

sulphate of barium, used in the adulteration of white lead, is exhibited; it was found near Ogden.

Of lavas there are good specimens from a mountain known locally as Shinob Khlab, lying northeast of St. George, southern Utah.

Beaver county exhibits marbles from the Rob Roy gold mine; and the iron mines near Cedar City are represented in a fine exhibition from the Great Blowout iron mine; there is also ore from the Magnitite. Professor Don Quin informed me that some of the iron ore (there are five or six different kinds or exhibits) had been pronounced by specialists to be as good as any represented on the Fair grounds; it is every whit as good as the Missouri iron ore, and will even compare very favorably with the Swedish exhibits, which are recognized as the best iron ore in the world. The Ogden Iron company furnished the only pig iron from Utah exhibited at the Fair.

Of other exhibits may be mentioned some specimens of red iron patite found in Morgan and Beaver counties; there is also a very good display of gypsum or plaster of paris manufactured by the Nephi Plaster company from raw material found in Salt Creek canyon; the superior quality of the article is demonstrated by the most excellent casts made from it, which are also on exhibition.

Aside from all these exhibits, Richard McIntosh, of Sandy, Salt Lake county, has a magnificent private collection on exhibition in the Utah pavilion. It consists of specimens from every mine that has ever been worked or developed in the Territory of Utah. There are over 5000 specimens all of which are properly labeled and nicely arranged. Mr. McIntosh has been 25 years gathering up his specimens, which is said to be the most unique collection of mineral ores on exhibition on the Fair grounds.

Taking it altogether, Prof. Maguire claims that Utah's mineral exhibit in the Fair compared most favorably with the exhibits from other states and territories; in fact it represents a greater variety than that exhibited by any other state in the Union. And it is but justice to say that Utah is better represented in the mines and mining building than in any other department of the World's Columbian exhibition. ANDREW JENSON.

*Written for this Paper.*

## WINTER QUARTERS.

FLORENCE, DOUGLAS CO., Neb.,  
Oct. 3, 1893.

This morning accompanied by Elder Geo. T. Marshal, President of the Iowa conference, I left Council Bluffs, and proceeded by street car across the Missouri river, and through the city of Omaha to Fort Omaha situated four miles north of the city. Thence we walked two miles to Florence, or Old Winter quarters, where I am now seeking additional information to that which we already possess concerning this historic locality.

The name of Florence or Winter Quarters is familiar to nearly every Mormon household in Utah, not only to those whose experience in life has been associated with the place; but to the younger members of the Church,

who although born and raised in the Rocky Mountains, have become more or less acquainted with the same because of what they have heard their seniors relate concerning it.

Florence of today which occupies the exact site of old Winter quarters, is a town containing about one thousand inhabitants, and is an incorporated city at that. The Omaha water-works which were built here a few years ago has added fresh importance to the place, as quite a number of men are employed around the works, which are considered ahead of anything of the kind in the western country. There are four very large pumps, two of which can lift and pump 28,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. The work of these two pumps is called "low service," as they only pump the water into the reservoir or filtering ponds situated on the level adjacent to the works, just 42 feet above the river. After passing through the necessary filtering or cleansing process, the water is returned to wells at the water works from which the other two huge pumps send it up to the reservoir situated in Omaha, six miles distant, at an elevation of 319 feet above the river at Florence. The amount of water furnished the city of Omaha daily is 16,000,000 gallons, but the capacity of the pump is 32,000,000 gallons per day. The work that these two largest pumps do is called the "high service." Florence has a fine school house, a city hall, half a dozen stores, a number of shops and some fine private residences. The old Mormon graveyard, situated on a hill west of the town, is enclosed with a substantial wire fence, and is still used for burying the dead, principally by the poor people who can not afford to buy lots in the new graveyard. I examined the headstones closely, but found none that gave any information as to where any of the Saints were resting; all the monuments and headboards now standing being of more recent date. It has been estimated, however, that about 800 Saints are buried in this cemetery. It must be remembered that it was not only in the days of Winter Quarters that our people succumbed to the diseases incident to the hardships and sufferings to which they were exposed—notably the so-called black scurvy; but that subsequently, when the new city of Florence was founded on the site of Winter Quarters, the place was selected as an outfitting place for the Saints who crossed the plains. And while these companies or emigrants were encamped in and around Florence preparing for the overland journey, numbers of them died and were buried in the grounds that were originally selected as a burying place by the exiles from Nauvoo in 1846. Thus bearing in mind that Florence was the outfitting place for the Mormon emigration until 1864, and that tens of thousands of our people crossed the plains and mountains from this point, including the hand-cart companies of 1856, 1857, 1859 and 1860, there is ground for believing that the statement regarding the number of dead slumbering on the hill at Florence is not in excess of the facts.

The oldest settler now residing at Florence is James H. DeLand, who

is eighty-nine years old. He has been a resident of Florence since 1857, and told us that he was well acquainted with Geo. Q. Cannon and other emigration agents who superintended the Mormon overland travel from 1859 to 1864. Mr. DeLand occupies the premises on which President Young had his temporary house in Winter Quarters, from 1846-48, and related to us a number of incidents pertaining to the history of these early days. Immediately south of Mr. DeLand's residence is the present public square, near the center of which stands a lonely cottonwood tree, the largest to be seen anywhere in this part of the country, its trunk being more than four feet in diameter. This tree, we were informed, owed its existence to the fact that President Young, when he lived on the adjacent lot, placed a cottonwood stick in the ground at that particular point, for the purpose of tying his cows when milking; and this stick started to grow—which, by the way, is no uncommon occurrence for cottonwoods when the ground is suitable—and hence the present large tree, under the shades of which many a picnic has been served.

Mr. DeLand showed us the so-called "Mormon Grant," consisting of eight acres of land situated at the point where a small creek puts into the Missouri river, immediately north of the town. This eight acre lot was placed at the disposal of the Church emigration agents to erect such buildings upon as might be necessary for outfitting purposes. This was at the time when Florence was selected a second time as the main starting point for the plains. For many years after the emigration over Florence, ceased these buildings were left standing, but there are no traces of them now; the ground on which they stood being now cultivated; a fine crop of corn was raised on it this season. It appears that the Church title to that piece of property has never been extinguished.

It is many years since Florence ceased to be a rival of Omaha, though it was such in the beginning; but Omaha has now nearly 150,000 inhabitants, and Florence not even street railway connection with its successful rival. The car line from Omaha only extends to the "barracks," or Fort Omaha.

Now and then a historian or newspaper man is found who is fair-minded enough to give credit where it is due, even to Mormons. The following extract from a work entitled "History of Omaha from the Pioneer Days to the Present Time," is a sample of this:

"Among the institutions that aided greatly to give Omaha a more than local notoriety in her infancy was the Omaha Arrow, the first newspaper published here, the first number of which is dated July 28, 1854, soon after the survey had been completed. It was a four-page six-column sheet, the columns being rather wide. The reader is informed in a line immediately under the head that it was a family newspaper, devoted to the arts, sciences, general literature, agriculture and politics; its politics being Democratic. It took in a wide field, certainly, and if these general features are any criterion the Arrow was a paper that circulated among people of social refinement and