A DEBT TO UTAH.

The Great Achievements of the Mormon Pioneers.

BRIGHAM AND THE TELEGRAPH.

His Help in Building the Pacific Line.—How He Encouraged the Railroad.—Modern Mormondom, Its Industries and Probable Future.

(Editorial Correspondence of the Deseret News.)

SALT LAKE CITY, July 31.—The grand organ in the Tabernacle was tastefully draped with national flags and brass bands of red, white and blue bunting encircled the stage and proscenium. The vast auditorium was filled with well dressed, intelligent looking people assembled to witness the ceremonies commemorating the advent of civilized man in Utah. There was no perceptible difference in dress or demeanor as between Mormon and Gentile. The chasm that divides the creeds was, for the time being at least, obliterated by the so-liberal of mind prize and patriotism that glorifies the achievements of the pioneers and celebrates each recurring "Pioneer day" anniversary as a holiday that ranks with Christmas and the Fourth of July. As the years roll on the achievements of the Mormon pioneers assume greater magnitude. When the little band of emigrants of other refugees, under the leadership of Brigham Young, entered Salt Lake valley on the 24th of July, 1847, they laid foundations in the heart of a hitherto desolate desert, built for habitation by man or beast, in less than a quarter of a century the wilderness was converted into a fertile valley, teeming with an industrious populace, supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of modern civilization.

HOW INTERESTING HISTORY.

Without entering into details of the almost unfathomable obstacles overcome and hardships endured by the first settlers of Utah and the colossal amount of labor they had to perform in subjugating the wilderness and laying the foundations for this beautiful city, it may truthfully be asserted that the American people owe these Utah pioneers an everlasting debt of gratitude as the active and invaluable help rendered by them towards establishing and maintaining telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific at the most critical period of the nation's history, when the life of the republic was hanging in the balance, and later in the material aid rendered toward the construction of the first transcontinental railroad which linked the Pacific coast in the union by bands of iron and gave a mighty impetus to the development of the great central and better half of the American continent. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless an historic fact that the projectors of the Pacific telegraph had a most active ally in Brigham Young, without whose liberality and co-operation the first wire across the continent could not possibly have been built and kept up. And without this Pacific telegraph it is doubtful whether California, Arizona, Oregon and Nevada could have been kept in union with the Union. Brigham Young and Edward Creighton were the master spirits in the construction of the Pacific telegraph between Omaha and Salt Lake City, and they remained warm friends to the end of their lives. It is also a matter of history that Thomas C. Durant, the master mind in the combination of the Union Pacific railroad, found a very staunch and active ally in Brigham Young in extending that road west of Laramie. In fact, the Mormons, under the supervision of Brigham Young and Hazelton Sharp, built a great part of the road west of Fort Bridger.

In talking of Utah pioneers and pioneer work, it may be interesting to note that of the brave band of over 300 that crossed the plains with hand-carts and on teams and landed in the valleys of the great Salt Lake forty-seven years ago last Monday, only twenty-seven male members survive. One of these survivors is a colonel in rank. It may not be out of place to mention another fact, that of the fifty-four wives of Brigham Young only nine are now living. One of these, Brigham Young's favorite, Amelia Folsom Young, is popularly related to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

POLITICS IN THE TERRITORY.

The Mormons are and will for years continue to be the dominant element of Utah's population. The last estimate credits them with 172,588 out of a total population of about 225,000, but with polygamy practically wiped out, this fact need be no obstacle to her early admission as a state. Whether, as a matter of policy or from a radical difference of opinion on national issues, the Mormons have invariably shown a disposition to differ in their political affiliations. This is forcibly shown by the results at the last election for delegate to Congress. At that election, in November, 1892, Rawlins, Democrat, received 18,211 votes; Caine, Republican, 16,606, and Allen, Liberal, 5,000, out of a total of 34,668 votes. It is apparent there is a very divided sentiment among Democratic Mormons with the way things are managed at Washington. Several leaders with whom I conversed were prejudiced against Cleveland's free trade policy. Brigham Young was a pronounced Democrat, and that fact may exert some influence upon the minds of men who venerate his memory. There is probably another and more potent influence responsible for opposition to free trade among influential Mormons. Many of the most extensive industrial enterprises in the Rocky Mountains other than those controlled by Mormons. Quite recently from the widely known Utah's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, which, in connection with its immense retail stores, fabricates boots and shoes, overalls, clothing, hats, etc., the Mormons have established woolen mills at Salt Lake, Provo and Beaver. They operate a sugar factory at Lehi, and are building silk works, woolen and cotton factories, pipe works, wagon and carriage factories, flour and lumber mills in this city.

The impression which I have shared in common with other people east, that the Mormons are moneybacks, disposed to invest rather than push the car of progress, is dissipated by the varied enterprises in which they are the chief factors. They have built, own and operate the Deseret telegraph lines, running from Salt Lake to all parts of the Territory. They own and operate cable, street car and electric motor plants. They have built several railroads out of side city in the region commercially tributary, and they are heavily interested in mining and the development of mineral resources.

But are these Mormons ever going to assimilate with the gentiles? Are they ever going to become loyal American citizens so long as the church of Latter-day Saints remains the church and church politics? These are questions which naturally present themselves. My impression is that the Mormons are in a fair way of becoming assimilated. It will take time, of course, and it depends how the Mormon problem is handled. The times of the martyrs is the seed of the church. So long as there were martyrs among the Mormons, and so long as they were subject to prosecution or persecution for the practice of polygamy no assimilation was possible. The spirit of resistance to law was disloyalty, because hatred of federal authority and deep-seated prejudice against public school education. A marked change has already begun. There is greater respect for law and order, and commercial and social intercourse between Mormon and gentile is gradually increasing. The church militant has retreated in its opposition to public schools, and all Mormon children under 15 now receive their elementary education side by side with the children of the gentiles. The higher education of Mormon youths is, however, still conducted in sectarian seminaries and colleges. When the Jews made their exodus from Egypt they were kept in quarantine in the wilderness forty years, and the generation of stiff-necked and unbelieving men that followed Moses and Aaron was allowed out of death before Israel had taken possession of the promised land. The second and third generations of Mormons will prize American citizenship just as do the descendants of the Pilgrims.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR A METROPOLIS.

What of the future of Salt Lake City? There can be but one answer. Salt Lake is destined to be one of the greatest in the chain of cities between Chicago and San Francisco. Utah is more populous than any state between Nebraska and California. The valley of the great Salt Lake alone with irrigation made general would support a city of 200,000 population, and nowhere has irrigation produced more striking results in the shape of stacks, grove, blooming orchards and golden tinted harvest fields. There is, however, a whole land here for a great city to the shape of cheap fuel, cheap building stone and incalculable stores of minerals. The altitude of 4,200 feet above the sea and the proximity of salt water make the place a delightful winter resort. As a place of sojourn, health and commercial depression, Salt Lake City is even today a very attractive and busy town. The only drawback in my judgment is the extravagant price in town lots. Business men pay all the way from $750 to $1,000 a front foot and residence property sells here at what I consider extremely high figures—as compared with prices of property in Omaha and other cities farther east. These high prices affect, however, that the landowners of Salt Lake City have no business confidence in the future greatness. E. HOSKWATER.

Deremus is Demoed.

The board of public works held a long and stormy session last night to further discuss the dispute between the city engineer and the gravity sewer inspector. After the matter had been thoroughly canvassed the board came to the conclusion that the engineer had been too exacting and technical in his findings with the inspectors and contractors, and decided in favor of the latter on recommendation of Mr. Dunkle who proved that all charges, so far as the inspectors were concerned, had trapped and that they be ordered to return to work.

Today's Probate Court.

Estate of Frank Crocker, deceased. Hearing on citation for administrator to render account. Account filed and administrator allowed till August 11th to file petition for distribution.

The "Standard."

The Standard Steam Laundry company of this city filed its articles of incorporation with Territorial Secretary Richards today. A copy of the same was filed with the county clerk on July 17th, as published in the News of that date.

No Court Today.

There was no session of the Third district court today.

Fusing Off a Trifle.

Up to 3.30 this afternoon not a single suit had been filed today in the office of the Third district court. This is something new.

No More Yet.

Marshal Brigham informed a News reporter at 3 o'clock this afternoon that up to that hour no more of the escaped convicts had been re-captured. Searching parties will not relax their efforts.

UTAH COUNTY EXCURSION.

Twelve Coaches Headed by Four Bands Went to Saltair Today.

One of the largest excursions of the bathing season arrived in this city over the Rio Grande Western railway this morning at 10 o'clock, en route for Saltair.

The excursion owed its success largely to the zeal of the Utah county saints, there in number. At the depot the consolidated bands of Utah county rendered some fine music and continued their program on the long pavilion on their arrival at the beach.

Tomorrow the Denbeigh band will hold sway at the beach. This excellent band has been practicing a month on the numbers that will be heard on the occasion.

The Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement association go out on Friday fully prepared to give one of the most delightful musical and literary programs of the season.

Saturday will be pedagogue day, when the summer school for teachers will be monarch of all it surveys.

THE TEACHERS' SESSION.

Another Entertaining Program at Today's Meeting.

Last Night's Lecture on History and the Children.—Dr. White on Character for Tomorrow Night.

The summer normal now in session in Odd Fellows' Hall is being well attended, and is pronounced by the teachers present to be the most efficient and thorough ever held here.

At the session yesterday afternoon the subject of drawing was treated by Professor Angelengo, who said there are four fundamental studies: number, language, drawing and music. All other branches are combinations of these four. While each of the first three has its various subdivisions, drawing has a greater number of branches than either of them, viz: perspective, architecture, painting, decorating, tapestry, engraving, etc. Drawing is divided into three great branches, viz: pictorial drawing, constructive drawing and decorative drawing.

The class in drawing has settled down to work, and are heartily enjoying Prof. Angelengo as an instructor.

Grammar, by Prof. W. E. Andrews, followed in order. He said that definitions and technical terms should not be memorized upon the mind of the child, but the most simple elementary claims to truths presented, by bringing to his attention that which appeals only to the perceptive faculties.

Elementary physics, by Prof. Norman, followed. The different forms of matter were considered and treated in a comprehensive manner, and experiments illustrating elementary principles of philosophy were given before the class. Mr. Norman handles his subject in a way that impresses the student with his familiarity with this branch of the sciences.

Arithmetic, by Prof. Eddingfield, came next on the program. Notation was discussed very fully, the entire hour being devoted to its consideration. The class was impressed with the importance of proceeding slowly with the underlying thought to be followed in number work. Prof. Eddingfield's lesson hour was very profitable to the teachers.

Psychology, by Dr. White, was presented in the early part of the session and school discipline at the last period of the session. This subject elicited a contending this subject to the great satisfaction of the teachers and all are congratulating themselves not only upon having his services, but also the presence of the entire corps of instructors.

Reading was the topic taken up by Miss Horgan, who dwelt at some length upon breathing and position. The class was instructed in the proper position to be assumed, and drilled in diaphragmatic exercises, preliminary to the work which follows.

At the close of the session, special classes were formed in drawing, music, science and physical culture. These classes recite at the close of each daily session of the normal.

The morning the opening exercises were conducted by Dr. White.

U. S. history was presented by Professor Andrews, in that clear, concise manner so characteristic of that gentleman. History as defined by the class was thoroughly discussed, and a foundation laid for reaching that study in such a manner as to awaken the deepest interest on the part of the pupil. The presentation of this important subject in such an entertaining manner cannot fail be attended with the most gratifying results.

The first lecture of the series was delivered last evening by Prof. W. E. Andrews, of Hastings college, Hastings, Neb., upon the subject of History and the Children, and was a most scholarly production. It is to be regretted that a greater number did not avail themselves of such a literary treat as his address proved to be.

Tomorrow evening Dr. White will lecture on the subject of Character, in the upper hall in the Odd Fellows' building on Market street. This should be well attended. The admission to those not teachers will be twenty-five cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Fine Performance at the Theater Last Night.—The Charity Ball This Evening.

If the people of Salt Lake City want to see acting elevated to high art they should not miss the performances of the Lyceum company now at the Theater. The audience was entirely full last evening after witnessing the new comedy by Barlow, written expressly for the Lyceum company, entitled Americans Abroad. The plot is evolved out of the adventures of a family of wealthy Americans residing in Paris, perhaps a somewhat threadbare theme, but the treatment is so skillful and the incidents so amusing and interesting as to place the piece at once in the front rank of Sardou's productions, only in lighter vein. A young American girl who counts her wealth by the million becomes the victim of the society bankers of Europe, who seek to enrich themselves by paying upon her supposed fortunes for titled nobleman and alliance with aristocracy. But contrary to their plans the American girl prefers a kinsman whose blood, though perhaps less blue than that of the foreign nobility, is warmed by honest love and disinterested and unselfish motives. Accordingly, with the aid of a rich old uncle and his daughter, she effects to become suddenly poor so as to escape the attentions of the worshipers of Mammon, and encourage those of some honest man who will worship her for herself alone. Of course she finds her lover. He is a poor American artist studying in Paris, and the remainder of the play is devoted to the unwinding of the very pretty romance the young lady pursues to secure her soul of his devotion and loyalty. Compared to the average plays of French authors there is not a suggestion of anything indelicate either in the dialogue or the situations, and the humor, which sparkles like wine in the original, the piece, is bright, fresh and clean.

The players were all happily cast in their parts. Miss Cayvan as the million heiress gives an ideal portraiture of a young and lovely American girl with good, honest, red New England blood in her veins, impulsive but sensible. Her elsewhere work is to the love scene in the second act, where she fairly effervesces in exhibitions of joy at the happy termination of her plan to emancipate the heart of the young artist, Mr. Kelcey. No more manlike lover ever was ever enacted upon the stage than that of last evening. Mr. Kelcey was very and natural throughout, and in the last act in the quartet scene, gave us a taste of his dramatic power he possessed and is sing declamation but in that tenative have of which he is a master. Mr. Le Moyne, as the good natured uncle, exuded humor from every pore from the time he sent the female society ladies into hysterics to the final drop of the curtain. Mr. Ratcliffe did masterful and effective work as the backbone friend of the family in how but to swore's points with Jessie, very charmingly done by sweet Effie Shannon, and Mrs. Wolcott, the scheming society jobber of hearts as so much spice, drew and acted the part to perfection. The staging was exquisite, all the details having received the personal supervision of Daniel Frohman, who accompanies his people and visits Salt Lake for the first time in many years.

Tonight The Charity Ball.

Coal Discovery.

A Casper, Wyoming, dispatch says: Probably the most important mineral discovery in the history of Central Wyoming was made nearly three months ago, but the facts have just been made public. Three corps of railroad surveyors, under the general supervision of Chief Engineer Rogers, have been working all summer on the Wyoming and Utah railroad survey, which is presumably the contemplated extension of the Chicago and Northwestern from Casper to Ogden. In addition to the surveyors and subordinates to the public Chief Rogers had a number of men in the field prospecting for a good stream and along the proposed route, in which event it now develops they are highly successful. Your reporter today examined a specimen of the coal that has been set of the ground and exposed to the air for more than two months, and there are no more signs of it "checking" than there would be in a lump of place grass. Chief Rogers has sent it for tests to a number of assayers, all of whom report alike. It assays 2 per cent less moisture, 2 per cent less ash and 4 per cent more carbon than the famous Rock Springs product, while its appearance is identical with the latter. There are three veins of it, fifteen, eight and six feet respectively, all of the same quality, cropping out at the base of a mountain, beneath which it lies at a slope of about fifteen degrees. Its exact locality is not more public, but it is directly on the line of railroad survey.

Receiver Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Comptroller Eckels today appointed E. W. Knight Jr. receiver of the Stock Growers' National bank, Miles City, Montana.

Destructive Cloudburst.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—A cloudburst in Graz, the capital of Styria, swelled the mountain streams to torrents which swept down the valleys doing great damage. A large number of persons were drowned.

Will Be Paid in Full.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The Commercial bank has failed. The capital is $200,000; deposits $400,000; time deposits $202,000; loans and discounts last statement $612,000. The officers say the depositors will be paid in full.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE WHITE HOUSE.—William Hardin, Springville; Thomas Sir Logan, Ashton, Idaho; A. Snyder, Los Angeles; Jas. W. Gilmore, Ogden; A. S. Sheppard, Louisville, Ky.; H. Hollins, Pleasant Grove; A. Gates, Geneva; Chas. Ashton, Ashton, Idaho; Geo. Dorius, E. B. Wade, Oregon Short Line; F. McMurin, Saratoga; A. Sander, St. Louis; C. H. Dunham, Salt Lake; Saratoga, Pleasant Grove; Wm. Springs.

THE EXCHANGE.—John R. Robins, Wm. Cox Hess, J. Middleton, J. H. Gallinger, Harrison C. Dunn, Montana; J. S. Lowrie, Denver; H. Holmesdale, Kansas; Joseph Wright, San Francisco; Miss Mamie Lynch, San Francisco; Miss Fern Wightman, Kansas City; Miss Gertrude Kimball, Kansas City; Miss Hattie Francis, Kansas City; Miss Mamie Knapp, Kansas City; Miss Mamie Knapp, Kansas City; Miss Mamie Knapp