

1850.

fifty Years of Progress.

1900.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

(By Dr. J. T. Kingsbury.)

The history of the public school system in Utah begins in the year 1847. In September, just three months after the arrival of the "Mormon" pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, Miss Mary Jane Dilworth opened a school in a tent in the old fort. It was a typical backwoods school. Logs served as benches and desks; and lucky was the boy or girl who could lay claim to a scrap of paper and a pencil. But it was a beginning, and that little school laid the foundation for one of the best systems of public instruction in the West. Some wherever a religious body settles in a new country that education at some early date has been fostered. As the Puritans of New England established schools for the higher education, and the Jesuit fathers of Canada opened the first schools for instruction, so did the "Mormons" foster education from the

Pratt, John M. Bernhisel, Samuel W. Richards, W. W. Phelps, Albert Carrington, Wm. L. Appleby, Daniel H. Wells, Robert L. Campbell, Hosea Stout, Elias Smith, Zerubbabel Snow. The first meeting of this board was held March 13, 1850. Here a committee of three was appointed in connection with the Governor to select a site for the university, and also to locate places for primary schools. The minutes of this meeting tell us that "subscriptions were forthwith opened, appropriations were made by the Legislature of the State of Deseret to carry on the designs of the board in forwarding the work and the establishing of a 'parent school'."

could not have the financial support; and above all there were few ready to do work of the high school or university grades. The University closed its doors now until 1867, when it was re-opened as a commercial school under the supervision of David O. Calder. In an old edition of the Deseret Evening News, now preserved in the University museum, we find the following advertisement:

University of the State of Deseret. The chancellor and regents of the university of the State of Deseret respectfully inform the public that a school will be commenced in that commodious and convenient building, known as the Council House, in this city, on the 2nd day of December, with Prof. D. O. Calder as principal in the mercantile department, and Elder George J. Taylor as principal in geography and grammar. This school will form a nucleus for additional teachers and branches of education until it shall eventually, we trust, at no distant day, be supplied with professors and teachers, in the different branches pertaining to a university in all its completeness—conducting therewith, from time to time, instructions in agriculture and every science and art of use in our temporal advancement.

The mercantile department will em-

brace the following studies, which will be thoroughly and practically taught in all their commercial relations, qualifying the student to enter upon the real business of commercial life with confidence and intelligence:

Bookkeeping, commercial calculations, penmanship, business correspondence, commercial and international law, banking, insurance, exchange, brokerage, commission, jobbing, forwarding, railroading, express, telegraphing, photography.

Terms—For full business course, including geography and grammar, \$35.00. Blanks for \$35.00. Hours—For mercantile department, from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 p. m. For geography and grammar, from 9 to 10 a. m., and from 1 to 2 p. m. During the interval between 1850 and 1867 a board of regents was appointed

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not become good citizens, and that mental development leads to moral and physical improvement.

IN THE WORLD OF BUSINESS.

In presenting a very short digest of business conditions which have obtained or have been developed within the past half century, it must be stated that commerce being centered mainly with the distribution and exchange of commodities, a powerful, perhaps the most powerful, share in its development must naturally be attributed to the application of steam to transportation, both by land and water. This constituted the first great step in the process, which has since gone on at a progressive rate, bringing distant localities into connection with each other, and it was one without which the later steps in the development and extension

statement of the output from 1869 up to 1876, the total being \$30,308,569.

THE GRAND TOTAL.

This, added to the value of the product from 1876 to 1900, brings the grand total up to \$216,389,205.53, and the estimate is rather under than over. Indications of mineral wealth were found in the hills of Utah by the Pioneers at a very early date, but the first successful mining appears to have been done in what is now Tintic district. Charles Crisman, who was running stock down there, found the great Crisman-Mammoth vein, and took out a good many wagon loads of ore, which was marketed at a profit.

THE FIRST DISCOVERIES.

It is frequently claimed that the first discovery of any importance in Utah was made by Mr. Budy in Bingham. This gentleman, since deceased, was herding some cattle in Bingham canyon, and one night while driving a stake to picket his horse, he in some way broke off a piece of outcrop that was almost pure galena.

The Stockton discoveries by Conner's men in 1863 was, it is claimed, the re-

Lamar Mercur mine, which pay big profits, but give out no public statement. Neither does it include several mines that are paying all expenses of operating and placing a balance in the reserve fund every month. These latter properties, of which the May Day is an excellent example, are almost certain to become dividend payers in a short time.

In reviewing the mining industry in Utah, it is almost impossible to accurately estimate the amount of profits that it has paid. There are a great many small properties in the State that pay the owners a small profit every year, and yet they are scarcely heard of. However, the record shows that the sum of \$57,000,000 has been paid by Utah mines in dividends. Of course 1896 of \$216,000,000, the profits must have been much larger than the dividend record shows and the estimate of mining men is that it has exceeded \$50,000,000.

Utah is on the eve of a revolution in its mining industry. In different parts of the State consolidations of properties have been effected which will enable



PRESENT HOME OF THE UNIVERSITY.

beginning of their advent into Utah. The results of their work are seen to-day.

Brigham Young had in mind a university from the first. After choosing a site for the Temple, and dealing out the "inheritance" to the different "tribes," he next proceeded to choose a spot for the erection of the "parent school." A singular coincidence here. From an old account of a meeting of the board of regents, Brigham Young is quoted as recommending a site on the bench east of Salt Lake for the new university.

Soon after the organization of the territorial government of the Territory of Utah, Governor Young signed an act, passed by the first Legislature, incorporating the University of Deseret. This was done Feb. 28, 1850. At the same time, the Legislature which created the charter, elected Orson Spencer as chancellor and the following men as regents: Daniel Spencer, Orson

Orson Spencer. The board of regents have employed Dr. Cyrus Collins, A. M., for the present, who will instruct in all branches taught in high schools. The old Pack house is now the corner of First North and West Temples, one half block east of the Seventeenth ward chapel. Dr. Collins taught but one term, for which he received \$200. Mr. Samuel W. Richards, who is still living in the fourteenth ward of this city, was one of the foremost in making preparations for this opening, and the supplying of school material. The university, however, was not located long at Mrs. Pack's. After one term it was removed to the State House, which was known later as the Council House. Orson Pratt, an Apostle, and a man versed in science, was added to the teaching force.

But the regents and teachers labored under difficulties. Crops had been poor and the young men and women were needed in the fields and at home. It

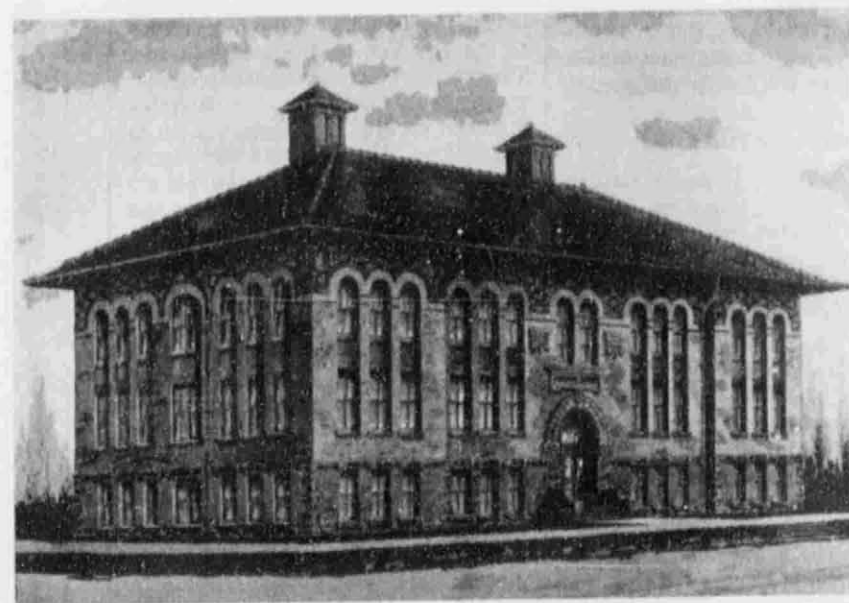
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NORMAL BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

of means of communication generally would seem to have been impossible. The utilization of the steam force in manufacturing must be regarded as another potent influence affecting commerce, as furnishing immensely increased quantities of the materials, the exchange of which goes to make up so large a share of modern commerce. No one would forget such an important impulse as that exerted by the construction of great canals (of which the Erie and the Suez furnish types), which opened new gateways to trade. No review of the period would be complete which failed to take account of the effects of the relaxation of different governments of the restrictive policy in trade relations, of which the most extreme extension is found in the adoption of free trade by Great Britain, but which is exemplified also in treaties of commerce, of which the reciprocity, or, at the least, reductions of duty, constitute a growing feature.

Another very powerful impetus was communicated during the past half century by the discoveries of gold in California, Australia, the Klondike and Cape Nome, which, by greatly increasing the supplies of the world's standard money metal, imparted increased confidence to the banking community, and by attracting population to the gold fields added new acquisitions to the world's sources of production. The utilization of electricity as a means of communication, at first within national boundaries, but finally across the once dividing ocean, has been another mighty force in extending and stimulating the operations of commerce. Time and distance have long been annihilated by the telegraph, and today even that means of communication which makes its contracts over the telephone. The construction by Russia of the great trans-Siberian railway, which taps all northern Asia; the opening up of China and Japan to commerce with the rest of the world, a process in which the United States was a pioneer nearly half a century ago, and the successive discoveries leading up to the exploitation of Africa, have all opened new fields for the extension of commerce. Finally, among the great influences powerfully promoting commerce must be mentioned the growth and safeguarding of credit, which economizes the use of the machinery of exchange, thus quickening both the producing and consuming powers of society and which finds no locality in civilization too remote for the exercise of its beneficent agencies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINING. Although the great mines of California and Nevada had contributed million upon millions to the world's wealth before the mining industry was well under way in Utah, yet this State is now in the front ranks as a metal producer.

THE EARLY OUTPUT.

The earlier records of the output up to 1876, are incomplete, but Prof. Marcus E. Jones, as a result of much research, has prepared an approximate

suit of target shooting, one of the soldiers breaking off, with a bullet, a piece of rock carrying values.

THE GREAT ONTARIO.

The discovery of the great Ontario, which made the Park City district, was a pure accident. Herman Budden, an Austrian, and his partner had been going up and down the mountain trail for some weeks without finding anything. One evening he was returning to his camp up the trail, when he struck at what appeared to be a boulder, in his party. He had passed this rock dozens of times before, and it was an idle blow that broke off a chunk, which glistened with metal. After a little development work had been done, R. C. Chambers secured the property for \$25,000 and since then it has paid \$14,900,000 in dividends.

The mines of Mercur, as is well

known, were worked for silver for years, and the existence of gold there in paying quantities was not suspected for a long time. The application of the cyanide process to the Mercur ores was the making of the district.

So by degrees new mining districts were opened up until Utah today is dotted with big mines, and the outlook now is brighter than ever before. The Silver King has taken the place of the Ontario, while the Daily-West and other properties have joined the list of dividend payers, which now comprises the following: Bullion-Beck, Central, Horn Silver, Mammoth, Mercur, Ontario, Silver King, Swans, and Utah. This, of course, does not take into account such close corporations as the De-

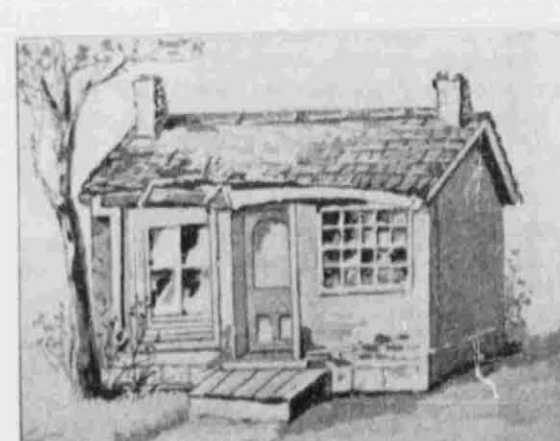
of \$167 per hundred weight, was worth \$690,976, bringing the total value of Salt Lake county's metal production up to \$1,224,265.

The introduction of improved machinery, including and appliances for mining has not only kept the great industry alive during periods of depression, but has advanced it. During one month of last year the transfer of West Mountain copper properties to the companies named, involved mining valued at \$80,000,000, and the directors are confident that the output will shortly pay good interest on the capitalization.

THE DISTRICTS.

The following is a list of the mining districts of the State:

American Fork,	Lucin,
Ashbrook,	Mountain Lake,
Beaver Lake,	Mt. Baldy,
Big Cottonwood,	Mt. Nebo,
Blue Ledge,	Newton,
Blue Mountain,	North Star,
Box Elder,	North Tintic,
Bradshaw,	Ohio (Marysville),
Camp Floyd (Mer- Ophir,	
cer),	Paradise,
Carbonate,	Pinto Iron,
Castle Peak,	Prairie,
Cleveland (San- Provo,	
pete),	Rocky,
Clifton (Deep Rush Valley,	
Creek),	San Francisco
Coyote,	(Horn Silver),
Detroit,	Silver Lake,
Dugway,	Snake Creek,
Elkhorn,	Spring Creek (Deep
Emery,	Creek),
Erickson,	Star,
Fish Springs,	State Line,
Gold Mountain,	Timber Ridgeout,
Gordon,	Tintic,
Granite,	Tooele,
Grantville,	Utah (Park City),
Harderabille,	Utah,
Henry,	Washington,
Hot Springs,	Weber,
Iron Springs,	West Mountain
Juab,	(Bingham),
Lake Side,	West Tintic,
Leimington,	White Canyon
Lehi,	(Henry Canyon),
Lincoln,	Willard (Deep
Little Cottonwood,	Creek),
Lower Placer,	Willow Springs,



The Home of the Deseret News 50 Years Ago.

The New Deseret News Building. Now in Course of Construction at the Corner of East Temple and South Temple Streets.