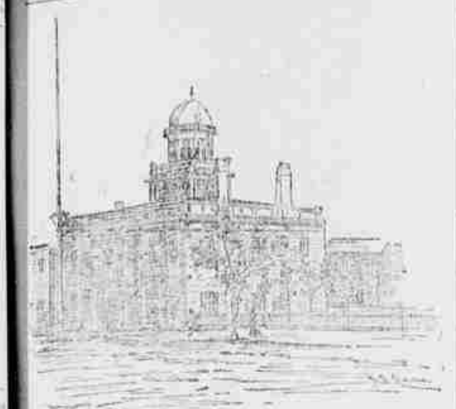
BUILDING OF THE CITY.

(Concluded from page [illegible].)

[illegible] citizens, a ticket would be [illegible] and pressed, and on election [day] each of the voters as felt [so] inclined to do so, would go [through] the polls and vote.

In February, 1870, a number of [leading] Mormons united with a [number] of non-Mormons and proposed for the municipal election in [the] city a ticket to which the name "Independent" was given. It was [in] opposition to the [policy] which the great majority of [illegible] had pursued and still [illegible]. The ticket prepared by the [former] was called the People's, a name which it retained until 1891, when the People's party disbanded.



OLD CITY HALL.

The promoters of the Independent [ticket] immediately after the city election strengthened their organization and following and took the name of "Liberal Party." Within a short time the voters of the Territory were aligned with one or the other of the two parties. The Mormons almost universally joined the People's party, while non-Mormons and seceders from the Mormon Church quite as generally joined the Liberal party.

For twenty years a contest was waged between these two parties that was characterized by great bitterness. At first the Liberals were a small minority, but in the eighties they gained strength rapidly, and by 1889 were able to carry some of the most populous cities and counties.

In October, 1890, the Mormon Church adopted a resolution abolishing plural marriages, and some months later the People's party dissolved. These two events compelled a revolution in the politics of the Territory, and by 1893 the last vestige of the old political parties had disappeared and the voters were generally divided on national lines. Since that time politics in Utah has been about the same as in other states, except that partisan feeling has not been unusually strong. All citizens of whatever party or creed are glad the change was brought about.

SCHOOLS.

A source of special pride to every citizen of and especially to every parent in Salt Lake City, is its [excellent] school system. No city in America has a better. Dr. Skinner of New York, president of the National Educational association, who was in this city recently, made a statement to the effect that no city in the United States possesses a school system superior to that of Utah's capital.

There are in the city about twenty school buildings, all large and [commodious], heated and lighted in first class style. Each will accommodate from 500 to 800 pupils. Nearly all are full to their capacity, while the schools [illegible] and some of them are crowded, and yet they do not accommodate all the school population, [requiring] the [erection] of additional school buildings; other structures in some parts of the city are rented by the board and used for school purposes. The great lack at the present time is for a high school building, which will doubtless be erected at an early date.

The school system and property of the city are under the control of a board of ten members, one half of whom are elected biennially, one from each of the five municipal wards of the city. Dr. J. F. Millspaugh is superintendent of schools, and the excellence which has been attained by them is largely due to his efficient efforts and care.

At the close of the school year, ending June 30, 1896, the school population of Salt Lake City was [illegible]; of these [illegible] per cent were enrolled. [illegible] of the total school population the average attendance was [illegible] per cent. This is the highest percentage of attendance shown by any city in the [illegible]. The average of [illegible] only [illegible] per cent, which is a remarkably good showing.

Space will not admit of such a description of the school system of the city as would be required to do it justice. Its merits, and the credit it reflects upon the taxpayers and suffragists of the city, will become more and more apparent the more it is investigated. The accompanying engraving of one of the school buildings is the only one for which space could be spared, but it will give a good idea of the character of the others.

A CENTER OF THOUGHT.

No writer has yet accorded to Salt Lake City the prestige to which it is justly entitled as a center of thought. This is a phase of its history which, in the nature of things, is slow to be comprehended even by its residents. Its growth and progress in respect to material things—the cultivation of the soil, the planting of trees and the construction of buildings—are easily understood because they can be perceived with the eye. But what subtle intellectual and spiritual forces may have emanated from this city as a central point, to influence or agitate the minds of men throughout the world, is not so quickly grasped.

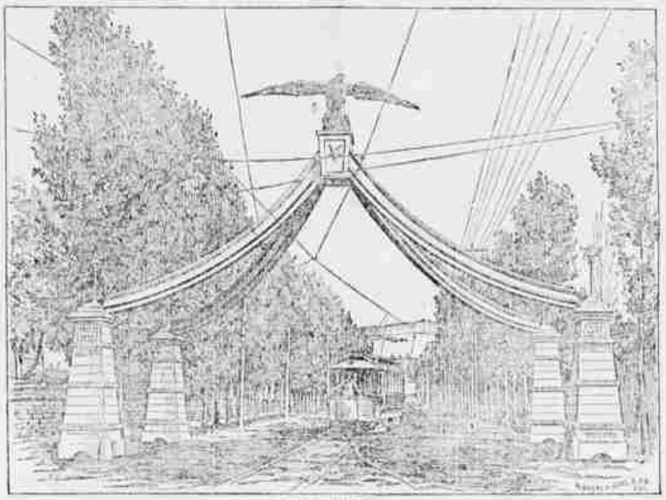
No other city in the world, no matter what its size or situation, has had upon the trend of thought among the present generation of men as strong an influence as has the capital of Utah. This statement may seem today to be bold to the verge of audacity, but the next generation of the earth's inhabitants will admit its unqualified truth.

In theology, philosophy, social science and finance, Salt Lake City has led the whole world ever since the early years of its existence as a city, albeit the world has not been very quick or willing to acknowledge its leadership. That the theological teachings which have emanated from the pulpit and press of this city, and have been borne abroad among the nations by missionaries sent forth from here, have modified the views of Christendom, is a great truth easily proven by candid investigation. Take the religious literature of England and America for the last forty years, classify it by decades, and note the steady trend of modification apparent in it from one decade to another. Observe the lines on which this modification has run, and it will be seen that those lines radiate from the headquarters of the Mormon Church.

Commencing about a quarter of a century ago, and gathering strength for nearly two decades, was the famous agitation in the Congregational denomination of the question of probation after death. So high did feeling run over the question that the sect named came near being rent asunder by it; but at length the leaders of theological thought within it took the ground that individuals, including candidates for the ministry, might hold such views upon it as they could conscientiously entertain. And thus it is that many thousands of orthodox members of that denomination have imbibed the belief, without weakening their church standing, that the mercy of God will be extended to the unconverted soul after earth, a view which was radically heretical when Salt Lake City was founded. While the Congregational denomination was the chief one to grapple with this great question, thousands of thinkers, preachers and writers in other sects were disturbed by it, and watched its discussion with the most intense interest. Even members of the clergy in the Catholic church, the most rigid in doctrine of any large denomination in Europe or America, discussed the matter, and expressed views that would have cost them their cloth not many years ago.

It would be denying a palpable truth to say that the agitation among the sects of Christendom of this great question did not have its origin in the preaching by the Elders of the Mormon church, of the doctrine of baptism for the dead, their preaching being reinforced by the works of the Mormon people in building temples and administering therein the ordinances of salvation for the dead. It cannot be denied that the teachings and works of the Latter-day Saints upon this subject have stirred and startled Christendom from center to circumference.

By the teachings and practices of the Mormon people in respect to marriage, the Christian world has been impelled, as never before, to study and discuss the ethics of the Bible, and the morality of its teachings, and of the men personally who wrote it. The result has been the most glaring and gigantic [illegible] ever incorporated into a religious system since the world began, for modern Christendom, while still insisting that the Bible is the word of that God in whom only can man have hope of salvation, condemns as immoral the teachings and commandments of that God in respect to marriage. So stupendous an absurdity cannot be long perpetuated among thinking and enlightened peoples, and the leaven sent forth from among the Mormons is working throughout the Christian world, which must in time produce a change of opinion among the reasonable inhabitants of the earth that will correct existing conditions.



EAGLE GATE.

The Mormons have ceased to practice polygamy, and they have also ceased to preach it from their press and pulpit. But the civilized world has not ceased to discuss it. The truths and the philosophy, as well as the teachings of the Hebrew scriptures, that bear upon it, have not ceased to receive attention among thinking people in the civilized world. Thousands of such people from different countries annually visit the scenes of the life, labors and achievements of Mormon polygamists, and as the result of personal inquiry, carry away with them sentiments of profound respect and admiration for President Brigham Young and his followers.

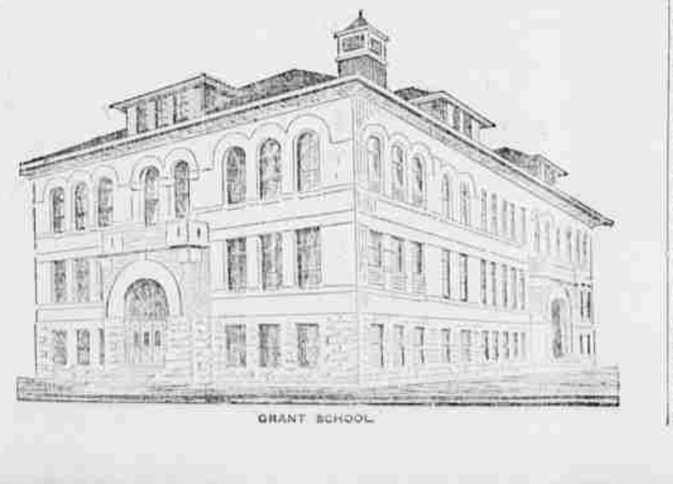
This city, therefore, with or without the consent or connivance of its inhabitants, must remain for a long and indefinite period, a center from which will radiate a discussion of the philosophy of sex and the family, and the teachings of revelation in respect to the sexual relations. Its pre-eminence as a centre of thought upon this, one of the greatest subjects that can occupy the mind of man, can neither be denied nor overcome.

Early in the sixties President Brigham Young began to unfold to his followers the true principles of financial science, as no teacher or philosopher had done since the early years of the Christian era. Not that his teachings upon the subject were entirely new to the Church, for they were not, as they had been taught by the Prophet Joseph Smith; but President Young elaborated these and to as great an extent as was practicable, put them in actual operation in the form of a system of co-operation in mercantile affairs.

Next followed an attempt at establishing the United Order, which, however, was unsuccessful in a business way, though it resulted in the great advantage of the Mormon people in an educational way. Since these movements among that people were inaugurated, the chief ideas embodied in them have been discussed all over the world. Those ideas have not, however, been presented in complete form, nor in their proper relations to each other and to other truths bearing upon the same subject, anywhere else in the world.

The great problem of the proper co-ordination and simultaneous development of the intellectual and moral faculties of the mind which confronts educators all over the world, and is one of the greatest and most complicated difficulties with which they have to deal, is being solved in this city and the Mormon towns under a school system devised and adopted by the Mormon Church. But this development is too recent to admit of comment on the effect it is producing in the intellectual world.

From the foregoing brief, incomplete and imperfect sketch of some of the historical and intellectual characteristics of Salt Lake City, it is apparent that the great intermountain metropolis is one of the most wonderful cities in the world, and the forecast is abundantly justified that the interest centering in it and radiating thence throughout the earth, will increase rather than diminish.



GRANT SCHOOL.

CATHOLIC CHURCH
METHODIST CHURCH

SOME CHURCH BUILDINGS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Thomas Kane.

In the legal profession of Salt Lake City, none are more esteemed or have met with greater success than Mr. Thomas Kane, formerly a member of the well known firm of Reilly & Kane. Mr. Kane is a native of New York, where he was educated. In 1865 he came to Nebraska and at once began the study of law. In 1870 Mr. Kane helped organize Cheyenne county, Neb., and served as treasurer until 1874. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Sidney, Nebraska, and since that time has been actively engaged in the profession. In 1890 he removed to this city and became a partner of Mr. Wm. C. Reilly. This partnership was a short time ago dissolved. Mr. Kane conducts a general practice, appearing before all the courts. His offices are [illegible] Progress building.

R. G. Dun & Co.

An existence of over half a century has enabled The Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. to acquire an experience and accumulate a capital, which give it the ability to fulfil in the highest degree the duties devolving upon it, and well worthy the special attention of those whose business renders it necessary to extend confidence or credit.

A fact of primary importance is the fact that the extent of the business of this agency, and the number of its subscribers, are probably greater than those of all competitive concerns combined. Its extensive support has grown out of a gradual but certain conviction in the minds of the trade of the country through the test of years of both it and other agencies that R. G. Dun & Co. offer the greatest and most exceptional facilities for imparting accurate information to its patrons. This agency has upon its records reports of the capital and credit of over [illegible] traders in the United States and Canada and these, together with the other items of information accumulated at its many branch offices in various parts of the country—now over 150 in number—renders it the recognized authority in the United States and Canada on all matters pertaining to credits, as well as in all branches of trade and commerce.

All reports are revised periodically, thus maintaining upon its records for the use of subscribers a compilation of late information of the greatest possible value. This service requires an immense expenditure and the services of thousands of reporters, correspondents and agents throughout the territory which it covers. Its patrons benefit by this limited individual contribution to the general fund, procuring in return for a nominal amount, all the advantages flowing from the large aggregation and expenditure on their use.

The Salt Lake City branch was opened in [illegible]. Its present manager, Mr. Geo. Osmond, has been in charge twelve years. During his administration this branch of the Mercantile Agency has acquired and retained a practical monopoly of business in its line in the section tributary to Salt Lake City. Mr. Osmond is an expert credit man of [illegible] experience. He is well known and most popular among local business men.

The offices of this agency are located in rooms [illegible] Progress building, where a large and competent force of clerks is employed, and every effort is made to contribute to the convenience of business men and the welfare of our customers.

NEW HOMES.

The Town of Goshen Taking a New Lease of Life—Fertile Lands and Splendid Water System.

Goshen's turn has come. The old town had been negatively prominent for nearly fifty years—that is, prominent as an object of jests and would-be witticisms by the rest of the towns in the State; but the time has come to "laugh last." This laugh belongs to Goshen.

President Brigham Young predicted it. When he laid out the present site of the town he pointed to the wide expanse of valley on the south and west. "Towns and villages," said he, "will be located all around there." For thirty years this casual remark has been looked upon as a reckless prediction. For once, said the most bigoted Goshenite, Brigham Young spoke without inspiration or even sagacity. The valley is, indeed, large enough; as large as that of Salt Lake, with just as much "rotten" land. But how should the little stream that slunk away in its deep-willow channel ever suffice for more towns than little old Goshen?

In the meanwhile, for ten years, this modern imitation of the land that flowed with milk and honey has grown very little.

But, as others observed, the tide has turned; or, to vary the figure, the old wood-bound tree is sending out new branches. The evidence of renewed thrift is seen in a fine central school house, and a meeting house second in beauty and convenience to none of its size in the State—both recently erected; and in lots where log houses have long ago melted into wood-piles and have gone up in smoke, leaving behind only a row of currant bushes or hollyhocks to mark the site—there now begin to arise neat brick cottages.

The reader is naturally curious to know the "why of this situation." The regeneration of Goshen comes mainly as a result of a remarkable enterprise conducted by Messrs. E. G. Rognon and Geo. S. Peyton, and known as the Mount Nebo Irrigation company. The fulfilment of President Young's prophecy is actually in sight. Towns are springing up and where the [illegible] thirty years ago, over a thousand acres of new land are being cultivated this year, over [illegible] fruit trees are making a remarkable growth, and neat houses of settlers from nearly all sections of the United States dot the landscape.

No one who has crossed the "Old Dam" in Goshen valley during spring floods and observed the river of water rushing onward toward the lake, and then has traveled westward over a gentle sloping plain of rich soil ten by twenty-five miles in area—has failed to connect these two facts—the water and the land. If only that stream could be held back till the irrigation season, the reclaimed land in the valley would be increased twenty fold.

Well, that stream has been held back. No sooner did Messrs. Rognon and Peyton look over the situation than they saw its splendid possibilities. Yet there were difficulties in the way, which would yield only to capital.

First there was the procuring of a reservoir site, which involved the purchase outright of several farms in the bottoms below Mona. Then a dam had to be constructed that would not break under any circumstances. This was accomplished between two bluffs just where Salt Creek begins the descent out of Juab valley. A tunnel through the solid mountain now taps the reservoir. Next a canal had to be made skirting the sides of Salt Creek canyon—an impossibility, since this canyon is a gorge with almost perpendicular sides in many places.

A flume with intervals of pipe line was the only way out of the difficulty. And there it is today, a magnificent piece of engineering, its graceful curves hanging on the mountain side, like a huge caterpillar three miles long—the sleepers and trestle-work resembling the legs, and the cross bars above, the horns. Both the dam and the flume are worth going out of your way to see, if you are at all interested in irrigation engineering.

The rest is soon told. The water emerging upon the bench is immediately available for 30,000 acres of the choicest land in the State, suitable for sugar beets, grain, hay, fruit of all kinds, and half of the amount it is believed will actually be reclaimed by this splendid enterprise.

Tests of the soil have been made from nearly every quarter section, proving that this vast area is ideally suited for the sugar beet. The same result was obtained from beets actually raised on the land last year.

Other factors make this valley an ideal location for a sugar factory. First, the factory would be so situated that the beets could be sent in from the field on trolley cars. Second, a quarry of unusually pure lime stone is only a few miles distant. Third, a thousand horse water power for generating electricity to run these cars is so situated that the line conveying it to the factory would run by the quarry, entailing therefore no extra expense for trolley wires. Fourth, the R. G. W. railway runs through the proposed site. Fifth, no vested rights interfere with the most economical arrangements of the details of the industry. A sugar factory is therefore sure to be the outcome in the near future.

In conclusion it may be said that the company has done the proper thing in respect to the vested rights of the old town. "We have the best water-right in the State," said an old resident to me. "It never fails us. So many inches of water are guaranteed to us, no matter what the season." He also spoke with pleasure of the contributions made by Mr. Rognon toward building the meeting house. Permit me to end, therefore, even as I began. "It is Goshen's turn to laugh."

P.S.—While this is no ad., I realize that many people seeking homes may become interested in the foregoing sketch from pecuniary motives. All such may get full information by addressing Mr. E. G. Rognon, No. 411 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City.

New York and Utah Paper Co.

A recent enterprise, which has demonstrated in a year the advantages which Salt Lake offers as a jobbing center, is the New York and Utah Paper company. The corporation was organized just twelve months ago and its founders, C. R. Kent as manager, and W. T. Bowman, as secretary and treasurer, have built up in that time, from the corner stone of energy and application, a trade throughout Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana of which they are justly proud.

In addition to the regular line of manila paper, bags, twines, flat papers, printers and mercantile supplies consistent with the paper business, the company controls exclusively in its territory the products of the greatest mill in the West—the Everett Pulp and Paper Co., whose line of book papers, colored medals, parchment express and other equally standard manufactures is beyond competition. They also handle exclusively the celebrated Lebanon, Ore., straw paper and Hoyt's toilet paper.