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SALT LAKE CITY THIRTY YEARS AGO

Interesting Information Disclosed by the Perusal of a Directory Published in 1869 —Brief Stories of the "Ups and Downs" of Well Known Citizens—How the City Has Grown.

Quite a meritorious volume is the Directory of Salt Lake City for 1869, with maps and street names, and which accompanies the directory for 1898, copies of which are in the historian's office. It presents the everything else you may be concerned with a record that will be compared with a similar volume issued thirty years ago.

The directory for 1869 is a slim little book published by E. L. Sloan. Some pages are devoted to advertisements of leading houses doing business here, and the publisher offers an apology for the slight in having issued this book and not issued a book also in Ogden, in the same volume, prevailing in the books Montanans, which had preceded it.

POPULATION THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The population is estimated at about 12,000 which compared with the population estimated in the directory for 1898, shows an increase in thirty years of over 10,000. The population of the whole of Salt Lake county at that time is given as 15,000. Of course, at that time the population of Salt Lake was not out in the northern condition noted, as were some divided in the fact that Ogden's population still had not just been reduced to a city of 15,000. "And yet," the publisher adds, "the corporate city is entirely free from debt."

Hard times have certainly wrought a wonderful change in that respect. The assessed valuation of Utah in 1898 was $15,000 and the amount of the tax $120. In Salt Lake county, the property was assessed at $1,019,000 and the tax on the assessed valuation $21,000.

BIGGEST MINERAL WEALTH.

In the introduction, the possibility of mineral wealth being hidden in the mountains was understood to be intimated. But the writer of it is not afraid of. Some gold had been found at Bingham. Charles Crane was getting a little out of it and he says the Sacramento miners of Nevada and the "Mormons" in this city are mostly uncovering lodges to go out.

"Great returns," says the publisher, "of mining operations have not yet been made. Gold has been found, but not in paying quantities, and some silver. Copper and lead are abundant, but we cannot to pay for working."

Alfred Lord and the Emma, Flagstaff and Silver connected pointing out the mines of precious metal, under the leadership of Col. Woolfenden, H. C. Cannon and Abe Tabish. Gather of the present industries show speculator.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST.

The list of information are in general interesting, but in the list of some old addresses given in the county there is enough to wakes a ball of memories in the mind of the reader. It indicates the rise of many a home in Salt Lake, today from a home. It marks a difference, and the reason of failure of many another.

LAWYERS NOT NUMEROUS.

In the city was not a very large one, and the list published gives only the names of W. I. Appleby, William Hayes, E. M. Hoskin, S. H. Hicks, C. A. Kingsbury, H. W. Lawrence, R. P. Allen, J. T. Long, Patrick Lynch, Sutton & Culver, Henry Hoard, Shirtcliff and Sheridan, E. Snow and F. L. Williams.

CITY OFFICERS.

The administration was made up as follows: D. H. Wells, Mayor; J. D. T. McKean, Recorder; F. A. Schettler, Treasurer.

The Council was composed of Henry W. Lawrence, Jesse A. Fitzgerald, Joseph E. Taylor, A. H. Raleigh, John Clinton and A. C. Pyper, aldermen; E. T. Ferrin, Henry Grow, Thomas Jeffries, John Henry, W. S. Godbe (the future greater candidate for Mayor), Joseph Thomas, Thomas Jenkins, George Pitch and R. F. Kimball, councilmen.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Educational institutions were the University of Deseret, under Prof. Orson Pratt, president, Union academy, under Dr. H. J. Dunsmore, and Hayes's academy, in which Judge Hartley was one of Hayes's teachers, and the latter called Hayes as one of the accompanies representing the poverty, which the young man, late so absent, John Tyler is an alumnus of Dr. E. A. Tidd.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Secret societies were not very strong in those days, the Masonic Fraternity being represented by two lodges, Mt. Moriah, F. A. M., Jesse Ward, W. M. and Alfred Lambert, secretary, and Wasatch No. 2, E. R. Sutherland, W. M. and Alfred Lambert, secretary.

The Odd Fellows had one lodge, Utah, with Wm. Hyde, N. G., and H. Wolfe, secretary.

POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

The postmaster at Fort Douglas was a man who said the others comparatively for the 100 inhabitants of Lehi, Cedar, C. E. Lewis, Provo, Charles J. Kelsey, Ogden, R. W. Sullivan, J. S. Fraser, Corinne, J. Tyler, C. A. Reynolds and Assistant Surgeon F. Harris, the father of Dr. Hoonman Harris, who is now in the volunteer service.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Washington square, the site of the present county jail and county building, was then thickly dotted as emigration spread. On the Corner of Second South and West Temple, where, H. W. Lawrence's fur block now stands, was another famous street, surrounded by a high board fence, where the secrets of the Lord were seen to forgather and watch the holy resting place of the "Brooks house."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

In those days Mayor John Clark, now the head of one of the big commercial houses of the State, was a bookkeeper, and his inter-event shows that he kept books right well.

Colonel Thomas G. Webber, then a comparatively recent arrival, after serving in the engineer corps of the Union army during the civil war, gave his occupation as a clerk, and perhaps gained experience that serves him today in directing the affairs of the greatest mercantile house in the intermountain region.

L. S. Hills, the head of the Deseret National bank, is mentioned as a land registrar.

Amos Howe, one of the founders of Davis, Howe & Co., was engaged in freighting as were also Charles and George Crismon, James and John Moyle, and others whose who are now retired as capitalists.

Isaiah Morris, whose name appears in directories antedating this one, resided in the Seventeenth ward and was a clerk, as was C. H. Lambrecht.

Brigham H. Young is mentioned as a musical prodigy, and Judge Lee Heard Young's occupation is given as "superintendent of the Salt Lake City, or, Wasatch Wagon Road."

H. K. Thomas another big merchant of today, was a clerk with William Jennings, as was Samuel Tenney.

Dr. Allen Fowler was established in practice here.

Anthony Godbe, now a banker in Lower California, was cashier for Hooper, Dobler & Co., and George Bedford was a bookkeeper in the same establishment, one of his associates being C. E. Dunsing, since retired from active business, who was the correspondence clerk.

John T. Caine was miner and manager of the Salt Lake Theater, while Jesse H. Hardie, who was afterwards to win fame in America and England, together with John S. Lindsay and Polly Hampton, were "actors" after their manner.

D. H. Schettler, the banker, was a clerk for President Young, and Apostle George Teasdale, who recently sold Thomas Kearns some of his real estate for something like $50,000, was a clerk.

George Dettinger was a partner of C. R. Savage.

Louis Cohn had been in the business field for some time, as had Rabe Bros., F. H. Auerbach & Bro. and the Rogers.

Louis Rogers, when there, had a big clothing store on Main street, while Jacob Dwyer was building up a big book and stationery establishment.

William Stowell had a grocery store and H. B. Phelps controlled the trade in variety wares and notions.

Henry Sadler was with Jennings & Co., and the two Ross, Nat and Andrew, were with Hooper, Dobler & Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co.

Albert Dewey, in those days was a policeman, as were B. Y. Hampton and Charles Livingston. The latter enjoyed the same distinction still.

E. D. Hoge was assistant jailer of the district court.

Mark Lindsay, who had not yet come to the front as the children's benefactor, was a gardener, perhaps even then forming plans for the famous Lindsay gardens, now admired by the curious growth of the city and a part of Pioneer.

David McKeague's occupation is given as an engraver, and Duncan McAllister, another engraver from the land of valor, was a clerk in the postoffice.

William Naylor was a Wells, Fargo messenger, and Cornelius Bishop Patrick was a carpenter.

Brigham H. Roberts was a compositor in the "Telegraph" office—not as it goes on, all through that slim directory of Salt Lake City for 1869.

QUICKSANDS OF ARIZONA.

Masked Pitfalls are Frequently Found in the Desert.

Curious but dangerous freaks of nature frequently found in the desert of Arizona are called sandstorm by the Mexicans and Indians. They are masked pitfalls of quicksand and seem to the dry prime and are covered with a tenacious crust of clay that has been spread over them in the particles by the wind and baked dry by the sun.

The peculiar properties of the soil retain all the moisture drained into them after the infrequent rains, and allow it to be filtered to unknown depths, so that a rock or a horse or a man or a sheep that never sinks down that deceptive crust instantly sinks out of sight beyond hope of rescue.

The consolation are so a very with the surface of the desert. There is no danger signal to mark them, and their surface cannot be distinguished by the ordinary eye from the hard clay that surrounds them. The most frequent of these pitfalls are found in the alkali-covered flats, and are often fifteen or twenty feet in diameter.

Sometimes there are very little pockets of with that a rock can very scarcely but the longest pole has never found bottom. A stone thrown through the crust sinks to unknown depths, and no man who ever fell into one of these was rescued. They account for the mysterious disappearance of many men and cattle.

NOTABLE UTAH WOMEN.

MRS. EMMELINE B. WELLS.

It is impossible in a brief sketch to go into the details of Mrs. Wells' life and work, both of which have been exceptional.

Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells whose maiden name was Woodward, is first known perhaps through her connection with the Woman's Exponent, of which journal she is both founder and editor. She is a New England woman and comes of good old Puritan stock of pure English extraction on both the paternal and maternal sides. Her forbearers, who came to America in 1635, and settled in and around Boston, were businessmen, northeastern and literary people. Her grandfather served in the war of the revolution and one of the family furnished the money to pay the soldiers at the battle of Concord. Mrs. Wells was born in Petersham, Worcester county, Mass., February 22, 1828. She was educated for a teacher in the best schools of the day, and graduated very early with honors, receiving a certificate to teach a common school, and commenced teaching at fifteen in her native State, continuing her vocation afterwards in Massachusetts during the majority of the "Mormon" or "Winter Quarters" exodus and also in Salt Lake City for a few years. In 1842 she heard and accepted the doctrines of "Mormonism" and in company with her mother took part in the migrations of the "Mormon" people, coming finally to this valley with the rest. When the suffrage was granted to the women of Utah in 1870, she realized its importance, and availed herself of its advantages, and stepped forward. She was a member for years of the central committee of both the Territorial and county, attended plenarias and conventions, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1887. Mrs. Wells has been connected with the Relief Society ever since its organization in Utah, and has done much charitable and spiritual work, traveling in the mission fields, and speaking, organizing, and assisting in active endeavors to promote its best interests. When the Relief Society organized and established the Deseret Hospital Mrs. Wells was elected secretary, and filled that arduous position during the twelve years of its existence. In 1887 she was chosen corresponding secretary of the Relief Society, and held that office until the society was disorganized by the Edmunds law, and since then was re-elected, in 1892, to the same position. In 1889 Mrs. Wells was appointed vice-president for Utah of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. In 1893 she went to Washington at the earnest solicitation of the association, accompanied by Mrs. Ellen T. Williams, and took part in the convention, also speaking before committees of the House and Senate, and the President of the United States (Benjamin B. Harrison) on the great subject then pending in Congress concerning the "Mormon" people. During this visit she prepared a memorial to Congress which was presented to both the House and Senate and published in the Congressional Record. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Williams presented the memorial in person to President Hayes, who treated them with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and gave close attention to their report of the conditions in Utah. In company with other Utah ladies, as chairman of a committee of four, Dr. E. R. Ferguson, Mrs. F. S. Richards and Miss Josephine H. West, Mrs. Wells presented a memorial from the women of Utah in 1896, which was also published in the Congressional Record and presented to President Cleveland.

In October, 1897, Mrs. Wells attended the World's fair in the W. W. A. convention in Omaha, and there that time has attended several conventions and executive sessions in Washington, Chicago, and New York, also one in Atlanta, and one in Des Moines, she has also attended the National Council since its organization and has done much active work in a public way, both at home and elsewhere. She worked indefatigably for equal suffrage in the Constitution of this State and has ever been willing to lay efforts to help Utah and especially the women of Utah to the front.

Mrs. Wells has not confined her efforts to one simplicity in one direction, but has given much time to literary pursuits. She has written almost innumerable poems, has founded two women's clubs, the Utah Woman's Press club in 1891, and the Deseret in 1892, and has been the leading spirit in both clubs. In 1892 she was the delegate of the National Press association to the National Editorial association in Paris, and in 1893 and 1894 she was chairman for Salt Lake county of the work for the Columbian exposition, she took part in the Congress of Woman's Work at Chicago, in that year, and had the honor of presiding at one of the meetings of that body in the Hall of Columbus. At the department meeting of the Relief Society during that week she read a paper on Western Women and Journalists, which was published in the newspapers of several States, and she also made one of the sweet and interesting addresses of audio strains by the women of Utah.

In 1896 Mrs. Wells published a volume of her own poems entitled "Musings and Memories," and she has other books ready for publication. Her views are intelligentable in the many lines of work in which she is interested, for she is a leader but in more neither time nor effort in their behalf.

Politically she is an ardent Republican, and is vice-chairman of the State central committee of Utah, has twice been nominated for the Utah Legislature and ran on the ticket. She is a member of the Pacific Coast and National and International press associations, is vice-president for Utah of the Woman's International Press Congress of America, corresponding editor for Utah of the Club Woman's Magazine of New York, and associate corresponding secretary of the National Council of Women of the United States. In the latter capacity and also as the representative of the great Relief Society of women of the Church, which is both national and international, she attended the International Council in London during the Jubilee year, and had the opportunity of giving a sketch of the Relief Society in Queen Victoria Hall, Church House, Deanery of Westminster, where Mrs. Sidney Webb presided. Her speech was very well received and many questions were asked concerning Utah and its people. Mrs. Wells remained comparatively while in London as Fraternal Delegate for the International Press Union. When the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was organized in Utah, Mrs. Wells was elected regent. She has exceptional ability as a public leading officer and has presided at many public gatherings, large and small, political, educational, religious and social.

Mrs. Wells is of the best type of the west progressive, broad-minded, generous, sympathetic philanthropic and spiritually inclined, while her tastes lean to the political and artistic. Being of a keenly sensitive and sensitive temperament and fond of home and family ties, her natural inclination perhaps would have been for the quieter spheres of life, but circumstances and unfortunately developed tastes and aptitude which have led her into wider activities than those she otherwise would have chosen for herself.

HOW I MADE MY MILLIONS.

Andrew Carnegie Tells How Young Men Can Get Rich —Forceful Interview with the Steel King by W. T. Stead Jr.

Fifty years ago a young Scotch lad was working as a "bobbin boy" in a cotton factory in this country. He was earning something less than a dollar and a quarter a week. That boy was Andrew Carnegie, who is now one of the richest men in the world. At the age of 65 he has retired from business with a fortune that is computed at hundreds, or, as usual income of $100,000. Mr. Carnegie pondered over the problem how best to distribute this huge fortune so as to produce the maximum amount of good and the minimum of evil. Mr. Carnegie thinks that a man who attends to the distribution of his own fortune is not to be taken as idiot. This, however, is a difficulty for men who called upon to have. Most of us are concerned in bequeathing or constituting an international function of the nature which Mr. Carnegie has in view in his proposed institution. It is made necessary, and now to spend them, is the pressing problem with the rich of men. The man who has made millions can not escape how millions are made, and Mr. Carnegie has kindly consented to give the readers of The Times-Herald his practical advice, the opinions of his own experience, on how to succeed in business.

"If a man has an ambition to make millions, Mr. Carnegie, what are the odds with which a fairly goldmaker should set out on his birth?"

"The greatest of all advantages with which he can begin life is that of being poor. The man who wishes to make millions must not be born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He must feel that it is sink or swim with him. He must start his life career with no shadows, no life preserves, no support. It is addition to being poor himself he has without friends, without influence, without money and resolves to drive the wolf from the door of the family he has the strongest of all incentives which lead to success. No ambitions of a merely personal nature can be compared with this. Responsibility throws upon a young poor man that is the thing to bring out what he is made of. Men of raw material out of which great captains of industry are made.

"He has placed his foot on the first rung of the ladder of success?"

"Yes and he goes ahead, for he knows no such word as fail."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"What about the personal character?"

"I think if a young man has ambition he has the necessary qualities behind it. The desire to succeed develops them. The sense of success clearly lies in the determination to succeed and the resolve that every impulse, every knock-down he receives in the battle will only serve him the more."

"Are there any other essentials to success?"

"Yes, he should make his employer's interest his own. He should take personal pride in the concern with which he is connected. He should consider the property as his own already, and expend all his efforts and energy upon it. This attracts the attention of the employer, and the rest is easy."

WANTED—A SPARK OF HUMAN NATURE.

"If he follows this advice, will he eventually come to the top?"

"Well, not one out of a hundred men who will make good brigadier generals, nor perhaps, who can command a corps, and only one who can combine all the forces and wield them as one solid mass. The same analogy holds good in business. The phrenologists have discovered no lump of human nature though they should have done so. The most difficult and the most essential piece of mechanism that a man has to deal with is the human machine. Unless a man knows how to manage these alone he is well on those below him who will never achieve success. Knowledge of human nature is the chief element in the composition of the successful business man. The extent of man's ability is not what he does himself, but what he can get others to do in conjunction with him."

THE VALUABLE MAN.

"Then you believe in a close connection between employer and employee?"

"No matter how close it is, said Mr. Carnegie, emphatically, it can never be close enough. A successful business firm should be like a band of brothers, all working together for the common and commercial success. The firm must stand with the others and the others with the firm, and all working together for the same common interest.

"That is why we gave our employees a financial interest in our concern."

"You did it as an experiment?"

"Yes, that is why we did it. The other was that by doing so business between a partnership. We never so can always advise. I would not give a man who was willing to devote his life working for others. The valuable man is the man who has energy and the determination to be quite himself, what to ask in anyone.

THE IDEAL BUSINESS MAN.

"Do you think, Mr. Carnegie, that the manager of a great business should have a financial connection with all the details of the business?"

"Well, I am not sure that I could say that, because I am dealing of a subject on mechanical work. What is important is that the manager should know the street from who are adaptable and manipulators. He should always have a good eye for a man to use his hands of the business, and when he does so he has the energy to the concern as a partner. The great manager is the man who knows how to surround himself with men much wiser than himself. He must be able to know and the ability of the men. He must be able to make everybody work for him. He must trust and respect his men and they will make their trust and respect. The man who expects people to work running to be called into action will be very disappointed. Men are not to be called into action. The man who is of one of our great works has been able to make everybody work for him and to make everybody work for him. He has been able to make everybody work for him. He has been able to make everybody work for him. He has been able