

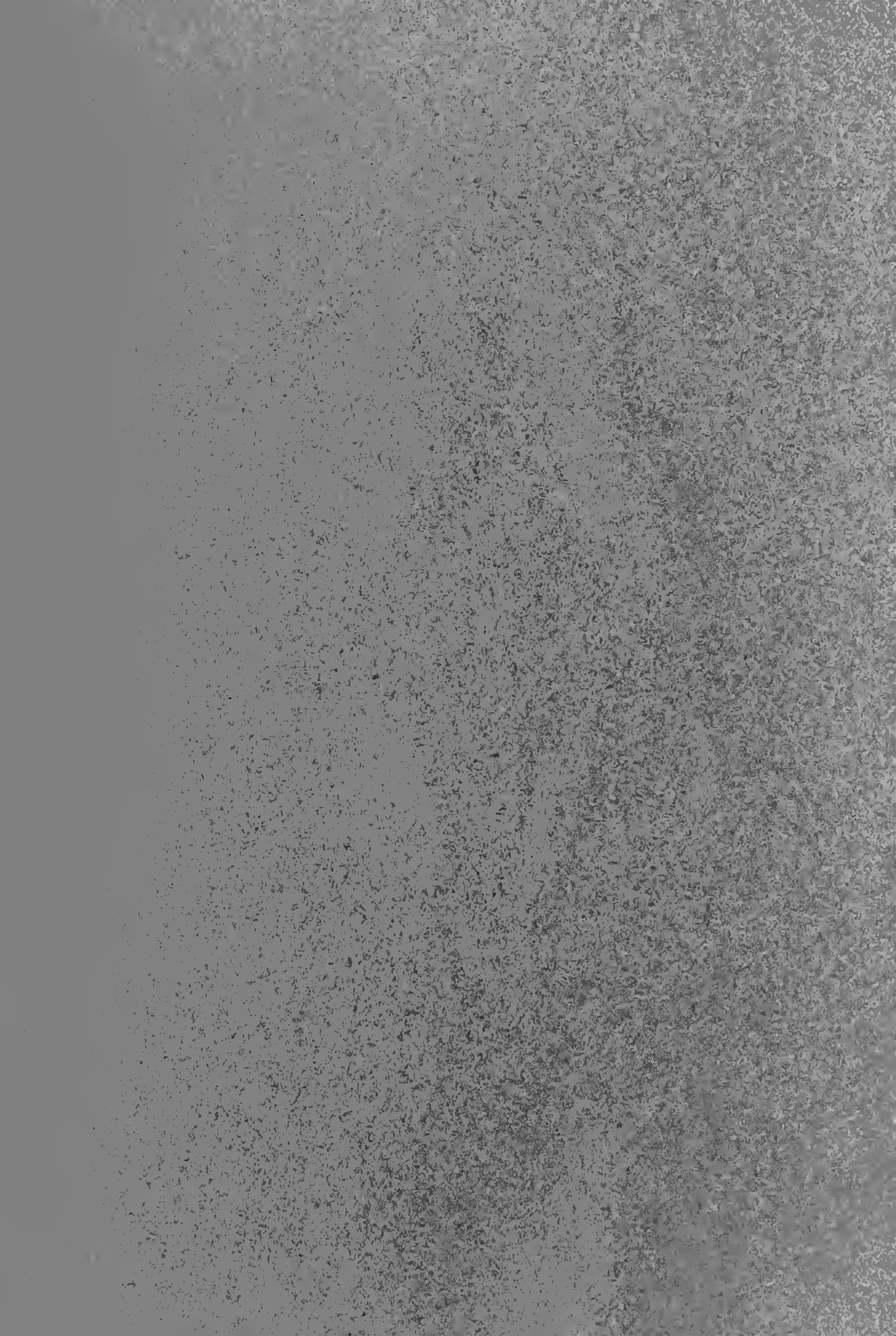
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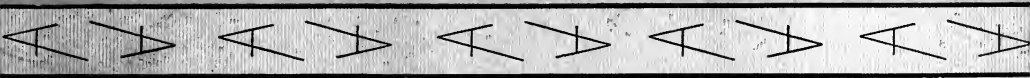
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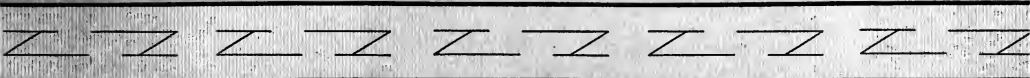
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Salt Lake City.

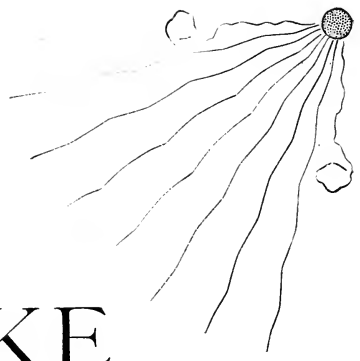
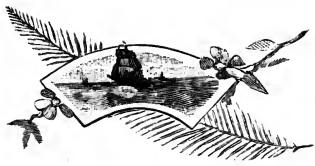


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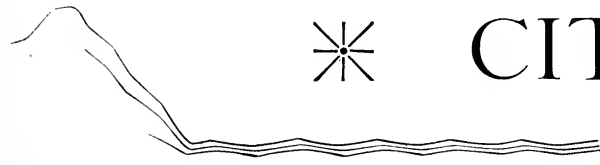
Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

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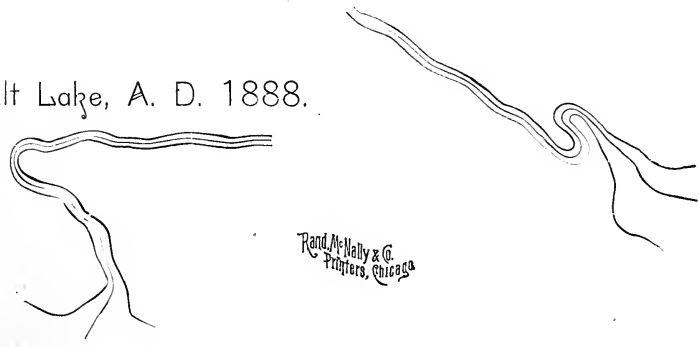
SALT LAKE * CITY.



A Sketch of Utah's Wonderful Resources

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
SALT LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Salt Lake, A. D. 1888.



*Rand, McNally & Co.
Printers, Chicago*

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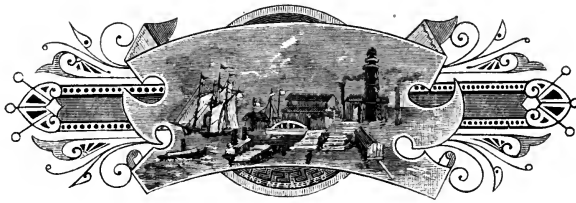
PREFACE.

THE following sketch of the resources and attractions of Salt Lake City has been prepared and published by the Chamber of Commerce, an association organized April, 1887, and consisting of two hundred and fifty of the representative citizens and business men of Salt Lake. The publication is intended for the diffusion of correct information concerning Salt Lake City among the citizens of the East, few of whom have a correct understanding of the extraordinary material advantages enjoyed by Utah Territory, which deserves to rank amongst the greatest Commonwealths of the Union. The statements made may be relied upon as correct in every particular, as the thousands will vouch for who have visited the Chamber during the past twelve months and there seen and examined the evidences of wonderful wealth extracted from Utah's soil. Nothing is needed to insure a prosperous future to Salt Lake but to make known to the outside world the extraordinary opportunities here afforded for the employment of Capital and Labor. There is no department of industrial life which does not contain special inducements for the investment of Capital and the exercise of intelligence, with promises of remuneration not found elsewhere. No one who has examined the possibilities, or who has enjoyed the natural amenities of life in Salt Lake City, has ever been disappointed.

M. J. FORHAN,

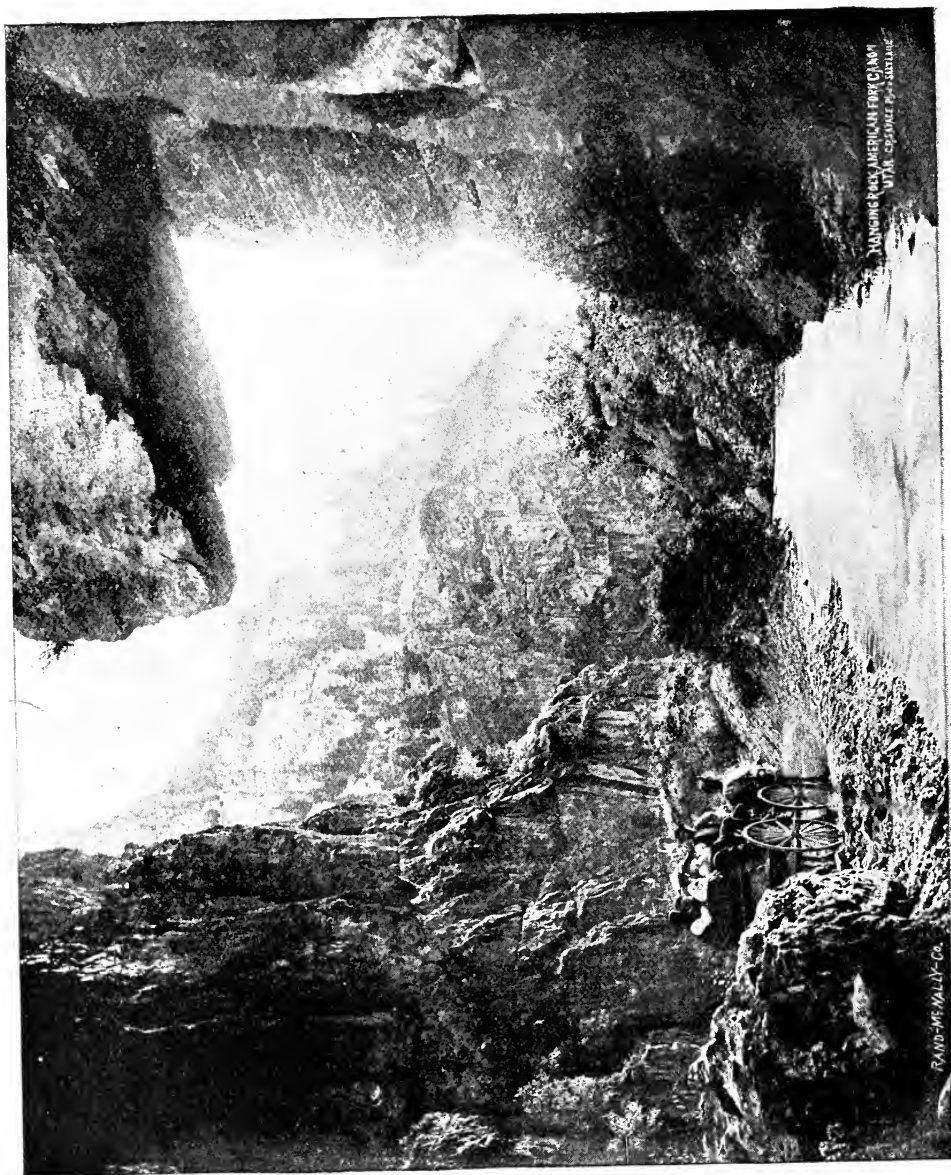
Secretary, Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.





“Oh, Christ! it is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land.”

WHEN Brigham Young, accompanied by his band of followers, emerged from Emigration Cañon in the year 1847 to gaze in bewilderment on the indescribable and unequalled loveliness of Salt Lake Valley, bordered by the grandeur of the mountains which bound the horizon on every side, he must have felt, if he did not utter, the sentiment expressed by Byron. Truly, there is no scene on earth that equals this! The silent, snow-capped mountains inspire a solemn awe which is tempered by the exhilaration produced by the glorious sunshine and the feeling of tranquil peace arising from the contemplation of the lovely, fertile valley. The great Salt Lake, from the bosom of which spring several mountain islands, borrows from the sunshine a sheen that dazzles and blinds, and the whole panorama is animated by the presence of a city which, in manifold charms and attractions, has no equal on the American continent. No stranger ever visited Salt Lake City who did not consciously or unconsciously paraphrase Byron's exquisite lines. There is no city in the Union which inspires so much contentment and delight. In its natural aspects it is unrivalled, and, by universal accord, from the recognized appropriateness of the comparison as well as by reason of the parallels existing between the Jewish and Mormon religions, it has been aptly denominated the “Promised Land.” In this vast country—so vast that at the capital Wisconsin and Illinois are ranked among the Western States, whereas in Utah and



MINING CAMP, AMERICAN FORK CANYON,
UTAH. CAPTURED BY GARDNER

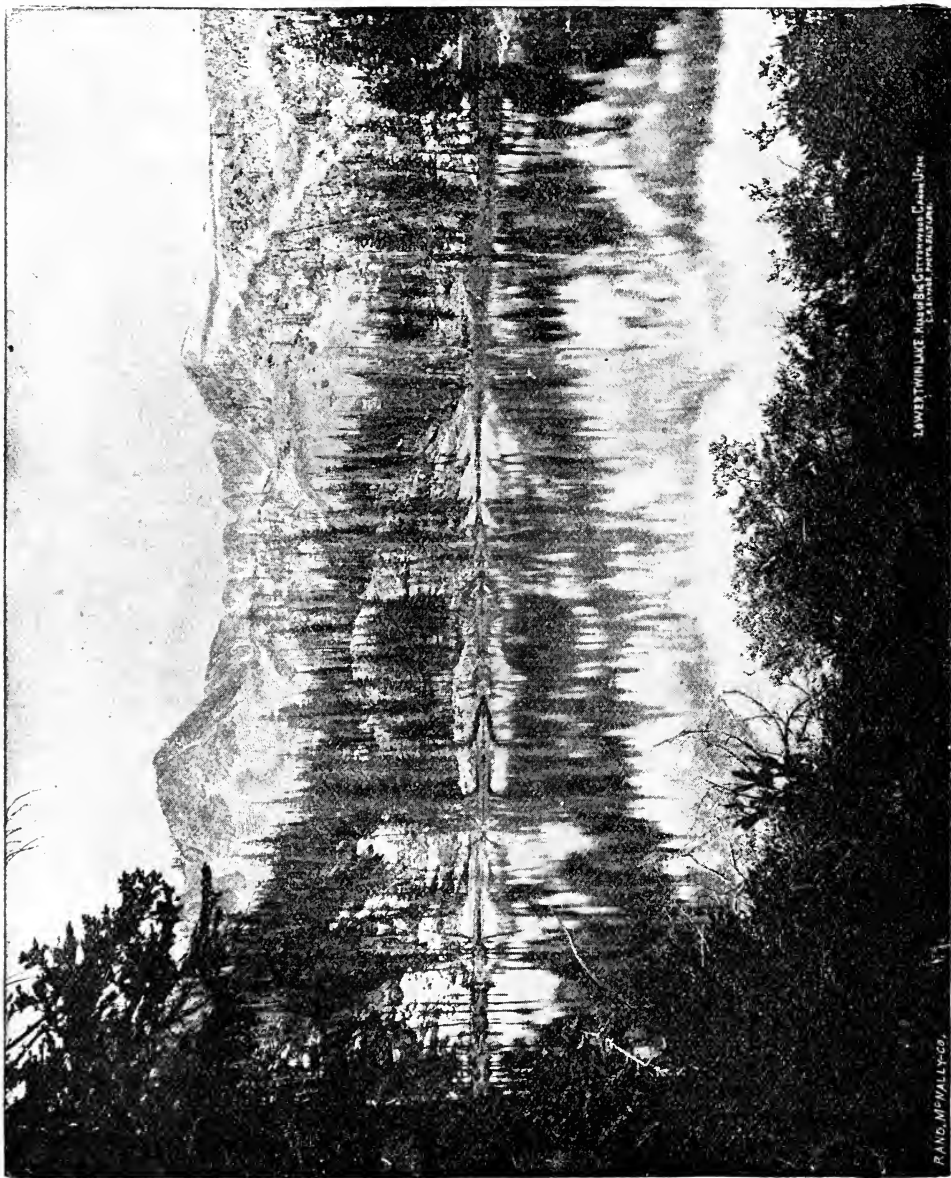
GARDNER PHOTO CO.

Montana Kansas is spoken of as the East—so much ignorance prevails concerning locality that the extraordinary advantages enjoyed by Utah Territory, and by Salt Lake City in particular, are little understood. And, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining correct information arising from distance, the exaggeration engendered by the active rivalry and competition between communities of late years creates a distrust and incredulity which prevent a consideration of the most truthful statement.

At the outset it can be truthfully said that there can be no exaggeration concerning the natural resources and attractions of Salt Lake City. Nature has been more lavish of her blessings to Utah than to any other State or Territory in the Union. This is a strong statement to make, but the sequel will prove its correctness. That the reader, however, may peruse the following pages without prejudice or suspicion, the testimony borne by strangers is herewith submitted:

Governor Fletcher, of St. Louis, a lawyer of eminent ability, and a gentleman of sound judgment and extensive experience, writing to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, says; among other things: "It has long been to me a matter of surprise that a real, hearty, good 'boom' has not been inaugurated at Salt Lake. There is not a place on the continent where all the surroundings are so favorable to making a city of a half million of people. Salt Lake Valley is the most inviting region of America, and it only wants to be properly advertised to start a tide of immigration that will make it the richest valley of the United States."

The editor of the *Evening Leader*, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., commenting in the leading editorial of August 23, 1887, upon some printed statements in reference to Salt Lake, says: "Unlike many such documents, it deals in no flights of fancy, but conforms itself strictly to facts, as the writer of this, who has looked upon the marvelous beauties of Salt Lake and its surroundings, can attest. It is certain that the climate is nowhere in this country so delightful. In summer the mean temperature is 74°, but the dry atmosphere reduces this several degrees. There are more sunshiny days in Salt Lake than in any other city in the Union, while the nights are always cool. The beach of America's great Dead Sea furnishes bathing facilities that excel not only those of the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and all other famous places of the Old World, but also those of the ocean resorts of this country. Salt Lake is a picture of loveliness, with splendid opportunities for creating the most attractive homes in the country."



LOWER TWIN LAKE. ABOVE THE CARRIAGEWAY, CLEARVIEW,
SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH.

RAND, MPVALLY-09

Lower Twin Lake—Near Salt Lake City.

The editor of the *Press-Bulletin*, Minnesota, says: "Salt Lake City is showing her progressiveness by a general invitation to all to come and invest their capital and energy there without respect to faith. It is tired of posing as a 'Mormon curio-shop,' and the invitation will doubtless be accepted by many, as Salt Lake City possesses advantages which mark it as the future city of the Western-Central United States."

The editor of the *Record*, Connecticut, says: "Utah's peculiar institution has been so prominently before the country as a bone of contention as to put the attractions of its lands, its climate, and its mines quite into the shade. It has not been generally known that it offers greater natural resources to settlers than most of the other great divisions of the western half of this great Republic. The climate is delightful, its mountains are rich in mineral resources, and its valleys are unexcelled for agricultural purposes."

The *Oregon State Journal* says: "We have no hesitation in saying that Salt Lake City is situated in one of the most lovely spots we have ever seen on the face of the earth. The high, snow-capped mountains towering above the city and the valley make the scenery very similar to our own Willamette Valley, or to the Sacramento Valley in California; but the altitude is so much greater that the atmosphere is lighter, and there is a feeling of buoyancy and health such as is not felt in the low countries. Salt Lake is a gem among the great central mountain chain of America. Its climate and scenery are unsurpassed for health and beauty on the face of the earth. These attractions, and the productiveness of the soil, will no doubt make it the home of a numerous and prosperous population."

The editor of the *Merchants' Review*, New York City, says:—"It may surprise our readers to hear that the mines of Utah have yielded up to date over \$100,000,000 worth of ores, and this without remarkable exertion. With its delightful climate, fertile soil, and ample water supply, there is little doubt that an abundance of capital will soon flow into the Territory, and that there will be shortly seen an era of prosperity founded upon natural resources second to no state in the Union."

Another editor remarks:—"We have often wondered why eastern capitalists have not taken interest in the development of the resources of Utah. The natural advantages of the Territory are great, abounding in mineral wealth, great fertility of soil, and with a climate unsurpassed in the world. Lands are cheap, the valleys rich in productiveness, and water for irrigation abundant. The inhabitants have finer orchards



ZAMBO, McPALLIS & CO.

CASTLE GATE, PHILEAS W. UTAH, J. PERRY, CALIFORNIA, AND W. W.

Castle Gate—On the D. & R. G. W. Ry.

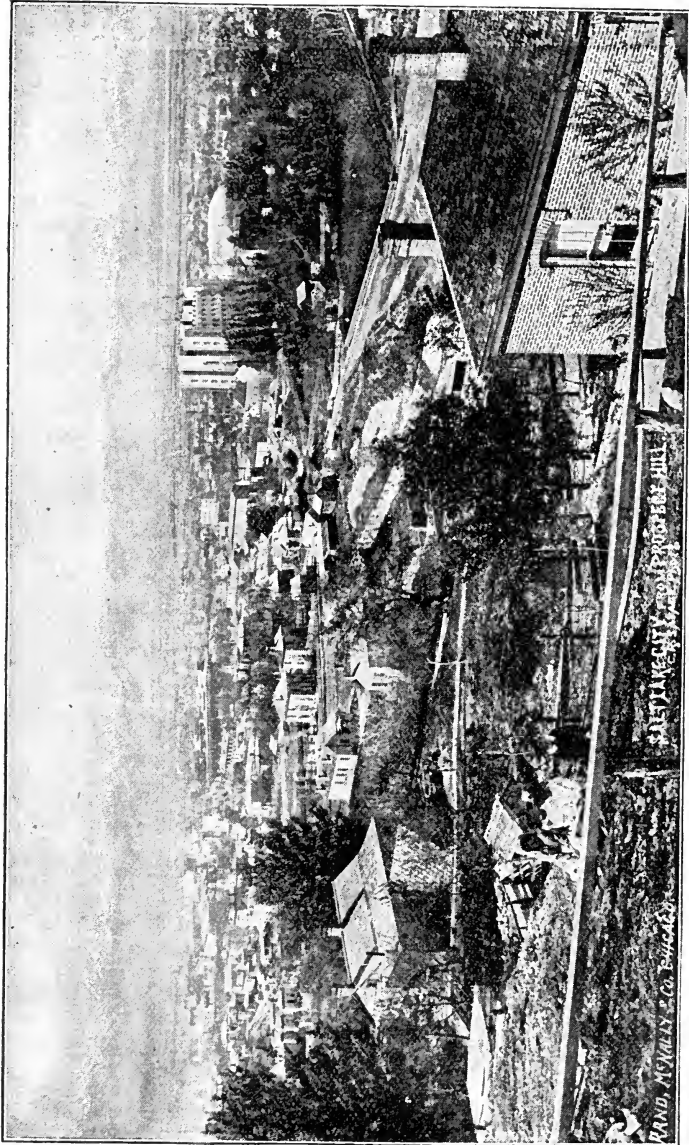
and a greater variety of fruit and vegetables than is produced in Southern California, the land of the 'Boom'."

F. B. Brownell, a well known car manufacturer, says:—"The writer had the pleasure of a short visit to your city in February last, and feels the truth of the statements made as to the advantages offered by your Territory to investors and immigrants, and he would not hesitate to recommend it to any friends who wish to go West."

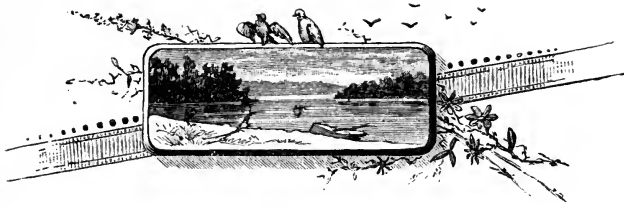
To the foregoing might be added the testimony of a score of the most prominent journals, including the *New York World* and *Morning Journal*; the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*; the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*; the Wilmington *Every Evening*; the Troy, Ala., *Messenger*; the Elkhorn, Wis., *Independent*; the *Black Diamond*, Chicago; the *Review and Examiner*, Washington; the *Record*, Seymour, Conn.; the *Merchants' Guide*, Philadelphia, and many others equally influential and reliable.

The editors of these journals are disinterested strangers and bear testimony gratuitously to the advantages enjoyed by Salt Lake. There is a maxim which says that no one falsifies gratuitously—" *Nemo gratis mendax.*"





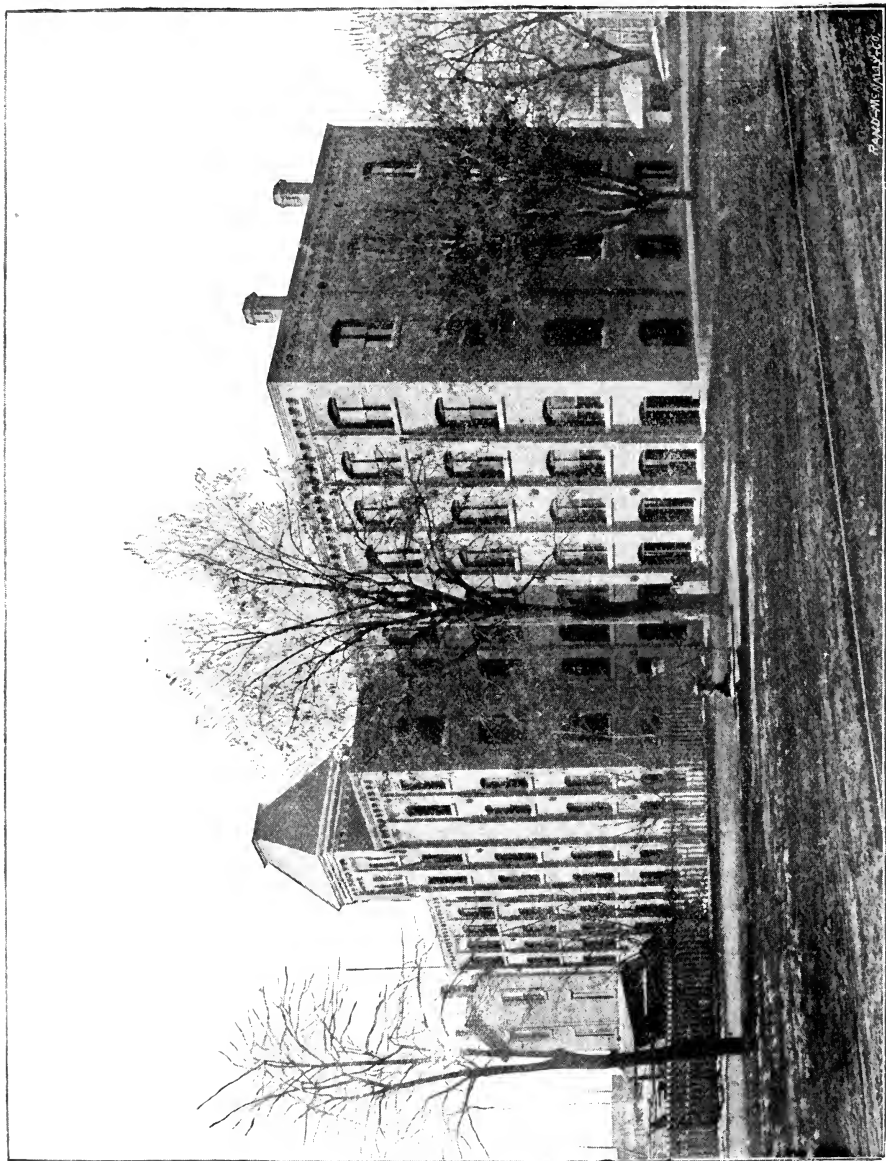
View of Salt Lake City.



SALT LAKE CITY.

THE whole world has heard of Salt Lake City. In the remotest corners of the Old World its existence is, perhaps, better known than that of the metropolitan cities of the East. Notwithstanding its world-wide reputation, however, its charms, attractions, and advantages are little known or understood even by the inhabitants of neighboring states and territories. The reasons for this are obvious. Of all the states and territories which compose the Far West, Utah Territory, of which Salt Lake is the capital, ranks first in the history of colonization. Its settlement dates back to 1847, prior to the gold excitement of California; but the religious views of the pioneers who settled it differed so essentially from those of other religious bodies that they repelled rather than attracted the many home-seekers who have traveled westward during the last forty years and by their toil and intelligence added hundreds of millions to the wealth of the nation. Prior to the year 1871 the original settlers virtually lived apart from their other American neighbors. There was little or no commingling, and while there was no restraint and no interference with personal liberty, the facility with which land could be obtained elsewhere, coupled with the prejudices then and now entertained against polygamy, led emigrants and others to seek a social atmosphere better suited to their personal requirements and more in accordance with their individual convictions.

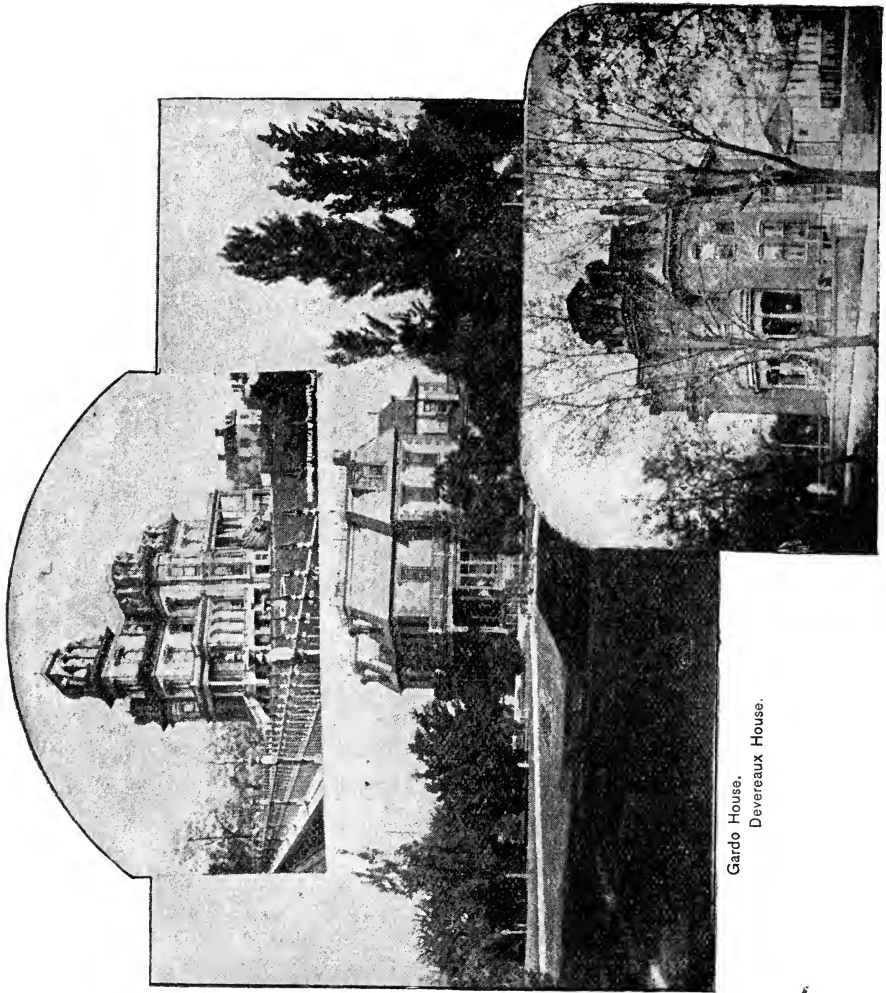
A great many questions will suggest themselves to the reader in connection with Utah and other western points which can be more easily explained and answered by bearing in mind that the West in general has progressed more rapidly during the last ten years than during the thirty years previous, and to this fact is due more than to aught else the apparent indifference and lack of interest in the wonder-



FRANCIS & ALLEN

Co-operative Shoe Factory.

ful advantages enjoyed by Salt Lake City. The original pioneers were unmolested for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time they grew and prospered and became formidable to the outside world because of their peculiar religious institutions, which bound them together as a unit and segregated them from strangers in religion, politics, business, and social life. With the discovery of mineral wealth, however, the situation changed, and for twenty years the gulches and cañons and hill-sides have been attracting the gold-hunter, until to-day there are several mining camps peopled by a majority of Gentiles. The policy of the Mormon Church at its inception, as well as at the present time, was the establishment of an agricultural community, and hence mining was discountenanced. So cardinal a maxim of the Mormon creed is the tilling of the soil that mining has been in a measure tabooed, and hence the mines of Utah are owned and controlled principally by Gentiles, this principle being so far-reaching in its effect that few if any Mormons who identified themselves with mining have persevered in their allegiance to the Church until the last few years. To mining the first influx of Gentiles in any number is principally, if not solely, due, and with the development of this industry the Gentile population has increased until at the present date the community of Salt Lake differs but little from any other in its social, business, or religious aspects, except in so far as it possesses in addition to all other religious elements which exist elsewhere one which differs from all others. The community is homogeneous and united both in purpose and in action. The influence of the progress and development of the last ten years has been to educate the people in regard to the disadvantages of their position when divided among themselves upon the issues by which the prosperity of the community is to be measured. Whatever differences prevail at present concerning other matters, there is little or none in regard to the advisability and necessity for diffusing information concerning our extraordinary resources, and inviting the home-seeker and capitalist to avail themselves of the rare opportunities here afforded. For the first time in the history of Utah the business men in the principal communities have agreed upon the necessity of inviting capital and population from other points and of entering the lists as competitors with the progressive cities of the West, which, though more pretentious in their claims, can never compare with Salt Lake City in the natural wealth of its resources and attractions. That Salt Lake has been overlooked is easily understood and explained. Tourists and strangers have visited the city and have been

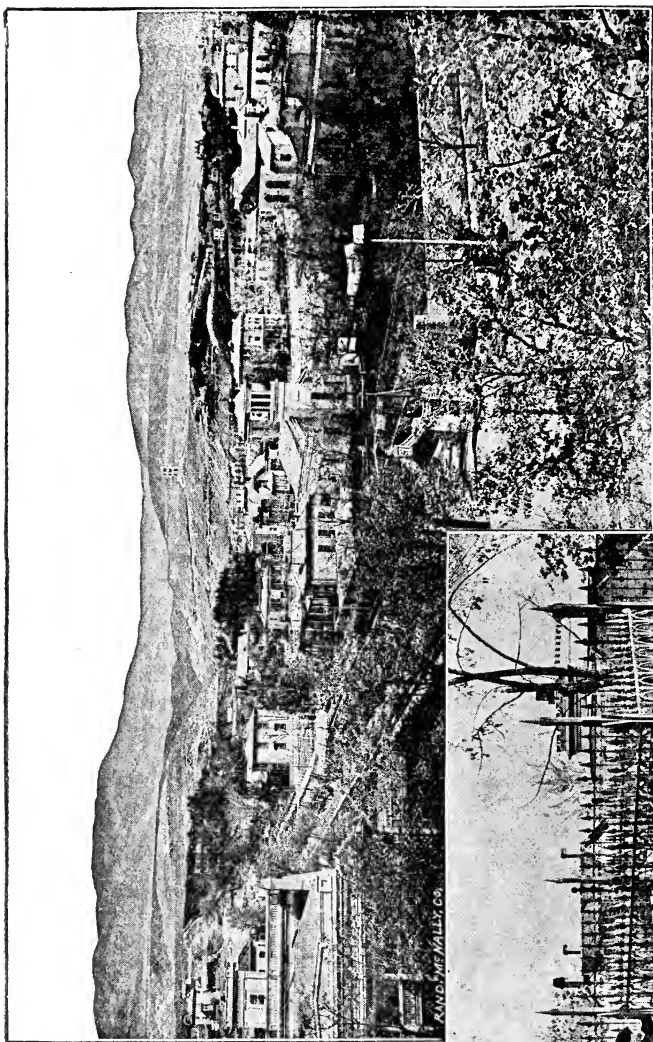


Gardo House,
Devereaux House.

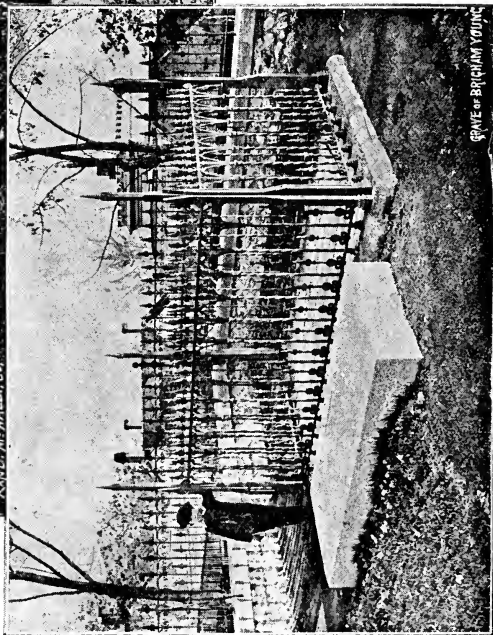
G. F. Curmer's Residence

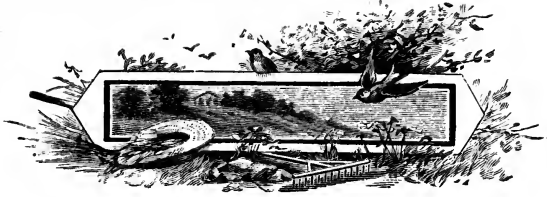
so absorbed in the investigation of its religious and social features that its delightful climate, its wealth and variety of mineral, its fertility and productiveness of soil, its manifold and unequalled attractions, its lakes and mineral springs, its charming drives and avenues, its lovely homes, and all the other blessings which make it the loveliest and most delightful spot in America, have been little considered. As a matter of fact, persons have come and gone, having gratified their curiosity concerning the institutions of Mormonism, and, surprised after their departure to learn that Salt Lake City enjoyed rare advantages that might appeal to self-interest, again returned with a view to examine into its material resources. The question of religion has overshadowed every other consideration, and as a result the ignorance prevailing in regard to the advantages we possess is co-extensive with the prejudice that exists concerning the character of the community. No little astonishment will result, therefore, from the discovery that in our social life we do not differ from any community of the East, and that Utah can compare favorably with any state or territory of the Union in the wealth of its natural resources and attractions.

The population of Salt Lake is estimated at 35,000. The city is situated at the base of the Wasatch Mountains, which are a part of the great continental range dividing the Far West from the plains which stretch eastward from the Rockies to the Missouri River. The finest residence portion of the city occupies the mountain bench or plateau, once the shores of a great inland sea, from which in ages past the waters receded till they settled in the basin of the Great Salt Lake, distant about eighteen miles from the water-marks now seen above the city. Utah is a succession of valleys varying in extent, but each sufficiently large to support a population greater than that of the whole territory at the present time. The principal valleys in the North are Cache, Salt Lake, and Utah, which are not only the best watered but the most thickly settled and best cultivated. The City of Salt Lake derives its name from the body of water after which the valley is called wherein it lies. This inland sea, which covers a surface area of 2,500 square miles, lies directly west of the city, extending north and south nearly a hundred miles. From its bosom rise several mountainous islands, some of which are used for ranches and orchards, and sea and islands are in full view from the bench land of the city, than which there is no more beautiful residence site in the world.



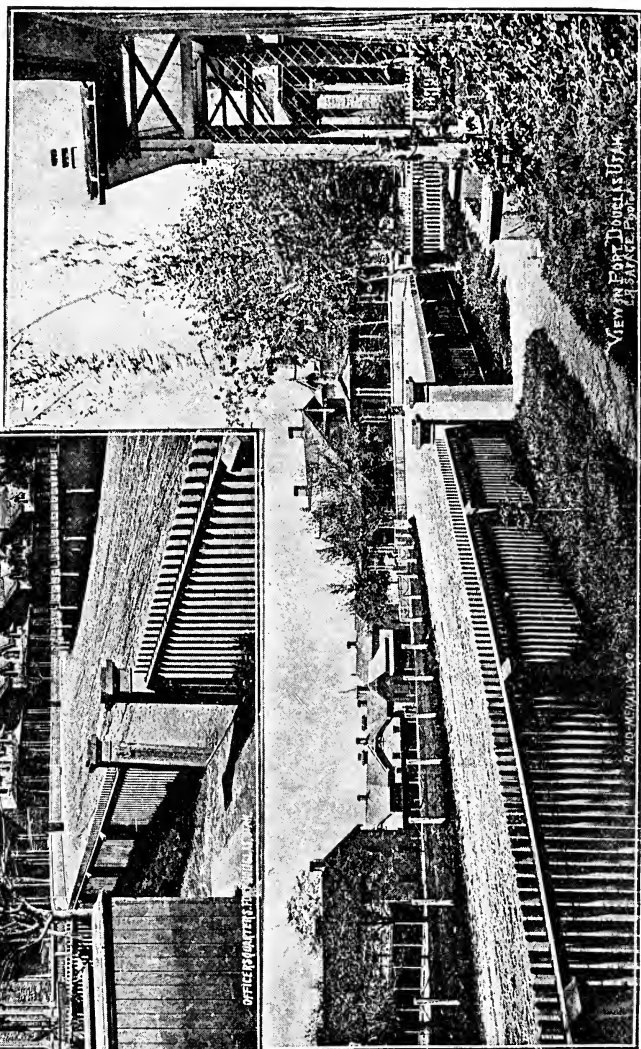
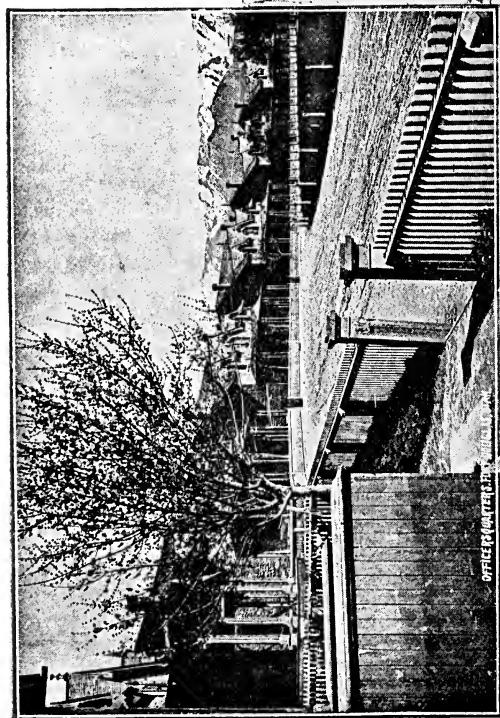
View of Salt Lake City.





TOPOGRAPHY.

TOPOGRAPHICALLY, Salt Lake is so situated as to be the natural centre of supply for six or eight states and territories. To the north lie Idaho, Montana, and Southeastern Oregon; to the west, Nevada and Southern California; and to the south, Utah and Arizona, while Salt Lake merchants are to-day competing with Denver rivals in the eastern and southwestern districts of Colorado. The variety and abundance of raw material to be found in Utah establish, beyond peradventure, the claim of Salt Lake City as a natural supply centre for the localities mentioned. In passing, it may be said that while Southern California is to-day drawing its supply of coal from Australia and other distant points, there are coal veins in Iron County, Utah, 100 feet in thickness, sufficient to supply all California for generations. In addition to coal, there are deposits of iron that centuries of consumption could not exhaust, and a variety of other minerals adapted for manufactures. Within the borders of Utah are to be found deposits so curious in their character that the uses to which many of them may be converted are yet unknown. Among other materials may be mentioned gilsonite, a carbonaceous deposit found nowhere else in the United States, and a most valuable substance. Then there are gypsum, as white and pure as can be found anywhere, alum, saltpetre, gas shale, borax, sulphur in vast quantities, sulphate of soda, black graphite, mica, natural wax—a commodity imported from Europe at a great cost and a perfect substitute for beeswax. From this wax candles can be manufactured superior to the finest stearine candles. There are red and yellow ochres for the manufacture of fire-proof paints, rock salt, marbles and stone in infinite variety for building or decorative work, and a number of things to which special reference will be made elsewhere.

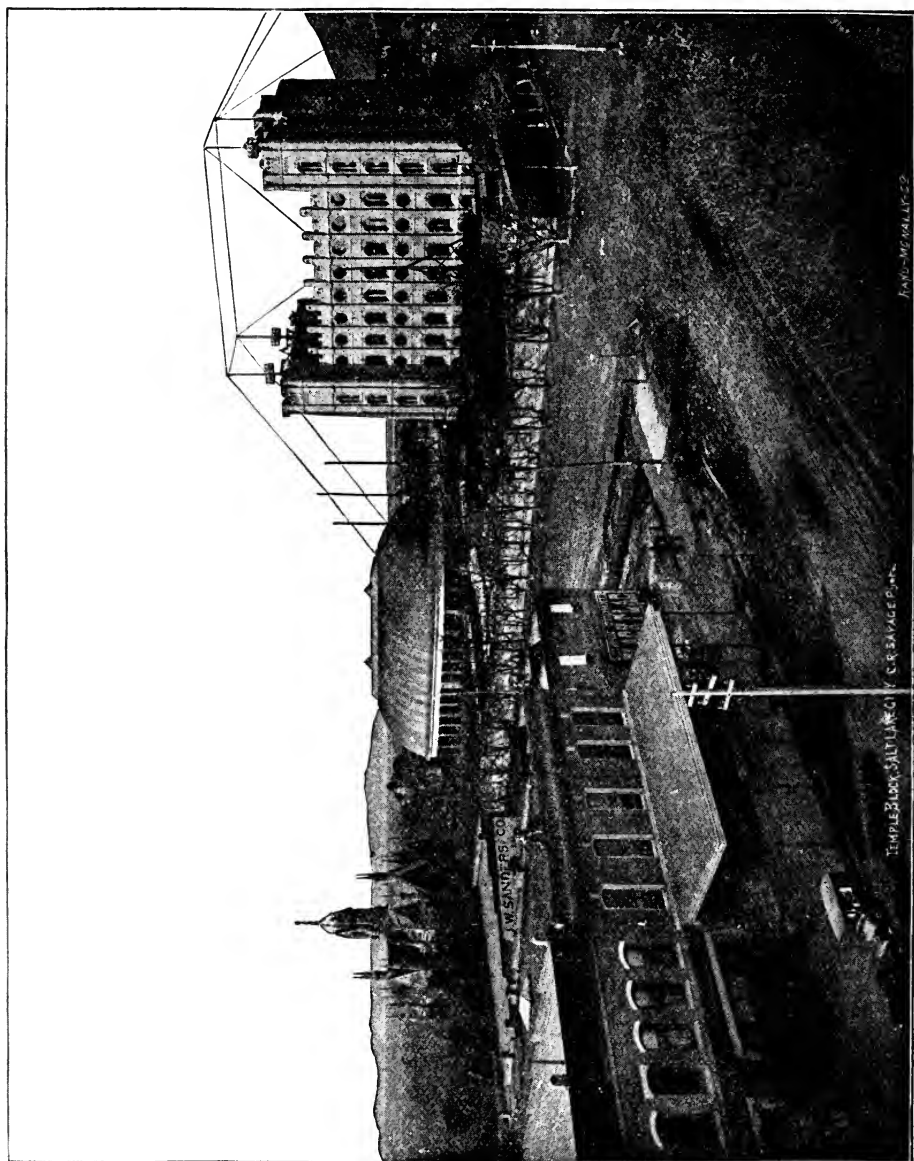


Views in Fort Douglas.

With this vast and varied supply of raw material, is there any room to doubt that Salt Lake City will in time become a great manufacturing center for the localities mentioned? It is already the capital and metropolis of Utah and the centre of all travel to and from the Pacific coast. It enjoys a climate unequalled in America, and a water-supply sufficient, if properly utilized, to set thousands of wheels in motion. There is no other point in the West which can be singled out as a present or prospective rival of Salt Lake City. For manufactures of any kind there is no point in America so well supplied with raw materials. In Colorado, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada there are many valuable gold, silver, and lead mines, and some coal and iron; but in Utah these are all to be found, and, in addition, the variety of mineral and chemical substances previously mentioned, many of which, though far inferior in quality, are imported from Europe and sold in the cities of the East for manufacturing and chemical purposes. It has only been within the past year that there has been any great incentive to "prospecting" for more than precious metals in Utah, but the discoveries made in that time have placed the Territory ahead of any state or territory in the West. Treasures of gold and silver have been uncovered the extent of which is little known elsewhere; but Utah soil conceals more than the precious metals, many of the substances being still more valuable, mica and natural wax, for instance, being sold by the pound and not by the ton, like gold and silver-bearing ores.

With the superabundance of natural resources in the shape of raw materials for manufacturing purposes to draw from, Salt Lake City has no fear of any rival. It is true that two factors essential to success are still missing—Capital and Population; but the history of the West during the past ten years gives assurance of a large growth of population in the near future, and with an increase of population may be expected an increase of wealth.

In a recent number of the *North American Review* Charles Dudley Warner, while descanting on the merits of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which had appeared so remote from the little world of the East in which he had always lived, and with which his ideas of culture and greatness were exclusively associated, remarked that to him, even to him, the great country west of the Mississippi had been nothing more than a geographical cipher. The changes that a quarter of a century has brought about have escaped even this scholarly gentleman, and he was surprised to find the "Wild West" possess such centres of elegance, wealth and refinement as Milwaukee, St. Paul, and

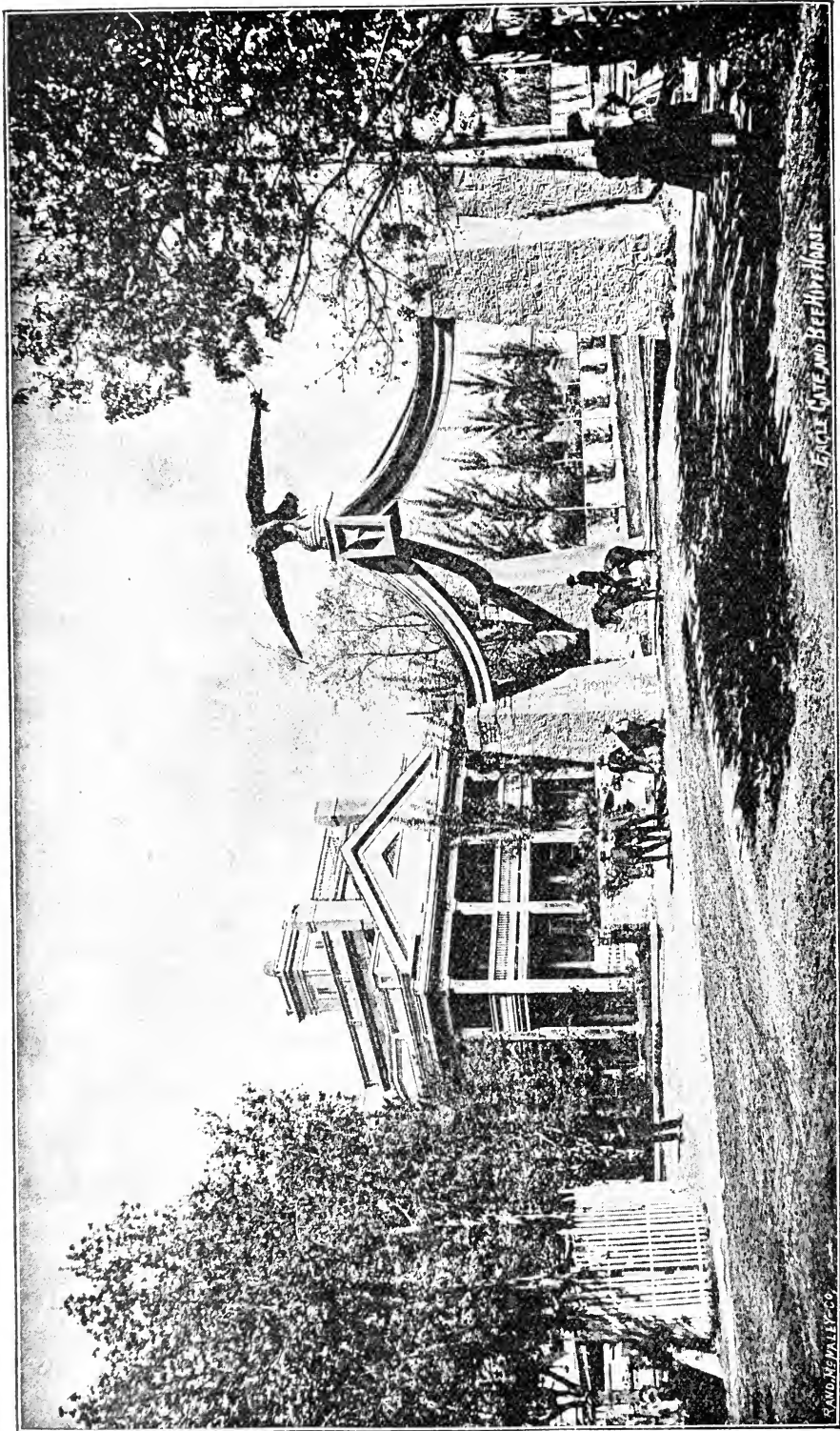


JAYO-MERRELL-29

TEMPLE BLISS, SULLY CITY, C. S. SAUCE, P. M.

Minneapolis. But he might have traveled a few thousand miles further and been yet more surprised at the changes which have been wrought during the last ten years in the Far West. In this connection the following from the Salt Lake correspondence of an eastern journal may be worthy of attention: "Wonderful changes are wrought in a few years, yet the possibility and even the certainty of such changes taking place are frequently disregarded. Twenty years have not elapsed since the first railroad crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and in that time what changes have been wrought throughout the West! Chicago has increased in population 150 per cent., and in wealth, industry, and commercial traffic has grown to be one of the greatest marts of the world; St. Louis, with its slow growth and conservative methods, has added 50 per cent. to its population. Kansas City and Omaha have grown from small villages to grand metropolitan cities. Denver has become one of the beauty spots of America. The plains of Kansas and Texas have been covered with prosperous communities; the slopes of California have been peopled with the possessors of wealth and refinement garnered in the East; and the territories, some of which have been acquired by the nation in that time, have been so rapidly settled that many of them to-day are presenting their claims for federation with the Union as independent states. What fortunes have been made and lost while such changes were taking place! How many millionaires have appeared in that time! And it is not necessary to be a prophet to predict that the end has not yet come. The opportunities to-day are as great as they were twenty years ago. There is plenty of virgin soil upon our plains and valleys, and the treasures of our mountains have not been all uncovered. As the populations grow thicker their wants increase, and the greater is the demand for energy and intelligence. Young men are apt to be indifferent to these considerations; they are absorbed in the present and do not stop to think of the fleetness of time and the important changes which a few years may bring.

"I have said that it is less than twenty years since a railroad was built across the Mississippi. I might supplement this by saying that all the great changes that have been wrought between the Mississippi and the Pacific have occurred within ten years. Where were the Kansas City, the Omaha, the Denver of the present, ten years ago? And Los Angeles, San Diego, San José, Portland, and the many prosperous cities of the Pacific Coast, five years ago? It is only necessary to reflect a few minutes on these changes to realize the possibilities which are in store for our inter-mountain region."



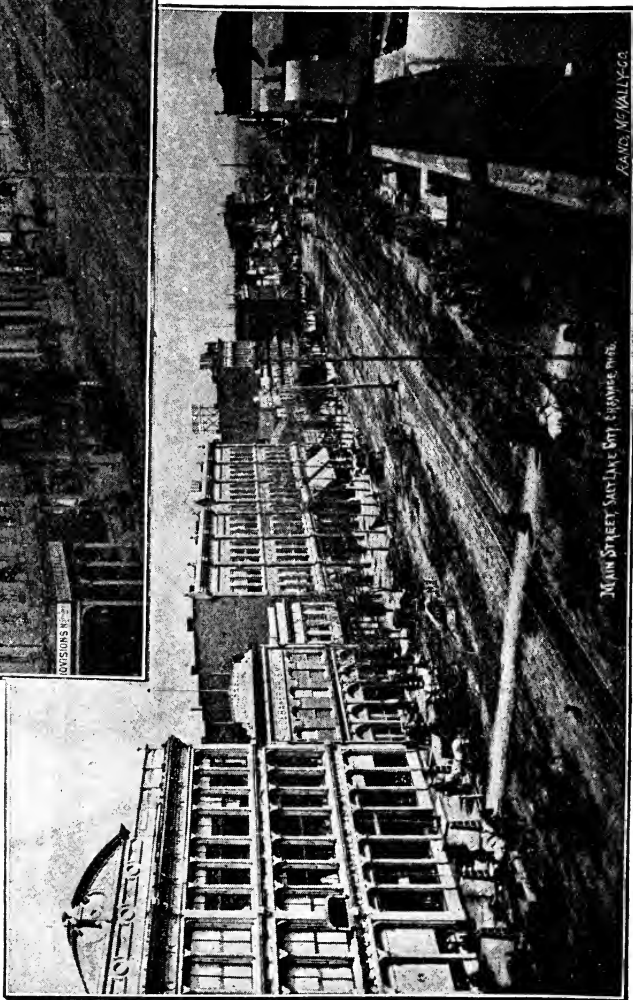
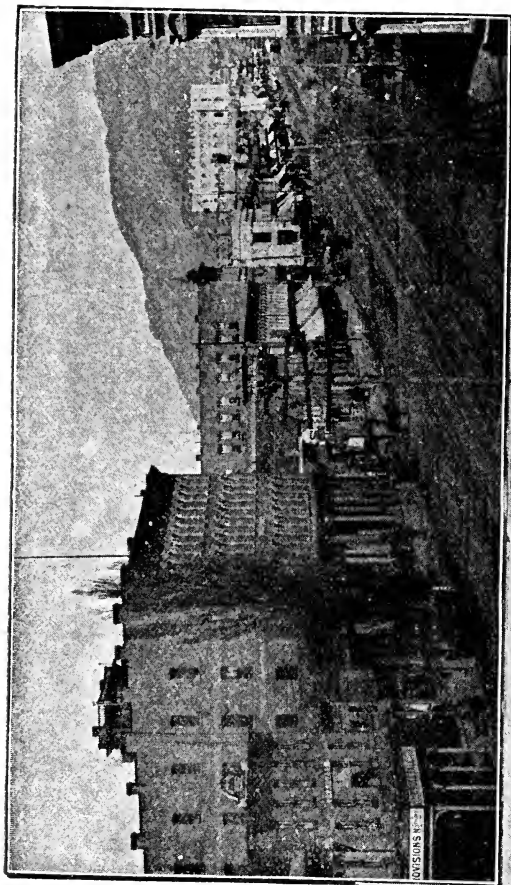
EAGLE GATE AND BEEHIVE HOUSE

PAVING AND CONCRETE CO.

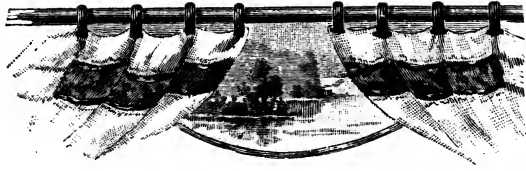
Eagle Gate and Beehive.

There is much food for thought in the growth of the West for the past ten years. Has the tide of immigration ceased to flow? With all the territories asking for statehood because of their possession of the necessary qualifications, is it reasonable to suppose that the changes in the next five years will not be more marked and significant than in the last ten? Are all the great trunk lines of railroad stayed at the eastern base of the Rockies? or do they intend to reach out for a share of the enormous passenger and freight traffic of which one or two roads have now a monopoly between the Mountains and the Pacific Ocean? Salt Lake City is the only point between Denver and San Francisco towards which the intervening territory looks as a supply centre. Is it going to maintain this supremacy, or what rival is likely to arise? A rival is simply impossible, not only because of its situation, which shuts out all competition from the North and South, but especially for the reason that there is no locality in the West so thoroughly and perfectly equipped with everything that enters into the manufacture of marketable supplies.





Street Views—Salt Lake City.



SOCIAL LIFE.

SOME very strange as well as absurd and erroneous views are entertained by people throughout the East in reference to the character of Salt Lake citizens. Forgetting that there is no folly too great for a philosopher to defend, they expect to find "Mormons" a peculiar and distinctly different people in appearance and manner from other American citizens. How very prevalent this view is may be learned from the curious enquiries of strangers visiting Salt Lake. In Denver, a few weeks since, the writer met and conversed with a prominent physician, a University graduate, who in the course of conversation remarked: "I know it is very absurd, but there is something which leads me to expect to find some physical difference between Mormons and other persons. Almost instinctively one looks for some peculiar characteristics that would distinguish them from all others." If men of intelligence entertain such views, what may be expected of those whose ignorance is exaggerated by prejudice?

It is very commonly supposed that Salt Lake City is peopled but by one class of citizens, and hence, because of existing prejudices, that the social and civic life of the community is not marked by the culture, religious sentiment, and refinement of other communities. The following newspaper correspondence, prepared by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, will show the absurdity of such views:

"For a long time Salt Lake has been generally regarded as the scene of incessant wrangling and social strife—as a hot-bed of lawlessness and turbulent dissension. The opinion that the lives and liberties of individuals are unsafe here is not yet an uncommon one, and this opinion is not confined to the ignorant or inexperienced. Within a few weeks I have heard the statement made in public by a gentleman of intelligence and extensive business experience, that notwithstanding his great curiosity to visit our city he had

gone on to the Pacific Coast by way of Ogden, fearing maltreatment in Salt Lake. The views and fears of this gentleman are still entertained by multitudes in the East. There are many who look on the citizens of our city and Territory as a bastard branch of the human family whose strange ideas and uncouth customs unfit them for affiliation with civilized communities. How absurd and unjust are these notions is well understood by those who have visited us. There is no community of its size in America that can boast of greater peace than Salt Lake, no people amongst whom a greater love of order prevails. The offenders against our municipal regulations are few—fewer by far than in much smaller communities, notwithstanding the numerous mining camps by which we are surrounded on every side, and from which we daily receive many visitors. There are no thieves or burglars amongst us; the sand-bag and the slung-shot are unheard of; se'dom, if ever, is a citizen who pretends to respectability seen staggering through the streets under the influence of liquor. We have no daughters of shame whose practices are sanctioned by the law under the guise of a periodical fine; there are no harlots in our jails or workhouses to bear evidence of the libertinism or debauchery of any class of our citizens. Industry and honesty are characteristic of our people, and God is worshipped in accordance with the free dictates of each one's conscience. The Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Methodist, the Episcopalian, the Reorganized, and the Mormon churches have all their separate temples, and all are well attended. The Catholics alone have a bishop and six priests, and yet not too many to attend to the spiritual wants of their people. And it is not a proof of our lack of civilized refinement that our city is considered the best of its size in America for the patronage of theatricals and other stage entertainments. For music our fame has reached to the far East, and some of our talent has been lured away long distances for the delectation of communities the surroundings of which lend less inspiration to genius. In the arts even cultured Boston must pay homage to a child of Utah whose genius as a sculptor has elicited their applause. In painting we have several of unpretentious talents whose works would add beauty to the studios and galleries of any American city. In the refinement of home and social life no stranger has ever found us wanting, nor is any greater proof needed of our education in this respect than the natural loveliness of our city, embowered during the summer season in foliage and flowers.

“The absurdity of the opinions entertained concerning us is evidenced by the surprise of every stranger who visits us. They find courtesy and kindness where they expected to find rudeness and hostility, and discover with astonishment that refinement and intelligence are not incompatible with the profession or practice of orthodox or heterodox religion.

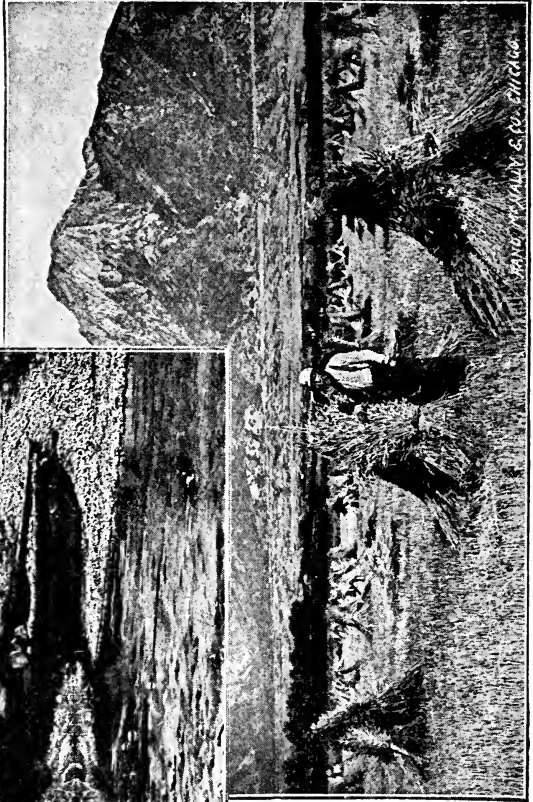
“Strange opinions are entertained in the East in regard to the people of the West, but these opinions are still more strangely deformed in regard to the people of Utah. Horace Greeley's injunction to go West has been interpreted for the most part in such a manner that young men of immature minds and limited experience have grown to imagine that the West is strangely in need of their intelligent services; that, like Topsy, the people here have ‘growed,’ and have not been trained under the influences of the home, the school, and the church. The surprise of these people on visiting the cities of the West is only proportioned to their previous ignorance of our condition, and many is the youth whose hopes of becoming a Congressman or Senator from the West, or administering the laws with dignity from the bench for the government and enlightenment of a benighted people, have been blasted only by a visit to our mountain homes.

“Salt Lake, though one of the most favored spots by nature in America, and though populated by a class of citizens whose business ability, intelligence, and refinement easily make them the peers of even enlightened New Englanders, has heretofore labored under serious disadvantages. The beauties and attractions of our city have been hidden under clouds of prejudice and distrust. The outside world seemed more interested in us because of our opinions on religion and politics than because of our material resources or of the extraordinary advantages we possess.

“There are those East whose prejudices and distorted imagination clothe our citizens in costumes different from the garb of American citizens elsewhere, and people our beautiful cities and valleys with ruffians and desperadoes. What wonder, then, that we have been ignored—that cities metropolitan in character and appearance have sprung up around us, the most favored of which did not possess a tittle of our natural advantages? Our American communities are not built from within. We have plenty of unbroken soil in Utah, and vast resources that can become available only through outside capital. Our inhabitants are for the most part pioneers, being indebted for their possessions to their own energy and intelligence. Their original business has grown, but remains the same in character, and with increasing cares they are forced to let others enter upon the newer fields of investment which are being opened.

“Communities are not unlike individuals in their conceits. There are some business men and men occupying local positions who proudly imagine that their fame has spread far and wide, and that they need no trumpet to make known to the world their talents and resources. It does not occur to them in their self-esteem that a hundred miles from the scene of their operations others may be more famous than they. The world we live in is not so big but it conceals a great many unknown quantities, and Salt Lake, with its vast resources and unlimited attractions, may be numbered amongst them. We want people to know us as we are, and not as they suppose us to be; and when we become so known surprise and admiration will succeed to the indifference with which we have been considered in the past. From every side now comes the announcement that the outside world is growing interested in Salt Lake. I only hope that this interest will bring us citizens who will find more than town lots in which to speculate. Our people do not need, or desire, a real estate ‘Boom.’ What they need is the development of the vast resources hidden in our mountains. And how proud we can feel at being able to say that the resources and attractions of our Territory are unequalled in abundance and variety in any State of the Union! Our mountains have not been much prospected, but the immigration to the West has become an incentive under which new discoveries are being constantly made. Everyone is surprised at the showing which Utah can already make—a showing which, in our incipient development, can not be excelled by any of our neighboring states or territories.”





Scenes near Salt Lake City.



CLIMATE OF SALT LAKE CITY.

OF Utah's climate, let the following report of Doctors Hamilton and Standart, on behalf of the Committee on Climatic and Sanitary Affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, bear evidence. If any guaranty of its correctness were needed other than the facts and figures presented, it is to be found in the reputation enjoyed by the gentlemen who prepared it among their professional brethren throughout the United States.

"That we have in Utah, or more particularly in the 'Great Salt Lake Basin,' a climate peculiarly local and of a quality conducive to good health and long life is a well-established fact.

"We possess those qualities of climate evolved in dryness, elevation, and tonicity of the air which contribute so much to the common good of a community at large and as well to the restoration of the invalid in search of such benign influences. Further, those qualities of climate so essential to the comfort and restoration of the invalid exert as well a beneficial and indeed a moderating influence over diseases in general peculiar to mankind.

"Now, conceding the fact that our inherent qualities of climate redound to the general good, we will proceed to cite wherein these inherent qualities as evolved in elevation, dryness, tonicity of the air, etc., apply to the benefit and prolongation of the life of the invalid. In speaking of the invalid in the general sense, we mean more particularly the consumptive; and of all diseases consumption cuts the widest swath in the 'mowing down' of the human family; or, as Dr. James Henry Bennett puts it in speaking of pulmonary consumption, it is 'simply a mode of dying.'

“When we reflect upon the seriousness of this statement, and recognize the stern fact that the mortuary tables of the world charge over one-eighth of the deaths to this disease, we can indeed say ‘a mode of dying!’—a slow death commencing in the lungs.

“Taken collectively, all forms and degrees of phthisis are most likely to be arrested in dry and comparatively cool climates. The tabulated evidence thus far formulated is decidedly against moist climates; in fact, the addition of damp only makes warmth tell the more unfavorably. The question arises, What is the percentage of humidity in the atmosphere of the ‘Great Salt Lake Basin?’

“Before answering this question it would be well to cite the fact that it is not always the countries or seasons of least rainfalls that have the driest atmospheres. To illustrate—the percentage of humidity at Salt Lake City is 67 in winter and 45 in the spring, yet the rainfall of spring is twice that of winter. What is of interest to know is whether the atmosphere is habitually dry or moist, and that is not always shown by the quantity of precipitation. The great bulk of our population is situated in valleys not exceeding 4,500 feet elevation, and these valleys are protected by the close proximity of mountain ranges.

“In these valleys the atmosphere is dry, elastic, transparent, and possessed of wonderful tonicity, and the temperature compares favorably in respect of equability with Colorado and the territories north and south of Utah.

“A record of the readings of the thermometer was kept at Camp Douglas, three miles east and 500 feet above the city, from 1863 to the establishment of a signal station here, in all, covering twenty-four years. From these records it appears that the extreme yearly range has been less than 90° oftener than it has been 100° or more. At Montreal the annual range is 140°, New York City 114°, St. Louis 133°, Chicago 132°, at Denver, Colorado, 126°, while at Salt Lake City, Utah, *it has exceeded 100° but three times in twenty-four years;* and excluding the past year, or rather January of the present, descended below zero only thirteen times in the same number of years.

“The average high extreme for these years was about 97½°, the average low extreme 4° above zero, making *the average annual range 93½°.*

“The average humidity in Salt Lake City for the year—and here we answer the question above propounded in this article—is 43 per cent. of saturation. At Denver it is 46, at Philadelphia 73. In the spring, summer, and autumn it is 37, while in summer it is but 28.5°.

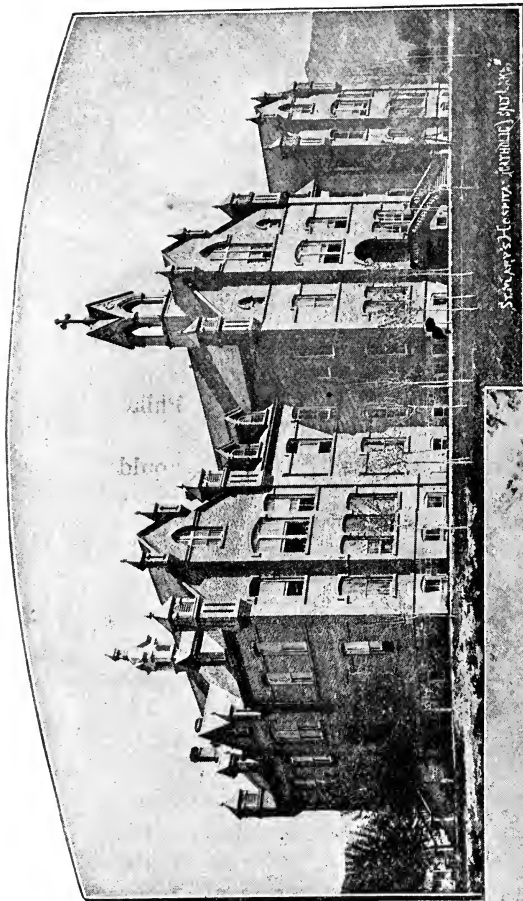
“From these figures we believe the conclusion can be drawn that we possess, right here in the Great Salt Lake Basin, a ‘mean’ of temperature which cannot be approached by other and at present time more favored localities—‘favored’ in the popular sense.

“There is hardly a day but what our atmosphere is tempered by sunshine; it is free from mist and fog, it possesses the combined properties of purity and rarity and the further stimulus to breathe it engendered in elevation. It might be added, the Great Salt Lake Basin enjoys immunity from high winds and severe electric storms; the cyclones peculiar to some of our western states and territories are not known in Utah. The total march of the winds over Salt Lake City does not exceed 50,000 miles in a year. It is more than 100,000 miles at Philadelphia, and in excess of 150,000 miles on the open ocean.

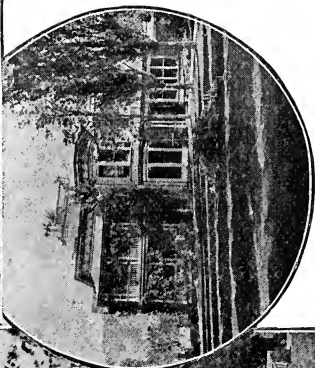
“A place or locality to be a sanitarium in the curative sense should possess an exhilarating atmosphere; it is what the consumptive craves and thrives upon; indeed, his system seems to cry out for ‘more air.’ The property of exhilaration born of purity and rarity of atmosphere is an ever constant factor. We find an increase in the force of the circulation, stimulation of the respiratory sense with increase in the normal oxidation of the blood, together with general improvement in the body-nutrition.

“The climate of a mountainous country like Utah will vary considerably with its varying altitudes and exposures; hence the invalid can elect a climate in kind and degree which seems best adapted to his condition. He will bear in mind the fact that moisture decreases with progressive rarefaction and, consequently, elevation; further, that heat lessens the number of respirations per minute, also their depth; hence the degree of lung expansion is proportionately diminished. Contra, he will note that he breathes more times per minute as he attains altitude, that he breathes deeper and expands his air cells relatively greater, and thus supplies more oxygen to his tissues. Practically, he uses his lungs more at an elevation of 4000-6000 feet than at sea level, where atmospheric conditions do not supply the necessary stimulus. Thus the invalid, from the very nature of his surroundings, is made to take his medicine and to take it in a most agreeable way: his heart quickens with elevation, and hence there is an increased supply of oxygen through the agency of the blood to the lungs, the brain, etc., all of which means an improvement in the body-nutrition.

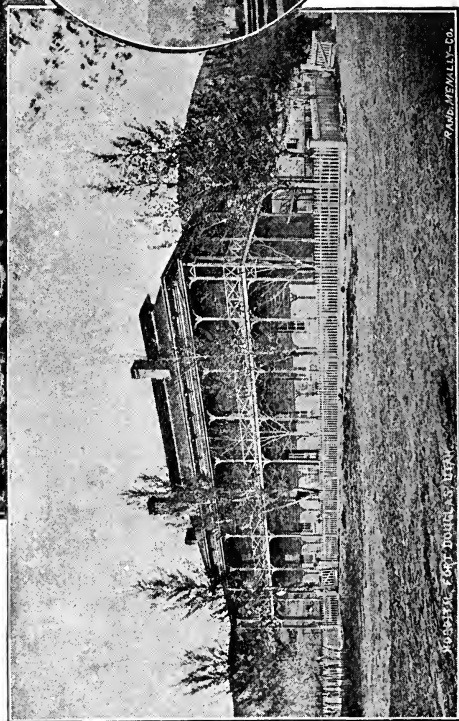
“Upon this basis of reasoning we can make the plain statement, and it cannot be controverted, that we as individuals and as a people—



St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Portland, Me.



Deaf and Dumb Institute.



W. W. METCALLE & CO.

109-111 E. 2nd St. UTAH

subject to the manifold blessings so lavishly bestowed upon the section where we live and have our being—can work harder and accomplish more with less ‘wear and tear’ in Utah than anywhere else in the inhabitable globe. With a fair endowment of brains as working capital, we can think faster; with brawny arms backed by inherent energy, we can expend more force with less fatigue, and render at sun-down a day and a quarter for a day’s work without unusual effort. We can eat and assimilate more and sleep better in Utah than the average man elsewhere; in brief, while we cannot exactly subsist and live upon ‘rarefied air and hope,’ we do claim that under the stimulus of local conditions of climate, etc., we can return—other things being equal—in thought and force more and better work than the average of mankind in less fortunately endowed localities.

“The fact must not be inferred that, in endorsing the climate of Utah and its inherent virtues and benefits, we have nothing but climate. Far from it! We have the richest producing mines of the world; indeed, since minerals have been discovered in the mountains of Utah we have turned out over 100,000,000 of dollars in bullion.

“We have a vast acreage for stock, for agriculture, etc., and an abundance of water rushing down our mountain sides and through deep cañons, much of it now running to waste for want of utilization.

“We live in nature’s sanitarium; we are subjected to healthful influences; we dwell under a cloudless sky. In the localization of the most favorable climatic properties—*dryness, coolness, and diathermancy* of the atmosphere, we find the ‘Ideal Climate.’ In the elucidation of these views we owe much to the wide experience and original researches of Doctor Charles Denison, of Colorado, than whom there is no better authority on meteorology as applied to climato-therapy in its practical bearing upon diseases of the respiratory organs.

“Our ‘Ideal Climate’ is made comprehensive in its influence through the varied topography of this inter-mountain region. The cool fresh air of the mountains, light and pure; the peculiarly local atmosphere of the Great Salt Lake, ‘maritime’ in quality; together with the sheltered situation, the distance inland, and the elevation above sea level—all of these conditions have combined to give us what some travelers have imagined they have found here, ‘the most unique and wonderful climate on the face of the globe.’ While not especially adopting this verdict as ours, we do not object to it, but leave the facts developed by the meteorological record as herein presented to speak for themselves.



City Hall.

County Jail.

“We have in the proximity of ‘The Great Salt Lake,’ occupying as it does 2,500 square miles of the Basin, a ‘moderator’ of extremes of heat and cold. It spares us through atmospheric conditions peculiarly local an inordinately high degree of humidity necessarily belonging to ‘maritime’ climates proper; further, we are spared in a measure the extremes of heat and cold so characteristic of some sections of Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. We are still further protected by the close proximity of the mountains to the north and east.

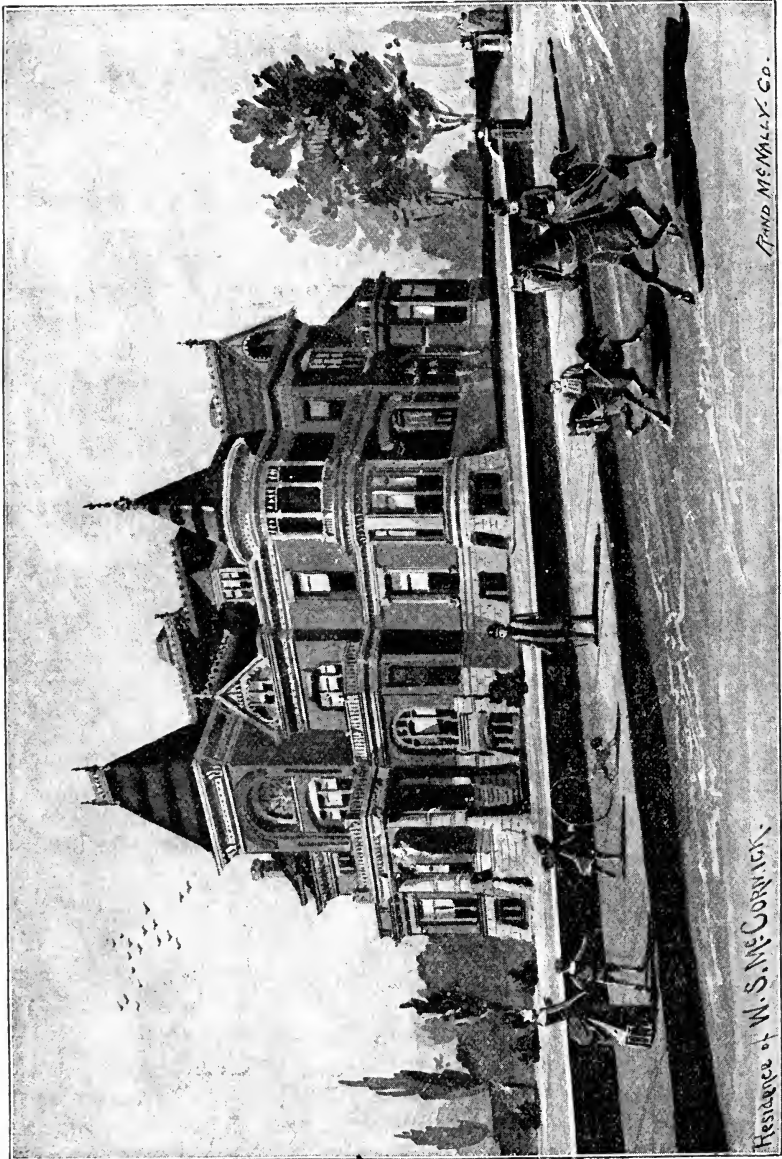
“It is a physiological truth that the human organism cannot stand great extremes of heat and cold without damage—assuming of course that such conditions of the atmosphere are long continued and constant. A high degree of heat throws a physiological strain upon the liver, the digestive system, the skin, the brain, etc., which strain may be considered abnormal. Contra, intense cold throws a physiological strain upon the lungs.

“Phthisis does not originate here, and where the monthly fluctuation of the thermometer does not exceed 50°, and the mean monthly temperature is at or within limits above 50°, and the humidity is under 50 per cent., a residence is beneficial to consumptives if commenced early enough.

“The beneficial influence of Utah air on asthma is very decided; it cannot exist except in a relieved and modified condition. Rheumatic fevers are scattered over the months without reference to season; but very few cases become chronic.

“The intermittents are ‘imported,’ and the tendency is to longer periods and ultimate recovery.

“A remittent form of fever called ‘mountain fever’ is indigenous. It usually yields readily to treatment. The effect of our local climate upon diseases in general is modifying. The summer heat is not debilitating; the dry pure air and the cool invigorating nights enable patients to withstand the shock of surgical operations that could not often be safely attempted in humid climes. Indeed, we as a people—a community at large—can retire to refreshing sleep to waken with renewed life and energy, to begin another day prepared for the grand struggle for subsistence. The people of Utah—to the manor born—are as robust and long-lived as any in the world. No city that we are aware of excels Salt Lake City in the matter of natural advantages for the physical well-being of its citizens. From ocean to ocean no city that we are aware of has been dealt with more kindly by nature. We have a great inland sea rolling at our feet possessing inherent virtues in its



FRANK M. VALLEY CO.

Residence of W. S. McCORMICK.

Residence of W. S. McCormick.

waters essentially tonic and invigorating to the general system. We have thermal springs in the suburbs of varying degrees of temperature and of varied properties. We have the sunshine peculiar to a dry climate, and we thrive upon it. It is an old Dutch proverb that 'paint costs nothing,' such are its preserving qualities in *damp* climates. Well, sunshine as it comes to us through a clear, pure atmosphere, and from a cloudless sky, costs less and is of finer pigment; it reflects cheerfulness and makes the world smile, and those so fortunate as to be subjected to its benign influences well and happy! What more could nature do for us?"

Strong and forcible as is the foregoing testimonial, the following from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Sept. 9, 1887, is the best commentary on Utah's climate that could be submitted:

SALT LAKE CITY, September 1, 1887.—Among the curiosities of Mormondom are its old people. It is an absolute pleasure to look upon them. Dozens of men in their eighties may be seen on the streets every day. Hale and hearty old fellows they are, with gray beards and broad shoulders, and they do not appear to be over fifty. Some of them are Mormon bishops; nearly all are elders, and not a few are polygamists. Look at the late John Taylor, who was four-score, and he had seven wives. Examine the records of the Utah Penitentiary, and there will be found many men in the sixties who served, or are now serving, six months' terms for unlawful cohabitation. The apostle Lorenzo Snow, who is in his seventy-seventh year, was in the "pen" for nine months, and might have been there longer had not the United States Supreme Court come to his relief and helped him out. In the Tabernacle on Sunday afternoon hundreds of white heads and faces, sanctified by age, greet the eyes, and there seems to be a great deal of truth in what Eliza R. Snow said to me the other day when reference was made to her great age: "We Mormons believe it is our duty to live past seventy." "Miss" Snow is eighty-three, but as quickwitted and as active on her feet as many a woman of less than sixty. She throws off a poem occasionally, and writes a book whenever the notion takes her. But, as I have already written about "Miss" Snow in a previous letter, I will pass her by with this mention. Many of the undergrounders who have been evading the officers of the law for several years past are either octogenarians or far advanced septuagenarians. They are every bit as spry as the younger fellows in keeping out of the way of the authorities. Most of these old folks belong to the pioneer days, and came to Salt Lake Valley when there was nothing here but sage brush and alkali plains. Some of them have footed it six or seven times across what was then the Great American Desert to the Missouri River, and I believe that if there was a revelation announced to-night calling on all the seventy and eighty-year-olds in Utah to mount shank's mare and start for Omaha in the old primitive way, there would not be a solitary saint or sinner among them who would plead age or hesitate about going. The majority have been, and still are, in a sense, agriculturists. They have found Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth in the scent of the clover fields and the breaths of snow that blow from the Wasatch Mountains. They have led temperate, frugal lives, and the sap and strength of the soil have grown into their structures and systems. It would do anybody good to look at them. And Utah is

proud of them! so proud that she gives them the very best care and awards them the same generous attention that petted children always receive.

There are many pretty ideas in the Mormon system of religion, and one of the prettiest, I think, is the glorious meed of admiration for which the old folks come in. In addition to the care and attention bestowed upon them in the way of providing for their regular wants, one day in each year is set apart for them, and it is called "Old Folks' Day." The late Edward Hunter, who was the presiding bishop of the Mormon Church from 1850 to 1883, and who himself died in the latter year at the advanced age of ninety, conceived the plan of giving every man and woman over seventy years of age in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City a day's outing each year. He instituted Old Folks' Day in 1875, and it has been a success ever since. The idea has been adopted in other parts of the Territory, and lately some enthusiasts have done some vigorous writing in behalf of establishing a national old folks' day, when the cities of the nation can trot out their seventy-year-olds and let them have a little fun. Here they have their recreation every 22d of June, which was Bishop Hunter's birthday. The last time they went to Ogden and spent six or seven hours in its public park, with music, dancing, refreshments, and all the concomitants of a picnic added to the railroad ride which they got. There were about 750 of the excursionists over seventy years of age, and these 750 went from Salt Lake City and its immediate vicinity. Just think of it—750 out of 30,000 people were upwards of seventy years old! One in every forty of the population had reached the three-score-and-ten limit spoken of in the Scriptures. If sixty-year-olds had been accepted the whole Denver & Rio Grande rolling stock could scarcely have accommodated the multitude. I suppose that about one in every twenty is over sixty. As far as humanity is concerned there seem to be only babies and gray-heads in Utah. Certainly there is a plenitude of both. Those who were seventy years old and under eighty wore red rosettes on their left breasts; those over eighty and under ninety wore blue rosettes, and all over ninety had white rosettes. Any person over 100 years was entitled to wear a golden star, which the committee having charge of the arrangements for the festival day would furnish. There was no centenarian this year, though. Last year Mary Bishop and Father Wilding wore the gold badge. The former was feeble in her lower limbs, but retained full possession of her faculties. Savage photographed her when she was one hundred years and fifteen days old, and that photo is reproduced by the *Globe-Democrat*. Father Wilding lived to be 102. He walked down town every week to be shaved, and could get around on his feet in quite a lively manner. Both died during the past twelve months.

At Ogden several local old people joined the throng. There were two or three couples over ninety from the junction city. Only thirty or forty of the octogenarians were so feeble that they had to be assisted, and only two were blind. Fifty young folks had been provided with tickets, and were supposed to look after the feeble. A few weak and fading old gents had to be carried into and out of the cars, but the rule was that the older the subject the greater was his or her ambition to appear as youthful as the youngest in the party. They promenaded the park, listened to the music, danced, ate cake and drank wine, and received new vigor and freshness from the day's sport. Several hundred dollars' worth of presents were distributed, and James Burgon, of Union Fort, at the south end of Salt Lake City, took the prize for being the oldest person present. He is ninety-six, and expects to live ten or twenty years longer. The presents always consist of silk handkerchiefs, walking

sticks, rocking chairs, blankets, and articles of this description, together with money. Mr. Burgon received the finest pair of blankets ever woven in Utah. Everybody over eighty gets a walking stick, and the old ladies have the days of their bellehood recalled by gifts of handsome dress patterns. The committee having charge of the last entertainment, which is free to black and white, Jew, Moslem, or Gentile, were Presiding Bishop Wm. B. Preston, and Messrs. George Goddard, C. R. Savage, Wm. Eddington, Wm. Naylor, Wm L. Binder, John Kirkman, Andrew Jenson, and Nelson Empey, all prominent people in the Mormon Church. In their prospectus is the following paragraph, which explains the liberal character of the affair, and suggests the manner in which the presents and means for the excursion are obtained.

“ This movement draws no lines nor asks questions as to belief ; it simply seeks to make those happy who are generally forgotten when the time for festivity comes. Those who desire to aid the movement can hand in their contributions to any member of the committee.”

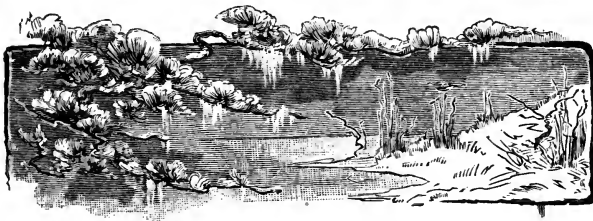
The following list of persons over eighty years of age I copied from the reports made by the bishops of the different wards, who were requested to send in to John Kirkman at the tithing office the names of all the seventy and eighty-year-olds who attended the excursion :

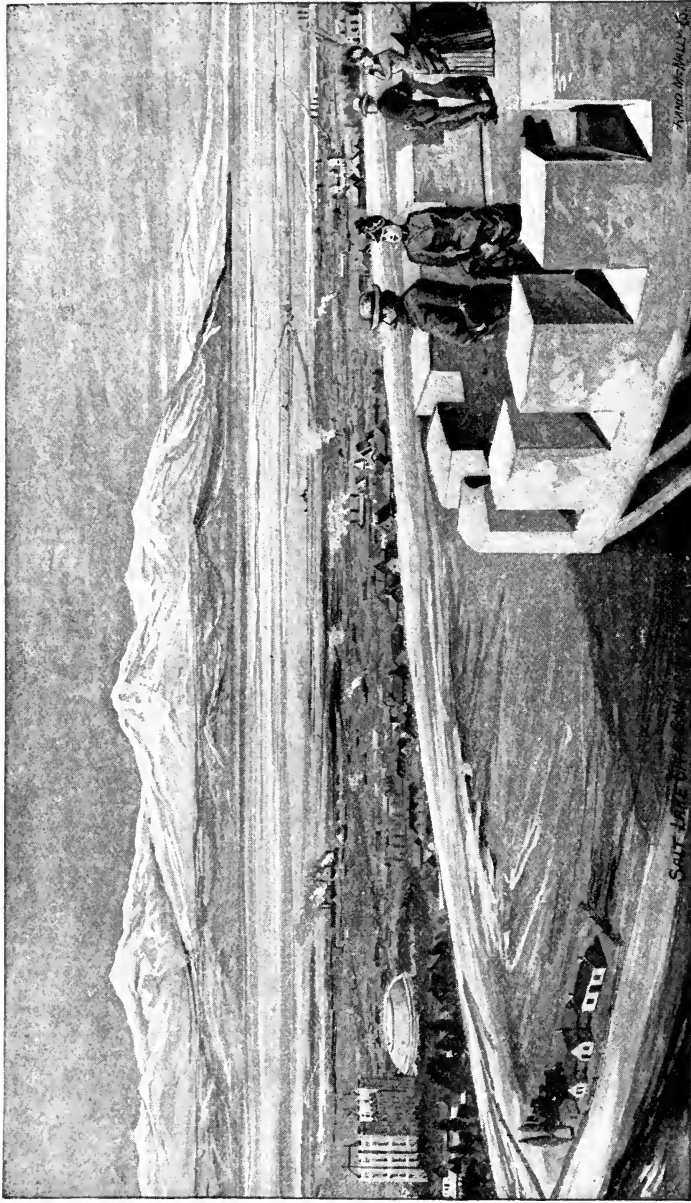
Henry Dowman.....	86	Jas. Albian.....	81
E. R. S. Smith.....	83	W. H. Hickenlooper.....	82
Wm. Tucker (as spry as a boy)....	85	Thomas Court.....	83
Marie Godbold.....	84	Esther Twiggs.....	87
Phoebe Hicks.....	82	Elizabeth Pugmire (was in one of the pioneer companies of 1847).....	84
Mrs. Rogers.....	80	Elizabeth Thomas.....	84
J. B. Lewis.....	90	John Gray.....	84
Mrs. Whitney.....	80	Christian Lindstrom.....	82
Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon.....	85 and 80	Archibald Scroggie.....	80
Mrs. Ringwood (goes out washing)....	85	Agnes Scroggie.....	80
Sarah H. Free.....	87	Charles Cowley.....	82
Wm. Paul (is at work every day)....	84	Maria Arthur.....	80
Samuel Turnbow.....	83	Ann Battee.....	82
Lucy Davis.....	82	Mr. Hines.....	97
Susanna Hygham.....	81	Christian Muir.....	81
Mrs. Dr. Sprague.....	86	E. Luddington.....	81
Mother Taylor.....	86	Gertrude M. Armonsens, South Cotton- wood.....	86
Zinah Williams.....	90	Amy L. Jensen, South Cottonwood....	87
Mrs. Wright.....	86	Frederick Neilson, South Cottonwood.	82
Corbett Daniel.....	80	Richard Arnold, South Cottonwood....	82
Elizabeth Hunting.....	85	Fannie Pierce.....	84
Mary Henderson.....	82	Sarah Thomas, Centreville.....	89
John Evans.....	80	Charlotta Mills, Centreville.....	89
Thomas Condy.....	81	Elizabeth B. Walker, Farmington....	84
Catharine Maddocks.....	80	Mary Wilson.....	83
John Achom.....	84	Ann Beer.....	81
Sarah Holt.....	80	Mary Ann Clift.....	82
Sarah Thompson.....	82		
Wm. Anderson.....	88		

John Hudspoth.....	87	Mercy R. Thompson	80
Wm. J. Moss.....	81	Elizabeth Cripps.....	86
Maria Morris.....	81	Susanna Taylor.....	84
Alex. McRae.....	80	James Burgon, Union.....	96
Mrs. Brooks.....	80	Mary Pale, Union.....	83
Harriet Phelps.....	80	Andrew Danielson, Big Cottonwood..	83
Hannah Miller.....	80	Hannah Jacobson, Big Cottonwood..	80
Charles Cowley.....	80	Mary Titcomb, Mill Creek.....	80
Dinah Jones, colored.....	83	Thomas Green, Mill Creek.....	80
Ellen Greenwall.....	81	Margaret Green, Mill Creek.....	80
John Chapman.....	83	John Davis.....	82
Eveline Fisher.....	83	Anna Daniels.....	80
Ann C. Richards.....	85	Jane Cornwall, Sugar House.....	85
E. S. Hills.....	82	Hannah Bailey, Sugar House.....	88
S. Hills.....	81	Wm. Capance, Centreville.....	81
Joseph Brown.....	86	Sophronia Adams, Centreville.....	81
Ann Brown.....	87	John Ford, Centreville.....	80
Chas. D. Barnum.....	86	Thomas Meek, Kaysville.....	80
Henry Norman (danced a jig for his brethren).....	85	Edward Crockett, Kaysville.....	83
Evan Williams.....	70	Wm. Irons, Kaysville.....	86
John P. Parry.....	80	Jos. Hill, Kaysville.....	85
Sophia Williams.....	82	Wm. Barrel, Butteville.....	86
Herbert Van Dam.....	89	Neils Poulson, Butteville.....	82
Wm. Jenkinson, blind.....	82	Daniel Wood West Bountiful.....	86
Joseph Seriel.....	80	Mary Ford, South Bountiful.....	83
Elizabeth G. Burton.....	82	J. E. Perry, Draper.....	81
		S. Neilson, Draper.....	82

Besides these are probably 100 more individuals in this vicinity who are over eighty-five years of age. Miss Tafts, who is eighty-six, is not mentioned; neither is Miss Sarah Whitney, who is eighty-five, and still speaks three languages, plays the piano, and retains others of her girlish accomplishments. There are many too feeble to get out who did not participate in the Ogden Excursion. Then, too, there are large numbers in exceedingly good circumstances who do not mingle with the common herd of octogenarians. Some of the ablest Mormons are in the eighties. There is Judge Elias Smith, born in 1804, who would still be on the bench if the Edmunds Polygamy Act had not disfranchised him and made him ineligible to hold office. He was appointed Chief Justice of Salt Lake County by Brigham Young when the State of Deseret was formed, and he held that position until 1882. A chief justiceship in this connection amounts to about the same thing as county judgeship. In the Deseret scheme of government every county had a chief justice, who sat with two associate justices. Judge Smith is now eighty-three, but he hobbles around, and can draw up a brief or make an argument as well to-day as the brightest young member of the bar. Erastus Snow, one of the twelve Apostles, is in his seventieth year, and has been underground for some time. He had a narrow escape from the Deputy Marshals in February last, of which I shall write later. Henry Grow, in his seventy-first year, is serving a six-months' term in the Penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation. He has several wives. Joseph C. Kingsbury, of the tithing office, is in his eighty-first year. And so I might

go on enumerating and naming these old codgers; but it would make a list almost as large as a city directory, so I will stop, and merely say that polygamy, tithe-paying, and revelation seem to be conducive to longevity, at least in Salt Lake Valley. I must mention, however, that one of the greatest business men of the community, Horace D. Eldridge, who is at the head of the "Co-Op.," as the Z. C. M. I. is called, which does a business of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a year, is seventy-one, and Wilfred Woodruff, President of the Twelve Apostles, who, if precedent is followed, will be chosen as John Taylor's successor to the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, is eighty-one.





View from Prospect Tower.



UTAH'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

OF the mines and mining of Utah little more need be said than what is contained in the following synopsis of the Report of the Committee on Mines, Mining and Smelting of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce:

Thus far the mining industries have been the chief source of revenue to Utah. Many of our most valuable mineral deposits, however, are yet undeveloped and comparatively unknown outside our borders. Intelligent examination of our mountains has revealed that, apart from the deposits of precious metals which have made the Territory rich, they are wonderful storehouses wherein nature has accumulated vast treasures of almost every mineral useful in the sciences, manufactures, and arts.

In Spanish Fork Cañon, close to the railroad track, there are various veins of alum, the largest of which is eighteen inches thick and extends several hundred feet longitudinally. It is of dazzling whiteness and singularly pure. The scarcity of alum of such purity, and its resemblance to cryolite, which is the cheapest material for the manufacture of aluminium, makes it of great value, and is a guarantee of the early development of this mine.

At various points throughout the Territory are found beds of nitre sufficiently pure to fuse briskly when thrown upon hot coals. In close proximity to the vast coal-fields, of which more later, there have been discovered enormous deposits of ozokerite, or natural mineral wax, which is found nowhere else in appreciable quantities, and which is destined to revolutionize more than one manufacture. It is air, acid, and water proof, and can be used for imparting these qualities to any fabric or material. As an insulator it is perfect, and will undoubtedly

supersede all other insulating substances in the manufacture of electric appliances. It is also eminently adapted for forming a cheap and perfect paving material, for indurating piles and posts as a preventative against rot, and for innumerable other commercial purposes. A somewhat similar product is gilsonite, which on analysis is shown to contain over 78 per cent. of pure carbon, and consequently to be almost absolutely pure asphalt. Unless similar discoveries are made elsewhere, a supposition we have no reasons for entertaining, it will remain a perfectly unique substance, the nearest approach to it containing not more than 28 per cent. carbon at the most. It can be put to the same uses as the last-named mineral, in addition to others for which its great purity specially adapts it, and as there is in sight a vein of three feet in width and over 5,000 feet in length the supply is well-nigh inexhaustible.

The coal-measures of Utah are of enormous extent, and are all bituminous and of good quality. The bulk of the coal comes from the Pleasant Valley and Weber County districts, which in 1886 produced upwards of 180,000 tons, valued at \$1,000,000 laid down to the consumer.

It is only natural that near these great coal-measures should be found traces of petroleum, and accordingly there are evidences that a considerable volume of oil exists which only needs to be intelligently sought to yield its wealth. Arrangements have now been made for the development of these oil fields.

A singular deposit has been opened up in eastern Utah, about seven miles southeast of Cisco, on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway. Boulders of magnificent water-agate as large as five feet in diameter are to be obtained without flaws and of beautiful hues. Among these immense gems are portions of carnelian, one specimen of which is five inches across. This extraordinary discovery has naturally excited no small degree of interest, and thousands of acres have been taken up under the Placer Act, while plans have been formed for the establishment of works to polish and adapt the stones to furnishing and other purposes.

The Great Salt Lake is a limitless magazine of salt, which can be obtained in any desired quantity by the simple process of evaporation. By improved methods the article can be produced from 97 to 99 per cent. pure, which is enough for all purposes. In addition to this, we have immense quantities of rock salt, which is mined chiefly in San Pete and Sevier Valleys. From the lake are also procured vast quantities of sulphate of soda, which at certain temperatures the winds blow to the shore, where hundreds of tons are sometimes piled up in a

single night. This substance can be utilized in the production of soda-ash, sal-soda, carbonate of soda, etc.

Carbonate of soda also exists as an efflorescence on the soil in various spots in the vicinity of Salt Lake City.

A vein of copperas, which is doubtless the precursor of further discoveries, has been found in Spanish Fork Cañon, and is from six to eight inches thick.

One of Utah's most extensive and useful treasures is building stone. Variegated and plain marbles in great profusion, limestones, fine granites, sandstones, and magnesium limestones are found along the line of the railroad in inexhaustible quantities, and can be worked and freighted at a very low cost. The red sandstone, or "brownstone," from Thistle and other points along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway is of equal or superior quality to any in the country, and large quarries have been opened and expensive machinery purchased for the proper working of this superb material, which is already shipped to the East in large quantities and excites universal admiration wherever introduced.

Roofing slate of unsurpassed quality and of various colors, gray, green, and purple, is procured from Antelope Island, in the lake, and also from the cañons near Provo, and promises to form the basis of an important industry.

Sulphur exists in enormous beds in various portions of the Territory, ranging from 40 per cent. to a state of almost absolute purity.

PRECIOUS METALS.

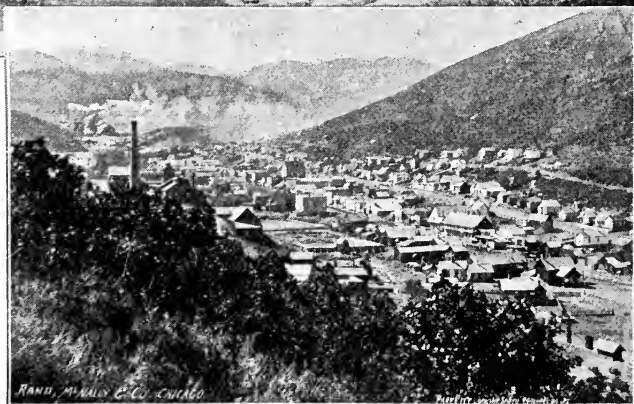
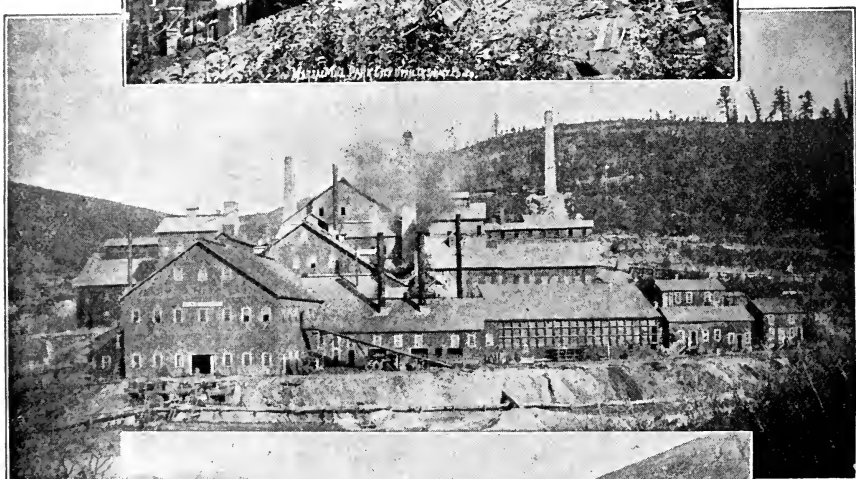
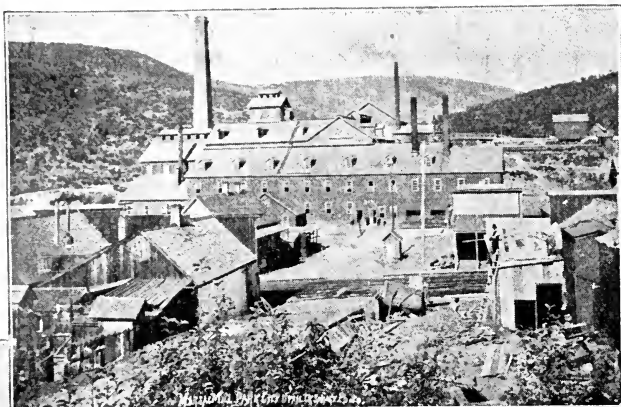
The first attempt at mining for the precious metals began about 25 years ago, but, owing to want of railroad facilities, very little was done until 1871. Since that time the development of the industry has been phenomenal, in view of the difficulties in the way and the lack of capital which has caused so many owners to depend entirely upon their output for the means of increasing it. From 1871 to 1887 the total output of the Utah mines was as follows:

Gold, 148,316 fine ozs., at \$20.67	\$ 3,065,692.70
Silver, 65,226,753 fine ozs., coml. value.....	73,201,966.50
Lead, 689,630,705 lbs., coml. value.....	33,799,599.20
Copper, 19,044,995 lbs , coml. value	3,003,889.20

Total

.....\$113,071,146.60

If the silver were computed at its coinage value the amount would be increased to \$123,999,848.98.



Views in Park City. Mines and Mills.

DISTRIBUTION OF MINING DISTRICTS.

The mines worked at the present time are principally in Beaver, Juab, Summit, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Washington Counties. Throughout the Territory mineral indications are present wherever there are mountains which assure success to the capitalist in search of profitable investments. Rich ores are known to exist in the hills of Western Utah, but mining in that section necessarily awaits the construction of railroads. Mines are found on both flanks of the Oquirrh Range from the lake southward nearly a hundred miles, as at Stockton, Dry Cañon, Ophir, Bingham, and Tintic, which are all connected with the capital by rail.

BEAVER COUNTY.

This county contains five parallel ranges running north and south, and all of them rich in minerals. A single chimney of ore at the base of Grampian Mountain turned out 100 tons of ore per day for four years, realizing over \$13,000,000 worth of metal, of which \$4,000,000 was paid in dividends. The output of the county for the past year was 5,369 tons only, which indicates that mining in Beaver County is at present carried on by men of small means who are waiting for fresh capital to be introduced to develop their mines. The Horn Silver Mine does not belong to the general category of Beaver County mines. It is a bonanza of rare merit.

The facilities for mining in Beaver County are excellent. The country is dry in the summer, with sufficient water, wood, and timber for mining purposes, and operations are not obstructed by snow or cold in winter. The mines are usually easy of access, provisions and supplies are cheap and abundant, and good labor is obtainable at fair wages. There is no doubt that the introduction of capital and intelligent operation would vastly increase the output in this district.

JUAB COUNTY.

Tintic is the principal mining camp in this county. The ore shipments of the past year exceeded 32,000 tons, in addition to 900 tons treated by a chloridizing mill within the county. All this comes mainly from four mines, about 2,000 tons being contributed by a score of small mines which need capital for their further development. Besides this, the Tintic Iron Co. shipped during the year about 10,000 tons of iron for fluxing purposes to the smelters, where it is worth about \$50,000.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The total shipments of ore from Summit County for 1887 were 20,600 tons, which, with 50,000 tons milled at the mines, make the total output 70,600 tons. There is no district in the entire mining section which offers greater inducements to capital than this, but thus far it has had to depend upon its output for the means of increasing its output, otherwise the amount realized from its rich mines would have been many times larger. The mining town of the district is Park City, which is connected with Salt Lake City by rail, and contains a sampling mill, one 30-stamp and one 50-stamp chloridizing mill, and one concentrating and sampling mill and smelter. A tramway runs from the town to the mines, five miles away, rising in that distance 2,000 feet.

The principal districts are Blue Ledge, Uintah, and Snake Creek. In Blue Ledge district nothing of any importance has been done pending the completion of a drain tunnel which is necessary for the proper working of the mines. This work will be the making of Blue Ledge.

Snake Creek district is as yet a new mining field. But during the year over \$10,000 worth of ore has been taken out of one mine, the ore containing 50 per cent. lead and 180 ounces of silver to the ton.

Uintah district is probably the richest mineral district in the whole Territory. The "Ontario Vein" for 15,000 feet of its course is owned by four large companies, including the Ontario, the Daly, and the Anchor. The latter company is now driving a drain tunnel, seven feet high in the clear, to drain 20x24 inches, at a cost of \$150,000. There is good reason to suppose that this vein extends through to the Cottonwood Mines, and in the opposite direction to Blue Ledge district, making a total of six or seven miles in length.

The Ontario plant of mine and mill cost \$2,570,000; 400 hands are employed at average wages of \$100 per month; the total output of the mine from its inception is over \$23,000,000 at the coining value, and the actual dividends paid amount to \$8,825,000. 37,000 tons of ore were extracted during the past year, realizing upward of \$1,860,000, and paying \$900,000 in dividends.

The Daly Mining Company from 1885 to 1887 extracted \$2,100,000 in metal and paid \$375,000 in dividends. Both these mines find it to their advantage to sell to the smelters their lead ores—about 22 per cent. of the whole—thereby increasing their reducing capacity, and perhaps getting a little more for their ore than they could otherwise obtain.

The other companies working this vein report much smaller operations than the above, but all are equally encouraging in their present results and future prospects.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

The mines of Salt Lake County are at Bingham Cañon and on the Cottonwoods, both connected with the Jordan smelters and with Salt Lake City by rail and tramway. The total output of ore for 1887 was 30,384 tons. About 29,000 tons of ore were shipped from Bingham during the past year. The great ore-channel of the district strikes north-easterly from the summit of the Oquirrh Range about three miles to the valley. The ores are galena, carbonates, and sulphates, requiring concentration to bring them to a shipping grade, ten ounces silver and 50 per cent. lead. The Brooklyn and Yosemite Mines are reported to have produced \$2,500,000. West of these two mines their veins unite, and from this vein 60,000 to 70,000 tons of oxidized ore have been extracted, which sold for \$1,500,000. Further west the zone is 600 feet wide, and on the surface there was a vast body of oxidized ores. Still further west, the Jordan Mine has taken out 100,000 tons, worth \$2,000,000, of surface ores, and there is close at hand 1,000,000 tons of \$20 quartz in which gold and silver are so combined that no way has yet been found to work it profitably. On the exhaustion of their oxidized ores the Jordan and other mines were compelled to suspend operations, but under improved methods work has been resumed, and the output is yearly increasing. All these mines have concentrating mills, whereby the galena and iron pyrites are obtained as separate products cheaply and without great loss. The latter is useful as a fluxing material.

There are many productive and valuable mines in the district besides those mentioned, not on or even near the principal ore channel. They seem, in general, to be greatly improving, both in product and promise. Most of them are worked by lessees depending upon the output for development and even for plant. Could this district—and this is equally true of all our mining districts—command means to open the mines systematically, as the Comstock Mines did for twenty years, Utah mining would enter upon a new era and our output would be doubled twice over.

TOOELE COUNTY.

The total shipments of ore from this county in the year 1887 were 9,430 tons. The county is crossed by a mineral belt a mile in width, composed mainly of galena and carbonates, free from base metals, and

very desirable as a flux for dryer ores. At the principal mine in the district over 4,000 tons have been produced annually for more than four years. Only 3 per cent. of this is shipped as mined. This contains 64 per cent. lead, 34 ounces silver, and a little gold. The other 97 per cent. is run through jigs, and yields 26 per cent. of concentrates which contain 53 per cent. lead, 23 ounces silver, and \$1 gold per ton. This mine has 20,000 tons in reserve and the promise of ten times as much in new ground now being opened. Dividends paid in 1887 amounted to \$37,000.

In the Ophir district and at Dry Cañon there is a large quantity of ore which makes in pipes and chimneys and can be selected to a very high grade. After some years of inactivity, mining is now being resumed and promises to attract considerable attention to this section, which has a convenient market and undoubted prospects, as also the mines along the slopes of the Oquirrh Range from Stockton and Bingham to Tintic.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The output of this district for 1887 was 221,728 ounces of fine silver, most of which came from one mine that has been worked continuously for ten years. This silver possesses the peculiarity of being found in sandstone, principally in the form of chloride, the pay-rock being undistinguishable from the ordinary material of the reef. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of rock are milled annually by one company, and the mines show no signs of exhaustion.

TOTAL ORE PRODUCT FOR 1887.

The total output for the year by counties is as follows :

Beaver County.....	5,369 tons.
Juab County.....	22,900 "
Summit County.....	70,663 "
Salt Lake County.....	30,384 "
Tooele County.....	7,850 "
Washington County.....	12,000 "

Total..... 149,166 tons.

Exclusive of about 10,500 tons of Tintic iron ore.

As near as can be made out, this ore was reduced as follows :

Ontario and Daly Mills.....	50,000 tons.
Christy Mill.....	12,000 "
Northern Spy Mill.....	900 "
Salt Lake Smelters.....	65,000 "

Total... 128,400 tons.

The remainder, 20,766 tons, was shipped out of the Territory for reduction. There were also shipped 7,805 tons which must be added to the product of the counties, making the total ore product 156,971 tons.

DIVIDENDS.

The dividends paid in 1887 by five of the principal mines amounted to \$1,267,500. The profits on mines worked by individuals or close corporations, and of smelters connected with foreign corporations, there is no means of ascertaining. The New York *Engineering and Mining Journal* reports \$25,000 in dividends paid by the Brooklyn in 1887, which must be added to the above, making a total of \$1,292,500.

COST OF EXTRACTION AND REDUCTION.

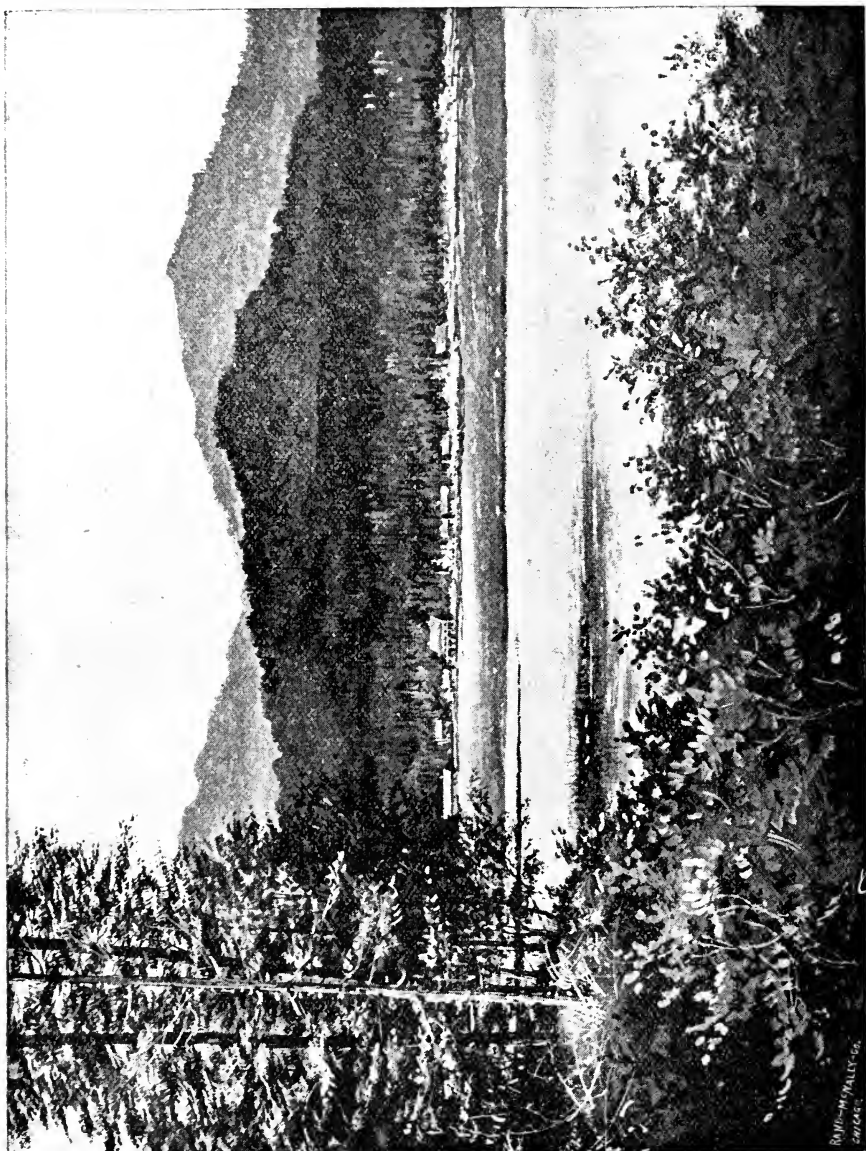
Cost of mining and reduction varies greatly with circumstances. It ranges, however, between \$13 and \$30 per ton, according to location, dimension of veins, water facilities, distance from market, grade, and nature of ores.

SAMPLING.

There are ten sampling mills in the Territory: one in Beaver County, one at Milford, two at Park City, four at Sandy, and two at Salt Lake. Together they sampled during the past year about 87,000 tons of ore. The sampler crushes the ore to the size of peas, thoroughly mixes, sends sealed packages to the assayers, upon whose certificate it is bought and sold.

SMELTING.

In the Jordan Valley, six to twelve miles to the south of Salt Lake City, on the railroads, are the Utah smelters, four or five different concerns, comprising about a dozen stacks. Those in blast at present are the Germania, three stacks, three revolving roasters, and one large reverberatory; the Hanauer, three stacks, with crushing and roasting facilities run by water power; the Mingo, four stacks and five reverberatories; the three plants being valued at \$400,000. Together they run six or seven stacks pretty steadily, employing about 270 men at an average wage of \$65 each per month. During the past year they smelted 65,500 tons of silver-lead ores and 34,000 tons of fluxing materials, consuming 27,000 tons of fuel and running out 13,500 tons of lead bullion, worth, in Salt Lake: lead, an average for the year of \$50 a ton, and silver 94 cents an ounce, \$178 per ton—\$2,403,000. The total transportation in connection with their business, as near as may be, 140,000 tons an average distance of 300 miles.

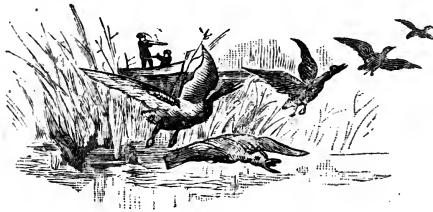


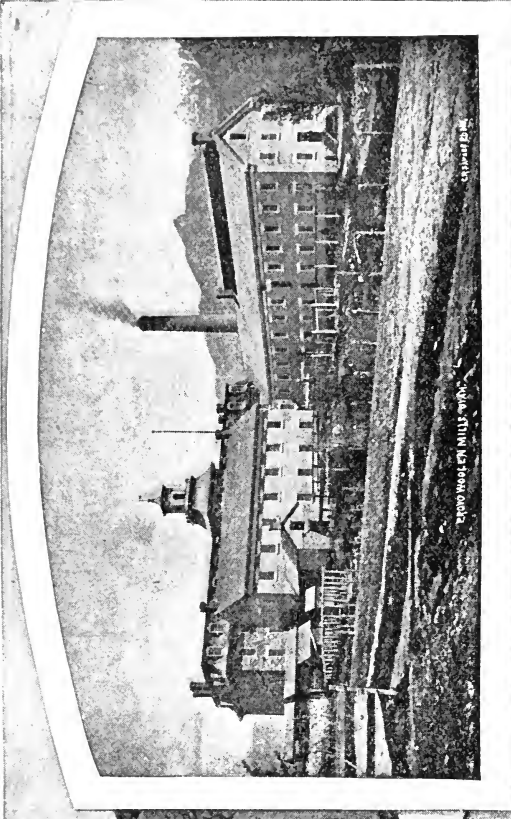
Brighton's, near Salt Lake City.

Brighton's, near Salt Lake City.
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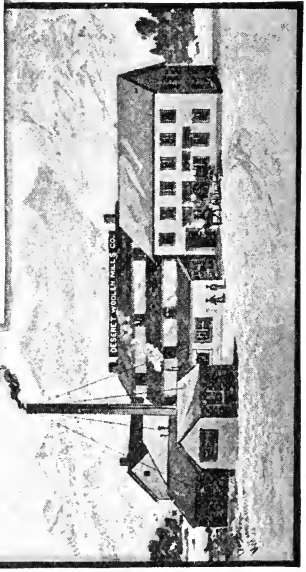
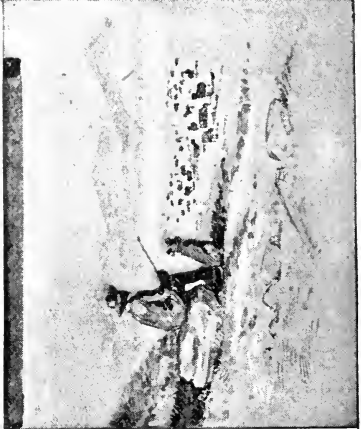
CONCLUSION.

Mining in Utah appears to be in a healthy and growing condition. The southern mines are not as productive as formerly just at present, but the northern districts are more productive. Work is being resumed in some districts once practically abandoned. Mines are being discovered and opened outside of organized districts, and new railroads projected to give our western mines an outlet. More money than formerly is being expended in the way of prospecting and development. From the strength of prices of metals an increase in the value of our output may reasonably be expected, at the same time that its increase in amount is certain. Our mining field offers solid inducements to skill and enterprise backed by money. With these there can be no doubt that our mineral output might be doubled within two or three years.





St. Joseph's Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo.



St. Joseph, Mo.



MANUFACTURES.

WHAT opportunities are afforded in Salt Lake City for the establishment of industrial enterprises may be learned from the following portion of a report made to the Chamber of Commerce by the Committee on Manufactures:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

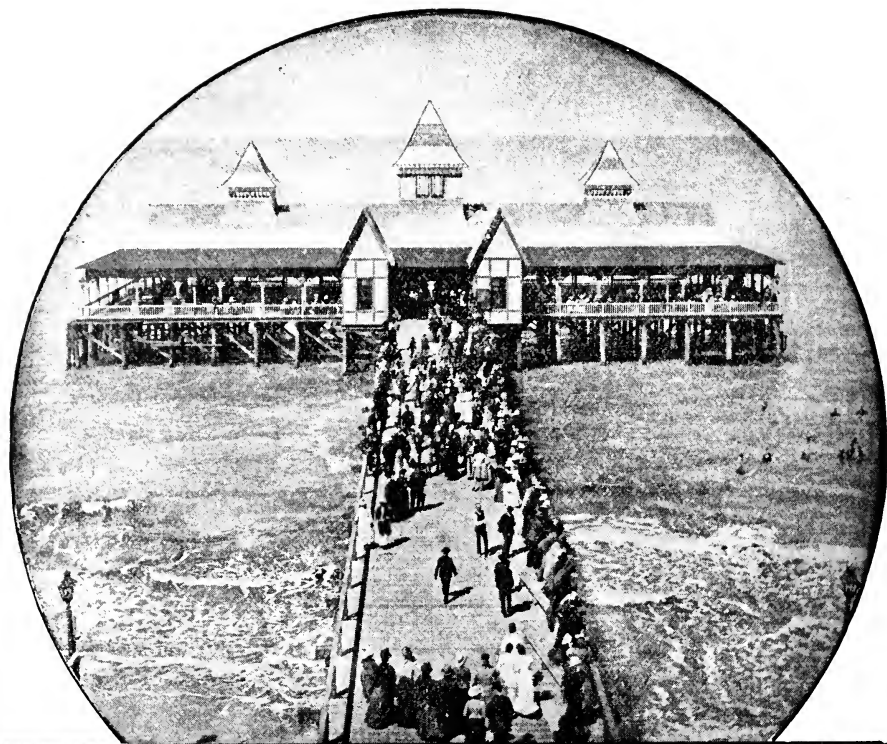
On September 10th we carefully prepared a circular and blank forms, which we addressed to every manufacturer in the Territory, asking information regarding the amount of capital invested, persons employed, material and fuel consumed, profit realized, wages paid, etc., together with many leading questions as to how their interests could be best promoted by the Chamber of Commerce.

From the replies received, we glean much important and instructive data that we shall make use of as circumstances direct; keeping strictly in view the confidence in which much of the information is given. Also, that to a reasonable degree, and, in some cases to an exceptional extent, these ventures have been successful, and some proprietors frankly admit that more capital could be employed in their lines, and that additional plants would pay equally well.

To the question: "What is your greatest drawback?" the answers have been: "Lack of public spirit," "Want of local patronage," "Railroad discrimination in favor of other towns," "Excessive freight rates," "Unreasonable prejudice against home-made goods," or "High price of fuel."

To the question: "In what way can the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce aid you?" the replies are: "By using its influence in getting freight rates reduced," "Preventing discriminations against our industries," "Fostering immigration and the settlement of the country," "Setting the example and using its influence to encourage local patronage," "More thoroughly advertise our available resources," and "Invite capital from abroad to our aid."

We find that the resources of the Territory are wonderfully adapted to the promotion of many important manufactures, and that skilled labor is more abundant than would



Garfield Beach.

naturally be expected in so new a country. At the same time, in some lines, notably in harness and saddlery, woolen manufactures, confectionery, cigar-making, woodworking, brick-making, plumbing and brewing, skilled labor is reported as difficult to obtain.

MORE CAPITAL NEEDED.

In compiling the information now in their possession, your Committee have collected some important facts and arrived at some very definite conclusions. They consider it their duty to lay a synopsis of the same quite clearly before your body, in the hope that in the main purpose of their appointment they may succeed and the relief so much desired may be found. To the question: "Could a larger capital be successfully employed in your business?" the replies have been emphatically: "Yes," "Surely," "Yes, possibly," and, "Ten times as much," from confectioners, cracker factories, cigar makers, soap makers, woolen mills, knitting factories, silk weavers, breweries, shoe factories, basket makers, harness makers and saddlers, trunk makers, broom factories, furniture factories and upholsterers, iron and brass foundries and machine shops, box makers, potteries, etc. In many of these industries, we find what would otherwise be thriving, labor-making and money-saving concerns languishing for want of a little capital with which to improve their plants, advertise their wares, and place their products on a ready market. In other directions, notably in the manufacture of sugar, window glass, leather, paper, cement, putty, candles, brushes, paints, white lead, sheet lead and lead pipes, agricultural implements, spirits, medicinal preparations, earthen sewer pipes, canned goods, pickles and sauces, pails, tubs, kegs, barrels and step ladders, wagons and carriages, stoves, baskets, demijohns, clothing, hats, etc., and in the successful operation of lithographing establishments, cigar factories, publishing houses, binderies, rolling mills, reduction works, manufacturing tin shops, wire workers and stone and marble sawing and carving, we find that capital can be so successfully employed in this city that it is a marvel to us that the opportunities have not been taken advantage of.

We also call attention to the remarkable fact that of all the money employed in home manufactures, and which amounts in round figures to about \$5,000,000, not a dollar of it is imported capital. This is an item of much interest, and probably one that no other State or Territory in the Union can say. It may be a matter of congratulation, but your committee is of the opinion that our interests would be best promoted by the use of a hundred times that amount of now idle foreign capital, the profits from which should and would give sustenance to five times our population of mechanics and artisans, retain millions of dollars that are now sent away, and utilize hundreds of resources that nature has placed with a lavish hand at our doors.

FACTORIES ESTABLISHED.

In addition to those industries which we have noted as suffering from lack of capital, it gives us pleasure to announce the successful operation in this city alone of boot and shoe, knitting and overall factories, woolen and paper mills, tanneries, confectioneries, fence and mattress factories, cracker factories, show-case makers, brick makers, aerated water works, roller grist mills, cigar factories, vinegar factories, soap making, salt refining, chemical works, glass works, wood working, printing, book binding, brewing, etc., which give employment to upwards of 1,200 operatives, two and a half millions of money, and produce over four million dollars annually in merchantable

products. While the data above given make a gratifying exhibit, they also reveal the remarkable fact that Salt Lake City alone employs more labor, operates more capital and produces greater results in manufacturing lines than all the Territories of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Arizona combined; and yet we have hardly disturbed the surface of our possibilities in this direction.

We find that all ventures in this city for the utilization of our surplus capital and natural resources have been successful and paid gratifying dividends save where gross carelessness or incompetent management were displayed or where want of necessary capital was manifest.

It is certainly a fact that the manufacturing facilities of the present are, in some important lines, totally inadequate to the demand, and when we look at the brilliant prospects of the immediate future it is not pleasant to contemplate the large amounts of principal and profit which may have to go abroad for lack of investment of capital in home manufactures and for the support of a largely increased population. We are well satisfied from our investigations that the men who will build up the largest fortunes in the future of this city will be those who now engage in manufactures.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

It is well known that cement, such as is used for artificial stone sidewalks, can be produced here from native and adjacent material as cheaply and as good as any known variety. The city would be much improved and beautified, property would be much enhanced in value, and employment given to thousands of its citizens if a Property Frontage Tax could be levied for the purpose of establishing grades and covering at least a portion of all sidewalks with this material. Also by the establishment of earthen sewer-pipe factories, and the enlargement of our foundries for the casting of all iron, water, gas and sewer pipes, hydrants, and lamp-posts used in public improvements.

In addition to the information gathered by the Committee on Manufactures, it may be suggested that there is no point in the United States better suited for the manufacture of plate or window glass than Salt Lake City. Silica equal in quality to the finest French product is here found in abundance, as is also soda, feldspar, and the other materials that enter into the manufacture of glass. Governor Fletcher, of St. Louis, who has given the subject a great deal of attention and consideration, having taken much interest in the establishment of the Crystal City Glass Works, has expressed the opinion that glass manufacture could be made a greater success in Salt Lake than anywhere else in America, and that the city could be made the great supply-center for the whole country and become as famous for glass as Sheffield, England, for cutlery.

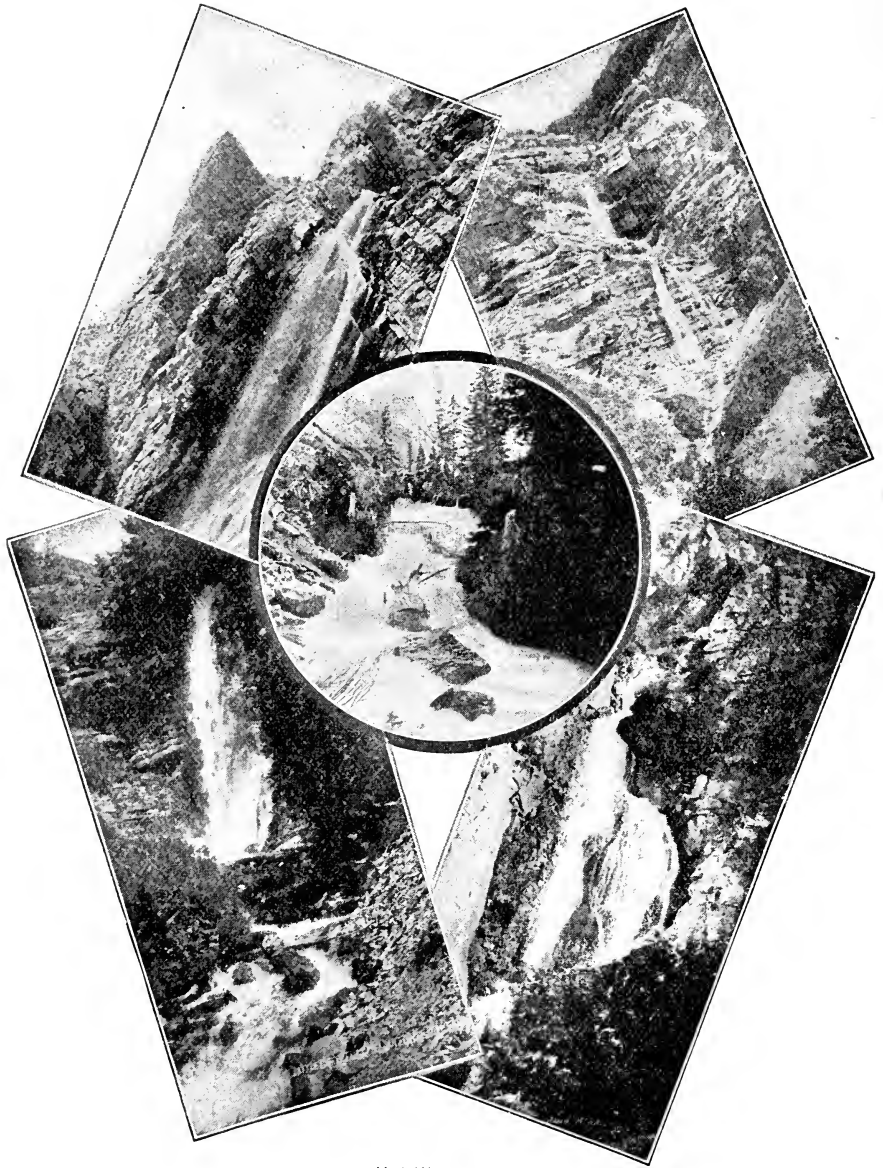
Besides glass works, there are many other industries that might be established on a large scale, such as flour mills, candle factories, foundries and rolling mills, canning factories, and artificial stone and cement works. Natural wax or ozokerite is a material found in Utah

in abundance, and imported from Germany at a heavy expense. It is a perfect substitute for beeswax, and can be manufactured into candles superior in quality to the best article of stearine sold in the market. This same material can also be converted to other uses, and the possibilities in connection with our deposits of gilsonite, a carbonaceous substance, asphalt, gypsum, alum, nitre, kaolin, plumbago, ochres, mica, manganese, copperas, sulphate of soda, sulphur, and the various China clays, and talcs, have neither been tested nor measured.

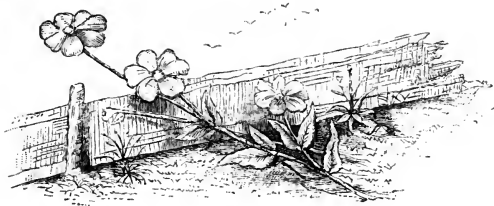
The substances enumerated exist in Utah not merely in name, but in reality. There is a greater abundance and variety of curious minerals and chemical resources in Utah than anywhere in the United States. None of the great Commonwealths of the West can make such an extraordinary showing. In the matter of coal, for instance, Major Gilson, who has been one of the most indefatigable, intelligent, and industrious prospectors of the Territory, makes the broad statement—and challenges anyone to disprove its correctness—that there is more coal within the borders of Utah than in all the territory intervening between it and Pennsylvania, the coal-beds of that great coal-producing State not being excepted. And yet, ye railroad builders! citizens of Los Angeles and other towns of Southern California have paid \$40.00 per ton for Australian coal during the past winter.

There is hardly a species of raw material needed for the successful manufacture of any article that can not be found within the borders of Utah, while food products can be grown here more successfully and cheaply than in the garden spots of the East. It is therefore hardly necessary to predict that, with a growth of population during the next ten years equal to that which the West has enjoyed during the last ten, Salt Lake will outrival as a supply center for manufactures any city this side of the Missouri River.





Utah Waterfalls.



AGRICULTURE.

THE surface area of Utah is 54,380,800 acres. Exclusive of the Salt Lake, which covers 2,500 square miles, the water surface of the Territory is 1,779,200 acres. The total number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1887, was 11,711,118.01, to which several hundred thousand have since been added. The whole Territory lies on the western slope of the Continental Divide, as the apex of the Rocky Mountains is called, and is divided into a succession of valleys running from North to South, which for fertility of soil are unequalled in America. The principal valleys are Malad, Cache, Weber, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Provo, Rush, and San Pete, Sevier and Rio Virgin to the southeast. Notwithstanding the fact that Colorado is fifty per cent. larger in area than Utah, the latter possesses much more agricultural land. Speaking of the products of the soil, Governor West in his annual report of last year says :

The singularly high qualities of our agricultural products having already forced themselves upon the notice of the country, I feel called upon to treat them in such detail that they will be more fully understood, hoping thereby to create a fuller appreciation of their merits and promote their exportation. In this labor I feel a constant pleasure in the comparison which our products bear towards those of other regions. The conviction has forced itself upon me that there is scarcely any agricultural product of the temperate zone which will not grow to perfection here. The varied contour of our Territory is such that at some places, if not at others, each of all the different varieties will thrive which go to support an agricultural community. The soil seems to be rich in the phosphates that fertilize vegetation, while the system of irrigation practiced here renders the farmer less subject to the caprice of weather than elsewhere. As a result the product per acre of some crops is simply astonishing, while qualities rank just as high. It would seem as if the cultivation of a given thing in Utah produces at once a

high type suitable and in demand forever after in other districts for seed purposes; as, for instance, plant lucerne seed from California on Utah soil, and the product is a better seed which California is desirous of procuring for planting herself. With positive proof of these facts, it is difficult to repress some degree of enthusiasm in treating on these subjects, while they inspire confidence in the future of our exports.

Utah wheat and barley are known the world over, and the Utah potato is equally far-famed. In proof of the merit and quality of Utah's vegetable productions it may be stated that the United States Quartermasters, at Leavenworth, Kan., in advertising for supplies, have given preference to Utah products even to the extent of paying a premium on the same class of vegetables as grown in Colorado.

Neither are we excelled in fruit or vegetables by California. Our fruit is sold in the market of San Francisco for a higher price than their native products. The reason is that the Utah fruit has a finer flavor, as it does not mature quite so rapidly as the California article.

In regard to the character and productiveness of the soil, little need be said. The writer was given the names of two farmers from Kaysville who raised 106 bushels of wheat to the acre and sold the same to the Co-operative Store last fall. Potatoes have been found in our market twelve of which have weighed a bushel. A potato weighing eight pounds five ounces is now in the possession of the Chamber of Commerce. Reputable citizens declare that they have raised 1000 bushels of tomatoes to the acre, so that the possibilities in the line of agriculture, gardening, and fruit raising can hardly be exaggerated.

STOCK RAISING, ETC.

The following from the Report of Governor West will give some idea of the stock and cattle and sheep interests of Utah :

If our climate is too dry for the luxuriant growth of grasses, the conformation of our Territory is such that it fully offsets to the stock raiser whatever drawbacks may be laid to the want of summer rains. As the feed begins to give out on the lower benches in the spring, the snow line is receding on the foothills, and stock is pastured at higher altitudes as the season advances, until in the midsummer they graze among the grassy valleys of the mountains and on the cool, high plateaus. When winter approaches they gradually retire again, and by the time of general snowfall are roaming over low, wide ranges where they cannot exist in summer for heat and want of water. This changing life brings them health and hardihood. They have a "summer out" every year, and are thus developed into the sturdiest races of America. The ranges of one season are held in reserve at another. During the summer, on the millions of acres of the interior basins, too dry for summer ranges, the native bunch grass is maturing and cures standing, ready for the immense flocks and herds which will winter there. In these regions the snowfall is light enough to furnish water for the stock, but not to bury the dry, fattening, bunch grass, famous for its nutritive qualities. Such, in round terms, is the

manner of raising cattle, horses, and sheep in Utah, and the quintupling of these interests in the last six years is sufficient proof of its excellence. Taken altogether, there are not fewer than 3,000,000 animals herded in Utah, against 504,520 reported by the Bureau of Statistics in 1876. Besides this increase in numbers, the intrinsic value per head of cattle and horses is almost doubled, while that of sheep has been greatly improved.

CATTLE.

The cattle interests of Utah are rapidly improving in every respect. Much more attention is being paid to breeding up than ever before. No State or other Territory, in proportion to its population, is bringing in as much stock for this purpose as we are. As a result, our beef steers are very blocky, desirable cattle, and average well in any market. There are few herds in the Territory which are not now crossed with either Durham or Hereford blood, while for domestic purposes the Holstein are attracting much attention for milk, butter, and beef. Although an average of all the opinions we have obtained is that stockmen cannot go far from the short-horn for best beef results, a mingling with other breeds to greater or less degree is unanimously recommended for special purposes. There are several extensive concerns engaged solely in the high breeding of cattle for our ranges, and the result must soon be seen all over the Territory. It has been pretty well demonstrated that the number of cattle in Utah is almost half a million, valued at \$11,500,000. While this is comparatively few in number the average value per head is high. The low price of beef in the East prevents any great exports, which in 1885 amounted to \$500,000 from shipments made to Wyoming and Chicago, but in 1886 did not amount to more than half that, the most of them going to Nebraska for feeders. More than one prominent stockman says there is no place on earth where they eat such good, juicy beef as in Utah.

SHEEP.

If the census reports of 1880 were true, the growth of our sheep interests is the most remarkable of all our industries. They claimed to find only 233,121 head in our Territory. To-day, averaging the opinions of the best-informed sheep men among us, and counting lambs, there are not less than 2,400,000, worth \$7,000,000. The same figures are arrived at by figuring back from the wool clip of last year. Notwithstanding these great numbers, Utah is still a buyer of sheep, and the tide is inward, especially for heavy shearers, sheep men having all learned that it costs as much to herd flocks yielding 3 pounds as those yielding 8 pounds per head.

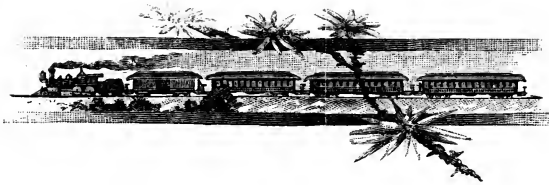
LAND.

There is a vast area of land unsurveyed, and of the surveyed land not more than twenty-five per cent is cultivated. The land not yet settled upon extends all over the Territory north and south, and much of it is equal to that which has been located under the pre-emption or homestead laws. In addition to much that could be converted to immediate use by reason of the presence of water for irrigating purposes, there are hundreds of thousands of acres which could be utilized by the construction of irrigating ditches or the boring of artesian wells.



LONE PAK AMERICAN FORK CANYON UTAH S. J. SAVAGE

RAND. McKALLY CO.



RAILROADS.

THE prospects of development from this source are deserving of special attention and consideration. There was a time, and not very many years ago, when residents and property owners of the Eastern States, burdened with large families, and hearing of western progress, started on prospecting tours through the States of Kansas, Texas, Iowa, and Nebraska. To the eastern farmer the distance, at that time, seemed a great one, and life on the western prairies was too uninviting to woo him away from what were then considered the centres of civilization and refinement. In the East there were schools and churches; in the West there were few of these evidences of civilization. The mother who bravely ventured, for the sake of her little ones, to seek a home on the prairie, was too often compelled to convert her dug-out into a temple and a school-room, and to officiate therein as a minister and teacher. But such brave hearts are deserving of rich blessings, and the Almighty has showered prosperity upon them in proportion to their deserts. Where, ten years ago, the buffalo and the coyote ran unmolested, temples and school-houses rear to-day their magnificent proportions to the sky, and defy comparison with the proudest structures of the kind to be found in New England; and the parents, who have fought a noble fight, are contented and happy. Their sons and daughters have grown up around them, and in all that constitutes true manhood are the peers of the most representative American.

While the western pioneer was speculating on the future, there were many in the Eastern States who thought land at home for \$50 or \$60 per acre was a better investment than government bonds, and purchased at those figures. Ten years have brought about a change, a

wonderful change, such only as can be seen in our glorious land. Distances have been shortened by the construction of splendidly equipped lines of railroad. The West is no longer so far distant from civilization as it was ten or fifteen years ago. If anything, it can boast of a nobler and more generous civilization than the narrow and stunted growth from which it sprang. Every rank of life in our prosperous communities is filled with men and women on whose brows there is no mark of shame or degradation, and whose training and education have fitted them for association with the most intelligent and refined.

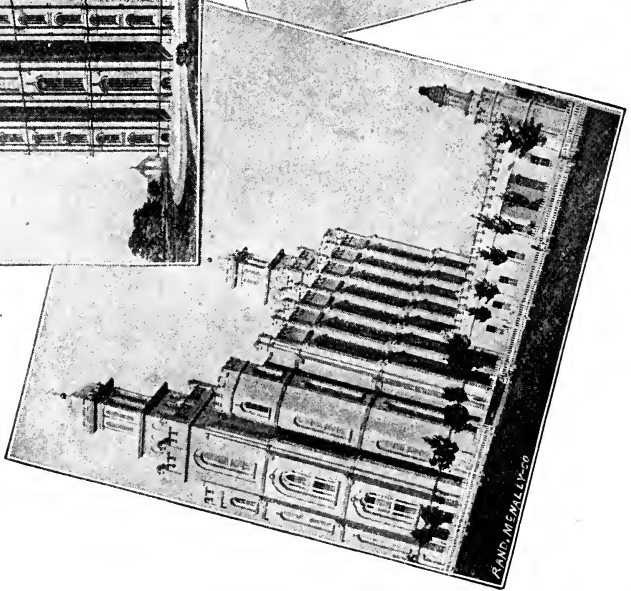
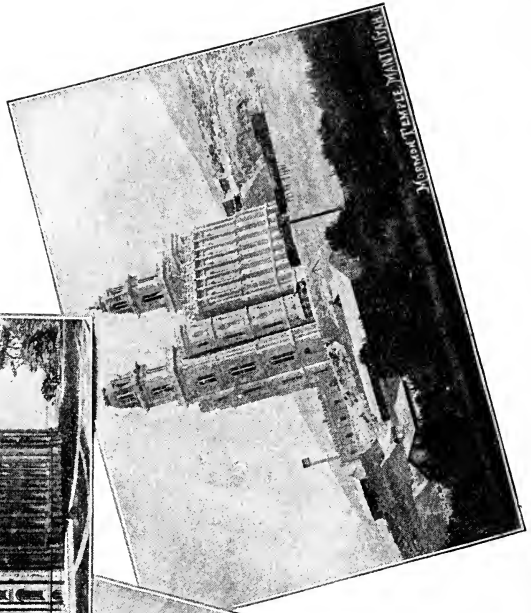
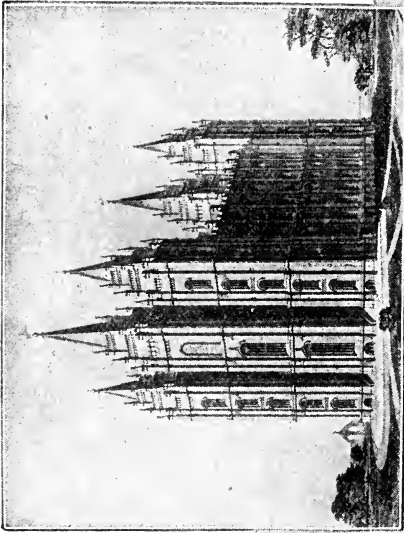
And while these changes, or rather while this growth, has been going on in the West, the land that was considered a better investment than Government bonds in the East has been depreciating in value until to-day it can be bought for fifty per cent. of its original cost, and those who thought the West so far away no longer look on the distance with fear. The tables have been turned, and the people of the West are no longer forced to have recourse to extraordinary advertising or special invitations to lure their Eastern neighbors to locate amongst them. The people of the East have grown to realize that the "Wild West" is not so wild as they were taught to believe; that the opportunities here afforded are too great and too attractive to be longer ignored. The record of the West is established, and now thousands are rushing to us to share in the advantages and prosperity which are to be found on every side, and which are gradually becoming better known to the people of the East.

To the Railroads more than to any other factor in the development of the West these changes are due, and it is therefore well to consider, in connection with the future of Salt Lake, the prospects it enjoys in this direction.

At the present time Salt Lake City is connected with the East by two independent lines of railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande Western, traversing a route which for wild, rugged mountain scenery and evidences of extraordinary engineering skill has no equal in the world. The sublime and awe-inspiring views of the Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, the Royal Gorge, the Black Cañon of the Gunnison, and the lofty mountain peaks round which winds the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway, would amply repay a journey of any distance. Everything that can lend charm and enchantment to a journey is to be found on this route, and so fully have its merits in this respect been recognized that it has been aptly denominated "the Scenic Line of the World." The policy of this road is universally considered as friendly

to Salt Lake and conducive to the development of Utah Territory ; and its management has resulted in a vast increase of patronage and an improvement in the industrial life of the Territory, which promises to lead to the speedy construction of rival lines. To estimate correctly the prospects of Salt Lake City for the construction of new lines of railroads it may be well to take a retrospect of a few years. The West has grown so rapidly that it is only within the past five or six years that the great trunk lines have been stretched from the Missouri River to the base of the Rocky Mountains. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific, and, it might be added, the Rock Island & Pacific, have reached Denver within the time mentioned. The inducements which led to the construction of these lines have not remained unnoticed by the Chicago & Alton, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & North-Western, and other roads which realize their dependency on the western lines in the handling of western freight, and their exclusion from a share in the profits of western passenger traffic—an item in railroad financiering which is now attracting special attention.

The question now arises, will the Burlington, Missouri Pacific, the Atchinson, and the Rock Island suspend operations in their march westward, and leave a richer country to the few lines that have already reached the Pacific Coast? The history of the past few years, and the conditions of the present, leave no room for doubt concerning the future movements of these lines. The Burlington has already surveyed a line from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Green River, Utah, towards Grand Junction, with a view evidently of connecting with the Denver & Rio Grande Western, which would seem destined to handle all the Utah traffic, not only for the Burlington, but for the Rock Island, Midland, Atchison, and Missouri Pacific, until such time as the increase of business will render the Denver & Rio Grande Western road inadequate to the demands made upon it, and necessitate the construction of independent lines through Utah. The Burlington now owns and is operating west of the Continental Divide, under the management of R. C. Hills, an able mineralogist, extensive mines of coal and iron, and opening up marble quarries. This road is operating the only anthracite coal mine in the West, at Crested Butte, and owns extensive deposits on Rock Creek, a tributary of the Grand River, over the full extent of which a preliminary survey has been made. These properties are all located west of the Continental



Mormon Temples of Utah.

Divide, which gives rise to more than a mere presumption that they will soon be reached by the road that owns and operates them.

In addition to the Burlington there is the Missouri Pacific, which includes Salt Lake in its plans of extension. This line has now reached Pueblo, where a company was recently organized under the name of the "Pueblo, Gunnison & Pacific Railway." This is supposed to be identical with the Missouri Pacific, and is generally so regarded, the community of interest being apparent from the friendship and business relations existing between the incorporators of the new and the owners of the old road. The Pueblo & Gunnison is projected through the San Luis Valley to Saguache, thence via Cochetopa Pass to Lake City, Col., and north to Salt Lake City. The Cochetopa Pass is but 9,000 feet high, the lowest of all the passes in Colorado, and has the recommendation of never having been blocked to wagon traffic "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant."

Another road which will build to Salt Lake is the Rock Island & Pacific. This road has remained deaf to the appeals and invitations of Denver and Pueblo, and has selected Colorado Springs, the starting-point of the Colorado Midland, as its present western terminus. At one time it was generally regarded as certain that the Colorado Midland was owned and sustained by the Atchison & Topeka; but its present condition has dispelled this notion, and the present surmise, which is strengthened by the facts, is that the Midland, if not owned, soon will be, by the Rock Island. The Colorado Midland is bound to play an important part in the railroad plans of the West within a very short time. It has made two surveys from its present terminus, Newcastle, this side of the range, to Salt Lake City, but it does not seem unlikely that the Denver & Rio Grande proper would use one of these surveys or parallel it. The developments of a few months may drive the Midland and its backers to a coalition with the Rio Grande Western by the construction of a line from Newcastle to the terminus of the Western on the Colorado state line, a distance of about 120 miles. In that event it would be safe to bet that the Denver & Rio Grande, which has already reached Glenwood Springs, would bridge the distance between that point and Salt Lake as quick or quicker than the Midland would make connection with the Western. The history of the Rio Grande and Midland roads warrants this assumption.

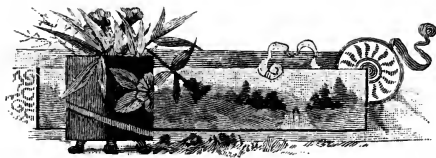
Then again, there is a probability of a coalition of the Atchison & Topeka with one of these lines in an effort to reach Salt Lake.

The roads mentioned have already built to the eastern base of the

Rocky Mountains, and are evidently determined to push westward to the Pacific. That they will reach Salt Lake is a matter of course, for it is the central industrial point west of the Divide and east of San Francisco, and the railroads can find nothing north or south of it to divert their attention from the freight and passenger traffic centering there. The Chicago & North-Western is built to Fort Fetterman, Wyo., and surveyed to Salt Lake City by way of Ogden. There are some who predict that this road will be the first of the many mentioned to reach Salt Lake.

But the Chicago & Alton and the Milwaukee & St. Paul will not long remain handicapped in the handling of western freight by the Burlington, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Atchison roads; and so it may reasonably be supposed that these lines will soon reach out for their share of western travel and traffic. The Milwaukee & St. Paul is already said to be behind a scheme for the construction of a road from Leavenworth, Kas., to Salt Lake and Los Angeles by way of Denver, the surveys of which are now being made. The Utah Central is extending its line southward from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, and there is a good prospect of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad being begun ere many months. There is one feature which should not be lost sight of in this connection. The problem of crossing the Continental Divide has already been solved by two roads, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Midland, so that the extension of these roads to Salt Lake is an absolute certainty. The territory intervening between Glenwood Springs, Newcastle, and Salt Lake is all mesa or plateau land, which offers no difficulties in the way of grading or construction; and while the Denver & Rio Grande will no doubt cross into Salt Lake from the White River country, the Midland is sure to make connection with the Denver & Rio Grande Western, which is now and has always been prepared to broad-gauge its track to connect with this and the other lines which are building towards Grand Junction.

The prospects enjoyed by Salt Lake for railroad facilities within the next year or two give positive assurance of a bright future, and are a guarantee to all of an extensive and rapid development. The wonderful resources of Utah, when added to the rivalry existing between railroad companies, and their eagerness to extend their operations to the Pacific, will make Salt Lake one of the greatest railroad centres in the West within the next two years.



TAXATION.

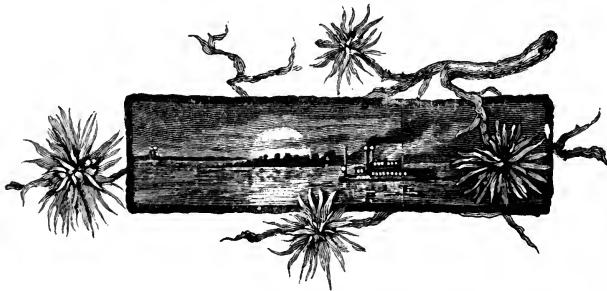
THERE is no State or Territory in the Union so free from indebtedness as Utah. There is scarcely a county or municipality in the Territory that owes any money. Salt Lake City, the metropolis, owes about \$100,000, the balance of a bonded indebtedness of \$250,000 contracted some years since for the construction of water canals or ditches. Immunity from debt, however, is not the result solely of a too conservative policy or the lack of public improvements, as the wants of the public are as well supplied as those of other communities of the same size throughout the West, and many new improvements have been inaugurated and are being carried on, such as sewerage, street paving, laying of sidewalks on residence streets, construction of public buildings, storage of water, etc., which justify Salt Lake City in the claim of being more progressive than the cities of Omaha, Kansas City, or Denver when they possessed the same and even a larger population. A plan for sewerage has already been approved by the City Council, and ordinances have been drafted for the execution of the work, and also for the paving of streets and the laying of sidewalks, although the present condition of our streets does not make this an undertaking of absolute necessity. Our Fire Department is well equipped, and has always been found equal to any call made upon it; and yet measures are being considered for increasing its efficiency by the construction and equipment of other engine-houses.

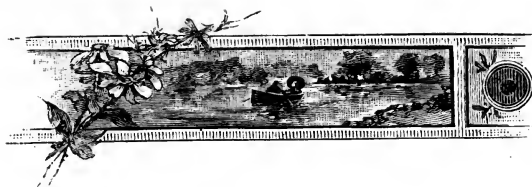
The present rate of taxation is twelve mills on the dollar for Territorial, County, and School purposes—six for the Territory, three for the County, and three for Schools—while the municipal tax of Salt Lake City is only five mills, making a total of seventeen mills.

Though this tax is a small one if viewed absolutely, it will appear

still smaller when the values which serve as a basis of assessment are considered. In 1887 the assessed valuation of Salt Lake County was \$12,457,625. Though the schedules for the present year are not yet complete, the assessed valuation may be estimated at \$17,000,000. But even with this increase the assessed valuation in many instances is not more than 10 per cent. of the actual value. Take, for instance, the land lying beyond the Jordan River west of the city. The taxable valuation of this land ranges from eight to fifteen dollars per acre, and yet none of it can be bought for less than a hundred dollars, while a great deal is held at figures ranging from \$300 to \$800 per acre. The same may be said of choice business property, most of which is held at \$1,000 per front foot, and assessed at from \$100 to \$150.

A fair estimate of the actual value of property in Salt Lake County would not be less than \$50,000,000, or \$15,000,000 more than the assessed valuation of all the property in the Territory. On the score of taxation, therefore, there can be no just ground for complaint on the part of any citizen or property owner.



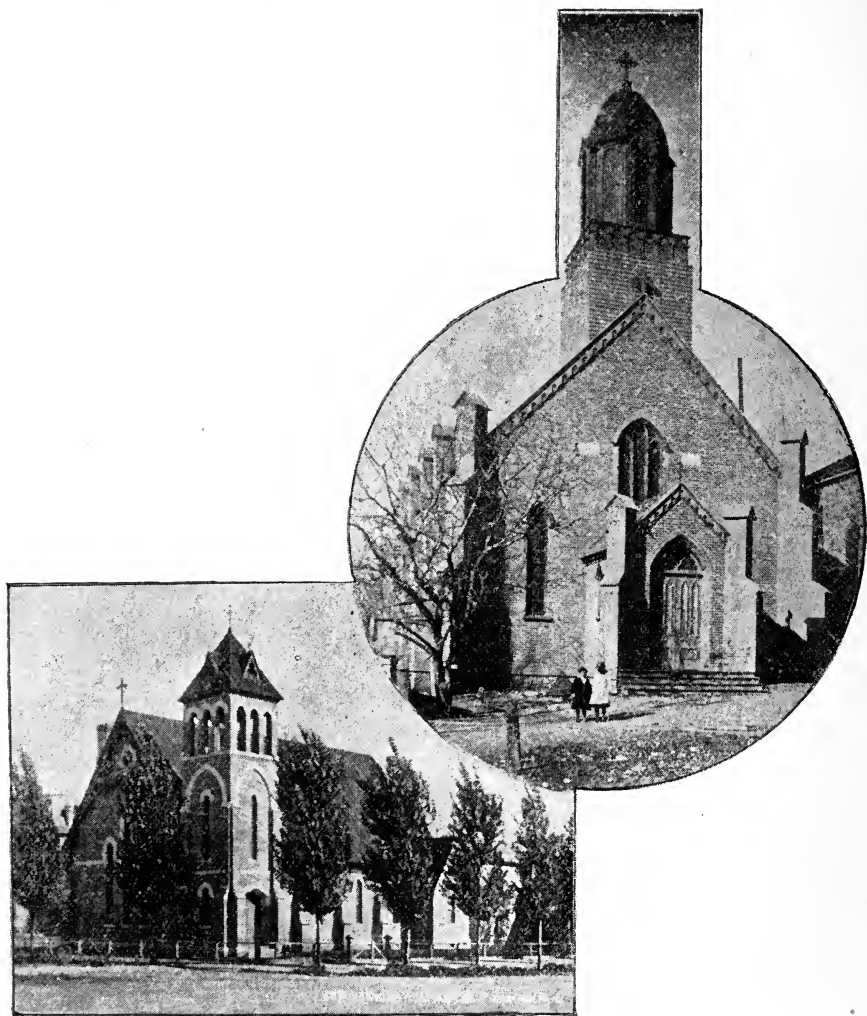


CHURCHES.

IT will surprise many in the East to learn that all the religious denominations are well represented in Salt Lake City. It is not an uncommon error to suppose that Mormonism is the only creed taught and practiced in Utah, and many strangers who visit the city express astonishment at finding churches in which they can worship according to their own religious methods. There is no interference with religious freedom in Salt Lake. Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Israelites, Methodists, The Latter Day Saints, the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints, and many other religious denominations have, each, their separate places of worship, cuts of some of which will be found among these pages. Most of the buildings owned by these congregations are large and elegant, and the attendance at each of the churches on Sundays affords no ground to strangers or visitors for adverse or unfavorable comment or criticism. In fact, were it not for the expectations of strangers arising from previously conceived and prejudiced opinions, they could find nothing in the outward religious condition of the city to remind the most exacting of their presence in a Mormon community. Altogether there are eleven Christian churches and thirteen Sunday schools in Salt Lake City, exclusive of Mormon institutions, and eight academies and seminaries under the patronage of these churches.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1864 Bishop D. S. Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, visited Salt Lake and organized a congregation, which is to-day the largest, perhaps, and the wealthiest of all the denominations. St. Mark's Cathedral is worth, with improvements, about \$75,000. It has a



Churches of Salt Lake.

hospital and school attached, the former having been built at a cost of about \$10,000 and the latter at a cost of nearly \$25,000. The average annual attendance at the hospital is about 550 patients, cared for at a cost of \$11,000. St. Mark's School has an attendance of about 500 pupils, while Rowland Hall, an institution for education in the higher branches, has an attendance, including boarders, of 75 pupils. *

The Episcopalians have also another place of worship known as St. Paul's Chapel, erected at a cost of \$20,000. Rev. F. Putnam is rector of the Cathedral, and Rev. C. M. Armstrong pastor of St. Paul's.

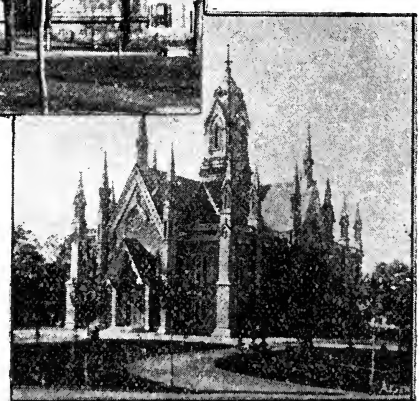
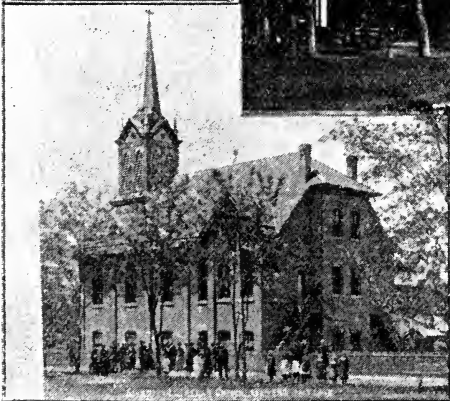
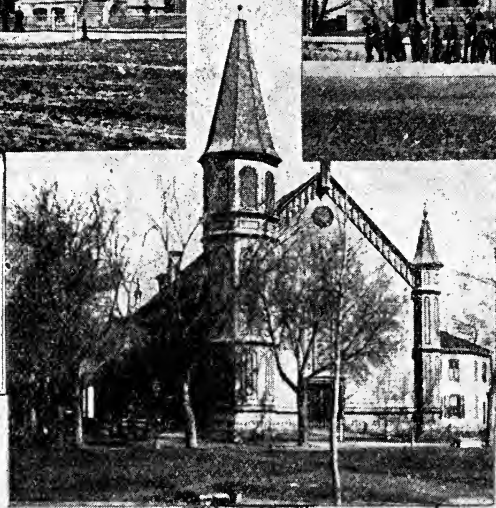
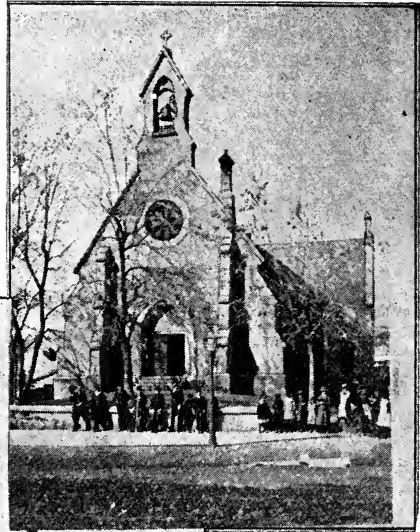
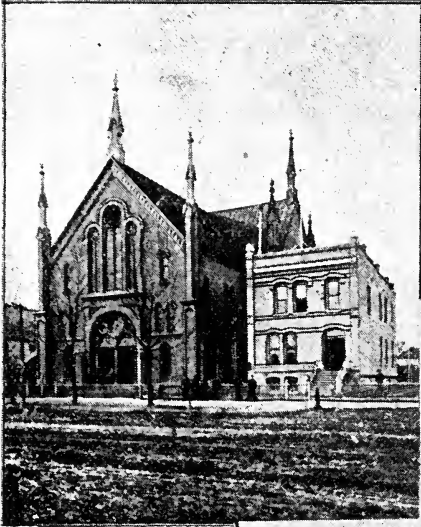
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1866 the first Catholic priest visited Salt Lake from California. The visit was repeated the year following, when a site was purchased for St. Mary's Cathedral, which was not completed till 1872. Since that time the membership has grown so as to require at present the services of six priests and a bishop, Rev. Father Scanlan, who had charge of the territory since 1873, having been promoted to the Episcopacy last year. Catholic churches are also to be found in Ogden, Park City, Eureka, Frisco, and Silver Reef, and the schools connected with the churches in Salt Lake, Ogden, and Park City are among the best equipped and best conducted institutions of the kind in the West. The Ogden School, which is under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, has a patronage extending into California, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, while the Park City School has an enrolled attendance of 175 pupils. In Salt Lake City St. Mary's Academy, erected in 1875, has an attendance of 135 boarders and 150 day pupils.

Bishop Scanlan resides in All Hallows' College, which has an enrollment of sixty boarders and seventy-five day pupils, who are cared for by a corps of competent teachers under the supervision of the bishop.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

There are two organized Congregational churches in Salt Lake, and four Sunday Schools, with a total enrollment of about 600 children. Rev. J. B. Thrall is pastor of the First Congregational, which is free from debt and self-supporting. Salt Lake Academy belongs to this denomination, and is an educational institution of high grade and fine equipment, which under the principalship of Rev. Professor E. Benner, stands in the first rank of similar schools anywhere in the West. There are several other organized Congregational churches in Utah, besides nearly a dozen preaching stations.



Churches of Salt Lake.

The New West Education Commission, a society supported and maintained by the charitable contributions of Congregationalists throughout the East, has established between twenty and thirty schools, including four academies of excellent grade, throughout the Territory.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterians have two organized churches in Salt Lake and a high grade school known as the Collegiate Institute, which is under the able leadership of Prof. J. F. Millspaugh. This denomination supports about 30 Christian day schools in Utah.

METHODISTS.

The Methodists have an able captain in Rev. Dr. Iliff, one of the best known and most admired clergymen in Utah. Of this church there are two branches, the Scandinavians, under the leadership of Rev. P. A. H. Franklin, being engaged in the erection of a substantial brick edifice on Second East St. This denomination has also a large academy under the management of Prof. Storey, and is engaged in the work of construction in other parts of the Territory.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptists also have a church and school in Salt Lake, and are represented elsewhere throughout the Territory; and

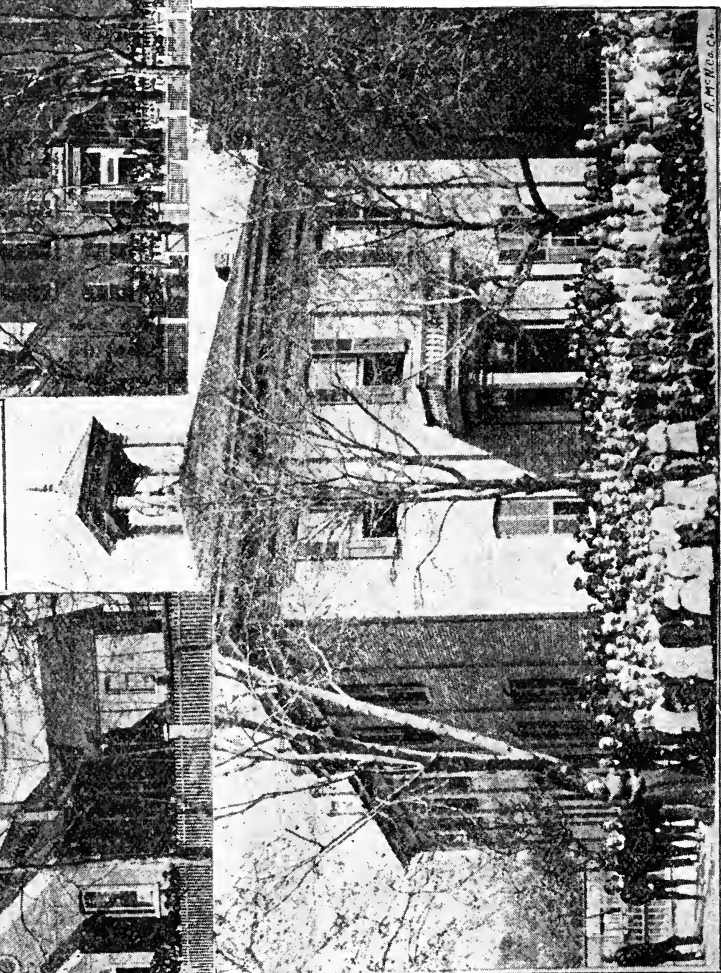
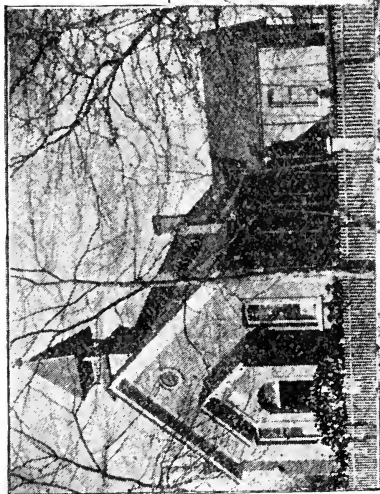
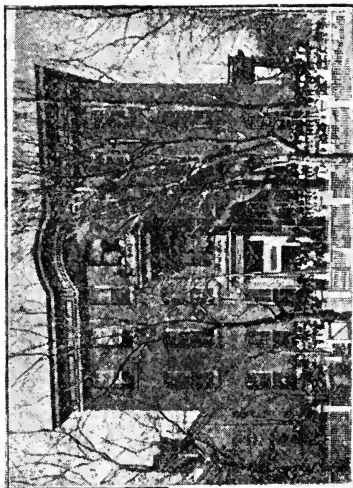
THE SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERANS

have just completed a \$16,000 church with a school basement, on Fourth East and Second South streets, and have a membership of about 150.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

This Church began its labors in Utah in 1863. It accepts Mormonism as taught prior to 1844, being a Christian sect which superadds to biblical revelation the revelation claimed to have been made to Joseph Smith. The church has branches and members in most of the towns of the Territory, and the value of its property in Salt Lake is nearly \$10,000.

The foregoing will suffice to convey a sufficient understanding of the condition of the Christian denominations in Salt Lake City and Utah Territory. It is sought only to impart information concerning the actual conditions of life in Salt Lake, and not to enter into com-



A. M. F. H. U. S. C. A.

Public School.

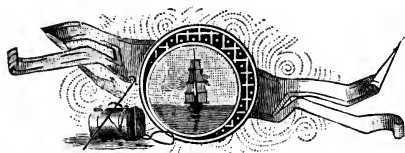
St. Mark's School.

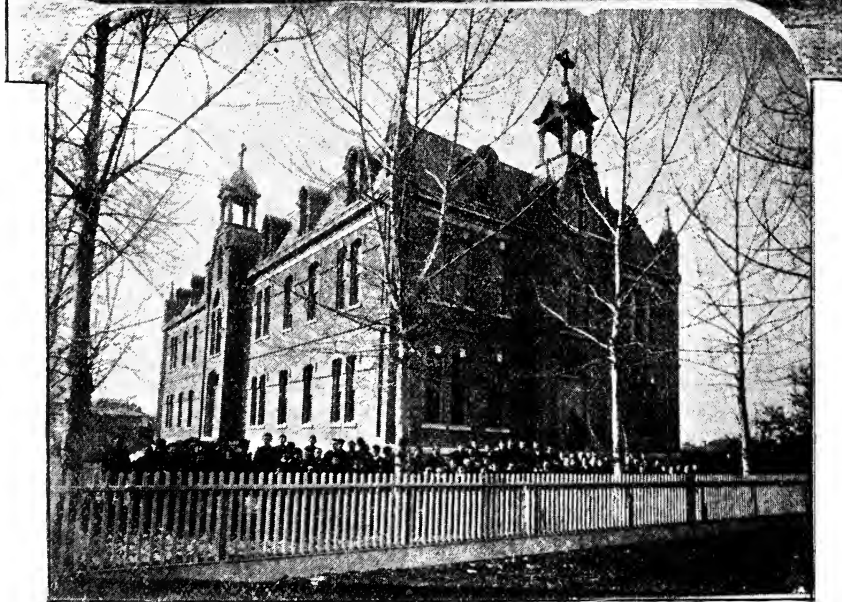
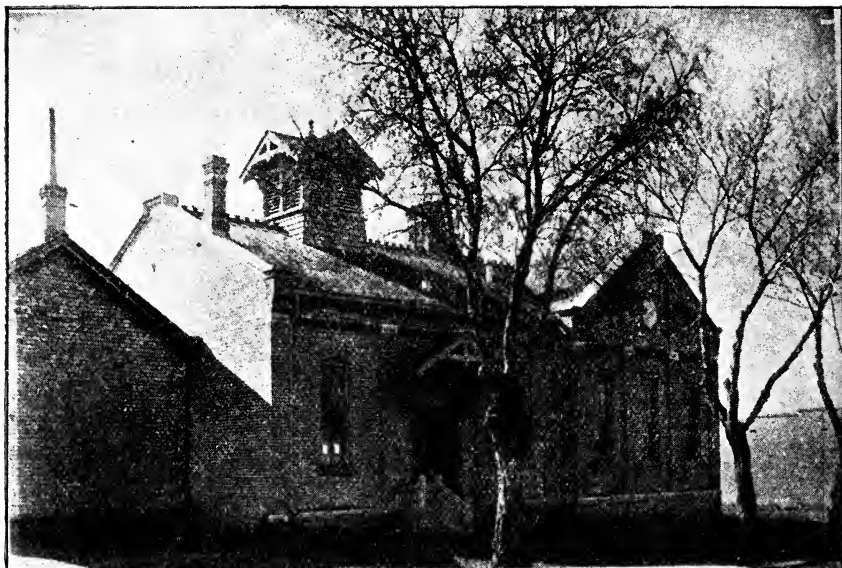
St. Mary's Academy.

parisons nor to give a record or history of the progress that has been made and the difficulties that have been overcome.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There is no city of its size in the West better provided with benevolent and charitable institutions than Salt Lake. The sick are well provided for in the maintenance of the Hospitals of the Holy Cross, St. Mark's, and the Deseret—all first class institutions where patients are cared for by competent and kind nurses, and physicians and surgeons whose record is a guaranty of their skill and intelligence.





Public School.

Schools.

All Hallows.



SCHOOLS.

THE Public School Buildings of Utah are not equal in appearance to the beautiful structures of a like character to be found everywhere throughout the great Commonwealths of the West. This is due, in a measure, to the sentiment and policy which have kept the counties and municipalities of the Territory free from debt. Under the Legislature of Utah no provision has been made thus far for the levying of taxes or the incurring of bonded indebtedness for the construction of elegant and commodious school-houses. Elsewhere the burdens of taxation for such purposes are shifted, in part, to the shoulders of future generations. The Mormon people who have made the laws of Utah have never deemed it wise or advisable to make future generations assume a liability in the creation of which they could take no part, and hence have been content to provide solely for the wants of the present. Whenever a school has been needed, the sum necessary for its construction and equipment has been raised by direct and immediate taxation, no authority having yet been given to contract any bonded indebtedness for such purpose. As a consequence, the public school buildings are small. But the necessity for a change of policy in this respect has been advocated and is becoming generally acknowledged. It is seen that future generations, as well as the present, will share in the benefits resulting from the possession of commodious schools, and the justice of sharing the liability incurred in their construction is no longer regarded as a problem that needs solution. The justice of the maxim that those who enjoy the benefits should share in the expense incurred in securing them is being

generally acknowledged, and future legislation will no doubt accord with this maxim.

A great many persons labor under the erroneous impression that there are no public schools in Salt Lake. The system is no different from what prevails elsewhere throughout the United States, except as regards the methods of raising the necessary funds for the erection and equipment of buildings and the compensation of teachers. The amount of taxes levied is inadequate to provide for construction and compensation, and the deficit is raised by voluntary contributions on the part of pupils—a system which, by reason of its operation on the children of the poor, may be considered as too much out of line with the common school system of the country. It is useless to say that our system has no defects; for while no pupil is excluded from school by reason of his inability to pay the small amount of the contribution, it is universally regarded as a misfortune for any child to be forced to reveal his poverty by making application for free admission. The contributions of pupils are very small—not exceeding, perhaps, a dollar and a half or two dollars per quarter; but trifling as is the sum it deprives the schools of the character they possess elsewhere of being free and public.

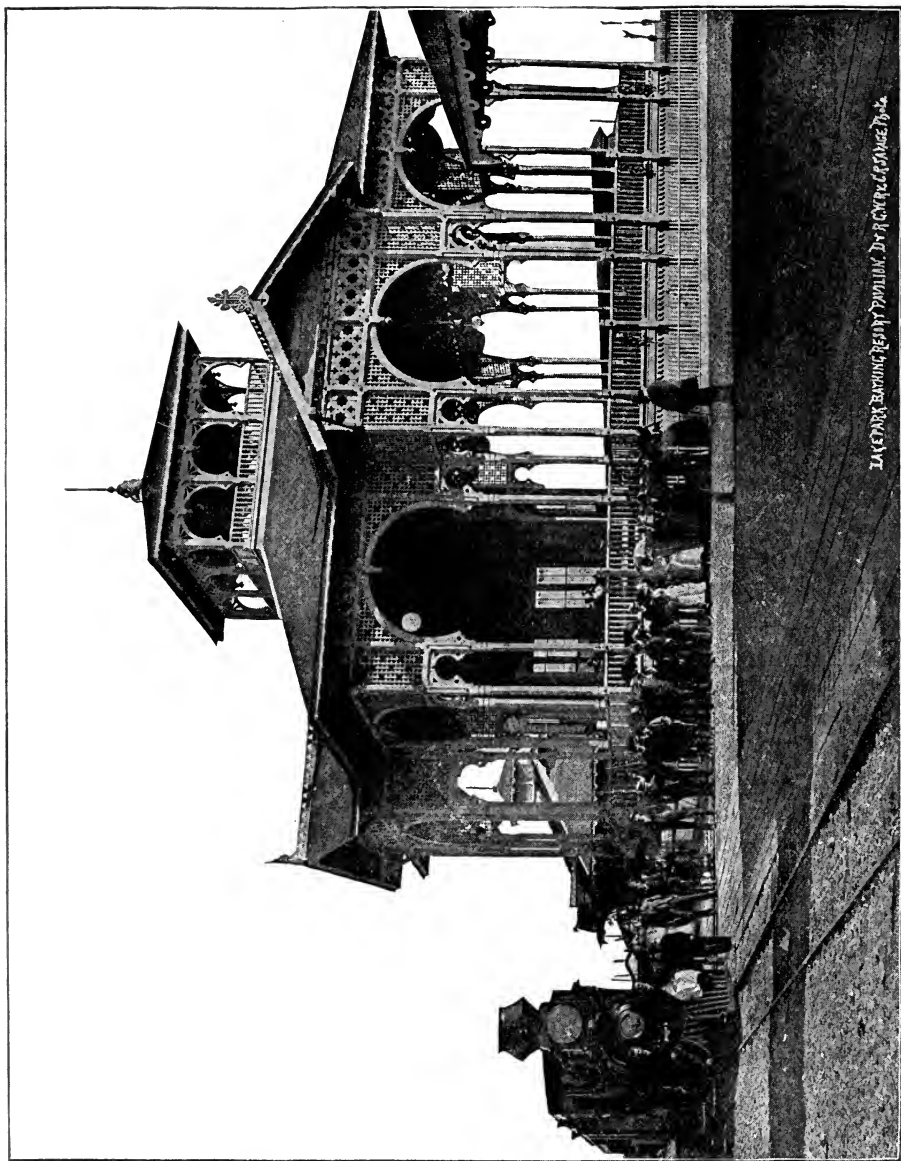
It can be said, however, that public sentiment is undergoing a great change upon this subject, and the favorable tendency of this sentiment can be observed more particularly in the system of education itself. The schools of Utah are non-sectarian in theory, being popular institutions established and maintained by popular vote and taxation of the people. In the past, it is true, the schools were organized by a people who exercised almost exclusive control over all the public institutions of the Territory, and who may have found it unnecessary to consider the wants or wishes of the few who differed with them on matters of religion and education. As the population grows more diversified the rights of the increasing minority are being recognized and acknowledged, and for that reason religious instruction is now forbidden in the public schools. The federal government exercises an indirect surveillance in such matters, the territorial superintendent of education being appointed by the governor, and the right of citizens to have religion excluded from the schools has been tested and maintained by the courts, investigation into the character of the teachings having been made for that purpose, and having satisfactorily proven that there was no interference with the religious faith of any class of pupils.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The denominational schools are the source of special pride and gratification to Salt Lake City, being second to none of their kind in the West. The growth and prosperity of these institutions are attributable, in a measure, to the imperfect system by which the public schools were regulated in the Territory. The religious denominations have grown and prospered in Salt Lake to an extraordinary extent within the last five years, and, as the public schools had been creations of the Mormon majority, parents of other denominations naturally entertained feelings of distrust concerning their character, which led to the establishment of denominational schools by each of the churches. As a consequence the Catholics, the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists have built schools and colleges which in appearance as well as in the success of their methods, will compare favorably with the best institutions of the kind in the East. In the Catholic College known as All Hallows the pupils are given a full collegiate or university course, while in some of the other schools pupils are prepared for matriculation in the universities of the East, to which some young lady graduates of Salt Lake schools have already been admitted. All Hallows, St. Mary's Academy, Hammond Hall, a Congregational institution, Rowland Hall, Episcopalian, St. Mark's, also Episcopalian, and the Collegiate Institute, Presbyterian, are all fine structures, splendidly equipped and largely attended. Each of these establishments is well provided with competent corps of professors and teachers, and the accommodations are ample for several hundred students. In addition to the colleges mentioned, the Baptists and Methodists have fine buildings and a large school attendance; in fact, all the religious denominations are justly proud of their success in the educational line.

DESERET UNIVERSITY.

This is a public institution, non-sectarian in character, and maintained at the expense of the Territory. It is a large, substantial stone building situated within a few minutes' walk of the business centre of Salt Lake City. Dr. John R. Park, a gentleman of scholarly attainments and broad views, is President of the Faculty, and has charge of the internal economy of the establishment, while the general management is in the hands of a Chancellor and Board of Regents elected by the Territorial Legislature. The names of the gentlemen are a sufficient guaranty of successful and impartial management.



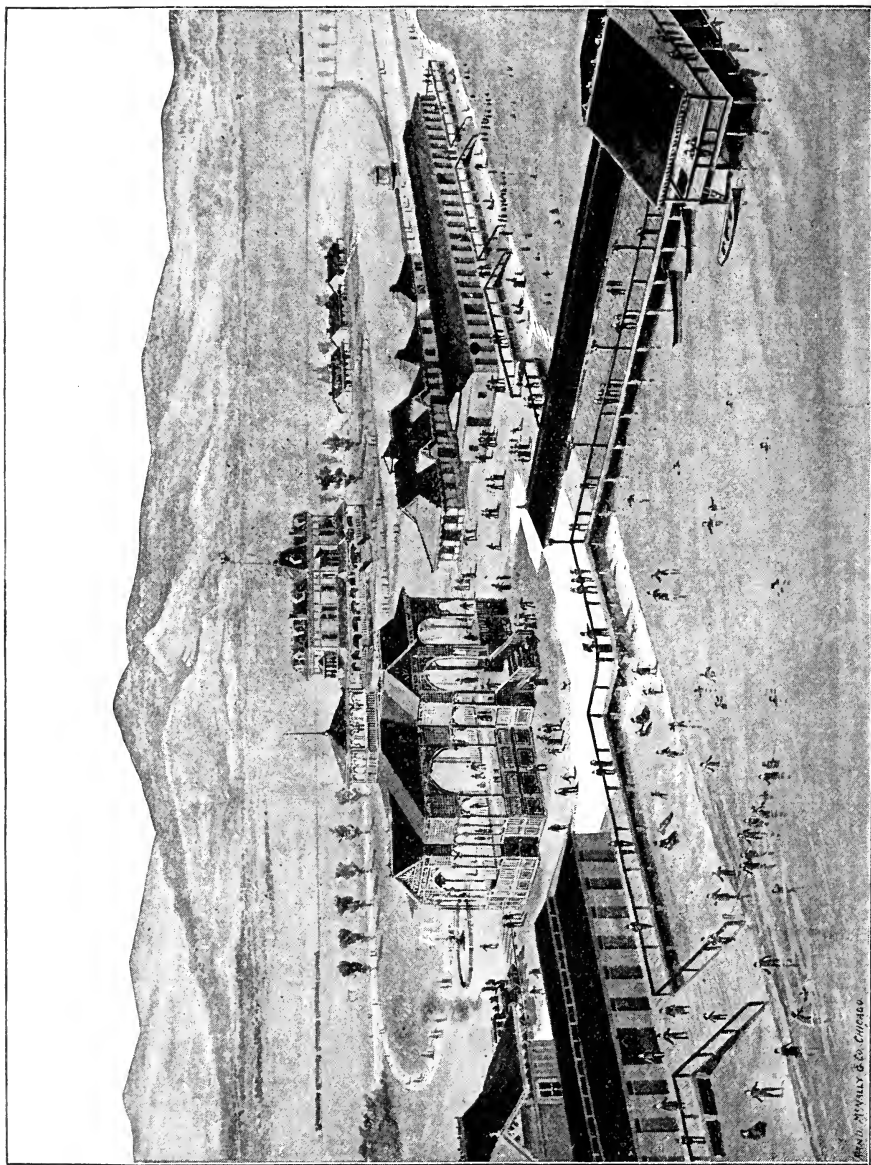
Lake Park Banding Pavilion, Dr. A. Carter, of St. Louis, Mo.

Lake Park Pavilion—On the D. & R. G. W. Ry.

They are—Chancellor: Orson F. Whitney. Regents: John T. Caine, W. W. Riter, Elias A. Smith, Fred H. Auerbach, F. W. Jennings, Geo. M. Scott, James Sharp, Edward Benner, C. C. Richards, A. W. Carlson, W. M. Stewart, and Saml. R. Thurman. Treasurer: Thos. G. Webber.

Appropriations are made from the territorial treasury for the preservation and improvement of the buildings, the compensation of the faculty, and gratuitous instruction of students who consent to serve as public teachers in the public schools after graduating. An appropriation has also been made for a department in the interest of deaf-mutes, and the generous action of the legislature in its liberal recognition of the benefits resulting to the youth of the Territory from the maintenance of the institution gives assurance of a liberal future policy in connection with the public school system.





Lake Park Resort on the D. & R. G. Western R'y.



ATTRAGIONS.

THERE is more foliage in Salt Lake City than in any city of its size in the world. Its homes are all embowered in shade and fruit trees, which overshadow lawns radiant with the hues of many flowers. The city is half forest and half orchard, and is acknowledgedly the most picturesque in America.

There is no inland city that enjoys so many advantages as Salt Lake in the line of summer resorts. The Great Salt Lake from which the city derives its name covers 2,500 square miles, and from its depths rise several mountain islands, some of which are used as ranches, and on which the finest kind of fruit and vegetables are grown. A steamer and several yachts are afloat on the lake, affording tourists and visitors an opportunity to reach the islands and the distant shores. Directly to the west of the city are two resorts known as Lake Park and Garfield Beach, where citizens and strangers enjoy the luxury of a salt bath during the summer season. The water of the lake carries over fourteen per cent. of pure salt, and is so dense that the human body will float upon its surface without effort. The beach of the lake is soft, white sand, and the water is clear as crystal, so that the seashore can not possibly possess more attractions for the bather. These resorts are within half-an-hour's ride of the city, and ample and elegant accommodations have been provided for visitors. During the summer trains run to the lake every hour during the day and occasionally as late as midnight, and the view presented is little different from that of the bathing resorts on the Atlantic Coast.

Within the city limits are situated numerous sulphur springs varying in temperature, some being so hot that cold water must be added before the bather enters. These springs are provided with bath-houses, and their medicinal properties recommend their use for various ailments.

In addition to the Great Salt Lake and the Sulphur Springs, there is a large number of other attractions. At Provo, a beautiful little town situated under the shadows of the Wasatch Range, is a body of fresh water covering about 200 square miles, known as Utah Lake, while in the mountains are glens and lakelets and gorges and cañons which are sources of infinite pleasure and delight to the Eastern stranger.

Pleasure parties may be organized in Salt Lake for any point in the mountains, and so fine are the roads that the sightseer may ride in a carriage to the top of a mountain from which a full view can be obtained of the great Salt Lake and Utah Lake simultaneously, and at the same time of Salt Lake and Utah Valleys, with the cities and settlements nestling in mantles of foliage.

A mountain summer resort will be opened this season, to be known as Young's Peak Lodge. It is situated in a delightful glade in Big Cottonwood Cañon, at the head of the "Stairs", about three miles from the mouth of the Cañon, and sixteen miles from Salt Lake City. The route leads through the beautiful farms and lanes south of the city, over good roads, while the cañon trip is through some of the grandest scenery in America, traversing the base of majestic peaks by the side of a mountain torrent and in the midst of fine timber and lovely wild flowers. Nothing ever before offered to the public equals this in the variety and grandeur of its attractions. Within a radius of five miles are many beautiful scenes. The waterfall of Covert's Gorge, the Stairs, Young's Peak, Kesler's Peak, Lakes Blanche, Florence, and Lilian, the Three Sisters, the Pillars of the Wasatch, and many other wonders that have not yet been named, with perhaps many more yet to be discovered in this new ground, are all within the reach of the pedestrian, while the splendid stream of the main cañon that flows past the Lodge is one of the best trout brooks in Utah. Big Cottonwood is a noble cañon; some of its cliffs and walls are simply terrific, and its river comes down with a magnificent rush. It has cloud-touching peaks, lakes overshadowed by precipices splintered above and cave-hollowed below. It has huge rocky towers and pine-shaded glens; but to devotees of the piscatorial art, better than all is the chance of gamey trout in the rock-pools of the stream. The altitude of Young's Lodge is about 6000 feet, while the peaks that rise abruptly from the vale in which it is situated are nearly 12,000 feet in height.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

BY H. L. A. CULMER.

The following from Tullidge's "Western Galaxy" will be of interest to the artist and lover of Nature's wilds :

The time has arrived when Utah must proclaim to the whole world her manifold attractions, and make plain to the people of every country that she possesses within her borders scenes of magnificence worthy to be looked upon by travelers from every clime. Thousands of citizens of our own Nation, as well as of Europe, make plans during the winter months as to which watering place or in what mountain region they shall spend the hot summer. Most of the large cities of the East are not fitted for residence in July and August on account of the heat that lasts throughout the night as well as the day, and people of means habitually going away during these months are sometimes at a loss to decide to what more endurable region they shall go. The testimony of our cool and sparkling climate has been so frequently borne by visitors of recent years that it is now well known, and the charms of our lake bathing resort have also been widely published ; but there has not been one-half said of the glory of our mountain scenery, with its snow-clad peaks and pine forests, the rushing streams filled with trout, and the wide stretches of upland, the mountain vales with their deer, and the lakes and grassy nooks that gem the Wasatch all along the range. It is not too much to say that these mountains, which overlook Salt Lake City from the east, are not surpassed in scenic qualities by any range in America. In some respects they have no parallel. The vale through which the Jordan runs stretches broad and grassy to the base of the mountain wall where these gigantic cliffs, uprising nearly 8,000 feet, rocky and splintered, bear great gleaming basins of eternal snow, and nurse the ever-changing cloud-flakes the whole summer through.

When California publishes abroad her scenic wonders, she does not call special attention to the fact that the famed Yosemite Valley is over a hundred miles from San Francisco to the east, and the so-called Geysers are nearly as far to the north. And when Denver sends her pictures of the Mountain of the Holy Cross far and wide, she does not dilate upon its being a hundred and fifty miles away in the heart of the Rocky Mountains ;—even the Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak being eighty miles from the capital of Colorado. These are facts which the visitor does not learn until he has come so far west that he

makes the further trip to reach them rather than return bootless. It is far different here. Scenic features of surpassing beauty are at our very doors. The Valley alone, with its snowy ranges on either side, is worth a long journey to see; while the Great Salt Lake stretches its broad breast across the region to the northwest in full view from the city. One may witness the sunrise in any of the neighboring cañons by an hour's walk—may see the glory of the early morn, when the sun vaults over the hills and the vapors of night are clearing away—when the passes of the range as well as the Valley itself are bathed in soft opalescent mists shortly to dissipate for the crystalline clearness of the day. Even the Alps, the Andes, the Rocky Mountains themselves, and other famous ranges, though greater in altitude, fail in comparison with the Wasatch in one respect. The peaks of other chains can only be viewed from a great distance, for the reason that low parallel ranges shut off the view as their bases are approached; but here in our Valley nothing intervenes between the verdant fields of the plain and the snow-capped mountains whose feet rest among farms and villages. And in among these settlements are to be discovered the quaintest of homes, embowered in trees and overgrown with flowers, while the lanes that thread among the wheat fields and the glowing patches of lucerne are the haunts of song birds and redolent with the fragrance of wild roses and sweet clover.

Along the banks of the Jordan, once so barren and drear, are now to be found many pastoral scenes of interest. There has been much change here in the past few years. Signs of thrift and proofs of the richness of the soil are to be seen in the blooming fields, the overhanging foliage, and the sleek fat kine that browse in the well-watered meadows. The efforts of the husbandman have prevailed against the desert from the beginning, and the willing earth has clothed itself with beauty while the tillers of the soil have been nursing it to fruitfulness. By the roadside and along the river banks wild flowers and tall grasses have sprung up among the willows, and the broad-leaved cottonwoods planted a quarter of a century ago by the Pettits have grown to be a noble avenue of stately trees whose sweeping boughs dip even into the waters of the Jordan and cast cool broad shadows across the river path.

Charms of this sort, however, are to be found the world over, wherever the hand of man has been lifted to redeem the earth, and we should not advert to them in this place but for the impression which many have abroad that Utah is essentially sterile. The mountains of

this Territory were never barren. Nature has ever clothed them with her own rich garments of forest and meadow.

We have said that the wonders of our marvelous salt sea have been heralded afar ; but the Great Salt Lake is a theme of never-ceasing interest which can be dwelt upon in a thousand moods without risk of tiring the reader. Island mountains spring from its blue depths whose lonely shores are rarely traversed by human footsteps and whose heights have never perhaps been explored. What wild and romantic scenes, fraught with mystery of isolation and seclusion, may lie hidden amid their lofty summits no one can say. They lie silent, solitary, and desolate in the wilderness of forbidding waters. There is a place on the western shore of Church Island where a sharp and rocky ridge stretches down to the sea, where the strong north-west winds of centuries have hollowed out the rocks along the shore, carving them into fantastic shapes which point their fingers skyward or arch gracefully over the green waves that lap against them.

But it is in the cañons, after all, that Utah scenery is the most attractive. There are half a score of mountain passes in sight of Salt Lake City whose recesses contain features amongst which one in search of the beautiful might wander the whole summer through, while throughout the Territory are many tremendous scenic wonders. Mountain peaks whose riven tops are crowned with snow that never melts—we have them with their heads loftier than the highest in Colorado ; cañons through which great rivers roll onward to the sea, and whose sides rise up so high as to shut out the glare of day—indeed, we have the greatest under the sun. The Great Gorge of the Yellowstone is beautiful, brilliant, astounding ; the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas is wild, stupendous ; the Valley of the Yosemite is imposing, beautiful ; they are each of them worthy to rank among the wonders of the earth ; but they all three grow weak before the awful *Gorge of the World*—the Grand Cañon of the Colorado in south-eastern Utah. Many a writer has dilated upon the magnificence of American Fork Cañon, with its wild and fantastic rock forms and rushing streams ; while the “Old Mill,” buried amidst overhanging boughs of cottonwoods at the foot of Lone Peak, has caught the eye of every artist for many years.

These Wasatch cañons are all delightful places for fishermen, hunters and campers-out, whose tents are seen in many a grassy nook and along the shady banks of the various streams. There is a regular mountain resort at Silver Lake near the head of Big Cottonwood Cañon ; but it is a matter of wonder that so little attention has been

paid in the past to the fitting out of camping parties and the establishing of tent hotels in our mountains. Big Cottonwood Cañon, so near at hand, is especially inviting for such enterprises, and we believe parties are now preparing to carry on a summer hotel at Lake Blanche near the "Pillars of the Wasatch." This splendid region is about three miles up the South Fork of Mill "B," and is not more than sixteen miles from the Main Street of Salt Lake City. In reaching it, every step of the way, from the entrance of Big Cottonwood until one stands awestruck at the base of these gigantic, rocky pillars, is full of beauty and grandeur. The powers of the artist fail before such a spectacle as this.

In the Yellowstone National Park it has been the custom for years to establish tent hotels consisting of one or more large tents for dining room and general rendezvous and a number of smaller tents fitted with beds for private apartments. They are very popular and are thronged throughout the summer months with tourists from all parts of the world. "T is a gypsy's life they lead," but the gypsy life has been refined upon so that it has all the attractiveness of camping out with none of its drudgery. As we have hinted, such an arrangement will be made the coming summer in the vicinity of the "Pillars of the Wasatch," on the shores of a series of glacier lakes known as the Three Sisters, and which have been separately named Lakes Blanche, Florence, and Lillian. With such an establishment, the attractions of our beautiful Wasatch will become more widely known, and not only afford increased pleasure to our citizens, but prove an objective point to many tourists from the East. Big Cottonwood Cañon can be reached from the city in two hours' drive.

A further series of lakes lies near the head of the main cañon, including Silver Lake, Lakes Phœbe, Martha, and others now well known to many. They have been visited by hundreds of travelers, and such artists as Thomas Moran and Albert Bierstadt have paid tribute to their loveliness on more than one canvas. Lake Mary has been known as the gem of our mountains.

Over the Divide, near the head of Little Cottonwood, is still another: Lake Minnie, different from all the others. It is on the trail leading into American Fork Cañon, and is not less than 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. In its neighborhood are some of the most famous mines of Utah, and a person standing on its shores may hear the boom of distant blasts echoing from the gigantic cliffs that overlook the lake and mark the upper end of the cañon.



DENVER AND SALT LAKE.

COLORADO has been justly regarded as the greatest commonwealth of the West—greatest because of its possession of all that contributes to the health and happiness so yearned after by mortals. Its climate and mineral springs have drawn thousands from distant homes in search of health, and its wealth of mineral has had irresistible attractions for the capitalist and fortune-hunter. The fortunes extracted from its mines have been invested in industrial enterprises which afford employment to labor, and Nature's generosity has begotten in the hearts of the inhabitants impulses so generous that whole communities seem devoid of all personal selfishness in their devotion to the general welfare. Colorado has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations since the discovery of Leadville. Prior to that event few citizens of Denver dreamt that their city would ever become the beautiful metropolis and progressive center of to-day. And as Denver has grown and prospered, the State itself has advanced in the same direction and multiplied its wealth of population many times.

Yet with all its claims; with all the laurels of success won by the State and its metropolis in the last ten years; notwithstanding the universal interest which they have aroused throughout the East; Utah Territory and Salt Lake City are not afraid to submit to the world a comparison of their resources and attractions with those of Colorado and Denver. Nature has done more for the former than for the latter, but money and enterprise have made Denver what Salt Lake has yet to become.

To emphasize the claims of the latter to superior natural excellence, the following editorial from the facile and graceful pen of Judge C. C. Goodwin is reproduced :

"*Harper's Magazine* for May has an illustrated article on 'The City of Denver.' While reading the article and looking at the stately public edifices, the resident of Salt Lake naturally thinks of the progress of the wonderful little city over the mountains, and unconsciously mingles thoughts of it with thoughts of our own place. But there is no envy

in the thought, and no jealousy in contemplating our neighbor forging ahead, and from a little village, poor and homely, in a single decade of years becoming a signal-station among the cities of the Union. There is no jealousy, because between Denver and Salt Lake there can never be any clashing. Nature has upreared a mighty protective tariff of mountains between the two places, and each is absolutely independent of the other, or at least will be when railroad connections for both shall have been fully made. The light of Denver is brightest now. She faces the East and catches the first rays of the dawn. In the same way she has caught and absorbed the tide of westward-tending people; her people have done their very utmost to make their place attractive to their guests and to influence business concentrations which should hold Denver as the center, the receiving and distributing point. Denver has grown phenomenally while Salt Lake has slowly expanded. But if the dawn is emblematic of Denver, we have a symbol here which is quite as striking and quite as freighted with omens of good. There are no such evenings and sunsets elsewhere as here. We are on the mountains' western slope; the day does not come to us so quickly as to Denver, but it lingers longer, and when at last it fades away it passes out of sight in chariots of sapphire and gold. The sight of Denver was forbidding at first. The site of Salt Lake City was glorious from the first. Nature gathered here all her splendors of mountain, valley, river, and lake, and hung above all a sky and air that were enchantment in themselves, and then left it for man to complete the miracle. It will be completed one of these days. There will be a superb State House here; there will be splendid structures on every hand: temples to learning, to law, to justice, to commerce, and all the embellishment which come when an earnest people set themselves to work to finish a picture which Nature began with immortal dyes to paint. It may be this year, or next, or a year later, before the full unfoldment may begin; but it is coming. We may judge of the future by the past. We need to go back but six years, and think what was then, and then think of what is to-day, to know that the center has been turned—that tyranny and superstition have retired to the background, and that progress, and the energy which comes when hope is born and chains are breaking from the souls of men, are moving in our midst.











