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## THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

(By Dr. J. T. Kingsbury.) Mary John Dilworth opened a school in a test in the old fort. It was a typical school. Logs served as desks; and lucky was the boy or and who could lay claim to a scap of paper and a pencil. But it was a beginning, and that little school laid tion for one of the best sysgens of a diffic instruction in the West. wherever a religious body ettler in a new country that education grome and has been fostered. As the Puritants of New England established

The history of the public school system in the history of the public school system in the history of the public school system in the history of the great Salt Lake, Miss he valley of the Great Salt Lake, Miss he 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 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 board in forwarding the work and the establishing of a "parent school." "The University of Descret (or the "Parent School," as it was first called) was opened Monday, Nov. 11, 1850, un-der the supervision of the chancellor and the board of regents. The Descret Evening News of Nov. 16, 1850, has this the higher education, and to say: "The "Parent School" commenced on Monday at Mrs. Pack's house in the Seventeenth ward under toster education from the control of the direction and supervision of Prof.

as a commercial school under the super-vision of David O. Caider. In an old edition of the Descret Evening News, now preserved in the University muse-um, we find the following advertisement

University of the State of Deseret. The chanceller and regents of the un-iversity of the State of Descret respect-fully 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. Cal-der as principal in the mercantile department, and Elder George J. Taylor as principal in geography and gram-mar. This school will form a nucleus for additional tachers and branches of education until it shall eventually, and we trust, at no distant day, be sup-plied with professors and teachers, in the different branches pertaining to a university in all its completeness—con-necting therewith, from time to time, instructions in agriculture and every science and art of use in our temporal advancement.

The mercantile department will em-

Dr. Park, now State superintendent of public instruction, was born in Ohio. te received his education in the schools f his native State and was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyn University. Having a natural inclination for science he entered the University of New York in 1855, where he took a course in medi-cine. Two years later he was gradu-ated with the degree of M. D. He then ated with the degree of M. D. He then came West and taught school in the State of lowa. Early in the autumn of '61 he came to Utah and for a while taught in the public school at Draper, After a long trip into California and Oregon, he returned to Utah in '68. Form that time up to the present, Dr. Park's interests have been with the growth of education in Utah. Though man of very scholarly attainments, is was naturally winsome and unpretentious, which won for him the love of all who came under his training. The institution at this time needed such a man because of the political broils now among the people. The conservation of Dr. Park, however, kept the University free from political and re-ligious influences; and though one of the Legislative assemblies refused to vote an appropriation, the school kept on as usual. Under the efficient direc-tion of the new president the institution was soon more fully organized and adapted to the work of normal, scienti-fic, and classical instruction.

In 1877 the University was moved to new quarters in Wilkin's hall on the corner of First North and Second West streets, directly opposite the present University campus. This building was erected in the early days by David Wilkin for a hotel. It was thought to be well located, as what is now the be well located, as what is now the campus was then an emigrant square, where all travelers from the North made their camp. The University progressed rapidly. Among its instructing corps were F. M. Bishop, who was professor of the natural sciences and mathematics; Joseph L. Hawlins, now Ctan's genator, and Dr. Karl G. Maeser. Among the students of this period were Horace Cummings. E. B. Young, J. B. Toronto, Mrs. Neille T. Little, L. E. Riter, Mrs. L. E. Riter, Crosn Howard, Governor Heber M. Wells, and the present head of the institution, Dr. present head of the institution, Dr. Kingsbury. The writer, while in conversation with Dr. Park a few days ago was told that President Brigham Young was a hearty supporter of the University, and gave every encouragement possible for its maintainance and prosperity. About the year 1883, the main building now occupied was first opened. It was finished with funds generously given by Hon. Ferantorz Little, James Sharp, and others. This building will ever be remembered by those who in recent years have been graduated from the University. Many receptions and dances, entertainments and concerts have been given here, and these, with the studies persued within its walls, will always be a source of the control ond remembrance.

In 1884, the Legislature amended the tharter, giving the University the power to confer degrees, and in 1892 the name "University of Deseret" was changed to "University of Utah." This year Dr. Park retired as president, af-ter having served (wenty-three years in that capacity. From this time until June, 1894, Dr. Joseph T. Kingsbury, the senior professor, officiated as presi-dent. In April, 1894, Dr. James E. Talmage was made president, and he im-mediately assumed the active duties of the office. In 1897 he resigned and Dr. Kingsbury was elected as his successor.

In the spring of 1894 the University eccived a handsome endowment from

the Sait Lake Literary and Scientific association, an educational organization Utah. The amount given was sixty neusand dollars for the establishment the University has become well in the collection of many valuable specimens. In 1894 the University and by attracting population to the received a grant of sixty acres of land on the bench just east of Salt Lake City. It was brought about in this way. Hon, Robert Harkness, who was then chancellor of the University, suggested to Dr. Kingsbury that he walk on to the Fort Douglas reservation and see if there was a sultable location for a University site. This was done and the sixty acres, now owned by the University was picked out. Corre-spondence with Congressman Joseph L. Hawlins ensued, and through his work the land was acquired from the gov-ernment. Two hundred thousand dol-lars was appropriated by the last Legis-lature for the erection of new buildings on this site. They are now all under way, and by early autumn they will be finished and equipped with the most modern apparatus, and the University will begin its second fifty years as one of the best and most modern institutions of fearning in the West.

tions of learning in the West.

Fifty years of work and in many instances, sacrific, have made the University what it is today. It stands now as the leading institution of learning in the entire inter-mountain region, and is constituted by law the head of the public schol system of Utah. Its future is assured. Utah has a people who have fostered education from the beginning, and as they have increased in number, and developed the great resources of our and developed the great resources of our State so they have grown intellectually, and supported nobly every institution that would carry them nearer in their ideal-truth. The new university has its advent with the new century. Its situation is subline. At the base of the Wasatch range, overlooking the take in the distance, and one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys on earth, it will always be an inspiration to the student and an incentive to work. Then the city in which it is located is the natural center of industry and education for all the inter-mountain region, its climate has become world famed, and the pleasant and healthy surroundings make it a model place for a home. It is the center of the many agricult tural and mining industries. To it come tural and mining industries. To it come the leading thinkers, orators, and composers from both East and West. It was destined from the first to be a great and pure city. All these will go to make the University of Utah. Let the present generation of Utahans foster and care for it as seriously and courageously as did their fathers.

EDUCATION.

History will record the nineteenth century, particularly the latter half, as having done more for the enlightenment of the human race than any other similar period of which an account has been written. True there had been some mighty efforts for educational progress before then but it is only during the last fifty years that education has been systematized and made popular with the masses. The free school principle more than any other cause has contributed to the present satisfactory result which is proving itself the safety of nations and the blessings of the world. It has come to be recognized as one of the greatest duties of the as one of the greatest duties of the
State to promote the morality, intelligence and well-being of its citizens by
offering them the opportunities of instruction in youth. Education, onceextended as an occasional alms,
is now claimed as a universal
right. Enlightened governments
recognized that the illiterate cank we are accommon a common k

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 concerned mainly with commerce being concerned mainly what 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 product of the steam of the product of the steam of the product of the steam cess, which has since gone on at a pro-gressive rate, bringing distant locali-ties into connection with each other, and it was one without which the later gressive rate, bringing distant localities into connection with each other, and it was one without which the later steps in the development and extension was almost pure galena.

The Stockton discoveries by Conner's men in 1862 was, it is claimed, the re-

commerce, of which the reciprocity, or, at the least, reductions of duty, con-

at the least, reductions of daty, con-stitute a growing feature.

Another very powerful impetus was communicated during the past half cen-tury by the discoveries of gold in Call-fornia, Australia, the Klondike and

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 with-in national boundaries, but finally across the once dividing ocean, has

been another mighty force in extending and stimulating the operations of com-merce. Time and distance have long been annihilated by the telegraph, and

today even that means of communica-

tion has been found tardy by a genera-tion which makes its contracts over the telephone. The construction by Rus-sia of the great trans-Siberian rail-way, which taps all northern Asia; the

way, which taps all northern Asia, the opening up of China and Jaapa 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 com-

influences powerfully promoting com-merce must be mentioned the growth and safeguarding of credit, which economizes the use of the machinery of ex-

change, thus quickening both the producing and consuming powers of so-clety and which finds no locality in

villization too remote for the exercise

Although the great mines of Califor-

nia and Nevada had contributed mil-

wealth before the mining industry was well under way in Utah, yet this State

is now in the front ranks as a metal THE EARLY OUTPUT.

upon millions to the world's

OF MINING.

THE DEVELOPMENT

of its beneficient agencies.

This, added to the value of the prod-uct from 1878 to 1900, brings the grand total up to \$216,389,205.53, and the esti-mate is rather under than over. Indications of mineral wealth were found in the hills of Utah by the Pio-

neers at a very early date, but the first successful mining appears to have been done in what is now Tintic district. Charles Crismon, who was running stack down there, found the great Cris-mon-Mammoth veln, and took out a good many wagen 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. Busby in Bingham. This gentleman, since deceased, was herding some cattle in Binsham canyon, and one night, while driving a stake to picket his horse, he in some

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. Caider. In an old on excellent example, are almost cer-tain to become dividend payers in a

short time. In reviewing the mining industry in than, 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 snug profit every year, and yet they are scarcely heard year, and yet they are scarcely hears of. However, the record shows that the sum of \$37,000,000 has been paid by Utah mines in dividends. Of course with a marketed output of metals since 1896 of \$216,000,000, the profits must have been much larger than the dividend record shows and the estimate of minng men is that it has exceeded \$50,000,-

Utah is on the eve of a revolution in its mining industry. In different parts of the State consolidations of properties



PRESENT HOME OF THE UNIVERSITY

account of a meeting of f regents, Brignam Young is of Salt Lake for the new

or the organization of the government of the Territory ernor Young signed an by the first Legislature, inor the University of Descret, a done Peb. 28, 1850. At the c, the Legislature which cre-charter, elected Orson Spenlor and the following men Daniel Spencer, Orson

results of their advent into Utah results of their work are seen totigham Young had in mind a unitary from the first. After choosing the for the Temple, and dealing out "inheritances" to the different thren," he next proceeded to choose of for the erection of the "parent of" A singular coincidence here, as all decount of a meeting of their work are seen totogham Young had in mind a unitary from the first. After choosing the 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 Temple, one half block east of the Seventeenth ward the erection of the "parent of the erection of the "parent of the erection of the present, who will instruct in all their commercial relations, unalify-ing the student to enter upon the real business of commercial life with confidence and intelligence:

Bookkeeping, commercial and international law, banking, insurance, exchange, brokering in the Fifteenth ward of this city,

Samuel W. Richards, who is still living in the Fifteenth 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.

commercial and international law, banking, insurance, exchange, broker-age, commission, jobbing, forwarding, railroading, expressing, telegraphing, phonography.

Terms-For full business course, including geo graphy and grammar .....\$3 Blanks

Hours—For mercantile department, from 10 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 p. m. 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

NORMAL BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

of means of communication generally | sult of target shooting, one of the sol- | them to be worked on a gigantic scale

would seem to have been impossible. The utilization of the same 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. Nor must we forget such an important impulse as that exerted by the construction of great canals tof which the Erica and the Suez furnish types), which peaked new gateways to trade. No review of the period would be complete. view of the period would be complete which failed to take account of the ef-fects of the relaxation by different governments of the restrictive policy in trade relations, of which the most ex-treme expression is found in the adop-tion of free trade by Great Britain, but which is exemplified also in treuties of

path. He had passed this rock dozens of times before, and it was an idle blow taken from ores produced in Salt Lake taken from ores produced in Salt Lake county last year. The gold amounted to 8.611 fine ounces, worth \$178.013; the silver 201,801 fine ounces, worth \$250, cured the property for \$30,000 and since then it has paid \$14,000,000 in dividends.

The mines of Mercur, as is well 4.145,028 pounds, which, at an average 

OLD COUNCIL HOUSE

One of the Early Homes of the University 

gears, and the existence of gold there in paying quantities was not suspected for a long time. The application of the epanide process to the Mercur ores was the making of the district.

The introduction of improved machinery, methods and appliances for mining has not only kept the great impusty.

ontario, while the Daly-West and other properties have joined the list of dividend payers, which now comprises the following: Bullion-Beck, Centennial-Eureka, Daly-West, Grand Central, Horn Silver, Mammoth, Mercur, Ontario, Petro, Silver King, Sacramento, South Swansra, Swansea and Utah.

This, of course, does not take into account such close corporations as the De count such close corporations as the De

known, were worked for sliver for | of \$16.67 per hundred weight, was worth

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was the making of the district.
So by degrees new mining districts there opened up until Utah today is dotted with big mines, and the outlook now is brighter than ever before. The contario, while the Daily-West and other others, while the Daily-West and other companies of the contario, while the Daily-West and other companies of the contario, while the Daily-West and other companies of the comp

Lucin, Mountain Lake, Mt. Baldy, Mt. Nebo, Beaver Lake,

Newton, North Star, Blue Ledge, Blue Mountain, Onio (Marysvale), Bradshaw. Camp Floyd (Mer-Ophir, Paradise. Touss, (San- Provo

Carbonate Castle Peak, Rocky, (Deep Rush Valley, San Francisco (Horn Silver), Dugway, Elkhorn, Spring Creck (Deep Erickson Creek). Star.

Fish Springs, Gold Mountain, Granite Hardscrabble. Henry, Hot Springs, Iron Springs, Juab, Lake Side, Lemington, Lehi.

Little Cottonwood,

Lower Placer,

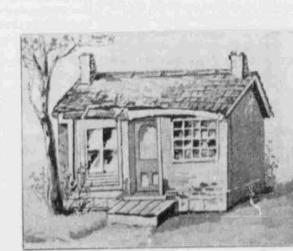
Tooele, Ulutah (Park City), I'tah. Washington, Weber, West Mountain (Bingham), West Tintle. Canyon White (Henry Canyon), Willard Creek), Willow Springs.

State Line. Tidavell Rideout,



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

The earlier records of the output, up to 1877, are incomplete, but Prof. Marcus E. Jones, as a result of much research, has prepared an approximate 



The Home of the Deseret News 50 Years Ago.