

UTAH'S GREAT FORWARD MARCH.

The State of Utah represents a condition of social, industrial, political and physical evolution which is too vast to be comprehended all at once, if it is to be comprehended as a commonwealth. Its beginning is obscure as to take us to the catalogue of the catalogue of all that are known as the frontier of civilization west of the Missouri river in 1847, within hailing distance so to speak, of the hosts left behind. The Mormon pioneers did not look at the frontier, but passed and kept at covering two-thirds of the west on a narrow strip between the two cities—more than a thousand miles from the one left behind, somewhat less than that from the one still ahead which margined the golden shores of the Pacific. It is not herein presented, or even intimated, that those pioneers were the first civilized people to penetrate these wilds. By perhaps hundreds of years certainly by more than a hundred, they were antedated in their pioneer life by a few restless and adventurous spirits, and only a few years previously others had been here and gone on. There was nothing in the landscape, the physical conditions or the natural resources to establish so much as a trading post or a temporary camp, but as far as can be learned, at least, they were manifestly in quest of something else than homes or places for them and it was not a good place for them to settle, the Mormon pioneers as about the right place, even if conditions were unpropitious and unpromising for the home, the place of rest and safety were had to be of constant peril secured as the price of constant peril and unceasing vigilance, was the one grand aim and steadfast hope, and here, the Mormon pioneers, and here, the Utah part of the great Salt Lake City, they made their tents and settlements to stay.

It is quite useless to attempt to make plain to the understanding of those who have either never engaged in or who have no recollection of pioneering hardships, but trying such experiences as are indurating they become, how, expatiating in the perverseness of all surrounding things, so this phase of the case will be left to the imagination. Neither will it be undertaken to depict the straits of excessive hunger nor to make such descriptions, and if it were to do so, they would be out of place here. Even these generalizations are employed in order that this statement, as showing Utah's beginning and growth, may be begun at the commencement.

It is doubtful if any but a religious people would ever have attempted to build a home in a country such as this. The pioneers found, Meo to the wilds of Africa and the frozen rivers of Siberia, in search of treasure, and if they find it many of them remain. New countries, fertile of soil or rich in timber are settled from time to time because the settler within a reasonable time by his energy and industry, succeed in securing the land, and the American community is bound to out-grow 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 Deseret was organized in 1849 with the head and front of the colony, Brigham Young, as Governor; Heizer C. Kimball as Lieut.-Governor and Daniel H. Wells, Chief Justice. There were some minor officers, but none of them had much to do. It is an eloquent 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 or 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 seaboard to the isthmus of Panama, across which it went and took a ship for San Francisco, one of the papers containing the news reaching Los Angeles and being brought to Utah by a company coming through, and thus after a trip of some 12,000 miles, the important 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 intelligent, educated people together in such comparative harmony and union for so long a time under such distressing, almost unbearable conditions, was not a light one. It took a measure of firmness, self-reliance, discrimination, ability, understanding, perseverance, hardihood and courage, such as are rarely possessed by any one of our species, perhaps by not more than one in a time. Brigham Young had all these qualities and more. His company, the advance force, numbered about 150 souls, but these soon multiplied sev-

eral times and were added to every year. The first entrance to the Great Salt Lake Valley was made by the 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 his best aid and continued encouragement to the overland mail, the pony express, the telegraph and the railroad. Vice in any form he could not tolerate and illness was to him one of the festering sores of the body politic.

They came in swarms, myriads, 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 destroyed (much of it was) when all at once the immediate space was whitened with the wings of thousands of birds which proved to be sea 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 satisfying an appetite merely; they acted more like they were possessed of human judgment and had a special mission to clear the land of the dangerous pests which beset it, for no sooner were they cloved with the insects than they "unloaded" and went at it again, and when the enemy were practically wiped off the map the winged preservers disappeared as unostentatiously as they had come, probably to their habitations along the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The gull naturally holds a high place in the regard of the people of Utah, and has been rewarded by being protected by law.

The earlier political conditions here were necessarily meager and informal, corresponding with the social and industrial status. For many years the

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.

financial success of every enterprise with which he was connected. Without acquired political skill of statecraft he became a master in diplomacy and statesmanship and held for years the highest office in the commonwealth as clearly its leading spirit. The history of the nineteenth century is thickly sprinkled with the names of mighty characters. When the achievements of each of them shall come to be weighed in the balance the name of Brigham Young will be held in greater respect by the world than it is today.

Every civilized community needs a circulating medium of exchange but the pioneers had almost none at all for some time. The fact that there was nothing to buy with it caused it to be handled. Our agricultural basis was firmly established and having to import none of the necessities of life, but rather having an abundance to sell, the opening of the treasure houses of mother earth infused such energy into our industrial and commercial situation as was instantly felt and recognized. From that time on Utah's march to the forefront of substantial prosperity has been made with giant strides. Though occasionally slackening the pace, in sympathy with conditions elsewhere more than through any failure or weakness of its own, the general trend has been manifestly upward and onward and so without abatement it continues.

There is or has been some controversy as to the place where and the figure of \$2,153,880, and paid in dividends for the same thirty days \$751,099. What we can and will do herewith can scarcely 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 consideration altogether, the sources of increased metallic production are growing greater by reason of steady working, not less. In a state which boasts a Tintic, a Park City, a Bingham, a Mercur, a Frisco, a Camp Floyd and many other districts whose wealth seems rather to have been just discovered than to have been drawn upon in the manner and extent fully above suggested for many years, the possibilities are too great to be subject for legitimate guessing. As in the past, so in the future, our prosperity surpasses 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, gilsonite, asphalt and so on through the list—we have them all some located and partly developed 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 buried almost to the point of practical impassibility, while in others the remoteness from railway or other available means of transportation is at present keeping the product of such fields from reaching the market, but science, aided by enterprise and backed by capital, will soon settle all that. It is a fact that in some of the more remote settlements in southeastern Utah (date this or something of the same family) is being used among the foothills bordering the mountains and burned for fuel; this is mentioned to give some idea of the vastness in places of those useful and valuable minerals. Not to be behind hand with her sister states in these things, the general public, expert and amateur alike, are also coming to light during recent months. In the vicinity of Green River, near the Colorado boundary, more than 40,000 acres of oil lands have been made and the same expert knowledge obtainable gives assurance that the product of the wells will include lubricating oil of great value. While we may not yet hope to rival Pennsylvania or California in this respect, it is still an important adjunct of our prosperity and will become more so as good time.

In the matter of salt, we are able to be, without much warning or preparation, 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 mountains, or at least hills, whose constituent elements are chiefly that mineral, the percentage being so high in places that all that is needed in the way of treatment of the product is cleansing and refining. Salt springs and pools are also in existence but these have not been extensively drawn upon.

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 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 inaccessibility and lack of adequate transportation.

It would be pleasurable 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 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 specifically pointed out in order to be understood. So enough as to that; and before closing let me tell you with confidence we claim, and with confidence

because backed by the facts and figures, that no other commonwealth, population being considered, makes a better showing than this one, either as to the number and cost of school buildings, the general efficiency of the schools, or the percentage of attendance. The state has a total enrollment of 81,119 school children of about 82 per cent of the entire population. The estimated total amount expended for education is about \$1,300,000 per annum. In no place in the world is the school tax more cheerfully, promptly and honestly paid and throughout the whole state in city or country, the disposition is manifest to push along rather than retard in the slightest degree this indubitably salutary to our liberties and institutions. This, like every other feature of our state, has grown out of small beginnings and expanded ever faster than its surroundings, showing that while we are giving abundant attention to the accumulation of substance for ourselves and dependents, we are by no means unmindful of the welfare and progress of the commonwealth as a whole, nor neglectful of any obligation which devolves upon us as regarding the rising generation, the most important factor in the entire fabric.

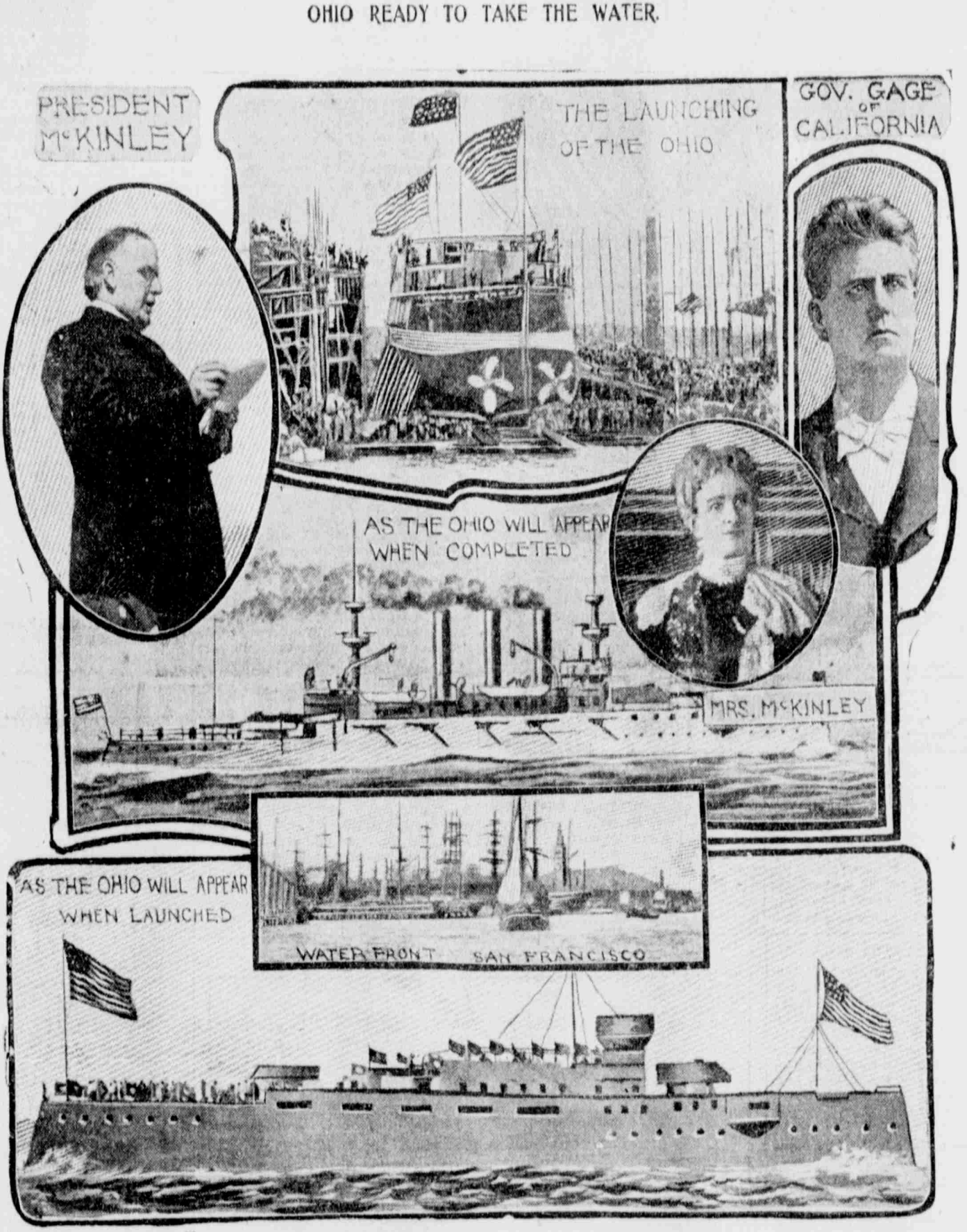
Utah is the best state in the Rocky Mountains. She is forging ahead with seven league boots. Her mining development right now is almost sensational and hundreds of her citizens are getting rich. With her large pastoral population, too, with more than twenty thousand small farms and fifty years of experience in tilling the soil by irrigation, Utah is a great independent agricultural commonwealth. In cattle and horse raising she ranks with any of her sister states. Her sugar factories produce more than twenty million pounds of refined sugar every year. Her smelters and shoe factories, her fruit canneries, her creameries and hundreds of other industrial concerns are running to their full capacity and making money. Her banks are paying dividends and her merchants are reaping good profits on larger sales than ever before. Her climate is as healthful as any in the world, having four seasons and no extremes of heat or cold, while sheltered by lofty mountain ranges, high winds and cyclones are unknown. Her people are consequently homesick and industrious, cheerful and enterprising, hospitable and charitable. She has room and resources for thousands of additional people of the same sort and extends a cordial invitation to good citizens everywhere to come and make their home within her borders.

Our eyes have been strained in the direction of Los Angeles a good many years watching for the railroad that has never come, but now we are beginning to feel that the fruition of our hopes is near. We believe direct connection by rail between Los Angeles and Salt Lake will be a marvellous benefit to both cities as well as to the 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 forward to the day when the iron horse will shorten the distance that we can to the angels calling almost any time.
HEBER M. WELLS.

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 resident 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 attended the camp to witness the brilliant military display. Both the troops and spectators gave the king an enthusiastic reception. His majesty subsequently gave a luncheon to the cadets of four academies.



The above is a striking halftone 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.

people had but little need for ceremonies of a legal or other character. They had to protect themselves from outside enemies without writs or processes and did it as a general thing quite effectively, while disputes and difficulties were adjusted by arbitration. Realizing, however, that any American community is bound to out-grow 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 Deseret was organized in 1849 with the head and front of the colony, Brigham Young, as Governor; Heizer C. Kimball as Lieut.-Governor and Daniel H. Wells, Chief Justice. There were some minor officers, but none of them had much to do. It is an eloquent 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 or 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 seaboard to the isthmus of Panama, across which it went and took a ship for San Francisco, one of the papers containing the news reaching Los Angeles and being brought to Utah by a company coming through, and thus after a trip of some 12,000 miles, the important matter reached the people chiefly affected by it. Just think of that in the light of present developments.

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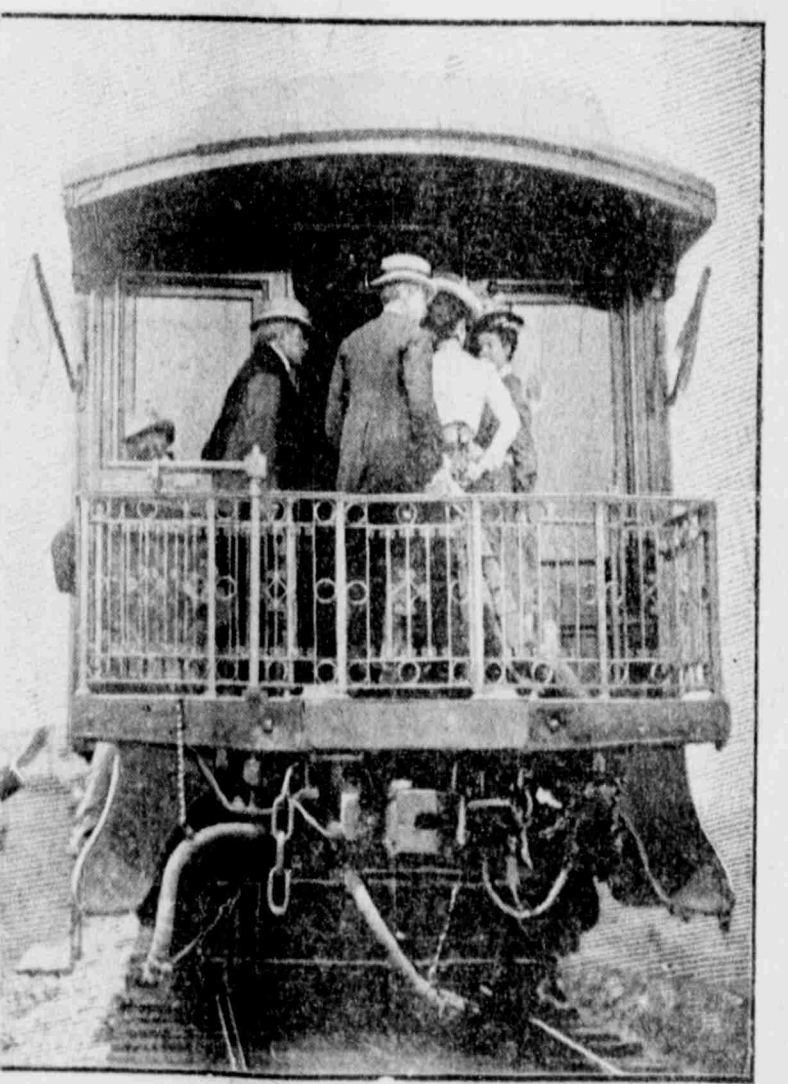
He was, in a word, the man for the time. Perhaps any of all others would have failed certainly no other could have done better and very few as well.

It is not to be denied, because true, that for a long time after the settlement of the Territory, Brigham Young discouraged mining, his discouragement of anything of that kind being that it was not carried on. This must not be construed to mean opposition to working in iron lead or coal fields at proper times and in reasonable ways; these were not being mined 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 silver were uncovered in paying quantities, the farms and workshops would be deserted, and with no ready markets 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 he not only did not discourage the great industry but gave it moral and financial support; and who shall say what the Utah 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 education he became the great instructor 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 pioneered a thousand miles of wilderness and opened up an empire. Without scientific training he planned cities, railroads and canals and built temples, academies and factories. Without special business training he amassed a fortune and made

time when mining was commenced in Utah, also as to whom the honor belongs for extracting the first of the precious metals. The incident goes back further than many writers on the subject have placed it. In 1833 near a little settlement since called Minersville, in the southern part of the Territory it became known to the settlers that lead 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 speculation, 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 exclusively lead, and it was a most welcome article when freights were so high that the importation of so heavy a metal made it a luxury to be possessed 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 necessary 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 merchantable article for a time, for three reasons—it was a loss of value in 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 before. The mine was discovered by Henry Reffling, 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 thousands 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 has added millions, tens of millions and hundreds of millions to the wealth of the nation, which during the month of April just past poured out (in shipments alone) a stream of metallic wealth measured by the magnificent

WHERE PRESIDENT MADE HIS SPEECHES.



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