

Progress.

1900.

A Natural Sanitarium for the Sick and a Health-Preserving Climate for the Strong—Pleasant Commingling of Dead Sea Breezes and Soft Cool Air from Snow-Capped Mountain—City of Splendid Homes.

etc., etc. Albert Car-

the only enclosure erected by the settlers of Salt Lake in the early Pioneer days. There were many such within the city. Remnants of some of them are scattered over the municipality to this day. One of them partially encloses the block upon which

they were under Chief Little Soldier, who was inclined to peace, but who had many unruly Indians under him. President Young encouraged the people to make friends with the Indians, and his policy saved the settlers here from a raid. There was danger of it, of course,

camp was the second young Indian whom he had befriended. This Ute at once took him in charge, restored his property to him, and after giving him food and building a big fire for him to dry his clothing at, guided him to the Jordan river.

for nearly a year, and during that time considerable progress was made towards improving the grounds.

THE CELEBRATION.

On June 14, 1882, the City Council adopted another resolution, setting out the improvements "made and projected

The collection of flowering plants at the park is enormous, numbering something like 20,000.

The park has become the favorite resort for rich and poor alike. Hundreds visit it every day, to lie under the trees and drink in the sweet, pure air, and each evening there is a procession of handsome equipages around the mile and a quarter drive, which is wide enough for several carriages to drive abreast.

Liberty park seems destined to become to Salt Lake City what Golden Gate park is to San Francisco.

SMALLER PARKS.

In the matter of smaller parks, breathing places in the heart of the city, Salt Lake is well provided. The square upon which the city and county building stands is, of course, the finest, and its carpet of green, with figures wrought in rare flowers, its fountains and walks, make it a very popular spot.

The old Fort Square was some time ago dedicated as a public park, but as yet little headway has been made in beautifying it.

The Tenth ward square is utilized as a fair ground, and the use of University square has heretofore been limited.

LAKE BATHING

IN EARLY DAYS.

The Great Salt Lake was, back in the fifties as now, the favorite resort of the people in summer.

True, there was no great pavilion, no pier nor any of the many conveniences found today, but the water was clear, the beach smooth and white and the air invigorating. There was no railroad to carry out the excursionists in twenty minutes, a thousand at a trip, but the people enjoyed it all just the same.

Parties would be made up, lunch baskets filled, teams hitched, wagons loaded and a start made at dawn. Black Rock, just east of Garfield, was then the most popular site, and a pleasant drive in the cool morning air brought the bathers there.

The day would be pleasantly spent in bathing, picnicking and rambling about the hills. Of course the bathing suits were unique, rather than beautiful, and style didn't count for much in any of these excursions, but the outings were always enjoyable. The ride home by moonlight with songs and laughter, rounded out a very happy day.

Often families from the city would go out to the beach, equipped with provisions, cooking utensils, bedding and tents or covered wagons, and making camp, would remain for days, and often during the summer months more than one camp fire could be seen at night shining along the shore.

In the evolution that has gone on since those days, Beautiful Saltair was created. The building of the Utah & Nevada to Lake Point brought that place to the front as a resort, and the original old pier, flanked by bath houses on the shore, is well remembered. The excursion steamer, Gen. Garfield, which seemed a veritable leviathan, afterwards helped to popularize excursions to the lake. After Lake Point came Garfield and at last Saltair, which is conceded to be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the world.

PECULARITIES

OF CLIMATE.

Away back in 1776, Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante, the first white man to set foot on Utah soil, wrote in his diary, referring to Utah: "Here the climate is so delicious, the air so balmy, that it is a pleasure to breathe by day and by night."

Since that day, hundreds of thousands have felt the same pleasure in breathing the pure air of Utah that the good padre felt a century and a quarter ago, when he stood but a few miles from the site of Salt Lake City.

SUITS ALL CLASSES.

While the State presents the wonderful variety of climate found nowhere else, perhaps, outside of California, the conditions in Salt Lake seem to suit all classes. Within the region are mingled the fresh breezes from the great lake and soft, cool air from canyon and mountain peak. The extremes here are no greater than good health and ordinary activity require, and with its changes, the climate of Salt Lake City is a perpetual tonic.

DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

There is a vast difference between the effects of a temperature of 100 degrees in New York or Chicago and Salt Lake. In those eastern cities, the air temperature, or the temperature actually felt, corresponds closely to that of the thermometer. In Utah, during the summer months, the air or sensible temperature may be 25 or 30 degrees lower than that shown by the thermometer.

A QUESTION OF EVAPORATION.

One who has been greatly struck with this phenomenon writes in explanation: "It is a question of evaporation. Evaporation is a cooling process, and it is constantly going on from the surface of the body. The moisture that is perspired by the body is evaporated with greater or less rapidity; it is greater when the surrounding atmosphere, in addition to being warm, is also dry. Evaporation is also accelerated by the wind, and in a windy day the evaporation is greater, and there is a consequent greater cooling of the surface of the body. The use of a fan in an audience illustrates this fact. The action of the fan, no matter how vigorously applied and in what numbers, will not reduce the temperature of the auditorium. It sometimes increases the temperature of the preacher, but it will reduce the temperature of the person using it by

accelerating the evaporation of moisture from the skin.

"It has been found that the temperature of the wet bulb thermometer corresponds to the temperature of persons standing in the shade of trees and exposed to a natural breeze of at least six miles an hour. So that the wet bulb temperature, which is the temperature of evaporation, has come to be known as the sensible temperature, and the recording of this temperature alongside of the air temperature has now become a part of the work of the United States Weather Bureau observers. This departure from the usual custom of taking observations should be appreciated by the citizens of the arid States.

EAST AND WEST.

"It is shown in this way that the sensible temperature of Salt Lake City corresponds about that of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sault Ste. Marie and Halifax during the months of July and August. New York City has a sensible temperature 10 degrees higher than Salt Lake City, or 65 degrees. At the same time, the maximum air temperature at New York is about 80 and at Salt Lake City 85. So that we have the phenomenon of a higher air temperature at Salt Lake City than at New York, but a lower sensible temperature. Salt Lake City's sensible temperature for July and August is about 55 degrees, or a reduction of 20 degrees, due to evaporation. Chicago and Boston have each a sensible temperature of about 65 degrees, San Francisco about the same. San Francisco has a humid atmosphere like Chicago, and hence its sensible temperature is also higher.

"This is all very satisfactory to the arid region. It is seen that though the air temperature in our dry climate is considerably higher than that of the humid States, the sensible temperature, the temperature actually felt by the human body, is so much lower in the arid region that it may be positively pleasant in the mountain valleys and at the same time decidedly oppressive, often fatally so in the humid East.

"It will, therefore, be appreciated that although the readings of the thermometer may be the same at sea level and in the altitudes on the same day, the sensible temperatures of the two places will be widely different."

UTAH'S PUBLIC

SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Utah's public school system is the pride of her people. Its growth has been steady and upward from the very beginning when pioneer conditions had to be grappled with in all their native crudity up through the changes of later years until at present when a standard of excellence has been reached that is recognized throughout the Union and commended upon to our advantage by the best educators of the country. The number of children of school age is about 100,000.

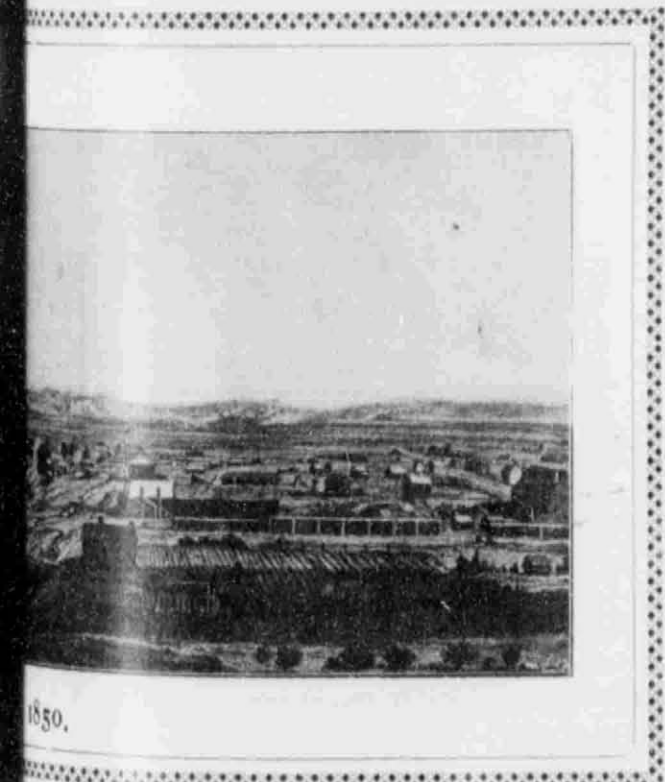
In the articles on education the Constitution of Utah declares: "The Legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a uniform system of public schools, which shall be open to all children of the State and be free from sectarian control. The public school system shall include kindergarten schools; common schools, consisting of primary and grammar grades; high schools; an agricultural college; a university, and such other schools as the Legislature may establish. The common schools shall be free. The other departments of the system shall be supported as provided by law. Provided, That high schools may be maintained free in all cities of the first and second class now constituting school districts, and in such other cities and districts as may be designated by the Legislature. But where the proportion of school monies apportioned or accruing to any city or district shall not be sufficient to maintain all the free schools in such city or district, the high school shall be supported by local taxation."

THE SCIENCE OF

SOUND WAVES.

The last fifty years has proved a fruitful field in the attempts at the discovery and mastering of principles controlling sound and sound waves. Some of the results are sufficient to startle even an advanced civilization. The practical application of those principles by the great Edison and others are most marvelous. It is more than a hundred years ago since the world was made aware that all sounds, including the infinitely varied modulations of the human voice, were due to successive air waves, set up by various vibrating substances. But before Edison's time it had never been conceived possible by any mechanical means to reproduce these complex vibrations so exactly as to cause the words of the original speaker to be again heard, quite intelligibly and with all their tones and modulations, at any distant time or place. Yet the phonograph has performed this miracle. The basic principle, like that of the telephone, is a diaphragm set vibrating by the voice, but the vibrations, instead of being reproduced at a distance by an electric current, are registered permanently by a steel point which cuts upon a cylinder of hard wax a fine spiral groove, varying in depth according to the undulations of the voice. This cylinder, shifted back and set in motion, reproduces in the diaphragm the same series of atmospheric vibrations as those which cut the groove, with resultant reproductions of the same sounds. The phonograph, of course, is in its infancy. What may be its eventual function in contributing to the comfort, the pleasure or the welfare of society we can only guess.

1900.



1850.

formation of the committee

as reported as follows: The wall around the city, 21.74 cubic yards to the per cubic yard, will cost \$1.25 per cubic yard, and whole \$27,500. At 30 cents per cubic yard, it will cost \$9.90 per cubic yard, and whole \$2,970.

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the present home of the "News" stands, and which is looked upon with wonderment by the stranger within our gates. The most substantial and best built of all the walls is the one that surrounds the Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly Hall.

INDIAN POLICY OF THE PIONEERS.

"The site of Salt Lake City was an old Indian camping ground," said James S. Brown, the famous Indian interpreter, to the "News" recently. Mr. Brown has spent the best years of his life among the Indians and understands Indian character and history perfectly.

"One of their burying grounds was in the northwestern part of the Oregon Short Line depot, near the springs. The Indians we met right here were called Utes, but they were different from the Utes over on the reservation and talked more like the Shoshones, on the north.

"The Utes are cruel and savage. They stole our cattle and horses, made raids on settlements all the way south of Lehi, and it was necessary to send out many expeditions against them.

"The Navajos came in on us from the south. They were as fierce as the Utes, but more cunning and made us more trouble than any other tribe.

"Walker and his Utes actually made raids clear into California, and two expeditions of the battalion were sent out from Los Angeles to guard Cahoon pass.

"Now, as to the so-called Utes about Salt Lake City, in the early days here,

but the people helped the Indians and gradually won their confidence and good will. I remember at one time, President Young had distributed among them 10,000 pounds of flour and a lot of beef cattle, and such donations were more or less frequent for several years. President Young's policy was outlined in his famous expression, "It's cheaper to feed than to fight them," and so it proved. I am speaking now of the Indians who threatened Salt Lake City, and not of the Bannocks on the north or the Navajos on the south. Still there was the possibility that the tribes might unite in an attack, and that was one of the reasons that the old Spanish wall was built.

"The Indians we see about town now, ragged, dirty and groveling, belong to a low tribe, the Goshutes. They live out Skull Valley way, and while they used to steal, as sneak thieves do, and perhaps kill, when there was no danger to themselves, they are not to be confused with the Utes, Navajos and Bannocks, who gave us so much trouble in the early days. These Goshutes are an inferior tribe, driven out there on the edge of the desert because they did not dare come into the game country where they would meet the warlike Utes."

"The chiefs of the larger tribes mentioned exercised wonderful control over the Indians. They were obeyed to the letter, although, of course, there were always some bad Indians in every tribe. But how is it with the whites? Where can you find a body of them without some bad men among them?"

"The damage done by the Indians in early days through shooting down men from ambush, stealing cattle, etc., was great, but the policy steadfastly adhered to by President Young averted vast losses and finally won the friendship of the Indians."

Another gentleman of this city, who had considerable experience with the Indians during the early days, tells a story that illustrates the point made by Mr. Brown. Following the general policy adopted, he treated the Indians with great kindness, two young Utes being special objects of his attention. To one of them he gave many useful articles, including, finally, a rifle. From the other he one day purchased a horse, for which he had not much use, and gave a price considerably in excess of the animal's real value. That night the same Indian went to his benefactor's barn, stole the horse and rode away.

The incident was sufficient to shake the settler's faith, but it was soon restored by another. Not long after the theft, he went, with a small party, out to the Quirrh mountains hunting antelope. Returning home at night, he became separated from his companions and lost his way. A terrible storm arose, and in the midst of it he rode into an Indian camp, and was promptly seized by two of the men and relieved of his weapons and valuables. In this

LIBERTY PARK AND ITS TRANSFORMATION.

One of the most profitable investments ever made by Salt Lake City corporation was in 1881, when the purchase of the tract of land now known as Liberty Park was consummated.

For many years the sentiment in favor of establishing a city park, had been growing in favor, and at last negotiations looking to the purchase of this tract, were opened up.

THE PURCHASE.

On April 26, 1881, the City Council formally authorized the purchase "of the property known as mill farm, consisting of 110 acres, for \$27,500." The price was acceptable, and the transfer was at once made.

This tract is worth today, for residence purposes, at least \$1,500 an acre. Property is selling all around it at a much higher figure, but on this conservative estimate, what cost the city \$27,500 in 1881 is now worth \$165,000.

IMPROVEMENT COMMENCES.

The purchase having been completed, a resolution was adopted on June 28, 1881, designating the tract as Liberty Park, and dedicating it to the use of the inhabitants of this city as a public park.

It was decided to have some public exercises to commemorate the event, and July 4th following was the date fixed. The tract was already a park, but improvements were at once commenced, and the grounds were put in shape for the celebration.

A NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

But an unforeseen event caused a postponement. The records of the City Council on July 2, 1881, show the passage of the following resolution "postponing the opening of Liberty Park:"

"Whereas, we have learned with profound regret of the attempt made this morning at the national capital to assassinate the President of the United States, by which dastardly act the nation may at any moment be called upon to mourn the loss of its chief magistrate, and

"Whereas, by a resolution of the City Council, entitled 'a resolution in relation to Liberty Park,' adopted June 28, 1881, it is provided that said Liberty Park be formally opened to the public on July 4, A. D. 1881, and

"Whereas, in view of the great calamity which has befallen the nation, it is deemed inappropriate to indulge in any public celebration on said day, therefore

"Be it resolved that so much of said resolution as provides for the opening of said Park on July 4, 1881, is hereby repealed, and the opening ceremonies postponed until some more fitting occasion."

The assassination of Garfield postponed the public opening of the park

to render the park a delightful resort for the people, and that the citizens should be permitted to enjoy it at the earliest practicable day." So the fathers decided that the park should be formally opened on June 17, 1882, and announced the following program:

Procession of city, federal, territorial, county and military officials, and citizens to form in procession under the direction of the marshal and start from the city hall, Saturday, June 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., proceed to and enter the park at the main gateway, thence around the drive to the stand.

EXERCISES.

Music.....Crosall's Band
Reading of the resolutions.....
.....Deputy Recorder H. M. Wells
Singing.....Union Glee Club
Dedicatory prayer.....
.....Alderman A. H. Raleigh
Singing.....Glee Club
Speech.....Prof. T. B. Lewis
Music.....Sixth Infantry Band
Speech.....Hon. Ben Sheeks
Music.....Sixth Infantry Band
Toasts and responses.....
Declaration by the Mayor of the formal opening of the park.
Music.....Union Glee Club

The exercises attracted a great crowd of people to the park, and as the citizens strolled over the grounds, the possibilities of the future were seen and all returned home looking forward to the time when Liberty park would be a park indeed.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

Since that time a transformation has been wrought at the park, and the dream of twenty years ago is realized.

The general direction of the improvements has been in the hands of the Council committee, with a park keeper in immediate charge. In the opinion of many, the time is at hand when direction of park affairs will have to be turned over to a park commission, and the same general rules adopted as are in vogue elsewhere.

The annual expenses of Liberty park are a little over \$5,000, but this sum, judiciously expended, has made the tract the city's pride. The broad acres of grove and lawn are surrounded by a magnificent drive for vehicles, and inside of that, a path for bicyclists.

The big greenhouse has been enlarged and thousands of young plants are kept there through the cold weather.

SOME FIGURES.

Few of our citizens know what a big thing Liberty park is. The acreage, as before stated, is over 100 acres, and on this stand 20,000 shade trees, 500 ornamental shrubs, and about 5,000 evergreens of different varieties. Over fifteen acres is in lawn, which is as green and velvety as any lawn on South Temple street.

A start has been made on a "100," and this feature will doubtless become in time the same source of attraction to the children that it is in other cities.

The lake is kept in good shape, but it is claimed might easily be enlarged and made more attractive.