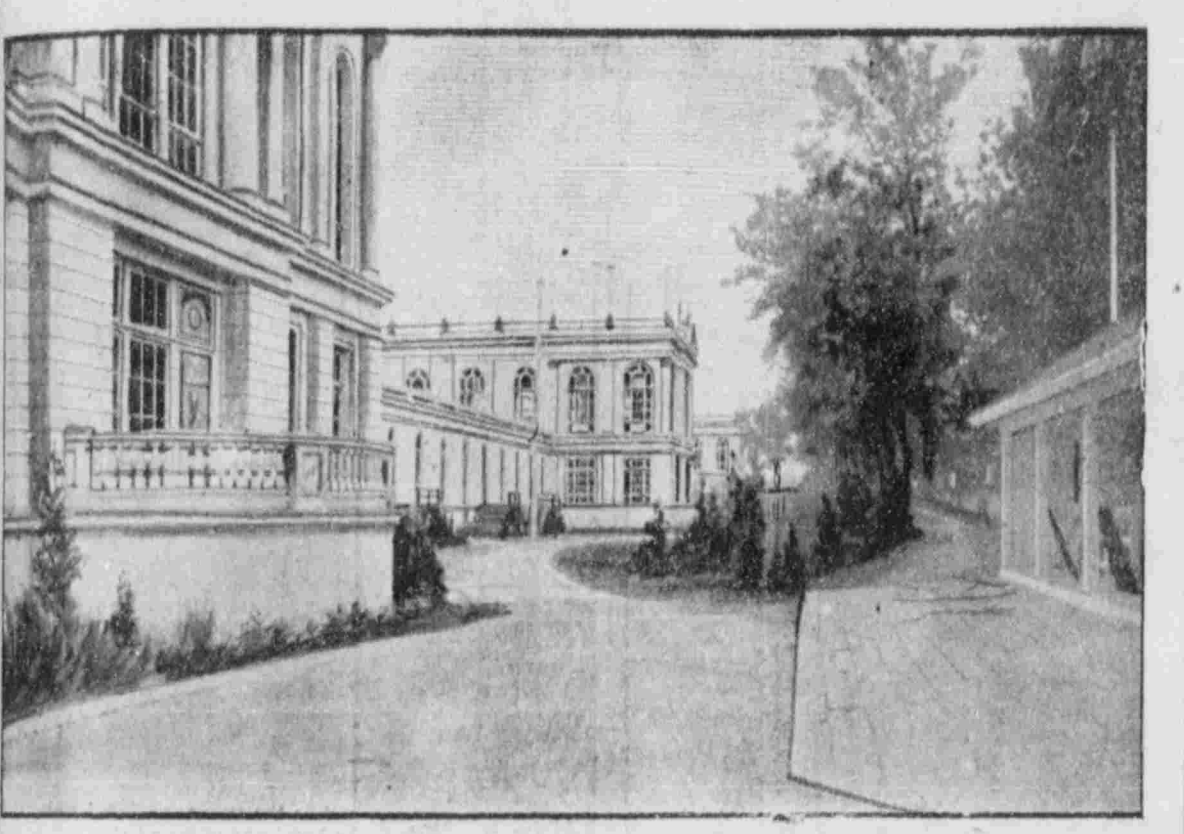


DESERET MUSEUM AND ITS GROWTH

T. REUBEN CLARK.

When time and calmer judgment have cleansed from men's eyes the mist-like heat and passion of prejudice, there will be seen other things than religious belief that will stamp Utah's founders as a "peculiar people." Among such other things none will be more prominent than the energy and enterprise of the people in establishing educational institutions. It is generally conceded that the pioneers

ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF THE G. O. P.'S RALLYING POINT.



This was taken on the Forty-third street ride. It includes a prospect of the gravel which some of the vice presidential candidates will scratch in their efforts to get on the tail of the ticket.

arranged, and many had entirely disappeared; labels were missing, and the collection was in a state of confusion. Indeed, but with characteristic energy the new curator began his well-nigh Herculean task, and in the course of a few months something of order and system began to make its appearance. But arrangements were hampered by lack of room, and with much of the display little else than a mere piling together of the specimens was possible. It was at this time that the museum was given a strong impetus by the accession of Dr. Talmage's personal mineral and fossil collections, numbering between two and three thousand specimens. From this point the growth of the institution has been almost phenomenal.

In 1892 it became apparent that the museum must be again moved to larger quarters. At about the same time the question of establishing a Church University was also agitated, and it was finally decided that the Literary and Scientific Association should construct a building, the upper floor of which should be used as museum display room, while the lower floors would be devoted to the work of the Church University. This building was erected on First North between First and Second West streets, on the old Elliker block, and early in 1893 the museum was moved into these new quarters. Later this property, by the endowment of a University professorship by the association, passed into the hands of the State University, though the museum has remained there until the present.

As stated before, the growth of the Museum since 1891 has been little short of marvelous. In 1891-92 it had the good fortune, under the direction and management of its curator (who had by this time been made also president of the institution), to secure possession of and develop a unique deposit of gypsum, var, selenite, from which were obtained the latest mineral crystals that have ever been reported. Indeed, as testimonials of their excellence, medals and diplomas have been awarded to the museum and its president. Jointly, both the Chicago World's Fair, and at the Trans-Mississippi Congress, although in neither case did the president or the museum make any exhibition of them; and, at the request of the government, specimens have been recently sent to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition. Specimens of these crystals have not only been gratuitously distributed to most of the leading museums and colleges of America and Europe, but, by careful and judicious management, the material has been disposed of to collectors and others so that it has netted the museum several thousand dollars in specimens.

Among the most important additions since Dr. Talmage assumed control may be mentioned—(1) some two thousand mineral specimens, obtained by exchange and purchase, principally from Ward, Foote, and the National Museum, though many have been secured from educational institutions of the country. (2)—A magnificent collection of several hundred Utah birds and mammals. (3)—A superb set of plaster casts of extinct reptiles and mammals, as well as many rare and interesting fossils. (4)—one of the most complete collections of Cliff Dwellers' remains to be found in the United States. The latter is of especial interest to visitors, and includes some eleven "mummified" or desiccated bodies of that ancient, mysterious race.

The Deseret Museum has been admitted to the "Museum's Association" of the world, with headquarters in Great Britain, and its president has for years been a member of the governing council of that distinguished organization.

Thus in a few years the museum has grown from a few cases of specimens, housed in a small building, to the present state, where it is housed in a large, modern building, and is recognized as one of the most important educational institutions of the West.

own State, to collections numbering up into the thousands, with a reputation that has crossed the sea. It is one of the most purely philanthropic institutions in the State—no pecuniary benefit accruing, either directly or indirectly, to the owners, at present the "Mormon" Church. The great needs of the institution are an endowment, without which no such establishment can thrive, and a permanent home. May we not hope that when the memory of the intense early struggles for existence has grown dim in the minds of our people, that some wealthy, public-spirited men will see their way clear to give it both home and sustenance; and make of it all that the name implies—a sanctuary dedicated to the work of museums, the study of nature, her creations and laws.

Note.—The modesty of the writer of the foregoing article has prevented him from doing justice to himself for his efficient labors in connection with the Deseret Museum. The proofs of the article were shown to Dr. Talmage, president of the museum, who expressed his regret that Mr. Clark's services to the museum had

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been but inadequately noticed. Mr. Clark became curator's assistant soon after Dr. Talmage's death, and has since the institution, and has rendered very efficient aid in the work of arranging the specimens in both the Templeton and the Church University buildings. He has been untiring in his efforts to add to the collections, and enhance the value of possessions already held, by judicious display. Under Dr. Talmage's direction the whole labor of arrangement and cataloguing has been done by Mr. Clark.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Fifty years ago the candle was in almost universal use in homes. The electric light solved the problem, and today houses, stores, streets, ships and mines are illuminated by it all over the world. It is but a few years since the first arc light was exhibited in front of Z. C. M. L., and it will be remembered that the deep shadow cast by it was urged as a strong objection to this light.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

Here is the philosophy of "perpetual" motion, as solved by an up-to-date philosopher:

Rags make paper.
Paper makes money.
Money makes banks.
Banks make loans.
Loans make poverty.
Poverty makes rags.

Rags make—well, just keep on repeating the above.—Boston Journal.

AGREED.

The Mistress. "Bridget, you must stay until I get another girl."

Bridget. "That was my intention, anyway. I want her to know the kind of a woman ye are!"—Harper's Bazar.

CARTER HARRISON, OF CHICAGO.



Discussed by friends as Democratic Candidate for President.

JUNE FIFTEENTH IN HISTORY.

- 1215—Magna Charta signed by King John.
- 1330—Edward, the Black Prince, born, died 1370.
- 1381—Wat Tyler, leader of the great uprising for liberty, was killed in Smithfield.
- 1775—Franklin drew electricity from the clouds.
- 1775—George Washington took command of the American army.
- 1797—Josiah Henson, full-blooded negro and eminent clergyman, born in Port Tobacco, Md., died 1881.
- 1844—Thomas Campbell, British poet, died, born 1777.
- 1849—James Knox Polk, eleventh President, died at Nashville, born 1795.
- 1850—First number of the Deseret News printed at Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 1858—Mohammedan massacre of Christians at Jiddah, on the Red sea, near Damascus, the French and English consuls and forty others killed.
- 1861—Victor Emmanuel recognized by France.
- 1864—Grant's first heavy assault on the Confederate works at Petersburg.
- 1865—Edmund Rufin, agricultural writer, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, killed himself at Rudmond, Va., born 1794.
- 1871—Commodore Josiah Tattnall, prominent Confederate naval officer, died at Savannah, born 1795.
- 1872—The arbitrators in the Alabama claims cases met at Geneva; ended their sittings, 1875.
- 1880—John Augustus Sutter, discoverer of gold in California, died in Washington, born in Baden, 1802.
- 1889—Frederick III, emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, died; born 1832.
- 1892—A fearful cyclone swept over south central Minnesota, causing wrecks and washouts; 50 deaths.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILROADS.

Fifty years ago Utah was without railroad connection with civilization. Today there are in Utah over fifteen hundred miles of roads in operation; and since the "News" first saw the light of day in these Rocky Mountains the long stretch of country between Omaha and Sacramento has been laid with iron and steel, and travelers are now whisked over this broad land in a time compared with which the progress made in the early days consumed almost a lifetime.

While pioneering the way across the western wilds in 1847, President Brigham Young marked out a railroad route along the Platte river valley, which was afterwards almost faithfully followed by the builders of the Union Pacific, and which was known as the "Mormon" trail. A station for the building of a line to the Pacific coast was commenced in Congress, and numerous petitions and memorials upon that subject were presented to that body. In 1854 a new bill was introduced by parties were in the field locating routes for such a railroad. Among these parties was the one headed by Captain Gunnison who, with several members of the Fur and Trade Company, was massacred by the Pawnee Indians.

In January, 1854, a monster mass meeting was held in Salt Lake City, at which a petition to Congress for the building of a transcontinental line was formulated. At this meeting Capt. Croxall's band furnished music to arouse enthusiasm.

In October, 1863, at New York, the Union Pacific railroad company was organized, with these officers: John A. Dix, president; T. C. Durant, vice president; John J. Cisco, treasurer; Henry V. Poor, secretary.

On Monday, March 8, 1869, at about 11:30 in the morning, the tracklayers on the Union Pacific came to within sight of Ogden, and at 2:30 in the afternoon the rails had been laid into the town, where a big crowd of people from all points in Utah were assembled to greet the incoming of the locomotive. Quite a celebration was had, with the old Ogden band, under Captain Pugh, in attendance.

At this time there was lively competition between the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, the latter building east from Sacramento, to cover the most ground before making the connection, inasmuch as the amount of mileage completed measured the amount of money received from the government. The two lines met at Promontory on May 10, 1869.

An official announcement of the completion and junction of the two lines was telegraphed to the Associated Press and President Grant, who was

then President of the United States. Here is a copy of the dispatch: "Promontory Summit, Utah, May 10th. 'The last rail is laid. The last spike is driven. The Pacific railroad is completed. The point of junction is less than 100 miles west of Sacramento City, 690 miles east of Sacramento City. Central Pacific Railroad. T. C. DURANT. SIDNEY DILLON. JOHN DUFF. Union Pacific Railroad.'

On Monday, May 17, 1869, the first ground for the Utah Central was broken on near Ogden, and the line to Salt Lake was completed on Jan. 10, 1870. Afterwards the Utah Southern was built to Juab, then the Utah Southern extension to Milford and Frisco. After these came the lines with which Utah is gridironed, until, from 37 miles in 1869, nineteen years after the "News" was established, the mileage has reached over fifteen hundred miles in 1889.

Since this newspaper was established the railroads of the United States have

believe that it will not be long until we can produce light with very little heat. It now takes say one-horse power to light ten incandescent lamps, as only about two per cent of the energy really goes into light. Now if we can reverse that, we can make the one-horse power light 500 lamps instead of ten as at present. This may come about much sooner than we expect.

Testa's work is along this line. His first work laid the foundation for the transmission of power.

FIFTY YEARS OF GROWTH.

Reliable data as to the total assessed value of property in Utah is obtainable as far back as 1850, when the estimate placed it at a scant million dollars. The total valuation of the State in

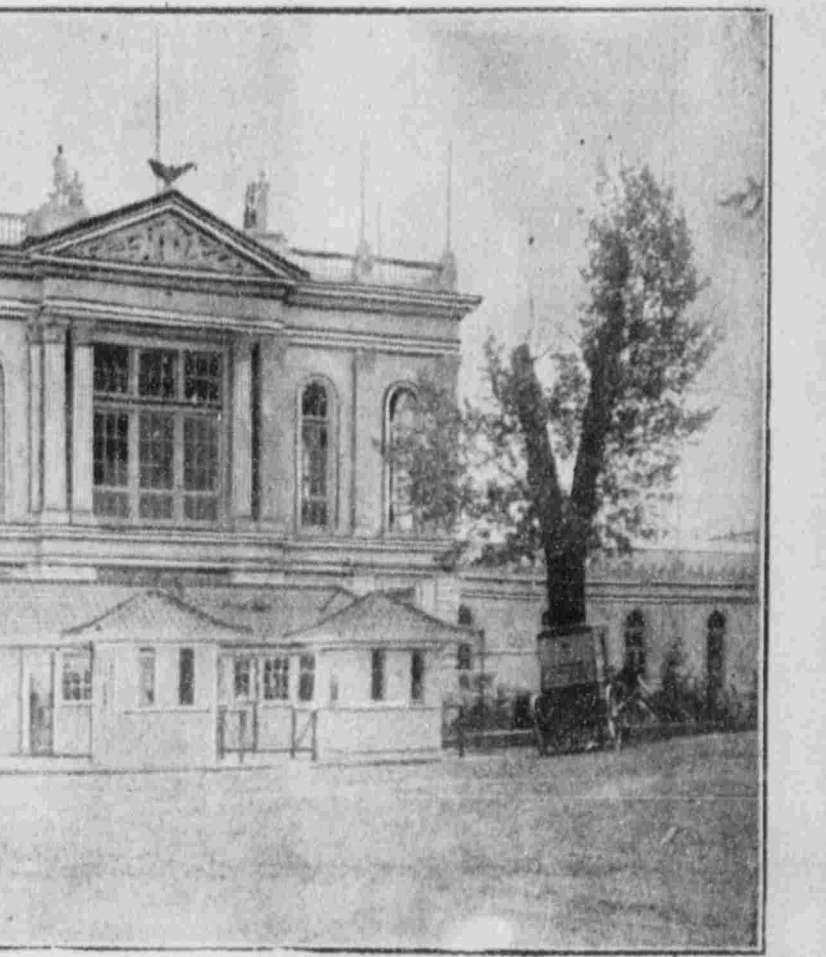
last quarter of the present year were \$22,555,842.

"In the old days when my service commenced, one man looked after the registry window, the money order department and then helped to put up the mails. Now it takes six of us all the time to handle the mails alone."

While four men constituted the entire postoffice force, including the postmaster, back in the sixties, it requires sixty men—and women—to handle the business of the Salt Lake postoffice today. A comparison of the receipts has already been given and the salaries paid would be about \$6,000 a month now as against \$600 a month then.

The achievements in the great West since those early days, which have brought such a transformation in the postal service, are not forgotten by the department, as the recent series of stamps shows. The scenes on some of these stamps are "Hardships of Emigration," "Western Mining Prospector," "Train of Emigrants Crossing the Plains," "Western Cattle in a storm," "The Pathfinder raising a flag on the summit of the Rocky Mountains," etc.

NEW VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA'S CONVENTION HALL.



Republican hosts will gather here to select their candidates for the National ticket. The illustration shows the size and grandeur of this seat of the mighty.

OUR COUNTRY'S PHENOMENAL GROWTH.

The phenomenal strides our country has made in the last half century can be better illustrated in no way than by a glance over the census figures. Every ten years Uncle Sam counts his children, and that interesting performance is now going on for the 12th time throughout the length and breadth of his domains. An army of 52,000 enumerators is at work during this month and every home will be visited, not excepting those in Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. The count is not made for the purpose of gratifying the national ambition but many important facts depend upon the showing made, not the least of which is the fixing of the number of representatives in Congress which is always based on the population.

We now have more people than any European nation excepting Russia, which alone leads us. We have as many people as live in Great Britain and France combined. We have one-half more people than Germany, and in addition to our own population (estimated today as amounting to 75,000,000) we embrace at least 10,000,000 more in our new possessions.

When the Nineteenth century opened America had but 3,000,000 people. France had five times as many, Germany four times as many, and both Italy and Great Britain three times that number. Even Spain had twice as many inhabitants as we and little Portugal was almost our rival in point of numbers. In the fifty years from 1800 to 1850 the population jumped to over 23,000,000, but the growth by decades in the fifty years since 1850 has been more rapid still, as the following figures show.

1800	3,000,000
1850	23,000,000
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371
1880	50,545,882
1890	62,622,350
1900 (estimated)	75,000,000

THE FUTURE OF PORTO RICO.

Our people have attained to a large degree of prosperity by a constant devotion to hard work. They have met hardships and they have shirked nothing. Nothing would be more unfortunate for the Porto-Ricans than to be led to believe that without a similar schooling in trial and in effort great wealth and happiness are to come to them. Anything that can be done to teach them to be strong and vigorous and self-reliant citizens, to love labor not only for its rewards but for itself, will not be wasted effort.

As conditions present themselves to-day, as General Davis said, "no island in any sea has a fairer future of peace, happiness, and prosperity," but peace, happiness, and prosperity do not come to those who wait for them, but to those who seek them out with all the energy at their command. The Porto-Rican's duty today is to help, by sincere and earnest co-operation with the new executive, to prove the truth of General Davis's prophecy. As for ourselves at home, the trust patriotism demands that we shall bend our energies toward making Governor Allen's work a success along the lines laid down for him by the laws of the land, and not by capricious criticism and nagging comment place obstacles in the pathway of the Porto Rican to prosperity for the sake of some petty political advantage which the obstructive course may seem temporarily to give us.—Harper's Weekly.

WHAT ELECTRICITY HAS DONE.

The developments in the field of electrical science compare one of the most important achievements of the last half century.

Speaking on the subject to the "News," Mr. Robert F. Heyward, electrical engineer of the Utah Light & Power company, said:

"Electricity has revolutionized the whole industrial world, and yet the uses now made of electricity are of comparatively recent discovery. Prior to 1885, there were very few central stations, yet today the cities of the world are lighted by electricity. It is used to operate railways, for lighting streets, ships, factories and mines, it is used for chemical work, for electric furnaces, it is beginning to be used for cooking and is also used for cooling, as in electric fans, etc.

"In the use of electricity as power an enormous saving is made. The difference to a man between making his own power and having it furnished him on tap in quantities to suit is a big item. Electricity enters now into every business either as light, power, heat, or the telephone and telegraph.

"The transmission of power is a development of the past few years. The Niagara Power companies are the most striking examples of this. Each year sees some great advance made, but there is much yet to do. Aside from creating and distributing electricity, the greatest use for it is for chemical purposes, either by heat action or by direct electro-chemical action.

"As to what may yet be done with it, I look to see all of the trunk railroad lines operated by it. I believe that as entirely as I do that the sun will rise tomorrow. How soon it will come about though—that's another matter.

"The storage battery system, as now perfected is a success, and we hope to introduce it in Salt Lake shortly.

"Wireless telegraphy is another advance, and in that connection it may be mentioned that the new battleships, the Kearsarge and Kentucky, will be operated largely by electrical energy.

"Electricity is taken up more rapidly for the mining industry now than any other, and this century is going to be in my judgment, of gas and electricity—for generating and electricity for power.

"There are many great problems to be worked out, and one of vast importance is the conversion of the energy stored up in coal direct into electrical energy, without any other change. Some great scientists are working upon that and it is not impossible that some day the heat energy of coal may thus be transformed into electrical energy.

"We put a certain amount of electrical energy into lamps, and ninety-five per cent of that energy goes into heat. The balance is all we get for light. I

County	Valuation
Beaver	1,478,872
Bokelder	4,605,244
Cachoe	5,537,888
Carbon	1,278,824
Davis	3,532,491
Emery	1,156,782
Grand	958,824
Garfield	660,919
Iron	814,094
Junab	3,164,291
Kane	417,487
Millard	1,391,270
Morgan	267,169
Piute	576,970
Rich	761,236
Salt Lake	27,793,396
San Juan	222,697
Sanpete	4,430,446
Sevier	1,890,735
Summit	2,738,691
Tooele	2,161,083
Utah	9,768,285
Uintah	810,931
Wasatch	1,062,518
Washington	862,666
Wayne	276,091
Weber	11,119,461
Total	\$100,558,482

GROWTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.

Away back in the early sixties, when the Salt Lake postoffice was situated in the old Constitution building, "Josh" Billings was looking after the mails, just as he is today in the big Dooley block. Needless to say, he heads the record for the longest term of continuous service, not only by years, but by decades.

"In those days," said Mr. Billings to the "News" representative, "Nat Stein was the postmaster and the late George Swan was his assistant. Duncan McAllister and myself, with another assistant, constituted the office force, which was afterwards reduced, under Postmaster Hammer, to the postmaster and three clerks.

"This little force was able to attend to all the business, however. I remember that the sale of stamps amounted to from \$10 to \$12 a day. That shows the difference between the volume of business then and today. The receipts from sale of stamps and box rent, under Mr. Stein, would, on the basis given, foot up about \$1,000 a quarter, while the receipts from the same source for the