

FOURTEEN OUT OF THE FIFTEEN GOVERNORS OF UTAH.



THE Deseret News today publishes 14 out of 15 of the governors of Utah. The collection of photographs was made by the Mutual Improvement Era, at no little inconvenience and published singly from month to month. The "News" has now grouped them under the belief that they will be of interest to its readers.

Brigham Young, the first governor of Utah territory, was born June 1, 1801, in Whitingham, Windham county, Vermont. He was appointed governor by President Millard Fillmore, Sept. 28, 1850, but his commission did not arrive until Jan. 25, 1851. He took the oath of office Feb. 3, 1851, and immediately set to work to change the provincial to the territorial form of government. President Young served two terms, being succeeded by Alfred Cumming. He died in Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877.

Alfred Cumming, the second governor of Utah, was born at Sand Hills, near Augusta, Georgia, in September, 1802, and died at the same place Oct. 8, 1873. He was commissioned governor of the territory in July, 1857, and was acknowledged such after peace had been established, April 12, 1863. His administration of affairs won for him the love and admiration of the people and his departure from among them, in May, 1861, two weeks prior to the expiration of his term of office, was much regretted by the entire community. John W. Dawson, the third governor of Utah, was appointed by President Lincoln, Oct. 3, 1861. He did not arrive, however, till Dec. 7, Frank Fuller, secretary of the territory, acting as governor in the interim. His term of office was very brief, having been reduced to a few months, having been forced to flee through indecent conduct. Until another governor was appointed Secretary Fuller fulfilled the duties of the office.

Stephen S. Harding arrived in Utah, as the fourth governor of the territory, July 7, 1862. He made himself exceedingly obnoxious to the people and in less than a year was removed by President Lincoln. Mr. Harding was a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1812. His picture does not appear in the above group, for the reason that all efforts to secure it have been unsuccessful.

James Duane Doty, the fifth governor of Utah, was born in Salem, New York, Nov. 15, 1799. As superintendent of Indian affairs he had endeavored himself to the people of the territory and he was no less respected and honored as governor. He died in Salt Lake City, June 12, 1865, and was buried in the Camp Douglas cemetery.

Charles Durfee was the sixth governor of Utah, having arrived Sept. 30, 1865, and taking the oath of office Oct. 3 following. Mr. Durfee was born in Hingham, Vermont, Dec. 5, 1807. He served with satisfaction until Dec. 21, 1868, when failing health forced him to resign. He died at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 14, 1870, while on his way home.

John W. Shaffer became the seventh governor of Utah in the month of March, 1870. He was born July 5, 1827, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and from the very first after arriving here showed himself to be bitterly hostile to the "Mormons." He it was who organized the anti-"Mormons" into what was afterwards known as the Liberal party, and in other respects he did all he could to stir up enmity against the people. He died Oct. 21, 1878, of consumption, and his remains were shipped to Freeport, Ill., for interment.

Vernon H. Vaughn was the eighth governor of Utah. He was a native of Alabama and served as secretary of the territory under Governor Shaffer.

As chief executive his period was short and uneventful, his term of office lasting only a few months. He died in Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 1, 1878.

George L. Woods, the ninth governor of the territory, was appointed to this office Feb. 2, 1871, and arrived in Salt Lake Feb. 10. Mr. Woods was a native of Missouri, but came to Utah from Oregon. He was a man of pronounced anti-"Mormon" sentiments, and therefore his administration was one which stirred up turmoil rather than promoting peace. He retired from office at the close of 1874, leaving Salt Lake City for the east, Dec. 20. He afterwards came west and died in Portland, Ore., Jan. 4, 1880.

Samuel B. Axtell succeeded Governor Woods. He arrived in Utah Feb. 2, 1875, and immediately took charge, becoming the tenth governor of Utah. He remained as governor till June 8, when he was transferred to Arizona, and was succeeded by George W. Emery. Mr. Axtell was born in Franklin county, O., Oct. 14, 1813, and died in Morristown, New Jersey, Aug. 6, 1891.

George W. Emery was appointed governor of Utah June 12, 1875, and took charge of affairs the third day of July. As governor Mr. Emery gave thorough satisfaction as he collected the sympathies of the people by doing all he could for their interests. He remained governor till 1880, when he was succeeded by Eli H. Murray. Mr. Emery was born in Corinth, Maine, Aug. 13, 1825, and is at present a resident of Sea View, Mass.

Eli H. Murray, the twelfth governor of Utah, was born in Cloverport, Kentucky, Feb. 10, 1813. He was appointed governor by President Rutherford B. Hayes, and the close of his first term was re-appointed by President Chester A. Arthur, shortly after the death of President Garfield. He remained in office till May, 1885, when he was succeeded by Caleb W. West, who had been appointed by President Grover Cleveland. Gov. Murray later removed to San Diego, Cal., and then to Bowling Green, Ky., where he died Nov. 18, 1897, of diabetes.

Caleb W. West, the thirteenth and fifteenth governor of Utah, was born at Cynthiana, Harrison county, Ky., May 25, 1814. He was appointed governor of the territory by President Cleveland in 1885, and held office till 1889, when he was succeeded by Hon. Arthur L. Thomas, an appointee of President Benjamin Harrison. When Mr. Cleveland was re-elected as chief executive of the nation, Mr. West received a second term, being appointed to succeed Mr. Thomas in May, 1889. As governor Mr. West gave fairly good satisfaction. He left Utah in May, 1896.

Arthur L. Thomas, the fourteenth governor of Utah, is still a resident of this city, being postmaster at the present time. Mr. Thomas was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1839. As governor of Utah he was secretary of the territory, in April, 1879. He remained in this position for eight years, in the meantime holding other places of trust and responsibility. He became governor in 1889, which position he held till May, 1893, when he was succeeded by Caleb W. West. Mr. Thomas has remained here ever since and is today counted one of the foremost citizens of the state.

Hider M. Wells, the first governor of the state of Utah, was born in Salt Lake City on the 11th day of Aug. 1859, and is therefore at this writing 43 years of age. From 1882 to 1890, he served as recorder of Salt Lake City and was also chief clerk in the senate of the legislature. He was elected governor of the state in November, 1890, and was re-elected in 1894. Mr. Wells is still chief executive, and is an ardent Republican. Although a young man he has held many positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has discharged with honor and credit to his constituents.

WHO PRESIDENT BAER IS.

Pen Picture of the Chief of the Anthracite Operating Interests—Story of His Career.

Few men are more conspicuously before the public at this time than George F. Baer. Few men have ever been vested with a larger power than that which he now wields. As president of the Reading company and the recognized chief of the anthracite operating interests, it is in his province to decide whether or not more than 140,000 miners shall work or be idle. Moreover, upon this decision rests the material welfare of millions of people throughout the country. Yet there is scarcely a man of even secondary prominence of whom so little is known to the world at large as is known of George F. Baer.

When the newspapers the other day printed statements to the effect that Pierpont Morgan had resolved not to interfere in the coal strike those who know Mr. Baer best smiled and said: "Well, that may be Mr. Morgan's determination, but he couldn't do otherwise when Mr. Baer presented the case to him."

And that goes far to explain the character of the man. He is dominated by determination, by bulldog tenacity, and he has a way of impressing his views upon others which in this case, it is believed, even the mighty Morgan could not resist.

Mr. Baer is the author of the "unconditional surrender" policy against the miners, and if Mr. Morgan was inclined to waver toward him and he was, no other who swayed him to the contrary. He is a fighter, first, last and all the time.

Moreover, not one of those who know him well would think for a moment of questioning his sincerity. They believe unanimously that when he defined the position of the coal operators as "trusts of providence," he wrote according to his firm and imbedded religious conviction.

That is his way. He takes strong ground on any question in which he is interested, and he is not afraid to express his opinion, although the majority may differ with him and much unpleasant criticism result.

There is something of heredity in this, perhaps, something more of individuality. Mr. Baer is a descendant of the Germans who fought for religious liberty at the time of the reformation. Dr. Ursinus, the author of the Heidelberg catechism, belongs to the same family.

George F. Baer is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and he will be 60 years old on the 26th of this month. He does not look it. There are few gray hairs in his head, and he is as erect as a man of half his years. A dignity which is so pronounced that it almost seems to be deliberate marks his bearing.

For all that he is, so far from being an aristocrat, a self-made man. At the age of thirteen he entered the office of the Somerset Democrat, in Somerset, Pa., his birthplace, and studied the trade at the case for two years.

In 1861 he and his brother Henry bought the Democrat, which was only a country weekly, and when the brother went to the war George edited and printed the paper by day and studied law by night.

Eventually he, too, decided to see service, and in 1862 gave up the paper and raised a company of volunteers, of which he was made captain. He served in the Army of the Potomac and became adjutant general of the Second brigade. Then, when his term of service had expired he went back to Somerset and resumed the study of law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and went to Reading four years later. It was in those early days that he won a victory in a damage suit against the Reading, proving the possession of such ability that those in control of the railroad said: "This man is too dangerous as an enemy. We must have him on our side."

He was employed as counsel for the company and in that way became a corporation man. His talents as a lawyer proved quite as valuable as had been anticipated, and it was largely as a result of his skill in steering the Reading over many difficult shoals that he was at last elevated to the presidency.

George F. Baer is a many-sided man, and his friends believe that he would have been as successful in politics as he has been in business. He was often mentioned for Congress in the Berks district in years gone by, but his invariable answer was: "I am too busy. I can't afford it."

It may surprise many persons to know that for years Mr. Baer was a Democrat of the most vigorous sort. Several times he was mentioned for governor on that ticket, but he would never accept. Then he allied himself with the gold men and took up the cudgels against Bryan.

Since becoming prominent in the railroad world he has utterly tabooed politics. In Reading he still occupies a prominent position. Less than two years ago 30 of the leading business men tendered him a banquet as "Reading's most eminent citizen." The title applies today.

While practicing law Mr. Baer was the leader of the bar. He always came to crowded court houses. Then he drifted into business and became president and director of many manufacturing enterprises. His law firm is still maintained in Reading.

Before he became president of the Reading he was at the head of corporations which employed thousands of men. For many years he has been one of J. Pierpont Morgan's legal advisers; long, indeed, before the outside world ever heard of him.

In his taste Mr. Baer is domestic. His home, Hawthorne, in the suburbs of Reading, is beautiful. He also has a large town house on Spruce street, Philadelphia, which he occupies during part of the winter.

He is a deep student and has a comprehensive library. The family consists of himself, his wife and five daughters two of whom are married.

Mr. Baer is regarded as a sincerely religious man. No matter what business may be occupying him, he never misses church on Sundays. He attends the Second Reformed church, of which Rev. Dr. S. R. Bridenbaugh is pastor, and he contributes largely to congregational purposes.

He is president of the city park board of Reading, and was virtually the creator of the park system in that city. There is no secret in the fact

that he oft dictates the course of Reading councils on important questions. He is also greatly interested in Franklin and Marshall college, and it was the students of that institution that he delivered an address last January which created much comment. The point of this was that all men as laborers are not equal; that labor unions are tyrannical, and that the ownership of property presumes the right to control its lawful use.

In person Mr. Baer is tall and slender. He is the personification of nervous force, and this, in fact, shows throughout his whole career. He is at his desk in the Reading offices early in the morning and he remains there until late in the day. And in going or coming he often uses the stairways in preference to the elevators. He prefers to be moving when it is possible.—Chicago Record-Herald.

JUST WHAT HE WANTED.

"Here's an astonishing statement," he said, looking up from the newspaper.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Why, scientists have discovered that different expressions can be produced on the human face by the application of electrodes."

"All kinds of expressions?" he inquired.

"All kinds," she answered.

"Nice, genial expressions of happiness and pleasure?"

"I suppose so."

"Cheery expressions of forgiveness and good humor?"

"Presumably, but what makes you so interested?"

"Oh, nothing much," he answered, "but I'm going to bring some of those electrodes home the next time I'm late for dinner or the cook brings without notice."—Brooklyn Eagle.

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