillars of Egypt, the domes and arts will vanish into eternity.

This structure will be a living monument of our advancement and enterprise, of our character and history, and this is a most fitting day to lay the corner stone. It is commemorative of the day when, forty-five years ago, the Pioneers cast their first hopeful glance over the valley of sagebrush.

It is needless for me to trace the wanderings of that determined band from the time they bade farewell to friends and foe and commenced their perilous journey across the lonely plains and over the mountains, from civilization to the vast, unoccupied savages to the two. It is needless to refer to the trials, the heart burnings, the disappointments. Most of that band and devoted band have gone to sleep, but there are a few among us still who can tell the story.

It is fitting that on this day we should concentrate our thoughts on the scenes enacted during the period of forty-five years which culminated in the laying of the corner stone of the most magnificent structure, of its kind, that has been erected anywhere in this great inter-mountain country. This is a most interesting occasion of its location.

Standing today where the pioneers stood forty-five years ago, notice the marvelous change—and while then that now a veritable paradise, then the habitation of wild beast and wild man, now the home of thousands of families of our own race, then the land of indolent, now of reason, civilization and refinement, science and art. We may well do honor to those who secured this lovely valley from the unpeopled savage, and I predict that when the bitterness of the past shall have been blotted out, when the last ground of grave or dissent and dissension shall have been lost in oblivion, when forgive and forget, peace and good will shall have full sway, there will be some inspired hand that will paint the first pitching of tents in this charming vale, and some inspired pen will write, in lofty verse, a truthful history of this memorable period, and no time I can see on the pages of that history the names of the pioneers of Utah, and those names will be revered by grateful people who enjoy the fruits of suffering from their courage and bravery.

In conclusion and in behalf of Salt Lake county I desire to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which we owe to you, most worshipful grand master, and to your craft who have performed the ceremonies at the laying of this corner stone. You represent that ancient and most honorable order of Free Masons. Your participation adds great dignity and solemnity to these ceremonies, and as your order is bound together by the most solemn ties of friendship and brotherly love, may not that same spirit be permitted to pervade this entire community and unite with the same bond of affection a people discordant, belligerent, into a solid phalanx to promote peace and harmony and in their onward march to develop the treasures which yet lie hidden in our rugged but picturesque mountains and beautiful valleys, that Utah may become a State that will shine forth in all its brilliancy among the firmament of our great producing states. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT LORENZO SNOW

read a brief address in which he said:

The foundation of this civil structure should be laid to teach the people of the government. Its superstructure should reflect a pure and unvarnished moral system. No ecclesiastical material of any sort or description should be allowed to enter into the construction, but the line of division between civil and ecclesiastical ground should be plainly marked and scrupulously observed, both in theory and in practice. The domain of civil and political affairs should be securely guarded against the aggressive of sharpa influence from any quarter.

GOVERNOR THOMAS

said: As we lay this stone there come to us memories of the history of the past. It was Fremont who first revealed to us this country. But he believed that a river had its rise near where the mouth is in California. It was followed by the band of pioneers who came into this valley. Fremont thought that such lands was Cat sand sage, a desert, and which extended to the east of the past generations. He thought that as the area cultivated increased it would become less. Fallow in the wake of the pioneers who founded the Territory we follow by laying this corner stone, which we hope will signify the stability of our institutions and that it will signify a new era of peace and prosperity and that this city and county become the capital, educational, commercial, metropolis of this inter-mountain country.

In warning there would not before such the time over one five cents worth of soap here for a pailful of water. Let it stand will cell. Tom on the wrong side.

Most New York women won't believe it, but the women of Paris do not wear what are known here as French hat boots when they are out walking.

Old French Customs.

At a dinner party the other evening the pretty ankets based known were sitting in an imported gown of yellow satin and an overlapping of black lace on bodice and sleeves. The under petticoat upon the set was adorned in sunset three curved insertions in black and gold, showing the lining of the skirt through. The black lace was arranged in a deep flounce full in the back, but so closely at the sides as to show the outline of the women's figure matter. The bodice was cut square in front and very square in the back back and front, draped with the gold embroidered set. The sleeves were of net and came only to the elbow, where they were met by long white kid mosquito gloves. The high collar was backed by a narrow black satin filler with two tiny black bands and a diamond star in the center of the fluffy back. Black satin shoes, stockings and further low of the same has completed this exceedingly chic ensemble.

One of the guests who was going to a ball afterward was attired in white silk with a dim ruffle on the skirt trimmed with gold lace and a bodice of black velvet and gold were finished in ribbon bound in the same way, and a touch of chartreuse green tips on the corsage and a full each of the same color made the gown look not unlike a harlequin tie, yet very becoming to the blond wearer. An all white crepe was made rich in embroidery of pale pink velvet. Pink satin shoes to match a new departure in elegance, and are very basic and elegant. The crepe was completely lined in pink and the silk ribbon, pomegranate, bordered with pale pink pearl beads, and a fringe of the same outlined the city lace and ribbon that had pink velvet embroidery and shoes gilded white are shown, with or both pearl fringe for trimming.—Philadelphia Times.

Dress in Anglo-Saxon Times.

We find the influence of Roman customs in our own country in the days of the Anglo-Saxons, and we may well thank the time, and, we may add, the free garments which suffered for the climate of Italy and Greece the Thane managed for Britain, and in some cases would have been totally unsuited to the raw, damp, chilly atmosphere of Great Britain. We should certainly think so, too, if we had to do the wants of scarcely furnished houses and the protection from weather which we enjoy.

How women managed to live and work in those long flowing tunics in days when manual labor was so much more common in all classes, when tools were very and primitive, and labor saving appliances were comparatively unknown. It never seems to have occurred to Anglo-Saxon dames to gather the body in sections and have separate garments for each part of it. Yet this was to envelop themselves in one long covering, adding a mantle for outdoor wear, while the inferior clothing was of the same material and fashion, and consisted of one garment under the other, and it is amusing to follow the struggles of learned Teutonic writers endeavoring to define the shape and make of this comely but little piece of clothing, which seems to have been a cross between a low cocked bed and a chemise.

Our male ancestors were a little more sensible, for they wore coarse leggins, and their tunics, being worn only to the knees, did not impede their movements.—Notes and Queries.

Every Girl Should Have an Allowance.

A young lady recently married has been heard saying that it is unfortunate, if it has not been the value of money. The desire to have their own money is what induces girls to go out and work when they might have everything they need. Nothing knows how often they have to deny themselves a look, the desire, how frequently they want to buy some dresses for a friend who has been ill. It is always the little things they want, always the little things that they cannot get, and you go in the little things that make them happy, the lack of them discontented. These little things may seem like luxuries to others, to them they are necessities.

All this an allowance, were it ever so little, would aid. Why your daughter loves gowns, but let her have her own money and she will not complain if she buys what seems unnecessary to you. You give it to her to do with as she likes. Who wants her? If she prefers to spend it all in gifts for others, let her do it, she will be most satisfactory. If she lets her self be imposed upon by beggars and impostors on the street, let her do it. She will soon gain experience.

What difference to you how she spends the money you give her so long as she does not ask you for more?—Philadelphia Meter and Dress.

The Rights of Children.

The first right of a child is to be well born. It is now known that he has a physical choice of any kind which science has usually him may be transmitted, or if it is entirely necessary that by being transmitted it may seriously cripple the child in the race of life, then he should gravely consider as to whether he has a right to be a father. A person who is tainted with in his blood, a man with the seed of some incurable disease, no matter what it may be, a man who has reason to suppose that, either on account of his own fault or the fault of his fathers, he may transmit enormous weakness or tendency—such a man has no right to become a father. Children born in sin, because the responsibility of calling a human being into existence is thrown upon the shoulders of the unknown and placing it, dissolved at the outset, in the order of this great world of competition that we call life.

The next right is to a happy childhood. The third right of a child is the right to be properly educated. The one thing for which we should strive is to bring these young mortals just as early as possible. We do not know how long we shall be here. Push them over the edge of the nest as fast as you can—and then hope you did not push them too soon. Let them be with you while you can, but because you wish them to learn to use their wings.—Rev. M. J. Savage in Arena.

A Disinfecting Device.

In cases of whooping cough, diphtheria and other great diseases physicians frequently prescribe that the cotton digest in a solution of carbolic acid and hanging up in the sickroom or other disinfectants sprinkled about. An improvement on the old method is suggested by the "whooping cough tissue" a device invented about. A small, easily squeezed oil of lemon or other directly upon a bowl filled with a proper quantity of the medicated hydrocarbon, the fumes of which disinfect the air. The medicated tissue must be moistened by the physician, because it is not to be dipped in a solution of carbolic acid, but must be dipped into the great quantity of the powerful antiseptic.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Detection Test.

If any one should tell you he loves you and does not love you, do not believe him. It is impossible for one to love and yet see more than one shoulder.—Chicago Times.

Australians have had bitter experience of the manner which rabbits are capable of doing, and now they seem likely to have trouble of a similar kind from the introduction of foxes.

A sore throat troubled John Haines, of Danville, Ill., and he lost his voice in consequence of it. After a few days he coughed up a tissue and his voice was restored.

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We Place on Sale This Week an Elegant Line of BLAZERS and WAISTS.

WASH :-: GOODS,

We are showing more WASH GOODS than all the rest of the City together. This week We are Making Great Reductions in Prices.

Shoe :·: Departmnet,

Our Shoe Trade has grown to such proportions as to cause an extension in that department. We have lately added several new lines of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, and are now in a condition to supply and satisfy Everybody that wear Shoes.

100 Different Styles of MENS' SUMMER SHIRTS—The Largest Stock in the West. Special Prices for This Week.

BOYS' WAISTS and KNEE PANTS.

Come to us for your Boys' Knee Pants, 1000 pairs just opened.
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R. K. THOMAS