HISTORY

OF

SALT LAKE CITY

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CITY COUNCIL AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL AND AUTHOR.

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PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR

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1886.
If he or she did either of this, the penalty was to be imprisonment, at hard
labor, in the penitentiary, for not more than fifteen years nor less than six months.
But this special legislation against Mormon Utah was suspended by the great
controversy which arose between Congress and President Andrew Johnson.
Moreover, President Johnson was opposed to the special legislation contemplated;
delegate Hooper was consulted in the choice of officers not objectionable to the
people; and in 1868 the delegate succeeded in obtaining the passage of several
bills of most vital interest not only to Salt Lake City but the entire Territory.

CHAPTER XLIII.

OPENING OF THE FIRST COMMERCIAL PERIOD. REMINISCENCES OF THE EAR-
LIEST MERCHANTS. CAMP FLOYD. THE SECOND COMMERCIAL PERIOD.
UTAH OBTAINS AN HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE IN THE COMMERCIAL
WORLD. ORGANIZATION OF Z. C. M. I.

It is time that we take up the commercial vein of the history of our city and
Territory, having reached a period when the commercial thread became closely
woven in the general and political history of our most peculiar commonwealth.
The history of Utah commerce is very unique. In some respects there is not
a State or Territory in America whose commercial history will compare with that
of our Territory. Its character has been as peculiar as its commonwealth, and
that has given to it a typing quite uncommon in its genius; yet the typing is in
accord with the co-operative policies which the age has devised in solving the prob-
lem between capital and labor. There is also much stirring romance in its his-
tory. Its story and incidents are almost as romantic as the commerce of Arabia,
whose mammoth caravans, in their journeys across the deserts, have given subject
and narrative to the most gorgeous romances in the whole range of literature.
The journeys of the trains of these merchants of the West over the Rocky Moun-
tains and the vast arid plains between Salt Lake City and the Eastern States, and
their arduous tasks and adventurous experiences will fitly compare with the his-
tory of the merchants in the East in olden times when civilization herself was
fostered by commerce; and, moreover, in the early days of Utah, it took as
much commercial courage, perseverance and ability to establish the commerce of
this Territory as it did that of any nation known in history. On the very face
of the record, we may discern that the men who did this work were no ordinary
men. They were capable of making their mark in any land; and if Utah, in
the early days, afforded them great opportunities, it was their boundless energies
and commercial ambitions that first created those opportunities and made a peo-
ple comparatively affluent who had been buried in isolation and in the depths of
poverty.
In the year 1849, which was two years after the entrance of the Pioneers, the first regular stock of goods for the Utah market was brought in by Livingston & Kinkead. Their stock was valued at about $20,000. They opened in John Pack's adobe house in the Seventeenth Ward. It is now pulled down. It stood on the northeast corner of the lot now occupied by the new residence of the late John Pack and near where is now built the Seventeenth Ward Schoolhouse. In that day, it was the most convenient house in the city that these merchants could obtain and also one of the largest.

The following year, 1850, Holliday & Warner appeared, who constituted the second firm in the commercial history of our Territory. William H. Hooper came to Salt Lake City in charge of their business. They opened in a little adobe building which had been erected for a school house on President Young's block, east of the Eagle Gate. This little school house was esteemed a big store in those days. Holliday & Warner next removed to the building now occupied as the Museum.

The merchant's quarter soon began to define itself better than we see it in the primitive examples referred to, and Main Street grew into importance. The unerring scent of commerce tracked the direction which business was about to take, notwithstanding Main Street was dubbed Whiskey Street and often rebuked in the Tabernacle presumably for its many demerits; but such men as Jennings and Hooper, J. R. Walker, Godbe and Lawrence—who have been temperate all their lives,—redeemed it from the odium and made Main Street the quarter of princely merchants.

Main Street first began to define itself from the extreme upper quarter. John & Enoch Reese were the third firm in historical date established in Salt Lake City, and they built the second store on Main Street, upon the ground now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co. J. M. Horner & Co., was the fourth firm, and they did business in the building occupied by the Deseret News Co. This firm continued in business but a short time and was succeeded by that of Hooper & Williams. Livingston, Kinkead & Co., changed to Livingston & Bell. Their commercial mart was the Old Constitution Buildings, which was the first merchant store erected in Utah. It was undoubtedly in the "Old Constitution" that the commercial focus of Main Street was best defined in the earliest days; and when Mr. Bell became postmaster the street also put on some official dignity. Business, however, gravitated down street. In this quarter, Gilbert & Gerrish, before the Utah war, became noted as one of the principal Gentile firms; and Gilbert occupied his stand after the settlement of the difficulty with the United States and the evacuation of the troops. It was also at this quarter of Main Street where William Nixon flourished and where the majority of the young commercial men of Salt Lake City of that epoch, including the Walker Brothers, were educated under him.

William Nixon was an Englishman and a Mormon. His commercial career was first marked in Saint Louis. To this day the "boys" educated under him speak of William Nixon as the "father of Utah merchants;" it was the name that he delighted in while he lived. He was proud of the distinction. In some respects he seemed to be an uncommon man—like William Jennings, a natural
merchants who did business sagaciously by instinct and found the methods and directions of trade by commercial intuition. The Walker Brothers were his chief pupils, and they speak of William Nixon much in this vein.

On the arrival of the Walker family in St. Louis, Father Walker became acquainted with William Nixon, to whom he sold goods purchased by him at auction. Nixon, at that time, was a regular merchant doing business on Broadway, in St. Louis. The elder Walker secured his son, David F. Walker—Mr. "Fred," as he is more familiarly known—a clerkship under the St. Louis merchant. At that date young Walker was but thirteen years of age. John Clark, who was one of the managers of departments in Z. C. M. I. from its commencement, was with Nixon before the Walker Brothers; so also was another of our prominent citizens and capitalists, Mr. Dan. Clift. These young men emigrated to Utah; Mr. "Fred" Walker went to fill their vacant place. Soon afterward, William Nixon himself emigrated, and Father Walker having then recently died, the four sons with the mother resolved to emigrate to Utah that same season,—the Walker Brothers, it will be remembered, being originally Mormon boys. As soon as they arrived in Salt Lake City, which was in September, 1852, Mr. "Fred" again went to clerk for Nixon and soon afterwards Joseph R. Walker also went into the same employ. Henry W. Lawrence, John Chislett, George Bourne, James Needham, David Candland and John Hyde were also commercially educated under Mr. Nixon; Thomas Armstrong was his book-keeper. William Nixon soon became recognized in our commercial history as a very successful merchant doing a large business. It was he who built the second store down street. Gilbert & Gerrish, who had been doing business at the Old Museum followed with a new stock of goods; and John Kimball, with his brother-in-law Henry W. Lawrence, as his clerk, opened next door to Nixon. This removal threw the main business into that quarter of the street; and it was not until Jennings' Eagle Emporium was reared, with Kimball & Lawrence on the opposite corner, and Godbe's Exchange Buildings were erected on the east side of the street, that business returned towards the original location, which at length has been crowned with the erection of the magnificent buildings of Z. C. M. I. Other Mormon merchants also rose, some of whom have since left Utah. There was the firm of Staines & Needham, John M. Brown, Gilbert Clements, Chislett & Clark; and, after the period of the Utah war, Ranshoff, Kahn, and other Jew merchants began to pour into the city.

Here something should be noted of Thomas Williams, Hooper's first partner. The merchant Williams was a Mormon young man of much promise in Nauvoo before the exodus. He was with the people in their exodus and was a member of the famous Mormon Battalion. He was one of the company of J. M. Horner & Co., which was afterwards changed to Hooper & Williams, and he built the third store on Main Street, on the site now occupied by the Deseret National Bank.

The firm of Hooper & Williams, existed until the spring of 1857, when Williams sold his interest to W. H. Hooper, and emigrated, with his family, to Weston, Missouri, where he engaged in the hotel business. Subsequently, in 1858, he returned to Utah, and in 1860 he, together with his brother-in-law, Pimena Jackman, was killed by Indians while en route to Southern California, to
which point they were proceeding for a train of merchandise. Thomas Williams was the man who first took William S. Godbe by the hand and gave him a commercial training. It is said that he was a man of excellent business qualities.

It was the merchants of Utah who first brought the Mormon community fairly into socialistic importance. And this affirmation is true of them, both in their results at home and the influence which they exercised abroad for the good of the people and the glory of Utah. Moreover, in the general sense of the public weal, this affirmation is just as true of the Walker Brothers and Godbe and Lawrence as it is of Jennings and Hooper, or Eldredge and Clawson. The very construction of society and the necessities and aims of commerce convert the enterprises and life work of this class of men into the public good. Over quarter of a century, for instance, the Walker Brothers and Godbe and Lawrence have been identified with the material prosperity and destiny of this Territory. The welfare of the country is their own good as a class;—the glory of the commonwealth glorifies their houses and augments their own fortunes. Of all men, the life-work and enterprise of the class who establish commerce, build railroads, develop the native mineral resources of the country, and construct the financial power of the State, must perform to the public prosperity as well as conserving and preserving the country. And if this is the case with those influential men of commerce and great enterprises who have gone outside the pale of the Church, yet are still identified with the community in all their essential interests, how much more, specially speaking, is it the case with those men who have remained inside the pale of the Church and built up her commercial and financial power? The Church owes to her apostles of commerce and finance more than many would like to confess; and yet in this point of their extraordinary service to the Church is at once the significance and potency of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. This will be strikingly illustrated in the circumstantial history of Z. C. M. I.

A cursory view has been given of the destitute condition of the Mormon people during the first period of the settlement of these Valleys. As late as 1856, there was a famine in Utah, and the community was barely preserved by the leaders wisely rationing the whole and dividing among the people their own substance. But it was neither the economy and wisdom of the leaders, nor the plentiful harvests that followed, that redeemed Utah from the depths of her poverty, and the anomalous isolation of a people reared in lands of civilization and plenty. She was redeemed from her social destitution by a train of providential circumstances on the one hand, and the extraordinary activities of her merchants on the other. As we have seen, the providence came in a United States army; the temporary existence of Camp Floyd; the departure of the troops, leaving their substance to the community; the needs of the Overland Mail line; the construction of the telegraph lines; and then again the arrival of another U. S. army under Colonel Connor, and the establishment of Camp Douglass with several thousand soldiers to disburse their money in Salt Lake City after their pay-days, besides the constant supplies which the camp needed from our country, and often labor from our citizens. It was then, under these changed and propitious circumstances, that our Utah merchants put forth their might, and built up a commercial system for our Territory as strange and wonderful in Its growth and history as that of any.
State that has risen in America. As early as 1864, and right in the time of the great civil war of the nation, when the cities of the South were under devastation, Hooper and Eldredge purchased in New York a bill of goods at prime Eastern cost of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the freight of which added to it another eighty thousand. A little later in the same year, William Jennings purchased of Major Barrows a train of goods in Salt Lake City worth a quarter of a million, including the freight. In 1865, this merchant purchased in New York at one time a stock of goods amounting to half a million, Eastern cost, the freight upon which was $250,000. During these same years Godbe and Mitchell went East and purchased for the people on commission goods to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars; and Kimball & Lawrence were at that period also in their most flourishing condition. And all this commercial activity instanced above was on the Mormon side, exclusive of the mammoth merchandise business carried on by the Walker Brothers, besides that of lesser merchants not ranked among the Mormon commercial houses. During this period also, William Jennings built his Eagle Emporium; Godbe his Exchange Buildings; Woodmansee Brothers their stone store now occupied by Osborne & Co.; and Walker Brothers the new store where they still do business, but which, like the Eagle Emporium, has been since enlarged.

Here we pause in the historic record before the era of Z. C. M. I. began, not touching as yet the boundaries of the great commercial period in which has risen the Désereé National Bank, and the commercial palace reared by Z. C. M. I., which will compare favorably with almost any mercantile building in America. Consider then the primitive condition of the community in their isolation and destitution, and behold what wonders these apostles of commerce wrought in so short a time. It was their work, be it repeated, that first brought Utah into social importance, carving out a material prosperity for the Mormons. This affirmation is not made to underrate the Apostles of the Church, who had done a still more wonderful part in their missionary operations, their emigrations, peopling these Valleys of the Rocky Mountains and founding the cities and settlements of as rare a State as ever sprang up in the history of the world,—and these commercial and financial apostles, whom the Church herself has brought forth have built a temporal superstructure upon the foundation which their prophets and elders laid.

Utah in her early days was utterly destitute of cash; all her internal trade being conducted by barter and the due-bill system. Yet as early as 1864, paradoxical as it may seem, her merchants were dispersing for her millions of gold and greenbacks. Some of them, as we have seen, could purchase in New York from a hundred thousand to half a million dollars' worth of goods at a time. The great wholesale houses of New York, Chicago and St. Louis scarcely ever met any such customers in all America as their Utah patrons, either in commercial integrity or weight. These achievements were only possible by these Utah merchants creating the millions before they disbursed them. True, no small amount of money was brought in by the emigrants from the old countries, but this was soon exhausted by their need of States goods and the purchase of homes; thus simply exchanging the money into hands eager to send it out of the country for States
HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

with the great political parties of the nation; but it was frustrated by anti-Mormon malice, the majority of Gentiles choosing rather to betray their traditional parties, and coalising as the Liberal party, to keep up their crusade against the Mormon community.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

CHIEF JUSTICE MCKEAN WRITES EDITORIALS FOR THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, SUSTAINING HIS OWN DECISIONS. THE SENIOR EDITOR IMPEACHED, IN CONSEQUENCE, BEFORE A BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND RESIGNS. THE "GENTILE LEAGUE OF UTAH" ORGANIZED TO BREAK UP THE MORMON POWER. ATTEMPTS TO FORCE THE CITY COUNCIL. REVOLUTIONARY MEETING. CALL FOR TROOPS.

During this action of the old citizens, combined with conservative Gentiles, to obtain a State government, the Liberal party had, with an uncompromising persistence, which at times almost reached the pitch of civil war, opposed the State movement by every means in their power. Public meetings were held, not only in Salt Lake City, but in the mining camps, and all the anti-Mormon force rallied and loud threats of revolution made to intimidate the leaders of the State movement; and those threats were directed perhaps more against the conservative Gentiles, who were dubbed "Jack Mormons," than against the heads of the Mormon Church. A petition was also gotten up against the admission of Utah to State sovereignty and forwarded to President Grant and Congress. It was signed by about five thousand names; the petition was taken from house to house and women as well as men affixed their names to it. For once the entire anti-Mormon force of the Territory was called into action; the Godbeites and the Walker party, equally with the fiercest anti-Mormon, took action and signed their names against the State movement. Joseph R. Walker, Henry W. Lawrence and R. N. Baskin undertook a mission to Washington at their own expense for the Liberal party, to counteract the favorable impression which the model constitution of the State of Deseret was certain to create in the minds of many congressmen, and to affirm emphatically to President Grant and statesmen that the Gentiles and seceding Mormons were unanimously opposed to a State, excepting a few Gentile politicians —Fitch and others of his class—whom they denounced in the name of the Gentile party in the strongest terms. Undoubtedly this representation of delegates from the Liberal party of the weight of J. R. Walker, Henry W. Lawrence and R. N. Baskin, with a petition bearing five thousand signatures (so it was claimed) against the State were sufficient, with the temper of President Grant wrought up by Newman and McKean to a war pitch, to prevent the admission of Utah at that
time, no matter how great its claims to and reasons for State sovereignty. Indeed, it was at the time when President Grant declared to the effect that if Congress did not pass a bill potent enough to overthrow Mormon polygamous theocracy, he would put his troops into Salt Lake City and settle the difficulty by military force.

There were also petitions gotten up in Salt Lake both for and against McKeane; the one for his removal the other for his retention. The one affirmed in substance that McKeane’s doings were a disgrace to the department of justice, and that his presence was disturbing to the good order and peace of society, inimical to the prospects of this great mining country, and forbidding to the investment of foreign and eastern capital; the other petition affirmed the very reverse. The petition for McKeane was signed by about the same names and number affixed to the petition against the State. Judge Haydon, in the convention, in his opposition had declared that it was “the State versus McKeane,” and the Liberal party adopted his words very like as they would have done an inscription on their banners during the fierce anti-Mormon campaign of that year.

The course of Chief Justice McKeane, however, had not passed without a rebuke even from the inside of his own party—a rebuke in fact scarcely less severe than the strictures of Hon. Thomas Fitch; but the affair was kept silent for party interest, and because, on the whole, McKeane was looked upon by the gentlemen concerned as a good man at heart, notwithstanding he was “a judge with a mission.” The case is as follows, and the statement is made as a necessary explanation of certain hidden points in the history of those times.

During the prosecutions against Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells and others, Judge McKeane was permitted by Mr. Oscar G. Sawyer, the then acting editor, to write editorials for the Salt Lake Tribune sustaining his own decisions. Mr. Sawyer was also at this time the special telegraphic correspondent of the New York Herald, to the staff of which he had been formerly an attache—indeed one of its special correspondents during the war of the rebellion. Any amount of space was at his command in that potent newspaper, which the king of American journalists had made the greatest newsmonger and sensationalist in the world, and no cost for lengthy telegrams was begrudged by the younger Bennett, when the face of the matter bore strong sensational marks, with a seeming importance and authenticity. At that time the aspect and probable solution of Utah affairs were deemed by the American public to be of first class news importance. It will be remembered by the reader, that in 1870 the managers of the New York Herald had deemed it sufficiently important to their paper to send out one of its principal special correspondents to Salt Lake City and to keep him here at a high salary, with a broad margin for expenses, to employ assistant pens from the Godbeite writers to furnish him with the best news and authentic subjects of the times. Col. Findlay Anderson was in Salt Lake City more than six months, and during that period he not only furnished the New York Herald with a fruitful series of letters, exquisite in their literature and generally acceptable in their spirit, even to the Mormon community; but he also reported for the New York Herald the discussion between Newman and Pratt. Indeed, during the term of Col. Anderson, the New York Herald made quite a mark in the line of Utah news, while the other journals, as a rule, gave but the synopsis, and that, too, it appeared gathered from the Herald letters.
I came up, the House had just taken a recess until 9:30. I was surprised and yet exceeding glad. I thought of my dream again. The dispersion of the members reminded me of the dispersion in the dream. Our enemies were swearing mad. Merritt said we had bribed the Speaker and that “damned old Bingham.” Cloggett and Maxwell were also furious.

March 4th.—This morning they commenced at the calendar. The two bills were soon passed, then came the Frelinghuyzen bill; but Mr. Sargent, of California, objected to the consideration of so important a bill when there was no quorum present. It was laid aside informally; and from that time until 11:30, when upon motion, it was decided to transact no more legislation, it could not be reached. Business of various kinds was attended to, but that could not be got up. Our enemies were raging. Maxwell said he would take out British papers and be an American citizen no longer. Cloggett asserted that we had spent $200,000 on the Judiciary Committee, and Merritt swore that there had been treachery, and we had bribed Congress. But I praised and thanked God, who was our friend and mightier than they all. By seemingly small and insignificant means he had brought to pass marvelous results, and to him all the glory was due.

CHAPTER LXX.

POLITICAL COALITION OF 1874. JENNINGS FOR MAYOR. ELECTION FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS IN 1874. BASKIN NOMINATED. ELECTION DAY. U. S. MARSHAL MAXWELL AND HIS DEPUTIES TAKE CHARGE OF THE DAY AND THE POLLS. TUMULT IN THE CITY. THE CITY POLICE ARRESTED BY THE U. S. MARSHAL AND HIS DEPUTIES. U. S. DEPUTY MARSHALL ORR ARRESTED BY THE POLICE AND IS HABEAS CORPUS BY JUDGE McKEAN. THE MOB ASSAULT MAYOR WELLS AND TEAR HIS COAT TO PIECES. HE IS RESCUED BY THE POLICE FORCE, AND DOORS OF CITY HALL CLOSED. THE MAYOR APPEARS ON THE BALCONY AND GIVES THE ORDER TO HIS FORCE TO BEAT BACK THE MOB, WHICH IS INSTANTLY DONE. THE SEQUEL. CANNON ELECTED BY A 29,000 MAJORITY AGAINST A 5,300 VOTE OF HIS OPPONENT; BUT BASKIN CONTENTS THE SEAT IN CONGRESS.

From its organization, it had been the policy of the Liberal party, in the municipal elections of Salt Lake City, and also the Territorial elections for members to the legislature, to construct their tickets with the names of representative citizens, among whom were some of the founders of our city’s commerce. This was obviously sound policy; for such men as Henry W. Lawrence, J. R. Walker, S. Sharpe Walker and William Jennings were very proper men to fill any of the offices in the municipality or the legislature; but when it came to the election of delegate to Congress, a straight Gentile was always chosen, who had never in any
way been associated with the interests of the Mormon commonwealth, or even with the founding of Utah.

Indeed, in the first years of the existence of the Liberal party, the Federal officers, politicians and adventurers, who came to the Territory from about the beginning of 1869, sought the entire rule of Utah; and they seemed to have had nearly as great an antipathy to those influential seceders, who had been connected with primitive Utah, as to the same class of men who remained inside the Mormon community and who, as the People's party, stood a barrier against their political and social encroachments. These leaders of the Liberal party only used the names of such men as J. R. Walker, S. Sharpe Walker, Henry W. Lawrence, W. S. Godbe, Samuel Kahn, Fred Auerbach and such others, for their own ends. Of themselves, there was no account of service whatever standing between them and the city or Territory. In 1870, as before noted, Henry W. Lawrence was chosen to lead the Liberal ticket for mayor of Salt Lake City. He had been several times a member of the city council; was once the Territorial marshal; was one of the founders of the city's commerce, and for many years a prominent man in the Mormon community. In changing from Mayor Wells, had Lawrence remained with that community, there was no man in Salt Lake City more likely than he to have been elected its mayor by the People's party. So also, S. Sharp Walker, J. R. Walker or Fred Auerbach would have been eligible at any time for the office of chief magistrate of our municipality in the estimation of all classes, providing their names were unencumbered with the dragon's tail of the Liberal party. Indeed, it would be safe to say that, at any time during the last twelve or fifteen years, had Mr. J. R. Walker been nominated to any office in the gift of the people, on a straight citizens' ticket, aside from both parties, with his personal honor pledged to serve in the spirit of his nomination, he would most likely have been elected without opposition, unless it had come from the Liberal party itself. An example of this was given by the nomination of Mr. S. Sharpe Walker by acclamation, at a mass meeting as one of the delegates to the constitutional convention, to which he barely escaped being elected, notwithstanding his published card declining the nomination. Mr. Walker's nomination was dissimilar from that of the Gentile nominees, who were chosen for their influence, and experience in politics and State-founding. "Sharp" Walker was chosen purely as one of our prominent citizens and principal men in commerce, finance and the mines of Utah.

In the municipal election of 1872, the Liberal party nominated S. Sharpe Walker for mayor.

But in 1874, at the municipal election, the managers of the Liberal party changed their tactics and constructed their ticket with Wm. Jennings, for mayor, accompanied with other leading citizens of the Mormon community, whose names were most acceptable, including Feramorz Little, Bishop John Sharp, A. C. Pyper and the regular city treasurer and city recorder.

The policy of this move, on the part of the Liberal managers, was to present the names of men in the contest who not only were not committed to the Liberal party, either in association or sympathy, but who belonged to the Mormon community, and politically to the People's party. It was thought that by this manoeuvre party restraint would be taken from a division of the People's party,
HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

who would vote their preference for Jennings and others, while the Liberal party
would come in with a solid vote, suspending their own party ticket for the occa-
sion, swelling the split vote of the People's party, and aiming to carry the oppo-
sition into office. The same scheme has been tried in the Ogden and Weber
county elections, and on one occasion the opposition, with Aaron Farr running
against Franklin D. Richards, for the probate judgeship, nearly gained the day.
The operation of the scheme was somewhat similar, in the contest between Wm.
Jennings and Daniel H. Wells, in the municipal election of 1874, in Salt Lake
City. There were four tickets put before the public on this occasion, two of which
entered the contest. Here follow the tickets with their history and results.

The People's ticket, nominated at the mass convention held in the Taber-
nacle, January 31: For mayor, D. H. Wells; for aldermen, Isaac Groo, George
Crismon, Jeter Clinton, John Sharp, A. C. Pyper; for councilors, Brigham
Young, Theodore McKean, Albert Carrington, J. R. Winder, Henry Grow; N.
H. Felt, David McKenzie, Faramgra Little, Thomas Williams; treasurer, Paul
A. Schettler; recorder, Robert Campbell; marshal, J. D. T. McAllister.

The 'non-Mormon ticket': For mayor, Joseph R. Walker; for aldermen,
Dr. J. M. Williamson, Fred. T. Perris, Harvey Hardy, H. C. Goodspeed; for
councilors, John W. Kerr, C. C. Clemens, John Lowe, Louis Cohn, R. N.
Baskin, Joseph Dyer, Don C. Butterfield, T. D. Brown, John S. Atchison; for
marshal, D. R. Firman; for treasurer, John Chislett; for auditor and recorder,
Wm. P. Appleby.

The Working People's ticket: For mayor, Wm. Jennings; for aldermen,
J. M. Benedict, Fred. T. Perris, N. Groesbeck, H. C. Goodspeed, A. C. Pyper;
for councilors, Adam Speirs, John Lowe, T. D. Brown, L. S. Hills, Elliot Hart-
well, T. R. Jones, P. Pugsley, F. Auerbach, A. White; for marshal, D. R. Fir-
am; for treasurer, Paul A. Schettler; for recorder, W. P. Appleby.

This third ticket seems to have suggested new ideas to the managers of the
Liberal party; and, for once, to take advantage of the occasion, they laid aside
their anti-Mormon malice and let the sounder judgment of the citizens themselves
prevail over the 'ring' policy which had hitherto dominated, and the result was
a strong ticket composed of representative Mormons, five of whom were on the
regular People's ticket. This opposition ticket also bore the regular name
—'The People's Ticket.' For mayor, William Jennings; for aldermen,
J. M. Benedict, A. Miner, N. Groesbeck, John Sharp, A. C. Pyper; for coun-
cilors, L. S. Hills, P. Pugsley, H. F. Kimball, Adam Spiers, Geo. Crismon, E.
T. Mumford, R. B. Margetts, Faramor Little, Thomas Jenkins; for treasurer,
P. A. Schettler; for recorder, Robert Campbell; for marshal, Henry Heath.

On Saturday evening, previous to the election on Monday, at the meeting of
non-Mormons in the Liberal Institute, it was intimated that there would be a
change in the ticket; and early Monday morning that change was announced in
posters circulated throughout the city, signed by all the non-Mormon candidates,
declining election, and calling upon their friends to vote the ticket headed by
William Jennings for mayor.

The election day was full of life, bustle and good humor. At the City Hall the
main forces of each party were centred. Here, the noise, bustle and confusion were
HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

him, owing to the hostility of the Indians, he deeming it safer to go that way than to attract attention by a large party. He has also crossed the Atlantic seventeen times.

This popular merchant was also the first who brought down prices. When there were any commercial aims to specially benefit the people, Mr. Godbe took the lead in working them out. In the case in question, he purchased a large stock of goods to be sold off immediately at cost and freight, thus bringing down prices to a figure never before known in Utah. The result of this venture benefited the community more than it did the public-spirited merchant; but benevolence was the policy of his life, not only in his private but also in his commercial character.

Mr. Godbe, having by this time accumulated a substantial fortune, erected the "Godbe Exchange Buildings," which, with "Jennings' "Eagle Emporium," first gave an important commercial appearance to Salt Lake City; and the Walker Brothers soon afterwards followed the example in erecting their fine stores and palatial residences.

But William Godbe's crowning mark in our Rocky Mountain civilization was in his becoming the patron of literature. It is true, from first to last, his civilizing mission has cost him a fortune—not less than two hundred thousand dollars—but it is just which will give him an enduring name, not only in Utah, but among America's representative men; for the patrons of literature live for generations clasped in the same genius with the architects and founders of civilization.

WALKER BROTHERS.

The career of the Walker brothers has constituted no inconsiderable part of the commercial history of Utah. In their sphere they are pre-eminently among her founders; and without their record as a family and a firm, the social and commercial history of our city would be very incomplete; while each of the brothers has a strong individual line of personal subject for biography that distinguishes them to-day apart from the firm name.

The native place of the Walkers is the town of Yeadon, Yorkshire, England. Their father's name was Matthew Walker; their mother's maiden name was Mercy Lonn. They had six children—four sons and two daughters. Samuel Sharpe Walker, the eldest of the sons, was born September 22d, 1834; Joseph Robinson Walker, born August 29th, 1836; David Frederick Walker, born April 19th, 1838; and Matthew Henry Walker, born January 16th, 1845, all of the town of Yeadon, Yorkshire, England.

The elder Walker had amassed a competency in his extensive business transactions and he retired from business in 1845; but in 1847 he went into railroad speculations under Hudson, the English railroad king of those times, and lost his fortune. It was during his days of adversity that the family became connected with the Mormon people, which was the direct cause of their emigration from their native land.

In the spring of 1850, the mother with her four sons and two daughters embarked at Liverpool in a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans, being nine weeks on the ocean; and thence by steamboat they continued their journey to St. Louis. Mr. Walker himself came to America by way of New York. On his arrival at St. Louis he commenced to purchase merchant goods by auction. In following this line of business he became acquainted with Mr. William Nixon, a gentleman quite famous in the early commercial history of Utah. Mr. Walker sold goods to Mr. Nixon, with whom he placed his son David F. Walker as a clerk in "Nixon's Store," No. 3, Broadway, St. Louis. At this period Mr. John Clark and Mr. Dan Clift had graduated as clerks under Mr. Nixon, but they left for Utah at this date. In St. Louis, J. R. Walker and S. S. Walker obtained positions under Mr. Hill a merchant of that city; thus the three elder of the Walker Brothers commenced their commercial training at St. Louis.

But Mr. Walker, the father, did not survive long in America. He died in St. Louis at the age of thirty-four, and within six weeks after his death his two daughters were carried off by the cholera, which was then raging in that city.
Shortly after this family bereavement, Mrs. Walker with her four sons concluded to go to Utah. They arrived in Salt Lake City, in September, 1859.

Immediately upon their arrival Mr. William Nixon commenced his career as a Utah merchant, and the youth David F. Walker began with him as a clerk; J. R. Walker also soon engaged with Mr. Nixon while the oldest brother, Samuel Sharpe Walker, went into farming life. It was at this period that the foundation of Utah's commerce was laid, William Nixon being decidedly one of its founders and the commercial teacher of nearly all our first principal merchants: the Walker Brothers, Henry W. Lawrence, John Clark, John Chislett, Dan Clift, and others.

In 1866, Mr. Nixon was called with other colonists to go to Carson, Nevada, to settle and build up that country. Joseph R. Walker was engaged by Nixon to go through in charge of his merchant train and also to take general charge of his business. After the breaking up of the Nixon store in Salt Lake City and the departure of his brother "Rob," "Fred" went into farming, in which pursuit the elder brother, "Sharpe," was still engaged.

While at Carson Joseph R. Walker frequently went to California to purchase goods for Nixon which he packed over the mountains on mules, there being no other way of transporting goods over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. While at Carson, just below where Carson City is now located, he took a small stock of goods and started a store in Gold Canyon, which lies near the present Comstock Lode at Johnston's, where a few miners were at work taking out placer gold. During the winter of 1856, while he resided there, the two Gouche brothers were at Gold Canyon working a placer claim, and having had some experience in silver mines in Mexico, they prospected the hills around Gold Canyon and brought in some silver ore; no doubt to them belongs the honor of being the real discoverers of the famous Comstock Lode. This was some time before Mr. Comstock arrived in that country.

During the absence of the merchant Nixon and Mr. J. R. Walker, the other brothers went into farming.

When the "Utah War" broke out the Carson colony was called home, and Nixon and J. R. Walker returned to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1857, and Nixon soon resumed business and Mr. D. F. Walker returned to his former employ.

On the establishment of Camp Floyd in the summer of 1858, an opportunity was offered for the enterprise of our Salt Lake merchants, and after awhile Nixon bought one of the sutterships at Camp Floyd and Mr. "Fred" Walker went to take charge of the store in the soldier's camp, while Mr. "Rob" remained at Salt Lake City. They would, however, occasionally alternate.

Just at that time to plant the store of a civilian merchant, from the Mormon capital in Johnston's camp, with an army enraged by the proclamation of peace and with the idea burning in the minds of both officers and men that they had been betrayed by the Buchanan compromise, required no inconsiderable nerve; but the "Walker Boys" have never been known to be intimidated or subdued.

Soon after the establishment of Camp Floyd the firm of Walker Brothers rose. It occurred thus: A wholesale merchant by the name of P. J. Hickey every winter brought goods by the Southern route across the desert via San Bernardino with mule teams, and sold to William Nixon. This year in question—it being the first year after Camp Floyd was settled—the merchant offered to allow the Walkers to select $50,000 or $5,000 worth of goods. The Walker boys at that time possessed only very little capital; but the merchant had entire confidence in their business integrity and was willing to let them have the goods. "Fred" accordingly wrote to "Rob" that if he viewed the offer favorably to come up to the city directly. He came and concluded to pick out a stock of goods suitable to a soldiers' camp. They immediately started to build a store at Camp Floyd and started business. They were very successful the first year. Thus commenced the firm of Walker Brothers.

When Camp Floyd was evacuated, in the spring of 1862, and the Government supplies were sold at an immense sacrifice, the Walker Brothers made another fortunate hit in their purchases. [See Chapter XXVII.] After the departure of the troops the firm removed to Salt Lake City and at the onset opened business in "Daft's old store." They subsequently built the "old Walker store" now occupied by Kahn Brothers, and at a later period the magnificent commercial block known as "Walker Brothers' corner."

Since their start in business their career has been extraordinary, indeed in their lives and successful enterprises has been nascent morn of the commercial history and material prosperity of our Territory. [Relative to their engagement and operations in our Utah mines see mining chapter LXXXI.]
HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

It has been the opinion of many of our leading citizens that when Utah becomes a State, Mr. J. R. Walker will almost be certain to be one of its earliest governors. This subject was first started in the Salt Lake Tribune, in 1873, by the editors of that day. President Grant in his message had expressed himself in favor of "home rule" in the Territories, so far as the governors and other executive officers were concerned. Many of our sagacious citizens cast their eyes around for the most available man for governor, acceptable to both Mormons and Gentiles, and above all others that choice fell upon Joseph R. Walker. For a while the Salt Lake Tribune pursued the preliminary nomination vigorously; Eli B. Kelsey came out in a strong letter, endorsing Mr. Walker's name, and from all part of the Territory similar correspondence came in from old residents—of the Liberal party too—enthusiastically supporting our man for his manifest fitness. The idea of Joseph R. Walker being one of the most likely men, if he lives, destined to rank as one of the first governors of the State of Utah, still dwells in the minds of our citizens. The following sketch from Tullidge's Quarterly Magazine (July, 1885), written by an able writer well familiar with the men of whom he speaks may be here very pertinently quoted:

JOSEPH R. WALKER.

Among the familiar faces of Utah men with which this issue is adorned, none are more thoroughly identified with the interests of our growing Territory than that of Joseph Robinson Walker, of the great mercantile and mining house of Walker Brothers. Acquainted to all the intricacies of modern business matters, with a mind sufficiently comprehensive, and an astuteness equal to every occasion, Mr. Walker has enjoyed the fullest confidence of his three brothers, who have always accorded him the leadership of the firm.

Realizing the importance of the trust confided in him, he has never permitted the interests of the firm to suffer when its protection depended upon untiring attention, skillful manipulation and competent guidance. Considering the vast and varied interests of the concern of which this gentleman stands at the head, it is but justice to acknowledge that his achievements are unexcelled by any man among us. Of course he has always been ably assisted by his gifted brothers, and as they are all unlike in many important qualities, one can readily understand that a mind which could assimilate the views and plans of four prominent markedly individualisms, and guide them without a jar, must certainly be of a high order. That he has shown himself capable of this, in no sense reflects upon the qualifications of his brother partners. It speaks well for their keenness of insight that they have allowed the utilization of such qualities as those possessed by Mr. Rob, as he is usually designated by those who are not sufficiently familiar to dispense with the prefix.

He is not, as is often supposed, the oldest member of the firm. His brother Samuel S. is the senior. Next comes Joseph Robinson, the subject of our notice. The four brothers have spheres of their own and are by no means merged in the central sun, so as to lose their identity, but all realize the value of the great acumen of their honored brother, and all revere in him the same confidence as they would have done in their talented father, had his life been spared to them.

The mercantile qualifications of these gentlemen are inherited. Each possesses characteristics peculiarly valuable, and indeed necessary to success, but the happy blending of pre-requisites was especially prominent in one and the others rallied to his support with a loyalty and sagacity which does him honor, and has resulted in the accumulation of princely fortunes and a name unquestioned in the commercial marts of the world.

Four brothers working harmoniously and so successfully under the peculiar circumstances attending the growth of this great house, is something rarely seen, and their efforts can only be appreciated when thoroughly understood. Pulling steadily along, no matter what winds or waves were opposing, these gallant sailors on life's stormy sea have shown their skill and pluck to an extent unparalleled in Utah's history.

They are all young men; their ages being approximately as follows: Samuel Sharpe 48, Joseph Robinson 46, David Frederick 44, and Matthew Henry 38. They have been able for some time to draw checks with seven figures, and their commercial standing is such, that if another were added their paper would be honored. Their growth has been steady, and their interests have been and are attached to Utah with hooks of steel. There is nothing ephemeral, nothing flighty or even speculative in their record. Sound business principles have been their helm, and sound business honor, has been their guiding star.

No one has a rightful claim upon them which will not be promptly met and adjusted upon.
presentation. No one can show a flaw in the armor of these financial giants, whose four heads are practically one, whose interests are thoroughly identified with this region, and whose success is indicative of the growth of the surrounding country. To have achieved such a position, to have accomplished such results, it is clear that vast executive ability has been utilized. To attempt to explain the cause of such unqualified success by attributing it to fortuitous circumstances, is puerile to a degree, only appreciated by those who, like the writer, are cognizant of the uninvolved environment.

The determination manifested, the hard labor expended, the privations endured by these men can never be known, unless they choose to detail their experience in these particulars.

The tenacity displayed by many of our self-made men, and the trying circumstances attendant upon their progress through life, have been delineated by historiographers for the instruction of the youthful mind the world over, but in many respects the history of the men of whom we speak, is vastly different from all others.

It is unnecessary to rehearse the many vicissitudes which form a part of the checkered history of the Territory of Utah. It is to be regretted that these vicissitudes have afforded scope for sensation-mongers, who have been, and are, the great stumbling-block in the path of progress; but it is stating the fact to say that the history of the Walker Brothers has been so intimately interwoven with the Territorial existence as to render them a very important factor. Their influence has ever been on the side of progress. Their growth has been the harbinger of success to all. Their exemplary commercial rectitude has given character to Utah enterprises everywhere.

So much of this is due to Joseph R. Walker, so much of his personal character has been stamped upon the current result of his consistent adherence to well-tried commercial principles, that he stands in the minds of the people as the very head and front of Utah's representative men, far above the reach or understanding of a few petty demagogues, whose inherent insolence inspires them to attain to honors as inappropriate as they are to them unattainable.

The crises through which our Territory has passed are numerous, and the sound judgment of this gentleman has always maintained its equilibrium, at critical junctures which have turned the heads of many prominent men of our times. His interests have for a long time been very extended, and his views have always been comprehensive and entirely free from that unprincipled radicalism, which has been the curse of this Territory. His mind was always clear. His ideas were always based on practical experience and keen insight into human nature. He never faltered, never failed to stand true to his colors, and never viewed anything from one standpoint alone. He was quite reticent, very thoughtful and observant, ever on the alert to convince himself of the truth of his position, or to undo the falsity he may have accepted.

A close and intelligent contact with the various interests of our Territory, has given him a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to its material welfare, and has developed his experience to a point of perfection, which always leads to rational and conservative observation. Totally unlike many superficial observers, he has had at all times great faith in humanity, and human capacity to right itself under all circumstances.

He has never seen the necessity of radical measures, and consequently has failed to gain the admiration of a small circle of irresponsibles, whose respect he however, holds against their will. The influence of petty cliques is fortunately growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," for which let us rejoice. No man has had greater cause to appreciate the importance of cool demeanor and constant vigilance, as they have served him faithfully in many trying situations, and kept him from extremes which good judgment thus always warned him against. If Mr. Rob. Walker, as the head of the influential firm of Walker Brothers, had but listened to the various schemes proposed by the different cliques which have held ephemeral the destinies of Utah in their hands, and had countenanced any one of the many schemes which the authors thereof would now blush to name, our thriving commonwealth would have been in a far less desirable condition.

Men who, from the standpoint of intellectual strength alone would have been accounted his equal in every respect, have been compelled to differ with him as to what was his duty in this or that crisis, and it would have been as difficult to change their base at that time as it would be now to persuade them to admit that they were the progenitors of schemes long since dead of unfitness. What was it, then, which gave this man such breadth of comparison, such impartial and cosmopolitan comprehension? What was it which always caused him to move slowly when others advised dashing impetuosity?

Simply, common sense—that quality of which the average agitator knows nothing—that cautious foresight which bids you "look before you leap."
HISTORY OF SALT LAKE CITY.

When men at the foot of fortune's ladder, and who are too often at the bottom of everything through the force of gravitation, become desperate and recklessly advocate "anything for a change," it is well that others, who occupy a more elevated position, should be allowed to say a word in moderation, and in such instances calm judgment seems to be given only to those entrusted with vast interests, the care of which has developed qualities unknown to the blatant advocate of revolution.

When the countenance of solid men is withheld from certain schemes, and the fact becomes apparent that whatever endorsement is given is under protest, such schemes lose force, and either recoil upon their creators or die of vacuity.

Such men as Walker Brothers are as much of a necessity in the political weal of Utah, as the free air and pure water are to physical life. Their influence has naturally been toward conservatism. Radical and revengeful projects could never be endorsed by men whose interests were as extended as those controlled by the subject of our sketch, and it should never be forgotten that the wise utterances of a few clear-headed ones, chief among whom was Mr. Joseph R. Walker, have quietly averted dangers unknown of and unheard of by many of the plodding citizens of this mountain region.

Always independent, never vacillating, this gentleman has walked steadily to a line of conduct which does him honor, and which as surely as the rising of the sun will continue until the few self-sufficient ones who "strut their brief hour upon the stage" awaiting admiration, are lost in the vastness of their own appreciation. The great public well knows the character of Mr. Walker; the better elements of our community know his worth, and his influence is far beyond what he himself comprehends, so that the near future must demand his services in positions to which his ambition would never lead him. We congratulate Utah on the possession of such men as Mr. J. R. Walker, and we feel proud that our representatives come from such stock. We have asked the attention of the chief magistrate to his peculiar fitness for gubernatorial honors, and we have never swerved in our faith that fitting recognition will be made of the eminent services of this gentleman.

When the proper times come, we believe we shall have the pleasure of greeting Utah's most eminent citizen, Governor Joseph R. Walker.

"For ever the right comes uppermost,
And ever is justice done."

DAVID F. WALKER.

In the establishing of the firm of the Walker Brothers David Frederick Walker was, as we have seen for many years shoulder to shoulder with his brothers in all the activities and business aspirations of their house; but the time came when a revolution was wrought in his life which has led him apart from his brothers into another sphere and retyped his character end purposes. The cause was his earnest and fearless investigation of the subject of another life, resulting in an extraordinary experience that has brought to bier a knowledge of immortality, to his mind beyond all doubt and given him a familiar association with beings of another world. This experience was probably superinduced by the death of his wife, about ten years ago, and her often visitation to him since. With such experiences as these, Mr. Walker was not the man to shrink from the responsibility of declaring the truth to his friends or hesitating to take up the mission of his intellectual and spiritual new birth. He was still the business man, but business for the mere accumulation of money had lost it charms; and the aspiration daily grew in his soul to devote the future of his life to help the human family in their spiritual and social welfare. The recent dissolution of the Walker Brothers' original union has given him the fair opportunity to design and perfect his plans, and Utah will be the place of his operations. With his vast wealth, and his great persisitence in carrying out his purposes, Mr. D. F. Walker has the opportunity and power to take his place in our local history as the social benefactor of Utah. Several years ago he sent a fragment of his writing, but not his name to a lady in
D. F. WALKER.

Brooklyn, who gave what is styled psychometric readings of character. He further bid himself by having the reply addressed to the P. O. box of a friend. The reply duly came; and it is so true a description of his character, and so like D. F. Walker’s literal biograph of the last few years that it may be embodied in this sketch as a suggestive personal page:

“PROPHETIC AND PSYCHOMETRIC READING OF THE PERSON TO WHOM THIS IS ADDRESSED.

"Brought as rapport, or psychometric sympathy with this gentleman through the subtle emanations of his writing, I find a nervous, sanguine temperament, with great decision of character and will power, and a person of marked individuality, in many respects. One who acts, speaks and thinks for himself and never stands still but by nature is intuitive and progressive. In religious and emotional sentiment, is enthusiastic and zealous, and wherever he enters into he puts his whole energy and soul into it, and is very persistent in all he undertakes. Naturally very active and susceptible, he has made his way through life thus far in a sort of independent way, carrying out his own plans and method of doing things. Being very susceptible and receptive through his emotional and sympathetic nature, he is easily approached through that avenue. He is in some respects self made and individualized and has had a varied experience.

It appears to me that early in manhood he began to assume his individuality and was attracted to conditions and surroundings, out of curiosity and zealous enthusiasm, which did not meet with the entire approval and encouragement of his personal friends and kin, yet there was an experience before him and he must have his own way, so he mapped out his own way. He seems to be one who is destined to a charmed life and he has been very successful in business and financial operations, where many others would have failed. He has a certain amount of confidence in himself, together with a certain amount of executive ability and good judgment, which enables him to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He is by nature conscientious and actuated by his highest and best impulses.

Experience has been a great teacher to him, and his practical observation and intuition has enabled him to make many discoveries in human nature of practical benefit. He seems to have labored in a certain fixed line of purpose and association for a period of years and met with many valuable experiences; but in the course of his mental and moral discipline, he became unfolded and developed in the higher attributes of his spiritual nature, to change his views and system of things, and I discover a marked change and a departure from his previous course and experience, and that which seemed agreeable and pleasant to him in his former life became distasteful and repugnant, and a conflict of moral and religious sentiment and feeling ensued, and I am forcibly impressed that he took a decided position and remained firm to his highest convictions.

"Means and influence, however, helped to sustain him in his new relations, whereas without both, he would have met with greater opposition and trouble. His present surroundings, as far as business and finances are concerned, seem to be very successful and auspicious of every result desired, and there is an atmosphere of more or less independence, yet in a physical and mental sense I seem to be conscious of a feeling of disquietude and restlessness, a void unsatisfied and a longing for a change of some nature more agreeable and satisfactory. There is a much needed change of scene and surroundings for this person, and a desire on his part to accomplish a purpose or plan which present demands upon his time and attention precludes the possibility of doing—there seems to be a certain restraint and restriction upon his movements and inclinations altogether distasteful to him, and he environs with circumstances and conditions over which he has no seeming control at present, but changes are in store for him by which he will exercise more freedom and enjoy more real personal liberty. I can see him approached by a proposition and inducement to retire from his present business position and left to make his own conditions in keeping with his inclination and aspirations.

"I see before him a trip across the oceand and a visit to foreign lands, and his interest enlisted in a new enterprise, which will occupy his attention and time in a very agreeable manner. He will travel for a while extensively, and cover a great deal of ground in this country as well as abroad. He will be interested in some humanitarian work and system which will give him notoriety and popularity in a certain degree. There are many novel experiences in store for him, and he will lead truly a charmed life; but he will be obliged to get rid of certain old conditions and influences in order to feel free and happy. It is impressed upon me that he is greatly interested in some particular work or book upon some subject he is quite familiar with, but his views and habits have been
changed in connection with it. I may be mistaken, yet I feel to write as I am impressed to do. I see a very active and useful future before him, and I would advise him to act upon his highest convictions under all circumstances, and heed his own personal impressions. Many novel experiences are in store for him, and this Fall and Winter will disclose to him many changes. He should look well to his health, and seek a change of climate occasionally. I see disturbances of a conflicting nature around him, and he does not feel at ease; but there will be a change for the better, and he will be glad to entertain the proposition which will be made him. He will never want for worldly means and comforts and he will suffer more from a social sense and through affliction in his family and among his friends than from any business disparagements or disappointments. The coming year will be eventful of many important changes for him and those associated with him. Here the veil or curtain of the future falls, and no more is given to disclose. I therefore submit the reading to his criticism and investigation, and with every wish for his welfare and happiness, I am,

"Very respectfully,

"Mrs. M. A. Gridley.""

Mr. D. F. Walker is among the most prominent of the art patrons of our city. At his home in this city are a number of pictures, an accumulation of years of careful and kindly purchase, yet chosen with a distinct view of promoting the development of art at home, while beautifying at the same time his own walls. True, not a few of the works have been painted away from here by artists not at all identified with the West, but these are specimens of the best work of America's best artists and also some from the eminent painters of Europe.

In getting together the works that adorn his home, Mr. Walker has thoughtfully directed his purchases to the encouragement of originality and individual talent among our local painters; in so doing, he has shown a purpose uncommon among picture buyers here or elsewhere; yet it is this course that alone will foster worthy attainments in art. Mr. Walker has shown in his labor of collection an appreciation of local talent and originality, and he has been ever ready with an open hand to reward the legitimate pursuit of excellence. There is scarcely a Utah artist—high or low—who has not received encouragement from him. Mr. D. F. Walker's art gatherings began with the purchase, many years ago, of an autumn-river subject by a painter named Boyd, and his art collection has increased until he now possesses about one hundred pictures, many of them from the hands of our local artists, but crowned with a choice selection from master painters of Europe and America.

As intimated at the opening of this sketch, in the remaining periods of David F. Walker's life—and his age is scarcely beyond its prime—we may expect to see plans and purposes in their fruition which are already in a state of incubation, for the endowment of some institution, to foster and make blessed the closing days of our poor but worthy citizens; such a consummation to his life-work would be a lasting monument to the name and memory of David Frederick Walker.

BENJAMIN G. RAYBOULD.

Benjamin G. Raybould, whose name for so many years has been so closely associated with the Walker Brothers, as their confidential aid, was born in Birmingham, England, October 29th, 1839. He is the son of Charles and Caroline Grundy Raybould. The family emigrated to America in 1859, landing in Boston. Here young Raybould worked for a while at his trade—an engraver—and subsequently at New York. Two years after his landing in America, he started west for Utah, which was the place of his original destination. In 1861 there were four very large trains sent from Utah to bring on the emigrants. Those trains consisted each of from 50 to 100 wagons, under the command of Captain Ira Eldredge, Captain Joseph Horn, Captain John R. Murdock and Captain Rollins. Eldredge's train led the van, and in his company was young Raybould and his affianced lady, (Elizabeth Tate) to whom he was married November 30, 1863.
APPENDIX.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

The Union National Bank is the natural outgrowth of the once familiar bank of Walker Brothers. In the early days of Utah’s history many banks were opened from time to time, and in the course of events one after another closed from the chief fact that the originators were not actual residents of the Territory; while they had certain business to watch and care for, their real homes and interests were outside of the Territory, and the natural result was that the banks started by men who were not thoroughly identified and their whole interests centered in Salt Lake and the various enterprises of the Territory, when the time came they silently folded their tents and stole away. The conditions were different, however, with men whose aims were to found a home and to become first and foremost in all of the pursuits and enterprises of a growing country, and developing its resources; men who were not afraid to risk their capital, expend their energies in the opening up of the industries of this vast domain of our country. Such men were the founders of the house of Walker Brothers.

From a mercantile business they branched into a private banking business, also putting in capital in a liberal and lavish manner, for the development of Utah’s greatest wealth, the mines; and, as is well known, they first made it possible to work the mines of Utah by opening up a market in a foreign country for the first ores extracted in quantities, at a time when there were no reduction works for silver-lead ores in the United States. After a successful business career of a quarter of a century the house of Walker Brothers, including their immense business of banking, mining and mercantile and its various branches, concluded to wind up and go into liquidation and divide up their capital. Ambition and the natural aim of mankind, however, to be doing something, was not yet dampened in the breasts of some of the members of the firm and a desire to perpetuate a business laid on so sure a foundation caused some of them to organize a National Bank, with ample capital; hence it is seen that while the Union National Bank is comparatively a new institution, organized February 19th, 1885, under the National Banking Act, yet its foundation was commenced twenty-seven years ago, when the Territory was young, far away from civilization, and it may be said that the growth of the Territory and of the subject in hand went side by side.

In fact such is history, whether applied to animate or inanimate subjects. An institution like the Union National Bank, having such deep root, is sure of success and commends itself silently and surely to all. When the bank was contemplated, not only financial strength was considered, but science and mechanical skill was brought to bear to make it safe against the common enemies of all moneyed institutions, and that is, burglars and thieves. The result was the erection of immense Safe Deposit and Bank Vaults for the use of all who desire to avail themselves of a place to deposit their money and valuables. Hundreds of boxes of various sizes and suited to the wants of the poorest and richest, wherein to deposit their treasures in safety and known only to themselves. These vaults were
UNION NATIONAL BANK.

built at great expense and are absolutely fire and burglar proof, seventy-five tons of iron and steel alone being used in the construction, besides a vast quantity of brick and cement to make the same fire proof. There are none safer or built on more scientific principles than these vaults in the United States; not only the vaults but the banking rooms are models of beauty and a gratification to any one to look at.

The Union National, while new in name is old in growth, and ranks with its sister banks throughout the country and enjoys its merited share of patronage, not only locally but abroad, and also being the United States Depository for its funds in the Territory of Utah. The accompanying plate, showing the exterior, gives some idea of the massiveness and construction of the vaults, and to be thoroughly appreciated it must be seen and examined. The people will appreciate these safety deposit vaults in time and use them for the storage of notes, bonds, mortgages, wills and other papers as well as diamonds, jewelry and valuables of all kinds.

The Union National Bank has a capital, fully paid, of $200,000. It transacts a general banking business, and solicits accounts of banks, bankers, manufacturing firms, merchants and private individuals. It receives collections upon all accessible points, and the returns are promptly made as directed. It gives special attention to the sales of ore and bullion.

Its correspondents are:

New York, Importers' and Traders' National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Omaha, Omaha National Bank, Commercial National Bank; Denver, German National Bank; Helena, First National Bank; Butte City, First National Bank; San Francisco, Bank of California; St. Louis, State Savings Association.

It draws exchange on all the leading cities of Europe, including London, Dublin, Edinburg, Glasgow, Paris, Havre, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Genoa, Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, Florence, Milan, Naples, Venice, Antwerp, Brussels, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Christiania, Bergen, Stavanger, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Malme, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Wien, Trieste, Prague, Carlsbad, Cadiz, Madrid, Seville, Lisbon and Oporto, besides all the German States.

Officers: Joseph R. Walker, president; Matthew H. Walker, vice-president; Benjamin G. Raybould, cashier.