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SUTAH'S GREAT FORWARD MARCH.S

tion of social, industrial, political and busical evolution which is too vast wchended all at once, if at Its beginning as a commonwealth was so humble and obscure as to take ther out of the catalogue of known as the frontier communities, and give it a distinct and separate station of its own; for, as is well known, even the vanguard of the march of civilization west of the Missuri was, in 1847, within halling dise speak, of the hosts left Mormon pioneers did not smp at the (rontier, but passed and covoring two-thirds of the then mighty span between the two civre than a thousand miles from the one left behind, somewhat es than that from the one still ahead shich margined the goldern shores of It is not herein presented, inted, that those ploneers set the first civilized people to penerate these wilds. By perhaps hundreds tainly by more than a hunand they were antedated in their pilgimage by a few restless and advenirits, and only a few years hinnia sil others had been here and treviously. There was nothing in the and on. There was induces in the niscape, the physical conditions or a natural resources to induce any of one who came before to establish so has a trading post or a temporary So far as can be learned, at least, were manifestly in quest of some ng else than homes or else concludaing else than homes or else conclud-is this was not a good place for them ad so they moved on. It seemed to trike the Mormon pioneers as about he right place, even if conditions were indviting and unpromising for the ame, the place of refuge: even if mahad to be warred with and safety ed at the price of constant peril unceasing vigilance, was the one d unceasing variants hope of the and aim and steadfast hope of the ermon pioneers: and here, near the erral part of what is now Sait Lake sitched their tents and set-

d down to stay.

t is quite useless to attempt to make the understanding of those either never engaged in or those tion of pioneering hard. tow trying such experiences ndurating they become, how ng is the perverseness of all g things, so this phase of ill be left to the imagination. her will it be undertaken to depict tertible rigors of excessive hunger no adequate appeasement at hand. have become weeks, weeks realized themselves into moths, the months have dragged their along into, years, the indif ntime poorly clad. and promised prevenents unfolding so slowly as to make heart-sickness and soul-faintness almost a universal affliction. All these and many more repellant experiences must also figure among the things imsgined but not described, because I have neither the ability nor the time to make such descriptions, and if it were otherwise they would be out of place here. Even these generalizations are employed in order that this statement, as showing Utah's beginning and growth, muy be begun at the comit is doubtful if any but a religious people would ever have attempted to build a home in a country such as these pioneers found. Men go to the wilds of Africa and the frozen rivers Alaska in search of treasure, and if hey find it many of them remain. ew countries, fertile of soll or rich stimber are settled from time to time because the settler within a reasonable time by his energy and industry porcentes discouragement. But the porcess of Utah on their journey prose the plains and for many years after their location in the heart of the itet American Desert, had little else whay their hopes than confidence in the pophet, reliance in the divinity of the reed and unalterable faith in the God to whom they prayed for When at last the hard places began to motion somewhat and smiles here and there appeared where only frowns had been, the hardships and labors were changed only in degree and very slight degree at that. It was, in fact, for many years, a constant grinding struggle with the elements to produce enough to sustain life. Land, at first almost unproductive but slowly in reasing in yield by reason of cultivaion, was abundant, and water, fresh and mineral, also abounded. The doctrine of squatter sovereignty was in full fowers so the titles were in all cases undisputed and indisputable then or ater. But to bring the waters upon the lands was a question which meant more in the way of domestic statesmanship and applied energy than even the cultivation of the soil. The pioneers realized this and know that set-ting the question in theory would only yield them harvests of theory. and so they bent their energies toward what has ever since been and is even how one of hardest subjects in a material way with which we have to deal-irrigation. Eut what must it have been then when even a rod of diversion of the life-giving fluid from is natural channels meant in some places the work of many men for many days and in all places an outlay of time and labor which altogether, measured stainst the product, represented a premium so great that, applied to and maintained in our industrial system today would utterly and everlastingly bury us beneath the billows of bank-They were not working for money or even for main as the word is commonly understood; speculation was het in their thoughts. They were in-tent under the line and tent upon preserving their lives and acquiring sufficient materials with which to continue the good work of home founding and empire building. The sequel shows how farseeing and apable were the leaders; how faithful and unfaltering were those who led. vidence to the colonizers in a manner not to be misunderstood or slightly appre-clated. It may be imagined with what solicitude the scattering and none too promising crops were regarded, what They meant everything in a temporal senge to these who were growing, or tither trying to the temporal tather trying to grow, them. In the second year second year of the occupation, after so much of the soil as could be cultivated was giving forth some promise in the shape of wheat and slight symptoms of a potato wheat and slight symptoms of a potato strong here and there—a "orlong (though meagre) vision even with hope determine hered of where there is a strong the deferred-a band of winged Egyptians descended upon the children of Israel and threatened immediate and total devestation. These were of the genus "others" being perhaps a little too vie-

The State of Utah represents a condi- | tion. They came in swarms, myriads, tion. They came in swarms, myrads, and covered the land so thickly that walking over them created great but not adequate destruction. In a few hours at the most every blade and every vine must have been utterly distroyed (much of it was) when all at once the immediate space weat while once the immediate space was whit-ened with the wings of thousands of ened with the wings of thousands of birds which proved to be sta gulls. These-lit upon the would-be destroyers of the people's prospects and became themselves destroyers. It did not seem to be with the rescuers a case of satis-fying an appetite merely: they acted more like they were possessed of hu-man judgment and had a special misman judgment and had a special mis-sion to clear the land of the dangerous pests which beset it, for no sooner were they cloyed with the insects than they "unloaded" and went at it again, and when the enemy were practically wiped off the map the winged preserv-ers disappeared as unostentationally as they had come, probably to their habitat along the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The guil naturally holds a high place in the regard of the people of Utah, and has been rewarded by being

Interesting Article by Governor Wells, on the Promise and Progress of the Beehive State Which is Forging to the Front to the Music of Unprecedented Industry-Excellent Resume of Resources and Growth Depicted for the Readers of the Special Fiesta Number of the Los Angeles Times.

vanguard on July 23, 1847, but the leader himself came in next day and this has been set apart as "the day we celebrate." From the time of leaving the frontier until his death, in 1877, his concern for the welfare of his people never relaxed except in degree, as changed and improved circumstances permitted. He believed thoroughly in all the modern achievements whereby mankind is placed in closer communion and made better and happier, and gave The earlier political conditions here were necessarily meager and informal, corresponding with the social and in-dustrial status. For many years the

eral times and were added to every a financial success of every enterprise year. The first entrance to the Great with which he was connected. With Salt Lake Vulley was made by the out acquired political skill of state-out acquired political skill of state-but rather having an abundance to sell, the became a master in diplomacy and states and states and states and states and states and beld for years in the opening of the treasure houses of

OHIO READY TO TAKE THE WATER.

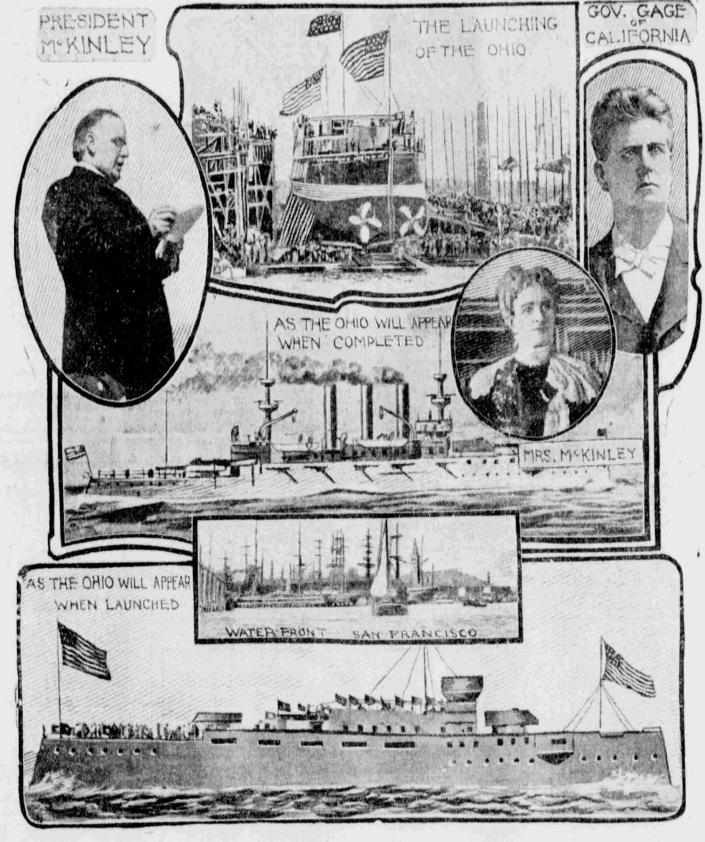


figure of \$2,153,880, and paid in divi-dends for the same thirty days \$751,500, What we can and will do hereafter can scareely at all be compared by what we have done; new districts are being organized continually, this meaning that new finds of mineral are being made. But excluding these from con-sideration altogether, the sources of in-creased metallic production are grow-ting greater by reason of steady work-ing, not less. In a state which boasts of a Tintle, a Park City, a Bing-man, a Mercur, a Frisco, a Camp Floyd and many other districts whose wealth seems rather to have been just discovseems rather to have been just discovered than to have been drawn upon in the manner and extent faintly above suggested for many years, the possibilitles are too great to be a subject for legitimate guessing. As in the past, so in the future, cur prosperity sur-passes all records and pays no sort of attention to boundaries and precedents

at all, In the matter of hydrocarbons, Utah possesses, I believe, all the kinds that are known to exist anywhere in the United States, if not in the world, some, of course, in greater abundance than others. Elaterite, glisonite, (this 1 believe is strictly a Utah discovery and product) ozocarite, albertite, shale and so on through the list-we have them all some located and party de-veloped and others still not located but known to exist, indeed, this latter is by far the greatest quantity of all. In some of its localities the country is rugged almost to the point of practical maccessibility, while in others the rerugged almost to the point of practical maccessibility, while in others the ra-moteness from radiway or other avail-able means of transportation is at present keeping the product of such fields off the market; but science, aid-ed by enterprise and backed by capital, will soon settle all that. It is a fact that in some of the more remote set-thements in southeastern Utah elaterite or something of the same family) is gathered up along the foothills bor-dering the mountains and burned for fuel; this is mentioned to give some idea of the vasibless in places of those useful and valuable minerals. Not to be behind hand with her sister states oil finds are also coming to light during revent months. In the vicinity of Green river, near the Colorado boundary, more than 40,000 acres of oll locations have been made and the best expert have been made and the best expert knowledge obtainable gives assurance knowledge obtainable gives assurance that the product of the wells will in-clude lubricating oil of great value. While we may not yet hope to rival Pennsylvania or California in this re-spect, it is still an important adjunct of our prosperity and will become more so in good time. so in good time. In the matter of salt, we are able to

In the matter of salt, we are able to be, without much warning or prepara-tion, the supply point of the whole earth. It is not only our great and justly celebrated inland sea, with its palatial and commodious health and pleasure resorts, that we look to for this article, although it would be quite equal to the task if put to it; but we have in different parts of the state mountaing, or at least hills, whose con-stituent elements are chiefly that min-

ulation being considered, makes a be showing than this one, either as to number and cost of school buildings, the Reneral efficiency of the schools, or the percentage of attendance. The state has a total enrollment of \$4,419 school children or about \$2 per cent of total amount expended for aducation is about \$1,200,000 per annum. In no place in the world is the school tax more cheerfully, promptly and honestly a city or country, the disposition is turd in the slightest degree this indis-pensible safeguard to our liberties feature of our state, has grown out of ouall beginnings and expended even mat while we use giving abundant atdance for ourselves and dependencies. are by no means unminiful of the cilure and progress of the commonaith as a whole, nor neglectful of any digation which devoives upon us as centraling the rising generation, the

traportunt factor in the entire

Utoh is the heat state in the Rocky Mountains. She is forging ahead with seven league boots. Her mining devel-opment light now is almost sensitional and hundrois of her citizens are get-ting rich. With her large pastoral population, too, with more than twenty thousand small forms and fifty years of experience in tilling the soll by briga-tion. Utth is a great independent agtion, Utan is a great independent ag-ricultural commonwealth. In cattle and sheep raising she ranks with any of her sister states. Her sugar fac-totics produce more than twenty mil-lion pounds of refined sugar every year. Her amelters and shoe factorles, her trult canneries, her creameries and hundreds of other industrial concerns are running to their full capacity and making money. Her bunks are paying making money. Her banks are paying dividends and her merchants are reaping good profits on larger sales than ever before. Her climate is as health-ful as any in the world, having four seasons and no extremes of heat or old, while sheltered by lofty mountain ously honest and industrious and exclones are unknown. Her people are conspicu-ously honest and industrious and not of an excitable or panicky tempera-ment. They mind their own business and make excellent neigh out, being intelligent, progressive, haspitable and charitable. She has room and resources for thousands of additional people of the same sort and extends a cordial nvitation to good citizens everywhere to come and make their home within her borders.

Our eyes have been strained in the direction of Los Angeles n good cears watching for the rallroad that us never come, but now we thre house is near. We believe direct con-nection by rail between Los Angeles and Salt Lake will be a marvelous benefft to both cities as well as

The above is a striking haltone illustrating the important event of the launching of the battleship "Ohio," the real object of the President's big trip. At the bottom of the picture the "Ohio" is shown as she appears today in her unfinished condition. The center of the cut shows the "Ohio" as she will appear when completed and is photographed from the official design of the builders. It was originally intended that Mrs. McKinley should launch the big ironclad by pressing the button which will release the restraining cables.

inonies of a legal or other character. They had to protect themselves from They had to protect themserves from outside enemies without writs or processes and did it as a general thing quite effectively, while disputes and difficulties were adjusted by arbitra-tion. Realizing, however, that any American community is bound to outgrow such primitive regulations, it was deemed advisable to organize some sort of a government, and as a result the provisional government of the State of Deserct was organized in 1848 with the head and front of the colony Brigham Young, as Governor: Heber C. Kimball as Licut.-Governor: Heber baniel H. Wells, Chief Justice: There were some minor officers, but none of them had much to do. It is an elo-quent commentary upon the remoteness of the people from their former associations, that the Territory of Utah was organized by Congress two years later (Sept. 9, 1850.) with Governor Young continued in office, and all this had been in existence four of five months before the people in Utah knew it at all. The news traveled from Washington to New York, where it was published in the papers, thence down the Atlantic seabord to the Isthdown the Atlantic seabord to the Isth-mus of Panama, across which it went and took a ship for San Francisco, one of the papers containing the neuro reaching Los Angeles and being brought to Utah by a company coming through, and thus after a trip of some 6,000 miles, the Impor-tant matter reached the people chiefly affected by it. Just think of that in the light of present developments. It may be understood that the task of holding a large number of intell-gent, educated people together in such comparative harmony and union for so

comparative harmony and union for so long a time under such distressing, al-most unbearable conditions, was not a light one. It took a measure of firm-ness, self-reliance, discernment, adapta-bility, understanding, perseverance, hardibood and courage, such as are devestation These were of the genus that name and others, some of the stores being perhaps a little too vie-ators being perhaps a little too vie-stores and appropriate to bear repeti-souls, but these soon multiplied sev-

people had but little need for cere- | He was, in a word, the man for the | to be not so much missed, but any peotime. Perhaps any one of all others would have failed; certainly no other could have done better and very few as well.

It is not to be denied, because true that for a long time after the settle-ment of the Territory, Brigham Young discouraged mining, his discouragediscouraged mining, his discourage ment of anything at such times mean ing that it was not carried on. This must not be construed to mean op-position to working in iron, lead of coal fields at proper times and in reasonable ways, these not being clare among the precious metals are not the kind that turn men's heads and cause them to forsake their judgment. The great leader knew that if gold or sil ver were uncovered in paying quanti-ties, the farms and workshops would be described, and with no ready mark-ets for anything in any direction, the wolf of hunger would continue to hang around the door. The people must first be placed securely in possession of a means of livelihood by having enough and to spare of grain and other vegetation, then let the mines be opened. The successful carrying out of this program in the face of protests, dissensions and at last open revolt, is perhaps one of the most striking instances illustrative of the man's character. When the time came not only did not discourage the great industry but gave it moral and financial support; and who shall say what the Uiah of today would be if the Utah of his day had not been?

Is it any wonder that the people of Utah revere the memory of Brigham Young? Without what the world calls Brigham education he became the great in-structor of his people and later impressed everyone who met him with the originality of his thought and the accuracy of his perceptions. Without previous study or experience as an explorer he plonered a thousand miles of wilderness and opened up an em-please with the arrival of the fron horse, so that ores other than gold and sil-planned cities, railroads and canals and built temples, academies and fac-tories. Without special business train-ing he amageed a fortune and made

ple, however isolated and circum-stanced, soon outgrow this. Whenevel few produce more than they need he sulplus is on the marker for other lungs of value, and even when money began to come in through the trains to California, the demand for it was ontinually greater than the supply, o make up the deficiency in that article, the trading system became prev-alent. Even faxes were largely paid in wheat, which not being easily handled by the Territorial and county treasurers, was represented otherwise and the difficulties thus created often caused deficits, unbalanced accounts and a state of affairs in places which, viewed superficially, would have been regarded as criminal, but were not except in very rare cases. Hard as it was, it is not recorded that any man's home or any widow's cow was ever sold for taxes. If a man or we. nan couldn't pay, the rule of law that to one is required to perform impossilities was applied and what the com-onwealth couldn't get it worried along ithout. We long since outgrew this in peculiarity, it passed along with necessity for it. The fairly brings us to the dawn

id development of the new era. Grass ind development of the field wagon trails, is growing over the old wagon trails, he "log cabin in the lane" is seldom cen, hunger is almost unknown and agged attire even more nearly so; he scarred and forbidding face of naure no longer appears, the constant creaming of the locomotive has supplanted the occasional war whop of

the savage, the useful but homely sagebrush has had to make room for more useful products of the gar-every day is filled with sunshine and beauty and every Sabbath made musical with the "sound of the church-going bell." The metamorphoe's caties going bell." The metamorphoels came speedly when it began its pace, and this was, it might be said, synchron-ous with the arrival of the iron horse.

time when mining was commenced in Utah, also as to whom the honor be-longs for extracting the first of the precious metals. The incident goes precious metals. The incident goes back further than many writers on the subject have placed II. In 1853 near a little settlement since called Minersville, in the southern part of the Terthat lend ores in large quantities existed in the hills northeast of the town and preparations were at once made for extracting and smelting it in a crude way, not necessarily for specu-lation, but in order that they and the people generally might be supplied with lead for bullets as a protection against Indians and wild beasts and for many other things of daily requirements. For a time the production was almost ex-clusively lead, and it was a most welcome article when freights were so high that the importation of so heavy an article made it a luxury to be pos-sessed only by the few. As depth was gained in the working of the mine it was observed that the metal became harder, and without any of the neces-sary scientific apparatus with which to make tests, intuition and experience told the workers that the cause of the increasing hardness was the presence of silver. It then ceased to be a mer-chantable article for a time, for three reasons—it was a loss of values to sell the white metal at the price of the blue, there were no available means of separating them, and it could no longer be handled and shaped as easily as be-fore. The mine was discovered by Henry Rollins, since a bishop in the Mormon Church, but now deceased, and two or three other associates, and has, since they worked at it in the early days, yielded hundreds of thouasnds of dollars in gold, silver and lead. This was the foundation, the beginning of this vast industry which in a few years has been the means of making Utah one of the richest states, if not the richest per capita, in the Union; which

stituent elements are chiefly that min-eral, the percentage being so high in places that all that is needed in the places that all that is a product is way of treatment of the product is cleansing and refining. Sait springs cleansing and refining. Sait springs and pools are also in existence these have not been extensively drawn

This state is one of the recognized coal producers of the world, and in this as in other natural resources, not more than a beginning has been made. The than a beginning has been made. almost exclusivel production is almost exclusively bituminous, so far, but the harder varieties are known to exist and are kept in seclusion for very much the same reason that the other carbons are-present innecessibility and lack of adequate transportation.

It would be pleasureable to me and doubtless interesting to your readers to be able to continue the showing of natural advantages and resources which Utah possesses; also to elaborate and specify more fully regarding those that have been presented; but want of time on my part and doubtless of space on yours preclude anything of the kind, at least for the present. You will observe that I have left many things herein to be taken for granted, realizing as I do that Utah is not so Indifferently known by the people of other states that all of her good points and useful possessions must be spe-cifically pointed out in order to be unbefore closing let me tell you about our

try to be traversed. entire country to be traversed. We have heard through the Times what a splendid people dwell in the City of the Angels and we are looking torward to the day when the iron horse with so shorten the distance that we can hor the angels calling almost any time, HEBER M. WELLS.

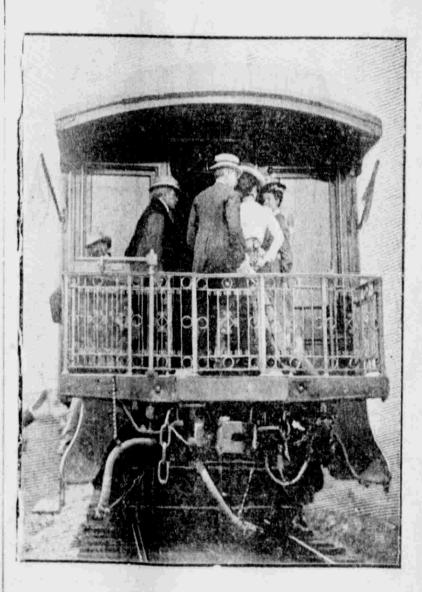
- Arithmeticante KING ALFONSO.

Takes Part in Maneuvers of the Madrid Garrison.

Madrid, May 17-King Alfonso, for the first time, took a prominent part in the grand maneuvers of the Madrid garrison today. He appeared on horseback, surrounded by Gen. Weyler, the minister of war; Gen. Molto, the captain-general of Madrid, all the marshals realdent at the capital, and a numerous and brilliant suite. The young ruler was in excellent health. He remained in the saddle for five hours and took the keenest interest in the operations. Queen Regent Christina and others of the royal family were present in open carriages. All the elite of society and thousands of other inhabitants of Madrid atlended the camp to witness the brilliant military display. Both the troops and spectators gave the king an derstood. So enough as to that; and before closing let me tall you about our schools. We claim, and with confidence cudets of four academies.

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WHERE PRESIDENT MADE HIS SPEECHES.



Here is an exclusive snapshot by a photographer abound McKinley's train showing the rear platform of the President's car. Here the President stood when making his famous speeches. Miss Earber, the President's niece, and Miss Wilson are standing on the platform in the above.

