

THE PASSING OF HISTORIC ADOBE BUILDINGS ON UPPER MAIN STREET

DESERET NEWS ANNEX.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE.

NEW BISHOP'S BUILDING.

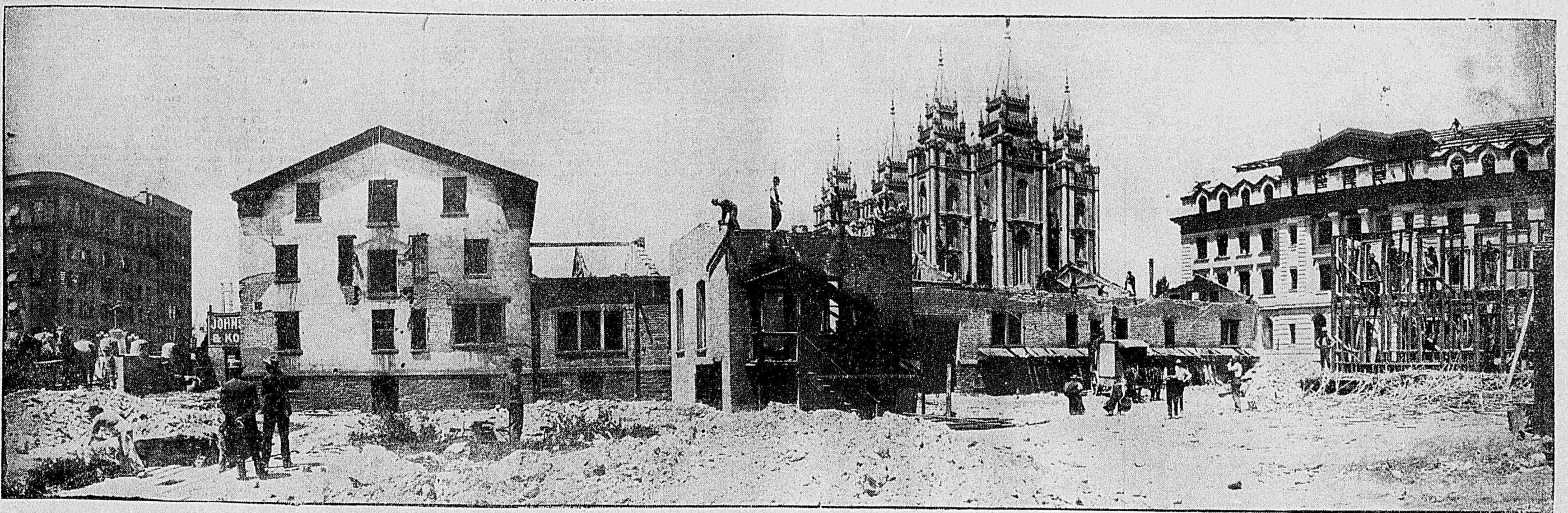


Photo By Harry Shipley.

DESERET NEWS BUILDING.

OLD HOME OF DESERET NEWS.

PRESIDING BISHOP'S OFFICE—TITHING OFFICE.

WHAT REMAINS OF EMIGRATION HOUSE.

Just ten days from today, it will be fifty-nine years since the first number of the Deseret News was printed. And in just fifty-nine years after the appearance of the first issue of the "News," lacking two weeks, the work of tearing down the building in which the paper spent most of its life, up to the present time, was commenced.

The Deseret News building, as it is known far and wide, has for more than a century been one of the old landmarks of Salt Lake City. Situated at the corner of Main and South Temple streets, standing on a slight eminence at the head of the street, the site was an imposing one, and one from which the full sweep of Main street, both north and south, and South Temple street, from the railroad depot on the west to the foothills of the Wasatch range on the east, was visible to the eye.

And while the purpose in tearing the old pile down is to replace it with a handsome modern structure of the skyscraper variety, which will cost in the neighborhood of a million and a half dollars, yet to the people of this city and of this state, who came to this place when there was no Salt Lake City, and when the spot, occupied by the old building, was merely a sagebrush plain, and who have watched the city grow and progress until it has become one of the leading cities on the American continent—all during the life of the old adobe structure—will experience a twinge of regret in seeing it razed to the ground.

SKY-SCRAPER IN ITS DAY.

In its day the old Deseret News building was quite a pretentious affair. With its two main stories, containing half a dozen or more large rooms on each floor, there was a commodious basement and a roomy attic, both of which were used in connection with the publication of the paper. The building was erected in 1850, after the construction of the one-story "string" of buildings which adjoined the main structure on the north, was built. This northern portion was used from the beginning as the tithing office and bishop's storehouse, and, in fact, was utilized for this purpose, containing the offices of the presiding bishopric of the Church, up to the day of its demolition, which began on June 1, 1909.

The larger structure was added for the purpose of housing a merchandise store, and was up to 1852 occupied by a firm of merchants consisting of Bishop E. D. Woolley, John Needham, Captain Hooper and Thomas E. Williams. On the red sandstone leading to the front entrance of the building, may be seen at this day traces of the names of the men conducting the store, lined out in black paint.

NEW QUARTERS IN 1852.

In the year 1852 the printing plant of the Deseret News, which, up to that time and from the day of its beginning had been located in the little one-story structure immediately to the east of the larger building, and which had in 1849 been used as a mint, was

moved into the new quarters, and there it remained about eight months. In the spring of 1854 the plant was moved into the northern part of the tithing office, and two years later it was again removed to the second floor of the Council House, which stood on the spot where the present magnificent building occupied by the Deseret News now stands. At the time of the invasion of the territory by the Johnston army, the whole printing plant was removed in 1858, to southern Utah, one part being located at Parowan and the other part at Fillmore, and for a time the paper was turned out from both places.

After the return from the move south, the plant was again installed in the Council House, and in 1863 it was again removed to the building which the tithing office corner, where it remained until 1903, when it was moved for the last time to the commodious structure where it is now housed.

SENTIMENT OF A POET.

"That the sentiment attaching to the old structure and the regret at witnessing its demolition were not confined to the people of this city and state, is shown by the interest taken in the old building by a famous poet, years ago. Joaquin Miller, the renowned 'Poet of the Sierras,' while visiting in this city, made the remark to the managers of the 'News' that if it were left to him he would maintain the old 'News' building on the corner where it stood as a monument to the work of the pioneers in this state, and as a landmark of Salt Lake City. Encircled as it was by the old bastioned wall, built in the early days as a fort for protection against the Indians, the structure was a fitting memorial of the struggles and hardships endured by the early settlers of the valley, and their determination to found an empire in the heart of the desert."

EARLY ADVERTISERS.

In the year 1900, on the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the "News," this paper, still occupying the old building where it had spent the greater part of that time, issued a fac-simile copy of the first edition of the paper. It was a little eight-page affair, with three columns to the page. It was made up almost entirely of reading matter, there being only two small advertisements contained in the issue. The advertisers were William McBride, blacksmith, and A. Neibaur, surgeon dentist, who describes the location of his office as the "3rd street, east and 2nd south of the Council House." Soon, however, other advertisers began to seek space in the little publication, and announcements were made that Elijah Thomas was conducting a store in the Fifteenth ward and Holladay & Warner, who proposed opening a store in the Eighteenth ward, advertised that they had just received a stock of goods from the states, and that they would open it for inspection and sale "on Wednesday, the 3rd inst." The head of the latter firm was Ben Holladay, the noted stage driver, who at that time conducted the biggest transportation lines through the western wilderness, and even across the seas, known to that time.

ROSTER OF FORTY-NINE OF THE OLD GUARD

Of the 138 employees now on the Deseret News pay-roll the following worked in the old Deseret News building:

HORACE G. WHITNEY, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial—J. M. Sjodahl, editor; Geo. E. Carpenter, city editor; Alfrido Young, telegraph editor; Josephine Spencer, society editor; E. C. Penrose, sporting editor; Wm. Armstrong, reporter; Robt. J. Jessup, reporter; Jos. H. Parry, state editor; Alex. McMaster, proofreader.

Business Office—C. C. Nosten, cashier; James T. Dunbar, circulator; Miss

E. McMaster, M. E. Pack, O. S. Squires, David Thomas, J. R. Whitney, Young, telegraph editor; Josephine Spencer, society editor; E. C. Penrose, sporting editor; Wm. Armstrong, reporter; Robt. J. Jessup, reporter; Jos. H. Parry, state editor; Alex. McMaster, proofreader.

Business Office—C. C. Nosten, cashier; James T. Dunbar, circulator; Miss

Press Room—W. A. Cowan, foreman; H. Pearson, J. Lomax, Richard Fletcher.

Mail Department—Ell Holton, foreman; James Holder.

Mail Department—Geo. Buckle, foreman; James Wickens, A. Brox, A. Reiser.

Job Department—Joseph S. Tingey, foreman; Charles H. Hyde, A. S. Cowan, Charles E. Rose, Miss Belle Evans, James Snarr, Albert Busch, John McFarlane.

Stenotyping Dept.—E. Robbins, foreman; J. Laxman.

Book Store—Walter J. Lewis.

Willard Richards was the first editor of the Deseret News. He was appointed to the position by Brigham Young, and at the same time Horace G. Whitney, who had set type in Nauvoo, was named as printer. Brigham H. Young was his first pressman, and Thomas Bullock acted as proofreader. Willard Richards, who died in 1854, was succeeded as editor by Albert Carrington, who was one of the few college bred men among the Church leaders at that time. In 1859, Judge Elias Smith became editor, holding the position until 1862, when Albert Carrington resumed the position, assisted by T. B. H. Steinhouse. In 1867, George Q. Cannon became editor. Up to 1868, the paper had appeared as a semi-monthly and as a weekly, but in the latter year the semi-weekly edition was begun. On Nov. 21, 1868, something more than a year after George Q. Cannon became editor, the first edition of the Deseret Evening News was issued, and from that date the paper continued in three editions, daily, semi-weekly and weekly until December, 1888, when the weekly edition was discontinued.

CHARLES W. PENROSE EDITOR.

In 1874, David O. Calder became manager of both editorial and business departments of the paper, and in 1877, George Q. Cannon and Brigham Young, Jr., took charge for a short time, and then Charles W. Penrose was appointed editor in chief. Mr. Penrose acted as editor until 1884, when, owing to the "crusade" he left the city for a time and his place was taken by the late John Nicholson, who acted as editor in chief during his absence.

In the spring of 1890, Mr. Penrose resumed active labors as editor in chief, and continued in this position until Oct. 1, 1892, when the "News" passed under the control of a new management with John Q. Cannon as editor. Mr. Cannon was editor in chief until July, 1898, when he took command of Utah's troop of Rough Riders and left the state with his men. J. M. Sjodahl acted as editor of the paper then until Jan. 1, 1899, when the paper reverted to the Church. Charles W. Penrose was then

appointed editor in chief again, and he retained that position during the remainder of the time the paper was published in the old building. After the departure of Mr. Penrose for Europe, J. M. Sjodahl became editor-in-chief, which position he now holds.

ROSTER OF BUSINESS MANAGERS.

The business management of the Deseret News since the days of William Shires, George R. Reed, Angus M. Cannon, Elias Smith and David O. Calder, has successively been in the hands of the following: William H. Perkins, T. E. Taylor, George C. Lambert, Abraham H. Cannon, John A. Evans and Horace G. Whitney. Mr. Whitney was the last manager of the paper during its stay in the old building, having been appointed by President Lorenzo Snow to the position Jan. 1, 1899. He still occupies the position of business manager, and under his management the paper has achieved its present prominence in the journalistic field of the west. The late William H. Perkins was at one time associated with George Q. Cannon in the management of the paper. Of the old managers still living are Angus M. Cannon, T. E. Taylor and George C. Lambert, all of whom recall progress of the "News" made under satisfaction with a great deal of

Among the reporters employed at various times on the "News" prior to the removal for the last time from the old building may be named John Q. Cannon, Orson F. Whitney, James H. Anderson, Orson F. Whitney, James H. Anderson, S. A. Kenner and the late John E. Hansen.

In the composing room of the "News" there was no one more intimately associated with its publication than Joseph Bull, known as the "father of the composing room." Mr. Bull entered the employ of the "News" in 1852, and was identified with it until his death. Before him Arieh C. Brower was foreman, and those assisting him in 1851 were James Bond, James McKnight and George Hales. The man who succeeded Mr. Bull as foreman, James H. Anderson, was the late Henry McEwan, who in turn was succeeded by S. H. Harrow, who still retains that position, and who is recognized as one of the progressive newspaper foremen in the west.

ELABORATE BINDERY.

The necessity for a binding establishment became early apparent, and a bindery was soon established with Alfred Smith in charge, assisted by Elizabeth Fox. Mr. Smith was succeeded by John Kelley, who was at the head of the binding establishment for many years. When the "News" left the old building for its new quarters the foreman of the bindery was, and is at the present day, George Buckle, who entered the bindery as an apprentice in the year 1873. The "News" bindery today is the most elaborate and complete plant in the intermountain country.

An outgrowth of the book bindery was the stationery and book store now conducted by the Deseret News in a large portion of the present building. At the head of this department is Walter J. Lewis, who entered the employ of the "News" at a very early age. Mr. Lewis first learned the business of pressman, and worked at different times in a great many positions of responsibility.

Another product of the "News" mechanical department, and now the head of its extensive job printing department, is LeRoy Tingey, as a boy Mr. Tingey became "devil" at the old "News" office, and worked his way up in the old building to the position of responsibility he now holds.

FIRST NUMBER PRINTED.

The first number of the Deseret News was printed on an old Washington hand press brought across the plains by the pioneers. In the year 1852 a large press was brought to the city, together with a quantity of type, and these were added to the equipment of the paper. In the same year, Almon W. Babbitt brought a printing plant, including a

large press and job and body type, and this he disposed of to the Deseret News, so that by the close of the second year the "News" was in possession of three presses and a good assortment of type and material necessary for the publication of a paper.

The first cylinder press to be placed in operation in the "News" press room was a Hoe, made by the same firm that produced the modern printing machine used in the production of the paper. When the edition of the paper outgrew the old cylinder a fine new one was purchased and the old one was sold to H. E. Baker of Logan, and the Logan Republican was printed on it, and is perhaps being printed on it at this day. At the time of leaving the old building in 1901, the printing press in use by the "News" was a Bullock, the value of which was \$14,000. The press was capable of printing and folding 11,000 eight-page papers per hour. Six Mergenthaler typesetting machines and a complete stereotyping outfit was also added to the equipment before the "News" left the old building, and the number of hands employed at the time of the transfer to the present quarters was in excess of 100.

FAIR HELD IN BASEMENT.

In the year 1856 the Deseret News occupied only the upper portion of the old building, and in that year the first fair held by the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing association was held in the lower floor of the building. The fair was a success, and led to the continuance of the organization on an increased scale, until at present the state fairs, conducted by the company, have been approved by the U. S. A. M. society are events of state-wide importance eagerly looked forward to not only in this state, but by people from all over the intermountain country.

INTERESTING RELICS.

When the workmen began tearing the roof off the old building Tuesday, a number of interesting old relics were found in the attic. In the attic, in the adjoining rooms, also, formerly used as store rooms by the tithing office, but which of late had fallen into disuse except as store rooms, a number of newspapers, yellow and dated with age, were found. Several bundles of tithing receipts, documents, deeds, etc., were found in a good state of preservation, although they had lain in the building since at far back as 1855. On many of the articles unearthed by the workmen, the writing is as clear as if it had been written but a short time ago.

EARLY DEED.

Among the interesting documents found in the pile of relics was a deed given by William G. Petty of Mantle, conveying to Brigham Young all his property as trustee-in-trust for the Church. The deed is dated May 21, 1855, and bears the following endorsement on the back:

"I, Wm. G. Petty, deed to Brigham Young, trustee-in-trust. Received for record Nov. 12, 1855. Recorded in book B. (deeds), page 13, this 15 day of Jan., 1856. A. Petty, J. Sekar, deputy county recorder, Salt Lake county, Utah. Paid 90." Below is the endorsement "Consecration book No. 1."

The text of the deed follows:

"Be it known by these presents, that I, William G. Petty of Mantle, in the county of Sanpete, and the territory of Utah, for and in consideration of the good will which I have to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, give and convey unto Brigham Young trustee-in-trust for said Church, his successors in office, and assigns, all my claim to, and ownership of, the following, to-wit:

"Lots four (4), block thirty-one (31), in the Mantle Big field, containing 15 acres, also lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and eight (8), in block seventy-two (72), containing five-eighths of an acre; value \$25.

"Three cows, one yearling heifer, three last spring calves; value \$115.

"Household furniture, one stove and two pigs; value \$135.

"Mechanical and other tools, value \$20. Total value, three hundred and

six dollars (\$206), together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining; I also covenant and agree that I am the lawful claimant and owner of said property, and will warrant and forever defend the same unto the said trustee in trust, his successors in office and assigns, against the claims of my heirs, assigns, or any person whomsoever."

WILLIAM G. PETTY.

Witnesses:

"Alfred H. Billings, John Crowford, Robert Brown."

"Territory of Utah, County of Sanpete. I, George Peacock, judge of the probate court in and for the county of Sanpete, Utah, certify that the signer of the above transfer, personally known to me, appeared this twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1855, and acknowledged that he, of his own choice, executed the foregoing transfer."

GEORGE PEACOCK.

Another interesting paper which was found among the ruins was a telegram of the old Deseret Telegraph company sent from Moroni, Utah, Dec. 1, 1879. The message is to Bishop Hunter of Salt Lake City, and is as follows:

CHEAP FOOD STUFF.

"Have about 300 chickens, dressed, and considerable fresh eggs on hand." From a tithing store receipt dated Nov. 10, 1855, was obtained the following:

"Received from Jens Andrus Neilson 75 pounds of wheat, \$11.77; 135 pounds of oats, \$2.02; 180 pounds of potatoes, \$1.29. E. R. Parry, recorder." It will be seen that food was cheaper in those early days than at the present time.

All the old documents up to about the year 1879 were dated "Great Salt Lake City, Utah," but after that date it is noticed that the word "Utah" was dropped and just Salt Lake City used.

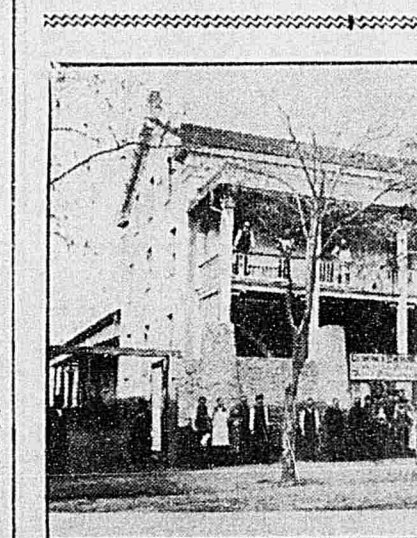
BISHOP'S OFFICE.

Several years ago the two-story adobe building standing just east of the one now being torn down, was taken away to make room for other structures. This building was connected with the old "News" building by a roofed-in porch extending between the second stories of the two buildings, known as the "bridge of sighs." There was also an addition of brick made to the old tithing row, built for the office of the presiding bishopric, and this, too, is being demolished. And at a distance to the rear and east of the old adobe structure, was erected many years ago a two-story frame, which was for years known as the "emigration house." It was here that the emigrants, in the early days, coming in from other lands, made their headquarters until places could be found for them in the city or surrounding valleys, and when this was done they would make way for the next emigration. Of late years, however, the old frame has been used as headquarters for the Hawaiians of the Kanaka settlements of Skull Valley when they came to the city to attend conference, and up to the time of its demolition, which began with the other buildings, "emigration house" has been devoted to this purpose.

FIRST OF ITS KIND TO BE MADE IN UTAH

The above photograph, taken by Harry Shipley, is the first of its kind to be taken in this state, and few, indeed, have been taken anywhere, for the camera with which it was made, the Cirkut camera, an American product, is not a stock article, but is made to order for the few photographers whose work is of a class demanding such an intricate contrivance. And the cost is not the smallest consideration about it. J. W. Shipley, progenitor of Harry, remarked to a "News" reporter while the big camera was being explained, "It is only such fellows as Andrew Carnegie and Harry that can afford such toys."

A technical description of the affair would require many hours of worry for a novice. It is sufficient to say that the camera, consisting of the box proper and the roll holder, is in two separate parts, the two mounted on a mammoth tripod having for its head a toothed wheel mathematically accurate for exposures of varying angles. The camera during the exposure revolves over the arc to be used for the exposure, a clock motor being utilized for power and the speed being governed by fans of three sizes which act upon the motor much in the same manner as the governor of more familiar machines. Light is admitted to the film through a narrow slit at speeds selected by the operator. The lenses have three focal lengths, 15, 24 and 36 inches. By means of an extension back to be used during focusing the chemical and optical feet are harmonized, the ground glass being hinged to permit the passage of light during exposure. The rapidity with which the camera is revolved is regulated by one of nine pinions selected by means of a scale valve with the focus, three different pinions being provided for each focal length. The film, which is daylight loading, unwinds as the picture is being taken and may be again wound to the spool or removed directly from the drum upon which it is wound after exposing. A perforator marks the length of film used for each exposure. The films used may be of 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches in height and up to 216 inches or 18 feet in length. The latter length would comprise a picture taken on a full circle and to obtain a correct perspective would be viewed from the center of a circle, the picture forming the inner portion of its circumference.



GROUP OF DESERET NEWS EMPLOYEES 25 YEARS AGO.

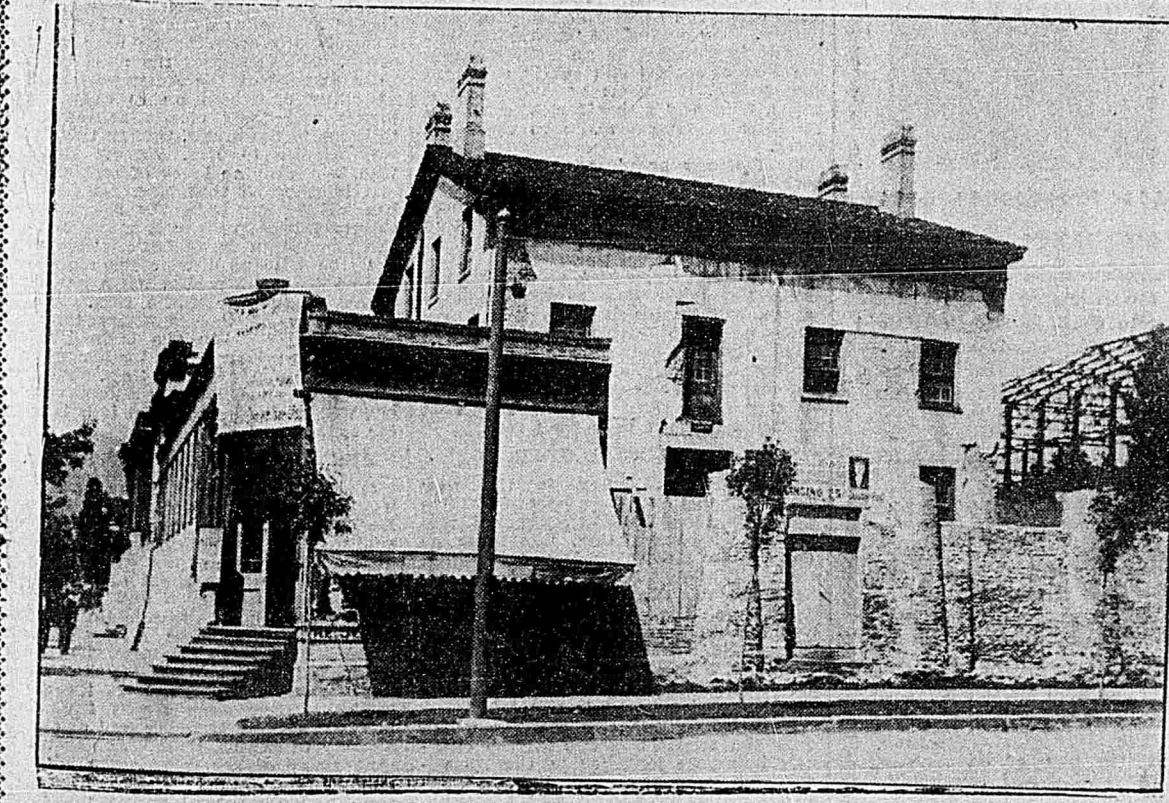


Photo By Harry Shipley.

THE OLD HOME OF THE DESERET NEWS AS IT APPEARED THREE DAYS AGO.