

Ogden, the junction city of the West.

Ogden, Utah.

Ogden City, Utah, Pub. for the Ogden chamber of commerce, by E. A. McDaniel [c1888]

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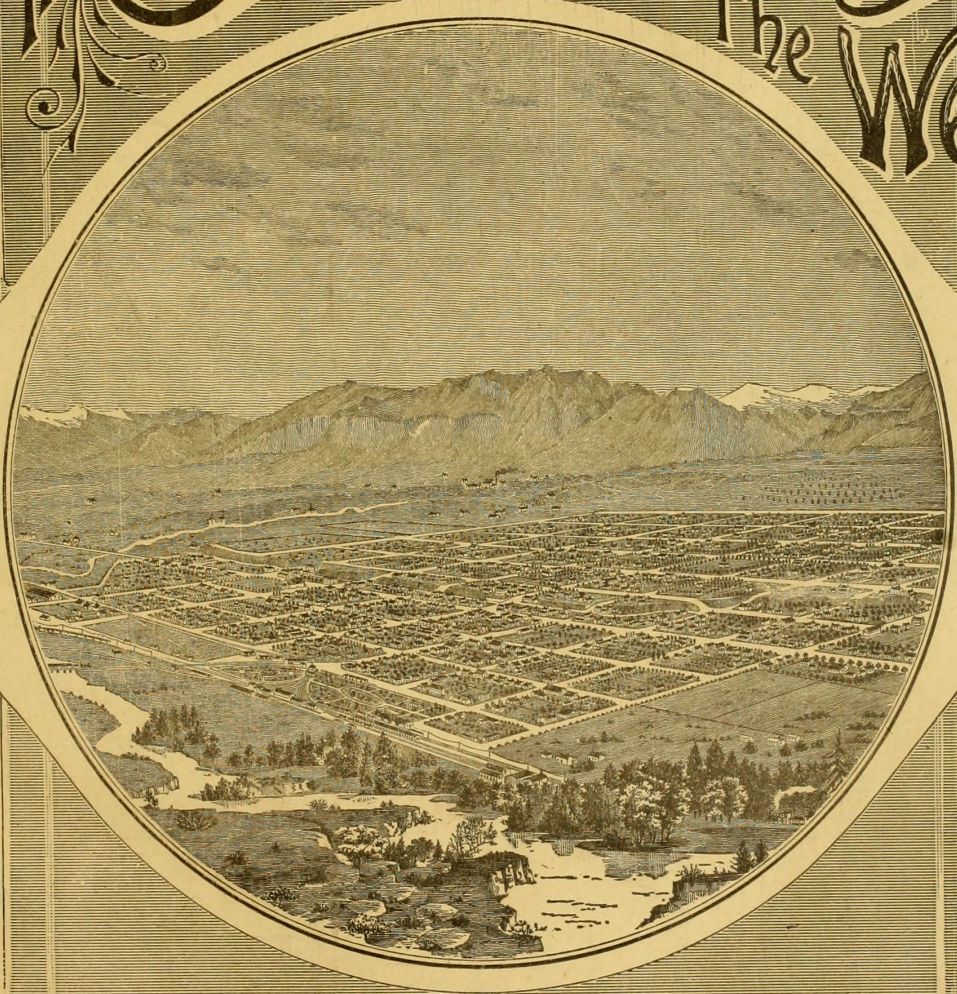
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THE Junction City of
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OGDEN

The Junction City of the West.

Its Advantages as a Manufacturing and Business Center.

OGDEN,

The Junction City of West,

AN ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET PUBLISHED FOR THE
OGDEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By E. A. McDANIEL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE

Inter-Mountain Merchant.

OGDEN CITY, - - - UTAH.

OGDEN CITY.

OGDEN CITY has been well termed the "Junction City."

It is the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railway; the eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railway; northern terminus of the Utah Central Railway; southern terminus of the Utah & Northern Railway; and western terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway. It is the greatest railroad center in Utah; the judicial seat of Weber County and the second city in size and commercial importance in the Territory, and has an estimated population of 10,000 people.

Its founder was Captain James Brown, of the Mormon Battalion, who purchased, June 6, 1848, a

tract of land from an Indian trader, named Miles M. Goodyear; the land on which Ogden City is now situated. It was a grant to Goodyear from the Spanish Government, and the purchase by Brown was made prior to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the territory of which Utah is a part, was ceded to the United States.

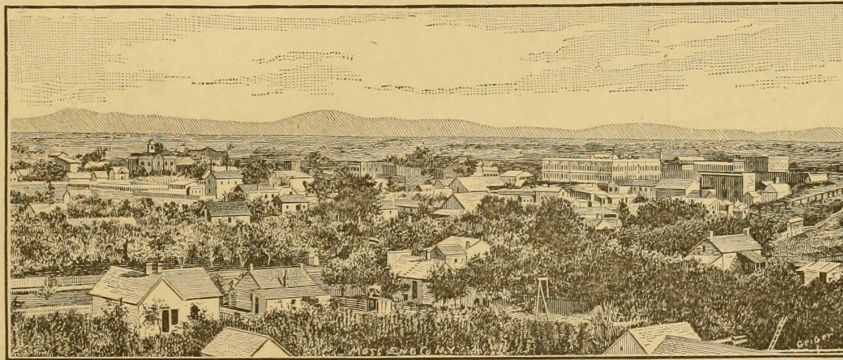
This section covered a tract of land commencing at the north of Weber Cañon and following the

day it will be one of the most important business centers of the Great North West; already it has become a very important wholesale market and as the years go by it is constantly gaining ground.

The city is pleasantly located, its streets are broad and straight, its water supply is abundant and pure, being brought in pipes from the Ogden River out of the cañon just east of the city. The streets are well lighted with electric lights, the climate is healthy, and the scenery on all sides is grand and imposing; the Wasatch range of mountains make a beautiful background on the east, and the Great Salt Lake stretches away to the west and northwest.

The Ogden River, which flows through the northern portion of the city, will some day furnish the power for almost any number of factories of all kinds. These together with the iron works already established, and the R. R. shops which will soon be an absolute necessity, will make the city an important manufacturing center.

The public buildings are all



VIEW OF OGDEN FROM THE BENCH.

base of the mountains north to the Hot Springs; thence west to Salt Lake; thence south along the shore of the Lake to a point opposite Weber Cañon; thence east to the beginning. This land was then uncultivated and the price paid was \$3000. The City of Ogden is now the second city of Utah as regards population and importance. Its railroad connections and favorable location make it certain that at no distant

substantial, and as the city increases in size and importance owing to the favorable location of the public grounds, the public buildings will of necessity have to be grand and imposing.

The hotel accommodations of the city are first class; in fact, the principal hotel is, without doubt, the finest hotel in the Territory. Ogden is well supplied with churches, having one Catholic, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Baptist, and the Latter-Day Saints have a Tabernacle and several ward meeting houses, while those of a doubting state of mind have an Agnostic Hall. Each of the churches, except the Baptist, has a Mission school under its management or superintended by competent teachers, most of them giving instruction in the common branches, while some give attention to the higher branches of education. The Sisters' (Catholic) school is a fine and commodious building, managed with that accuracy peculiar to their society. The Ogden Academy has just been erected by the New West Educational Commission. This is the largest and most commodious school building in the Territory, and it will soon be one of the leading educational institutions in the west.

The city has a large Central school building and several ward school houses under the control of school trustees of the city.

The secret and charitable societies established in Ogden are a Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, one each of Royal Arcanum and Conductors' Brother-

hood, with a strong membership in John A. Dix Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic.

The railroad lines now terminating here have commenced the erection of a magnificent Union Passenger Depot, and are arranging for extensive freight depots which are to be pushed to completion, at an outlay of from \$400,000 to \$500,000, thus settling beyond dispute that Ogden is to be the great railroad center of the intermountain regions. Its advantages

their children have educational and social advantages. While the surrounding States and Territories were suffering from intense cold during the winter, of '86-7, at Ogden the thermometer only once touched 12 degrees above zero, while most of the time during the winter for the past fifteen years it has seldom reached zero. The dryness of the atmosphere, tempered down by the influence of the great inland sea, make it the most desirable place to win-



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

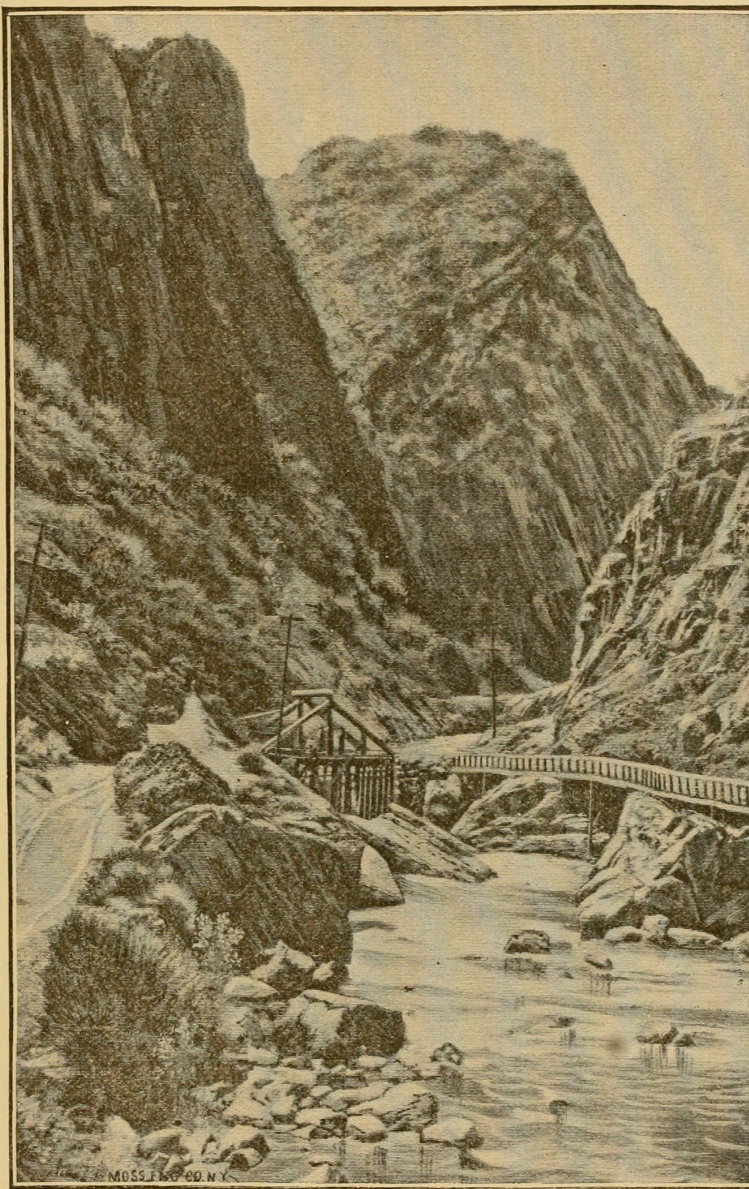
—climatic, educational and social—as a place of residence are very desirable, and are already attracting the attention of stock and mining men from the surrounding country and Territories, as well as capitalists from a distance, to invest in real estate, not only for investment, but to make homes for themselves where their families can indulge in luxuries of fresh fruits and vegetables, and

ter in this latitude. The summers are warm but seldom uncomfortably hot, the nights being cool and refreshing. To those who are continually pushing to California for health, we would say, stop a year in the Salt Lake Valley and we venture the assertion that you will be so much improved in health and pleased with the seasons that you will become permanent residents.

UTAH FOR HEALTH.

A VERY pretty story is told in the Norse mythology, and as near as I can remember it runs as follows:

Balder, the god of the summer sunlight, abode among the clouds in a royal asgard, ate of ambrosial food, and drank the nectar of immortality. His father was Odin, the progenitor of kings and the fountain-head of poetry, painting, and song. Balder was the *portege* of gods, who protected him from threatened peril or impending evil. It fell on a day that he wandered from home without his invisible armor, and treacherous Lopter, father of the Fenris-wolf, sought to take his life. This could be done only by deceptive *finesse*. Lopter therefore, put a spray of the gentile mistletoe into the hand of Hoder, who was blind, and bade him cast it toward the spot on which Balder was standing; when lo! the harmless sprig changed into a javelin and Balder was slain. At this the gods were struck with a speechless horror and funereal clouds hung over the earth and hid the face of the sun, to symbol their mourning. Then Hermod, his brother, volunteered to ride into the dominion of Death (something like Orphens in the Greek mythology) to ransom the well-beloved son of Odin. Nine days and nights he rode his valiant steed, Sleipnir, through Norwegian bogs, challenging venomous toads and with his steel corselet warding off the Ygdrasil serpent, till he was come to the mouth of the pit. Here Hermod made known his errand and told of the great world bowed down with grief, and how it refused to be comforted. Death replied that



ENTRANCE TO OGDEN CANON.

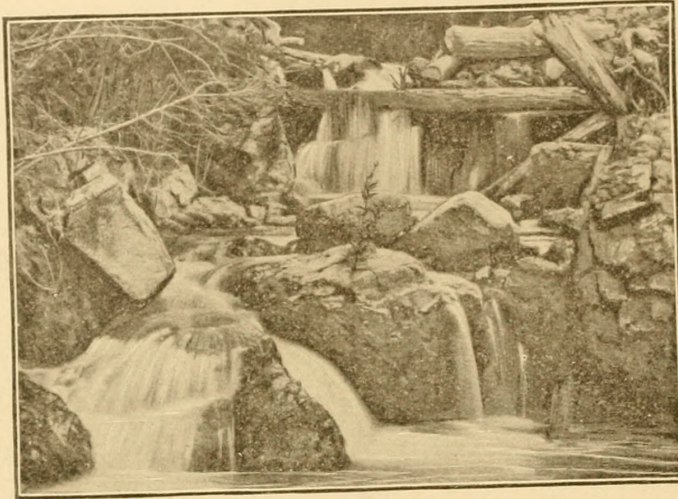
he must have some proof of this unusual manifestation, and that if all things on the earth—the living as well as the lifeless—the plumes on forest trees, and the mighty sea—the valleys that lay in the warm embrace of the sun, and the spangled hills—and every fish that breasted the ocean, and the birds that floated through the

great deep of heaven—would weep, then should Balder be given back. And Thor beat the clouds with his hammer and Odin moved the hearts of all things else, till the earth was a carnival of sorrow.

Of course this is only a pleasant myth that has come down to us through the classic folk-lore of

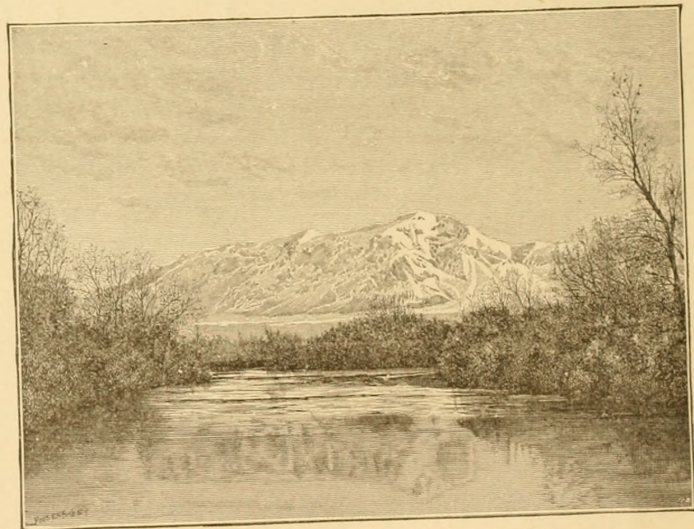
the North; but, nevertheless, it most beautifully illustrates the grandeur of that self-sacrificing devotion which goes into the grave to materialize a vanished loved one. Though it be a fable

weep—if the vanishing soul could be brought back to brighten the gloom hovering over the fireside. And they would fain lie down with the worm if this bitter, bitter cup might only pass away.



FALLS IN WHEELER'S CANON

we love it because it tells the story of a fading form brought back from the realm of shade and re-habilitated among the scenes of its former conquests. The ringing gauntlet has a music soft as a mother's lullaby, but cheering with bold melody the valley of death. It sets the star of Hope above the shadows that hang over the tomb and twines its uninviting portal with garlands of affection more enduring than the ivy and sweeter than frankincense. How many times have I seen kindred and friends in mute sorrow around a prostrate form whose restless spirit was about to pass over into the realm of shadow and nothingness! And so have you, my reader. And we have heard them say a thousand times, plain as the dumb eloquence of woe could speak, that if their hearts were the world, then should all things in it



EARLY MORNING ON OGDEN RIVER.

Of all death-beds, the consumptive's is the most pitiful, but the least to be regretted, because, though the end is inevitable, each day brings added hope, and painless dreams of coming health, and

visits to the babbling spring welling out of the leaning hillsides—rich with the breath of clover and redolent of sunshine. In the morning the sick one puts out a thin hand to meet your greeting and says: "I am better now, and to-morrow I shall be well again. But the noon brings deeper roses to the cheeks, and unearthly splendor to the brilliant eyes; and the fluttering breath goes out with the twilight, and no morning will ever come.

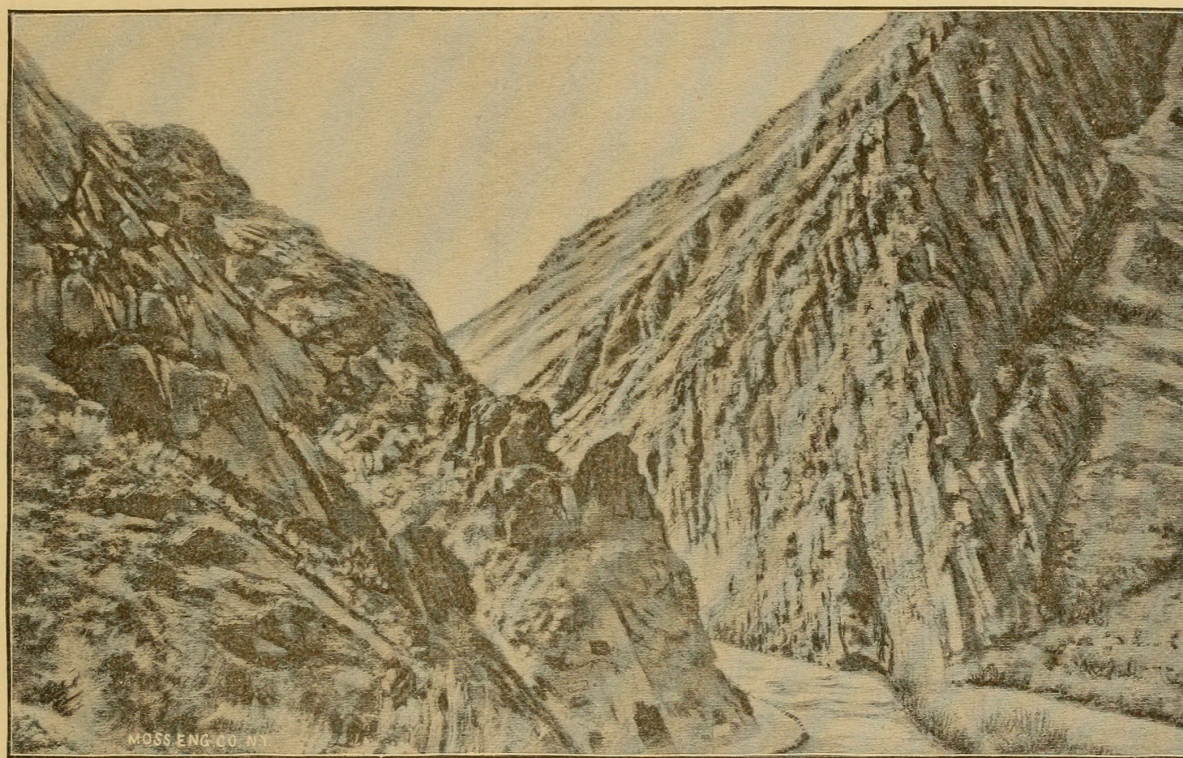
Such a brief synopsis of more than one-seventh of all the death-beds in the world, and it will be no wonder if the reader contemplate the above figures with a shudder of incredulity. But it is nevertheless a fact and I repeat, that more than one-seventh of the human family die of lung malady. So you see that the victims of consumption are scat-

tered over the earth as thick as "Autumn leaves in Valambrosia," but not one dies of that fell disease in this favored region. In a practice here of twelve to fourteen years more or less exten-

sive, I have never seen a case of consumption that I thought originated here, and I have made diligent inquiry among my medical brethren, and I believe their experience is like my own. A residence here will restore to natural tone lungs already developing tuberculosis; but the system must not be too much broken nor the vital powers too much depressed, for lungs already

life; for the higher one ascends, the more attenuated those elements become, and the more eagerly the instinctive faculty reaches out for them. This increased activity adds to the development of the lungs and the walls of the chest for much the same reason that the blacksmith's hand that wields the hammer is larger and stronger than the one that does not.

the pressure, for they are but rudimentary compared with what they must be to live in this attenuated air. It is only by the inhabitation of the oxygen and some other minor elements found in the air that combustion is maintained and animal life supported; and this is found in proportion to the height. In other words, the horse can live only by receiving a given quantity



OGDEN CANYON, LOOKING EAST.

destroyed have no more power to grow again than an amputated finger has to rebuild its several organism. I suppose that the increased altitude above sea level has something to do with strengthening the lungs as well as the muscles that envelope them. At this height one has to breathe deeper and more rapidly in order to get from the air the nutritive qualities that maintain

It is well understood by horse owners that a horse cannot keep up a long continued effort on the turf here without fatigue, until his lungs become thoroughly injured to the atmospheric fuel that there undergoes combustion for the purpose of keeping the heart up to its prodigious high-pressure movement. Why? because the air cells will not contain sufficient air, nor their walls support

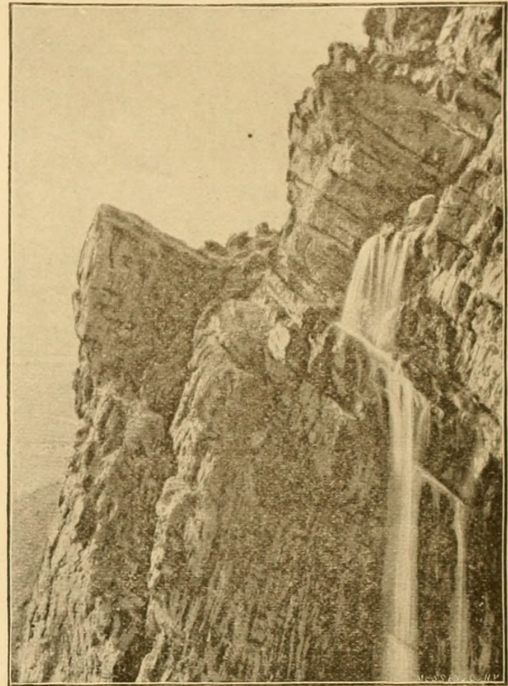
of oxygen, and in this high altitude he has to work over a larger quantity of air in order to obtain it. "Where there is a will there is a way," however, and a horse coming from a lower plane into this higher one, instinctively feels that he *must* have more air, he sets himself about getting it. The nostrils dilate and the vital current is pumped into them until they look like funnels of blood,

the windpipe expands, the lungs distend with each inspiration until the flanks heave and every muscle in the body quivers with the strain. How many an owner of a fast horse thinks of this when his noble brute is finishing a phenomenal mile on courage alone? If he would but wait a year until the lung cells and their partitions, together with the outer wrapping of muscles, become larger, thicker and stronger, to retain the out-pressure or weight, has been removed by this increased height—then could a horse trot a mile at the top of his speed with as little distress as an engine could go the same distance. This is precisely true of man. The reader will remember (if he were not born here) that when he first came into this elevation, how frequently he had to sit down to recover from the fatigue incident to this rarified air. And if the "claret" did not spring from his nose he

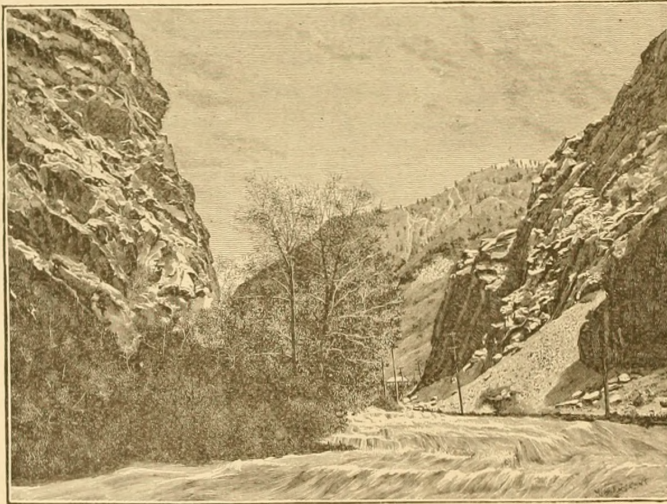
these blood-channels become hypertrophied, or thickened, by the increased uses to which they are put, like the hand that swings the hammer already alluded to. The prospector will tell you that a very little fire will serve to boil the water in his kettle, but to cook the dinner it is quite another thing. To do this he must tie down the cover to retain the heat.

Another factor in the development of healthy lung-action is the absence of moisture in the air. The little cells, that everywhere indent the lung substance, are lined with an exceedingly delicate membrane which becomes irritated with the raspings of air, the particles of which are wedged apart by the coarser

muscular cells that go to make up its structure, and these flowing down by the natural law of gravitation, into the little air-



WATERFALL CANON.



OGDEN CANON NEAR ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS.

was in luck. These hemorrhages take place because the air is not heavy enough to hold the blood in its vessels, but in a short time

chemical constituents of water. The result is that quantities of mucous more or less abundant, are generated in the sensitive

pockets of the lungs, soon clog and fill them to overflowing. Disease is the inevitable consequence and death the final panacea. Now, there is not much rainfall here during the summer months, and the soil, from its peculiar composition, soon drinks up what redundant moisture is not evaporated; while a breeze is constantly passing down from the cold snow region of the mountains like a river through the ocean, to fill the vacuum always present in the warm air-chambers of the valley, keeping the atmosphere at all times pure and bracing.

I have not attempted to give any fine-spun theories of my own, nor sought to weave them together with glittering verbiage to

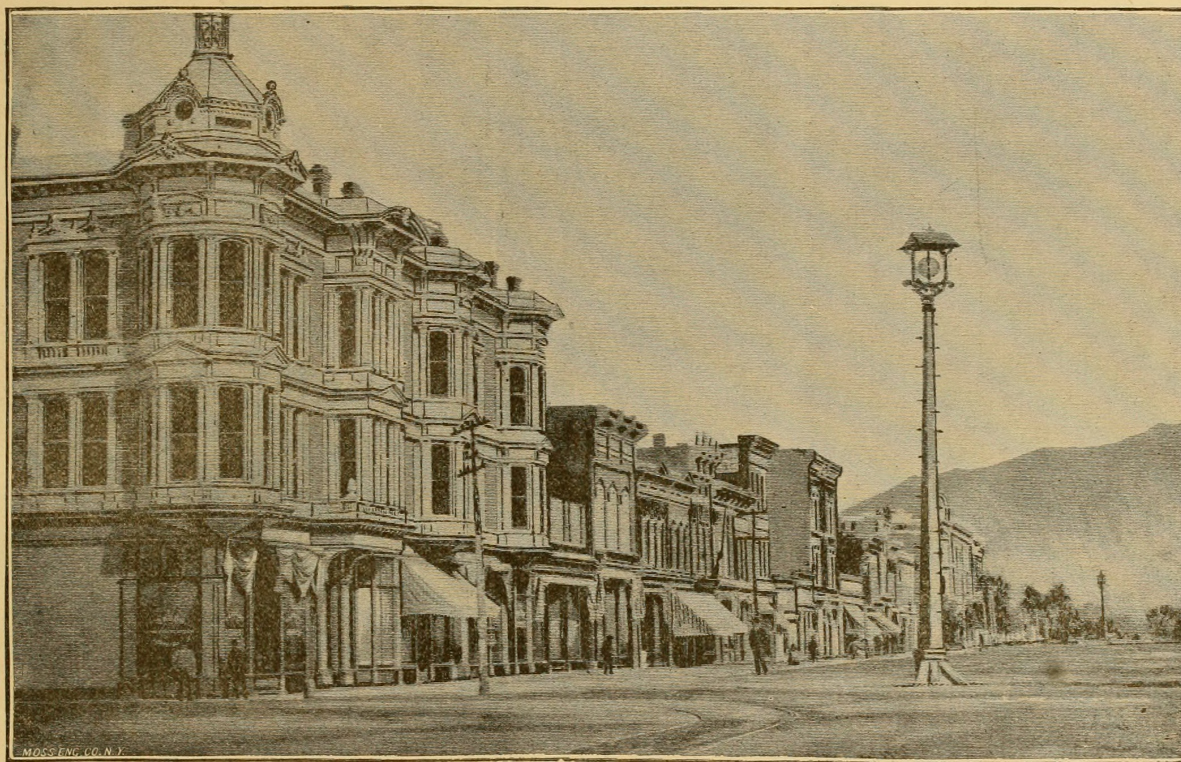
bewilder the reader; but I have tried to tell a simple story made up of accepted facts, most at least, known to the world from the days of Hypocrites; and I wish that I had more time and ability to devote to this charming subject, for at every step in this boundless field of investigation one meets with constant and agreeable surprises. Since a

Committee of the Chamber of

phthisis pulmonalis, or consumption not one dies from such a disease originating here.

Now we are come to speak of that foster-sister of Consumption and full twin-sister of Misery—Asthma—whether humoral or dry. After being in this climate a year, if one will continue to remain, all the distressing phenomena common to asthma will disappear never to come back

even as his ancient progenitor did when God breathed into his nostrils and he became a living soul. The sunken eye with its black areola and far-away expression so common in this distressing disease will have its old-time look of inspiration come back again and be in very fact the window of a happy soul. The heart will bear its increased burden with delight, and the



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

Commerce requested me to prepare this paper for them. I have had no time to consult authorities, but have written "off hand" from memory. But whatever be the basis of speculation in this matter, or whether the reasons that I have advanced be assailable or not, the eternal truth remains, and is indisputable, that *while more than one seventh of the human race die annually with*

but in guise of some ugly nightmare to remind the robust man of the horrid dreams that haunted the long hours of his invalid night. The doughy, patulous face will give place to the rosy cheek and nourishing blood will pour into them from its recent conflict with the air in healthy lungs, and the once frail man will stand erect on his feet clothed with the full majesty of health,

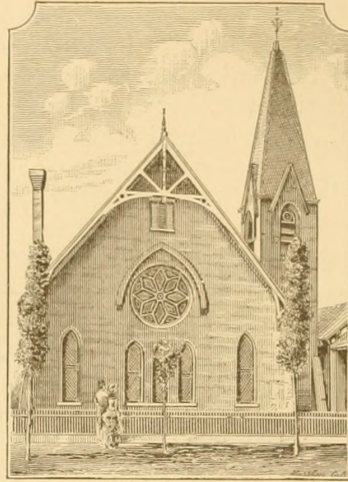
sick room will lose that frightful sound of a strangling victim. The lungs will expand with the pressure of God's unshackled air, while every artery will throb with pure blood, ambitious to churn through all its labyrinthine ways to the very toes. As I before intimated, this recovery is sure to remain only so long as the patient remains here, for candor compels me to say that I have

known many instances of relapse on moving out of this country. This change from disease to health does not seem to depend so much on the climatic conditions already explained as upon a peculiar element in the air, which has been given the name of *ozone* (whatever that may be, for I do not know, and a good many better than I am are in the same boat.)

It is not the object of this writer to mislead the public in regard to the climate of Ogden City and Weber County, Utah, as a health-resort; nor to seek by

have been broken on the cruel wheel of want or burnt out by the fires of dissipation, or in

empt; I allude to *rabies*, or hydrophobia. So far as I know there has never been a case reported, although we have vastly more dogs than we need, and having the usual weakness of their kind, they quarrel among themselves and rip the beggar's heel just the same as they do anywhere else. (The beggar sometimes gets angry, but he does not go mad.) If one be bit by his favorite spaniel he pays no more attention to it than the pain demands. I shall not attempt to formulate a theory on the singular relationship between a man's heel and



BAPTIST CHURCH.

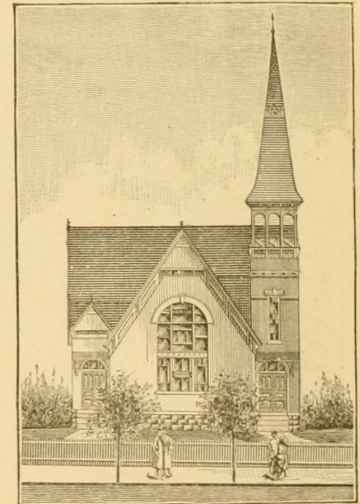
battling long with either of these merciless maladies, would hardly survive even a few months of this pampering air. The system cannot stand the strain of discipline necessary to accomplish the end sought. Let one in a tolerably good condition, but who feels that he has the taint of these cruel scourges burning in his veins, come out here, and in a few months the old neighbors, accustomed to his former haggard appearance, would not know him.

Let me call your attention to another frightful malady from which this favored region is ex-



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

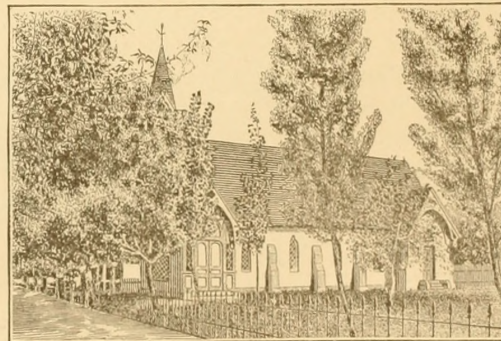
the loose verbiage of an irresponsible charlatan to praise it more than a life-long residence here will justify; therefore, I say that all morbid conditions will by no means mend here, and there are some diseases that not only develop pernicious conditions, but these rapidly augment until death comes to close the scene. I have no doubt but one far gone with consumption or asthma, one whose vital forces



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

the bite of his dog in this neck o' the woods; for the fact is I haven't any theory, though it is a pleasant contemplation to know that if the dog will only survive his attack on the tramp, the tramp will thrive without inconvenience.

And now we come to another remarkable phenomenon not generally known. I suppose that all phenomena are remarkable, but this one is a little out of the



EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

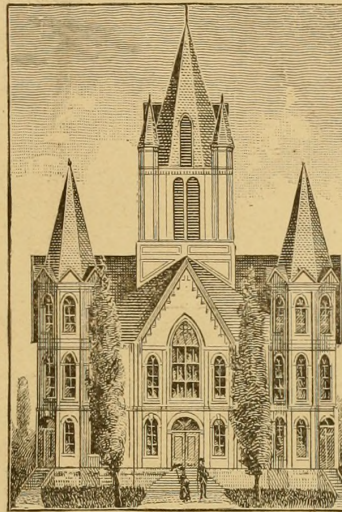
common of even strange things. We have no sunstroke or *coup de soleil*. May be people make a living here without having to work hard enough to heat their blood sufficiently to produce this morbid condition. May be—but no matter, men are never struck down here by the sun's rays the same as they are elsewhere, owing, perhaps, to the conditions favorable to ready evaporation spoken of elsewhere. This relieves the blood of its increased heat, which theorem is based on the bottom of a boiling kettle is always cool.



METHODIST CHURCH.

Venomous reptiles and poisonous insects, such as make life a burden in the Southern and Middle States, do not find this a healthy climate. Sometimes one finds an innocent little bug as a bed companion, but it is so seldom that he would not be lonesome without it, and it is regarded more as a social visitor, or a *rara avis*, or a *souvenir*, than an interloper. But fleas do not swarm out of the earth as I have seen them around Los Angeles; nor do spiders, large as a baby's

hand, weave their thick cables among the trees to trip the unwary traveler, as they are said to



MORMON TABERNACLE.

do in Arizona, South America, and the Hawaiian Islands. The "rattler" is seldom found outside his haunts in the mountains. St. Patrick may have published his *ukase* forbidding him this beautiful retreat reserved for the delightful habitation of man; I do not know. But true it is that in the harvest field, where such accidents are most common elsewhere, the meditations of the hired man are not disturbed by the hiss of the deadly adder nor the rattle of his snakeship; (especially if the man leave his jug at home.) But I fear that the reader has found this paper already too tediously long, and as a line has to be drawn somewhere I will draw it at "snakes," and so conclude this imperfect monograph on Ogden City, as a natural *sanitarium*.

APPRECIATION.

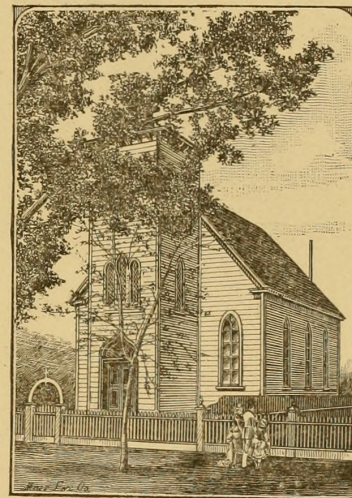
1. A case of Phthisis Pulmonis, or Tuberculosis, or Consumption, as a primary of idiopathic disease has never been known here.

2. Asthma has never been developed here, but, on the contrary, when one comes here already stricken with it a quick, surprising and almost spontaneous cure is effected.

3. Lungs, weak from whatever cause, grow rapidly strong again; and the morbid conditions of them change to healthy function so rapidly that the patient can hardly comprehend it.

4. There has never been a case of simon-pure sun-stroke for any chronicler to record in the history of any of these settlements.

5. There has never been a recorded or observed instance of a



CATHOLIC CHURCH.

dog "running mad" or the victim of his bite being seized with hydrophobia.

6. Venomous reptiles are entirely unknown here, except the rattlers, which are extremely rare, and confine themselves to mountain locations and are almost inaccessible to man or domestic animals.

A. S. CONDON, M. D.

[Republished from the columns of the Ogden Herald.]

OUR INLAND SEA.

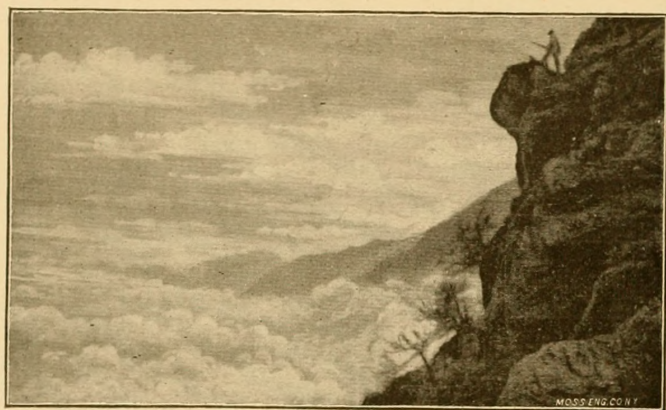
GREAT SALT LAKE has long been a curiosity that has puzzled the minds of those who have made it a study. Whether it was formerly a part of the ocean, or whether it is the result of volcanic action is not known. Next to the Dead Sea it contains more salt to the gallon than any other body of water on the face of the earth.

rule does not always hold good however, for it has been observed that when the snow and rain was less than usual, the evaporation would be in excess of the supply, and when two or three dry years follow in succession, the water becomes more salt, and the surface of the Lake decreases at the rate of 75 or 100 square miles a year. When we have heavy snow in the winter, and a heavy rainfall in the spring, with occasional

Doctor Smart of the U. S. Army, in 1877. He found an imperial gallon to contain nearly twenty-four and a half ounces of saline matter, amounting to nearly fourteen per cent:

Common Salt.....	11,735
Carbonate of Lime.....	.016
Sulphate of Lime.....	.073
Epsom Salts.....	1.123
Chloride of Magnesia.....	.843
Percentage of Solids.....	13.790
Water.....	86.210
	100.000

One hundred grains of the dry solid matter contained:



ABOVE THE CLOUDS, EAST OF OGDEN.

It has a peculiar effect upon the climate of this valley. The temperature during the winter scarcely ever reaches zero, and while it is very warm at times during the summer, we are never subjected to long seasons of extreme hot weather. The Lake breezes always insure cool nights and refreshing sleep. The air is so extremely dry that the water in the Lake evaporates very fast. During the winter and spring, an immense amount of water flows into the Lake, causing it to rise from one to two feet, and if it was not for this evaporation the Lake would grow larger every year. On an average, about as much water evaporates during the summer as flows in during the winter and spring. This

rain through June and July, the evaporation does not equal the supply, and the water in the Lake rises and falls, the difference between high and low water being about eight feet.

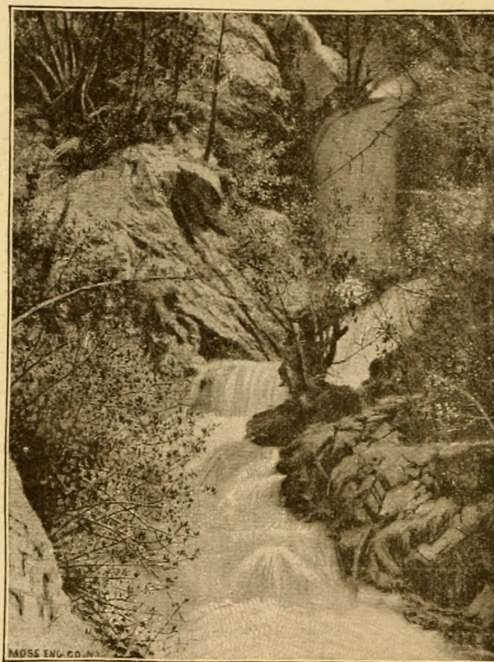
It compares with other bodies of salt water about as follows:

	Water.	Solids.
Atlantic Ocean.....	96.5	3.5
Mediterranean.....	96.2	3.8
Dead Sea.....	76.0	24.0
Great Salt Lake.....	86.0	14.0

And in specific gravity distilled water being unity:

Ocean water.....	1.026
Dead Sea.....	1.116
Great Salt Lake.....	1.107

The following is an analysis of the water of the Lake made by



COLD WATER CANON.

Common Salt.....	85.089
Carbonate of Lime.....	.117
Sulphate of Lime.....	.531
Epsom Salts.....	8.145
Chloride of Magnesia.....	6.118
	100.000

The Lake is fast becoming popular for sea bathing; the water is so buoyant that it is impossible to sink, and anyone can swim in it. People who have tried all of the famous sea bath-

ing resorts in the world, say that they have never found anything to equal it. One can remain in the water from one to six hours without being exhausted or feeling any bad effects from it.

Captain Paul Boyton, who spent several weeks in this Territory in 1886, says that he never has found a body of water to equal it. He came near losing his life in attempting to cross

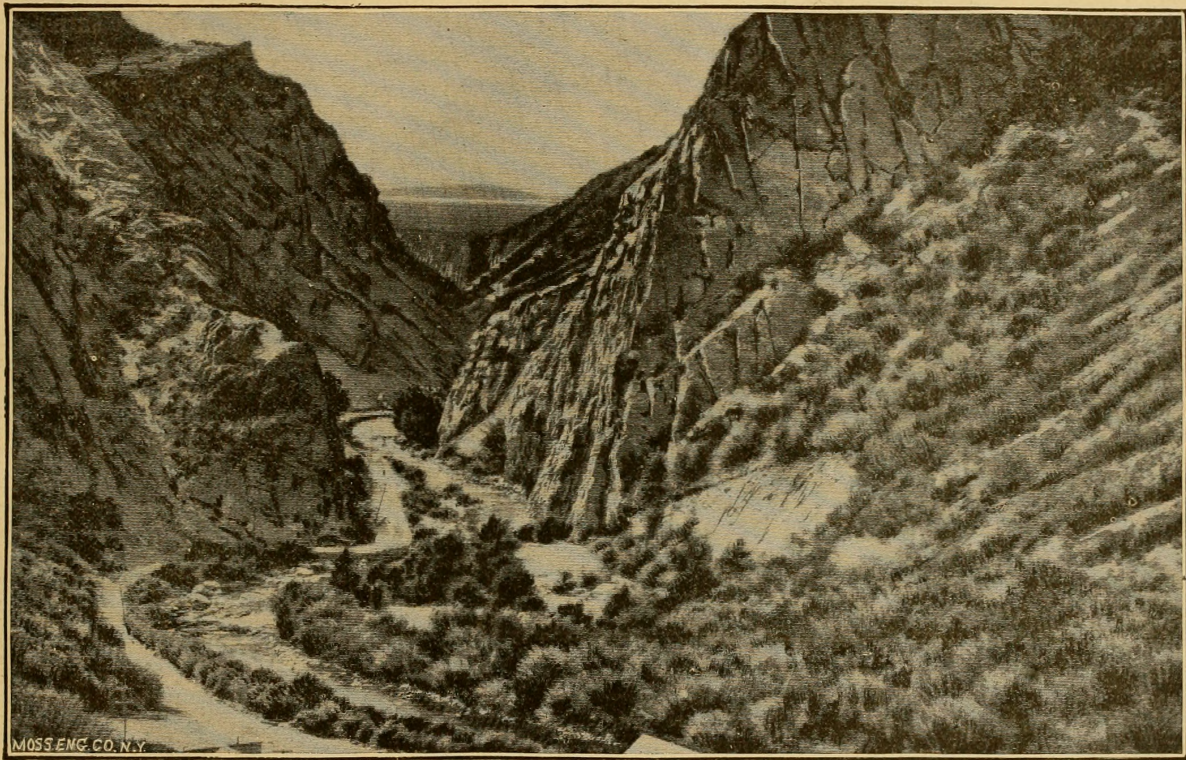
than alive, and although he is a brave man, money could not induce him to again go upon the Lake during a storm.

Several elegant bathing resorts have been built on the shores of the Lake during the last two years, and thousands of people take a dip in the briny sea during the bathing season. Tourists are delighted and they tell their friends to be sure and take a

IRON KING.

ONE of our leading industrial men said the other day:

"What would you think if I were to say to you that in Alaska they have whole mountains of iron ore, which, when smelted, will produce pigs of cast iron so malleable that they can be beaten out into thin plates, and then polished like the finest steel?"



OGDEN CANON LOOKING WEST, GREAT SALT LAKE IN THE DISTANCE.

to Church Island from Garfield beach, a distance of only a few miles, during a storm. He would not have feared to round the most dangerous point on the Atlantic Coast in such a storm, but he could do nothing in the waters of the Great Salt Lake on this occasion; the waves struck against him like lead, and he was knocked about like a piece of cork, and at last he was washed ashore more dead

bath in the Lake if they come this way during the bathing season. All along the shore elegant places for summer residences are to be found, and in a few years hundreds of homes will be built, and people east and west will spend the hot months away from the toil and care of business, and regain health and strength by bathing in our inland sea, and breathing our pure mountain air.

"Wouldn't you say that the quicker we could run a railroad into that country to bring out some of the iron possessing such wonderful properties, the better for all our industrial pursuits in which this staunch metal is so great a factor?"

"I think you would. Well, this kind of iron exists. It exists in quantities so vast that if the number of tons were stated, the

amount would be beyond the comprehension of an ordinary mind. The ore is easy of treatment, and, when the metal is cast into pig, one of the pigs can be bent and broken, and a piece of it laid on an anvil and hammered, without being cracked or splintered, into a thin plate. It actually beats all the stories of malleability that ever I read or heard outside of those related of gold, which of course, can be beaten into leaf.

"Don't you think that in possessing such a wonderful resource, Alaska has something

tains existed in Alaska, or within the Antarctic circle, or on the moon, all the railway companies, and all the smelting men, and all the iron workers in the country would be scheming and planning to build a road to reach the iron fields; and forming companies to erect smelters and iron works there."

Another gentleman, who devotes some of his time to scientific pursuits, said:

"Let me tell you, sir, that if by some natural or legal obstacle all importation of iron goods into this country had been stopped

metal. Prehistoric man was the worker in iron. He threw lumps of ore into a fire of wood or charcoal, and after the ore was in whole or in part reduced, he hammered the mass of spongy metal, thus formed, into such shapes as suited his untutored fancy, and were possible under his unskilled hands. And if we had been obliged to adopt this plan, we could have compassed the experience of a score of centuries within two or three years in this fast moving stage, and by this time the products of our mills would have ranked among the highest in the world.

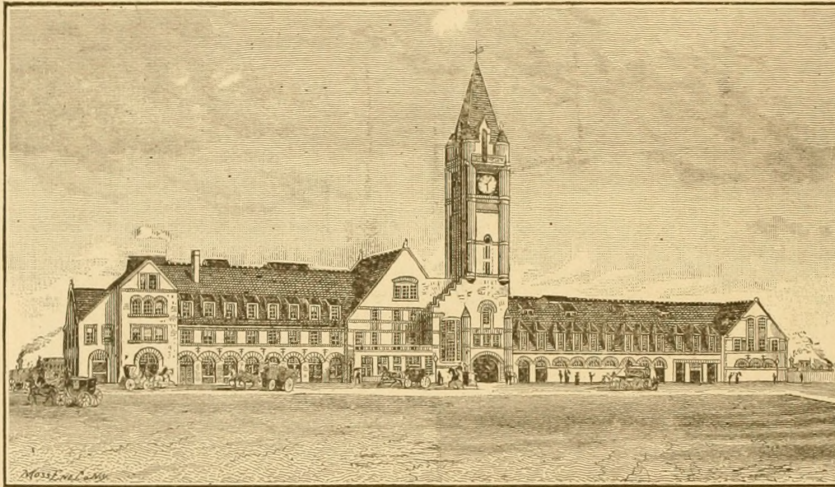
"The great wonder to me has been that we have wilfully failed to take advantage of our circumstances simply because we were not forced to take advantage of them. There is scarcely an article manufactured from iron in any of its forms which could not be produced here, if only the men of experience and capital would locate at this point, and give their attention to this subject. Fortune stands ready to shower her blessings upon the enterprising man who inaugurates this industrial.

We read not long since of Carnegie, the iron king; who, in a brief time, has made himself a prince in the royal family of the industrialists, by means of this very metal, iron.

"For one, I stand ready to take off my hat to the man who will make himself, right here in Ogden, the iron king of America. He can do it by having a large stock of grit and experience, and a moderate stock of capital."

Another, a scholarly man, said:

"In my estimation, iron is the noblest of metals; and I regret that so little is thought of it in this land, and that we have in the



UNION DEPOT.

better than her silver mines, or her seal fisheries? Because this resource is practically inexhaustible. It could supply the world with iron for a thousand years to come.

"I have said that iron ore possessing these properties does exist. This is true; but not in Alaska, so far as I know. It exists here, at our very doors, within half an hour's ride of the great railway junction in Ogden. And probably that is the reason why so few of us know anything about it. If these iron moun-

fifteen years ago, Utah in general and Ogden in particular would have been the greatest manufacturing center of iron and steel goods in the whole world. Even if we had not been able to bring in skilled labor, nor experienced furnace builders and iron workers, we still could have accomplished this work. It might have been necessary for us to go back and begin in the primitive fashion, as men began countless ages ago, when they first learned to extract the ore from the mountains and roast it to get the helpful

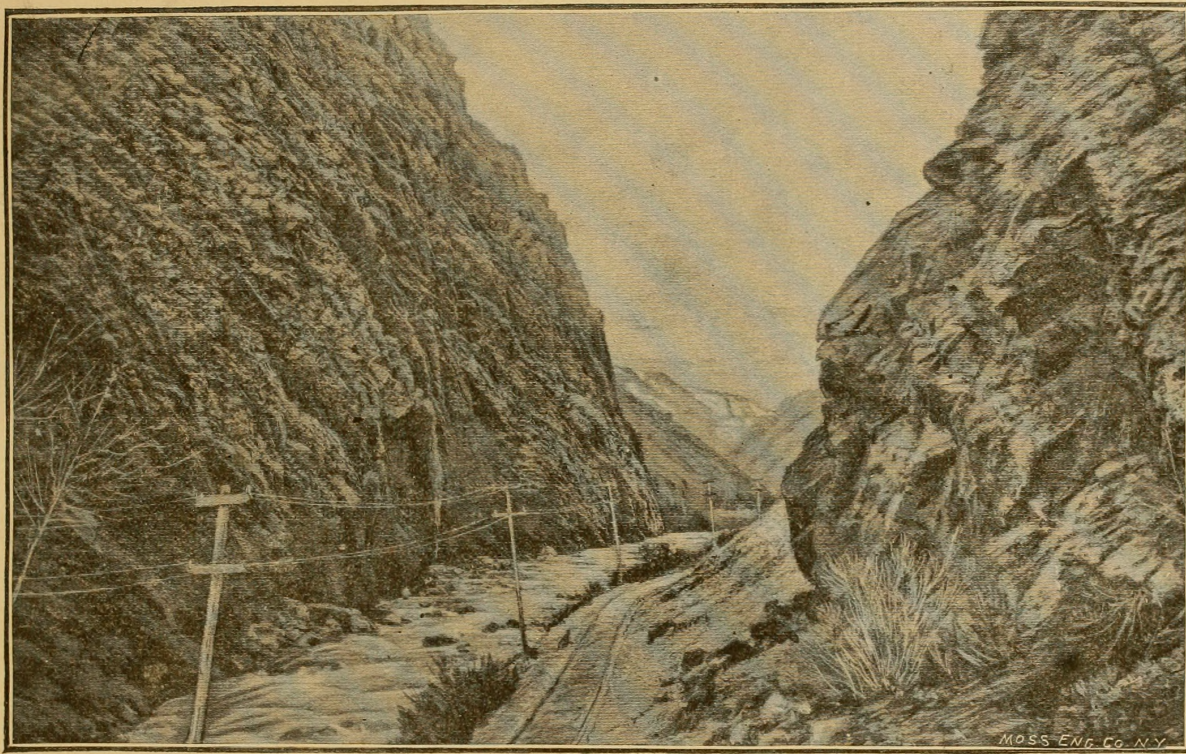
past utterly refused to claim its acquaintanceship, although it has waited patiently at our doors for recognition. Lycurgus avowed only a practical reason for banishing gold and silver money from Sparta, and using nothing but iron for coin; but in my admiration for iron, I ascribe to the great law-giver a poetical feeling in making his decree. To others, iron may be homely—too

down for \$1.50 to \$2 per ton. The ore is extremely rich, and yet easily worked. There are several kinds of ore, each having peculiar quality; but of each there is enough to supply a score of furnaces through all time to come. Some of these ores are in demand for fluxing purposes. We have recently seen a letter from the office of one of the principal smelters at

he said that prehistoric man cast his ore into a fire and drew it forth, half-heated, to pound it into useful shapes.

The quality and quantity of the iron ores around Ogden are such that any iron worker who may examine the question cannot avoid a feeling of enthusiasm.

The low lands of Ogden are productive of natural gas. It is the opinion of our industrial



OGDEN CANON, LOOKING EAST.

plain to excite affectionate regard; but I confess myself its ardent devotee, and I think as much of Lycurgus for this one act, as for all his other reforms combined."

It is true that Ogden has within easy reach inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. At any point within the city limits where works might be established, the best grades of ore can be laid

Butte, agreeing to purchase any quantity of ore which may be shipped from a certain mine at Ogden, and to pay therefore \$5.50 per ton. Negotiations are now on foot to secure a railway freight rate which will enable the mine owners to begin shipment.

Another mine assays 57 per cent of pure iron. This must be the class of ore to which our scientific friend referred when

men that sufficient gas could be brought up from a number of wells, and united in one pipe, to answer for all smelting purposes. The gas works will give a considerable quantity of coke. In addition, Pleasant Valley slack, which is very cheap in this market, can be used with admirable success.

Water power is to be had simply for the asking.

Convenient locations upon

which to erect necessary works, can be obtained at nominal prices.

The demand for iron in this region is very great. The opportunity for the establishment of foundries to use the product of iron smelters could not be better.

While foundries in the East are crowded beyond their capacity in certain lines of manufacture, the West must wait for its needed supplies. And this thing must continue year after year, indefinitely, unless we learn to use the bounties provided by nature for our convenience and wealth.

Iron works were once established in Ogden; but, through mismanagement, legal chicanery, and possibly something not far removed from dishonesty, the stockholders were bled to death and the works—right in the dawn of a mighty success—were abandoned.

Local capitalists who know the advantages to be derived from iron works here have always hesitated since that day to put their money in such an enterprise; because they would be, in the main, dependent upon strangers for the management of an affair of the kind; because few men here are supposed to have a practical understanding of the subject.

But this question only needs a little examination on the part of any man acquainted with the iron industry to convince him, if he be a reasonable person, that the finest opportunity of the age exists here to-day.

Some quantities of iron have been produced here from the ores within easy reach.

In one instance two ores were blended, and car wheels were made from the product. They were sent to San Francisco, tested there, and put immediately into use. The firm which handled

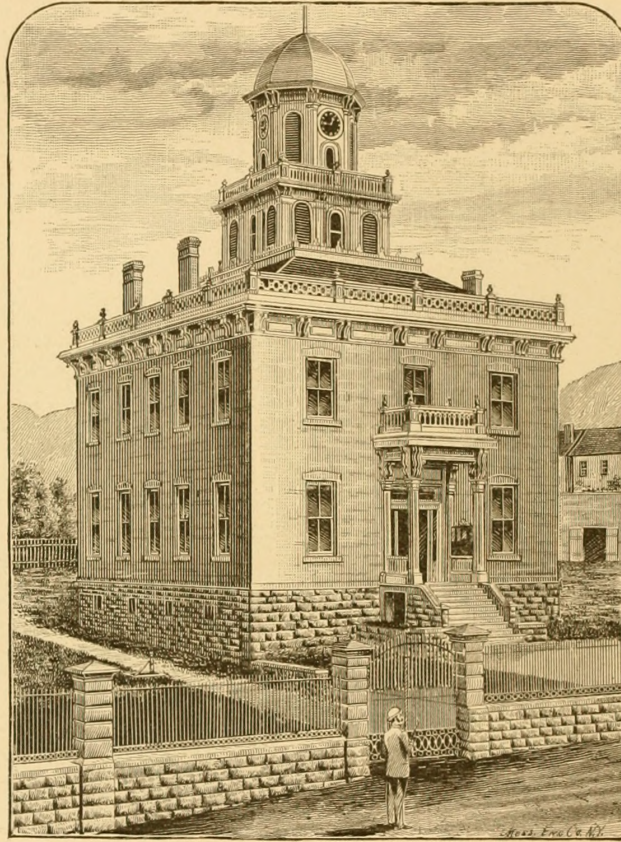
Stoves were successfully made. The incident related in the opening of this article about the malleability of cast iron is not exaggerated. It is a positive fact that the pig of the cast iron made without especial care from the blended ores of this region, can be hammered into a plowshare or a pruning hook.

We are informed that a gentleman is here from the East who intends to establish works on a mammoth scale at this point. He was to have begun operations earlier than this time; but ill health has prevented, and it is barely possible that his personal misfortune may become a permanent community disaster; because he cannot proceed until he recovers his wonted strength and energy. He is backed by unlimited capital; and he recognizes the advantages and necessities of iron works at Ogden, the natural center of the inter-mountain region.

Even with the establishment which he proposes to make here, the field cannot be filled. We are located at a

point which enables producers and manufacturers to ship easily to any spot on the civilized globe. The constant railroad building in this region creates a demand for rails and spikes enough to keep mighty mills in operation.

Capitalists are cordially invited to give this matter investigation. It is no impracticable scheme; but it is such an opportunity as will appeal to the business sense



WEBER COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

them down at the Bay said that they were made from the best iron for this purpose to be found in the known world; they had an especial toughness, and yet lightness, which could not be paralled by the product of any other iron region. This firm issued its order for an unlimited quantity of car wheels and other goods; but the order never received attention, for the causes heretofore stated.

of any person having means and experience in iron working,

The man who accepts this situation fully, and prosecutes the necessary works without delay, will in very truth become the IRON KING OF THE WEST.

F. J. CANNON,
Editor Ogden Herald.

unsurveyed, and hence not in market, but can be taken under squatters' rights. Lands which were considered worthless five years ago are now sought after, since dry farming—raising crops without irrigation—has become common, and artesian wells have become practicable in many arid

A PRACTICAL MAN.

MY eastern friend, I want to give you a little plain American common sense talk. If you are a manufacturer let me present to you an unvarnished statement of facts.

Suppose your line is woolen goods and your location is in the Atlantic region. You first invest an enormous capital in a plant; then another enormous amount in a stock of raw material; then another enormous amount in the labor necessary to produce the finished goods—all these expenditures before you can hope for returns. You are subjected constantly to the danger of strikes and anarchistic efforts to disorganize social and commercial prosperity. The vast "corners" accomplished, often by unscrupulous men and speculative dealers, keep your business in a constant state of comparative uncertainty; and despite all the energy which you possess, you know that very often you meet

with disheartening reverses. At the best, the return upon your investment is nowhere near adequate to the amount involved and the risk taken.

I want now to show you how you can avoid throwing money away for needless expenses in your business; and how you can save that money to yourself and the poor purchaser of your goods.

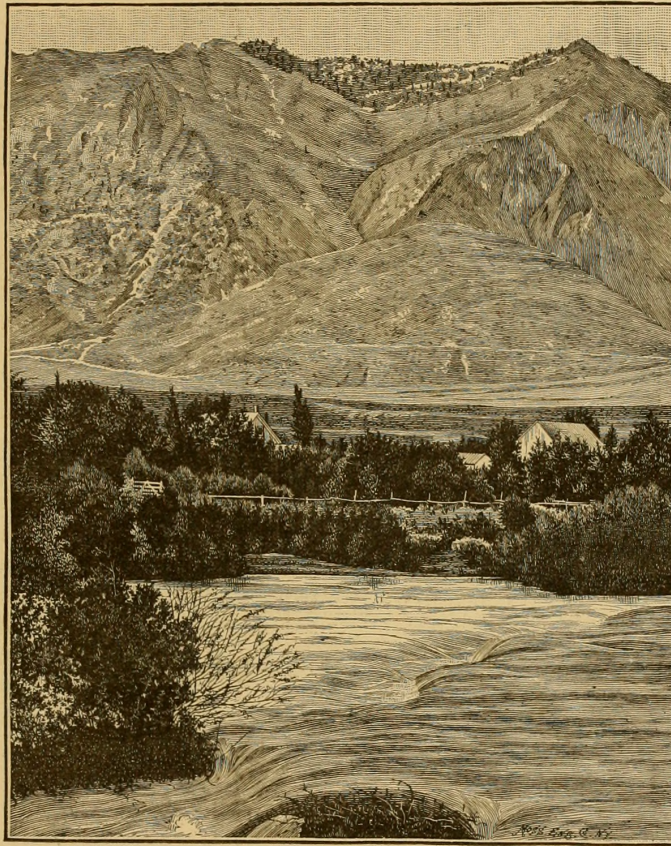
The City of Ogden, the second

UTAH'S LANDS

THE REPORT of the United States Land office in Salt Lake City, for the year ending June 20, 1887, shows that up to that date, there had been surveyed in Utah, lands to the aggregate of 11,696,781 acres. Since that date contracts have been let, and the work of making surveys either completed, or now in progress, or soon to be done, to the amount of about 1,118,300 acres more. Among the lands to be surveyed and brought into market soon are four military reservations which the army have abandoned and the lands of which are to be added to the public domain and placed on sale. These approximate the following number of acres:

Crittenden.....	207,000 acres
Thornburg.....	23,000 "
Cameron.....	22,400 "
Rush Lake.....	10,000 "
Total.....	262,400 "

Of the nearly thirteen million acres of land surveyed, and in progress of survey by the Government, probably not much over one half has been disposed of, so there remains very much land



OGDEN RIVER.

localities. Lands are being entered to such an extent as to keep the Land Office in Salt Lake City well employed.

Ogden is to have a new \$30,000 city hall. Architects are now at work on the plans.

Our wholesale merchants have had a prosperous season so far. Business has steadily increased since September.

town in wealth, population and importance in Utah, and the greatest railroad and industrial center of that Territory and of the entire inter-mountain region, offers an opening which you are recreant to your own interests if you do not accept. This city possesses ten thousand inhabitants. It has cheap lands and factories. Its water power can only be compared to that which would be afforded by Niagara, if that stupendous cataract could be controlled. The city is the center of an immense region of supply of raw material and demand for finished goods. And yet we, the wool-growers of this region, bale our wool here in all its virgin dirt, and ship it to Boston at an actual expense for wool carriage of five cents a pound—paying for dirt the same freight as for wool. You buy the wool from third hands, paying an item of advance upon the price in each case. Then you manufacture it into such goods as we need in this region, where nearly all the clothes used by men are of a pure wool. You sell to jobbers who ship these goods to us, and we buy them from third hands, at an enormous freight, paying an item of advance upon the price in each case.

Why can we not form a combination to enrich each other? I would like, of course, to get a better price for my wool; but I assert boldly—and I speak from my class when I say—that we would prefer to sell to factories located here, without gaining a cent on present prices, than to sell to dealers who would ship the wool abroad, to the eventual detriment of our country.

These are some of the very simple facts concerning wool. I am surprised that they have not

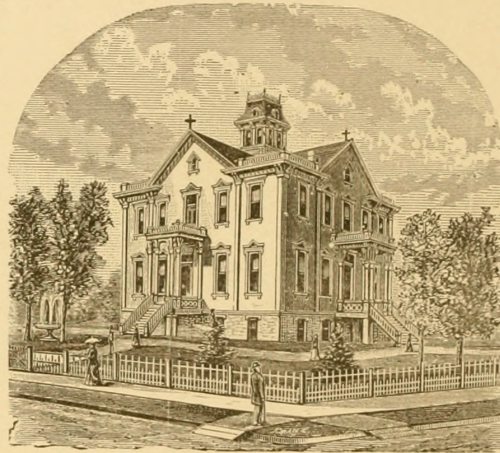
been recognized and taken advantage of long ago by eastern manufacturers.

This same line of argument applies to you if you are a manufacturer of iron, glass, leather goods, or almost any other class of fabrics or machinery.

WOOLGROWER.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY

THIS institution is under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and is situated in one of the finest localities of Ogden. The buildings are hand-



SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

some and commodious, and in every way well suited for educational purposes and contain special advantages for the physical health and comfort of the pupils. The salubrity of the fresh air and mountain breezes from the Wasatch range under whose shadows it stands, makes it a veritable sanitarium. The foundation of these buildings was laid by Right Reverend Bishop Scanlan (then Father Scanlan,) in 1878, and was formally opened the same year by a staff of seven Sisters, with a roll call of forty pupils. The sisters offer the advantage of a thorough education to young

ladies entrusted to their care, sparing no pains to promote the best moral influence, as well as the health and happiness of their pupils, "mens sana in corpore sano" being one of their mottos. As the hope of reward sweetens labor, crowns of honor, gold and silver medals and other premiums are among the many incentives made use of to emulate study and lady-like deportment among the students. Pupils of all denominations are received, and whilst the utmost care is taken in the religious instruction of the children of Catholic parents

there is no interference with the religious opinions of those of a different belief, but for the sake of good discipline however, all are required to attend public and religious exercises. No wonder the fame of the Academy has spread far beyond Utah, and to-day there are seventeen Sisters actually engaged in the instruction of sixty boarders from the Territories and States of the Pacific Coast, and one hundred

and thirty day pupils. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session commences on the first Monday in September and ends on the last of January. The second session commences on the first day of February and ends the latter part of June. Pupils are received at all times during the year. The curriculum of studies comprises languages, music, painting, drawing, sewing plain and fancy, and in fact all the solid and ornamental requirements which make the perfect lady. This institution is one of which Ogden is justly proud.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

THE Central School, as its name indicates, is situated, geographically and in the matter of population, very near the center of the rapidly-growing city of Ogden.

As a public school building it stands pre-eminently artistic in design and noble in structure.

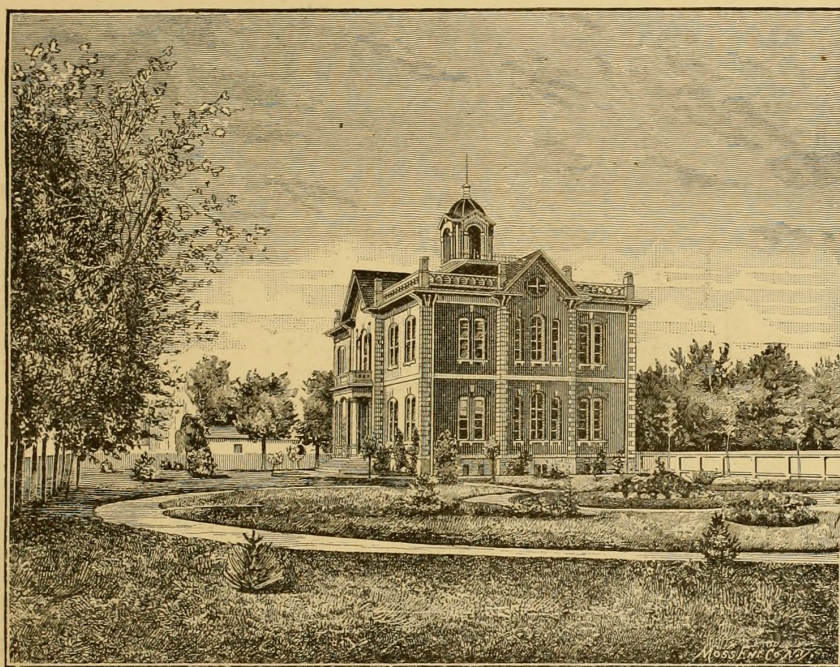
When compared to buildings used for similar purposes, in the

The best and most attractive structures of all communities should be their educational institutions; and as Ogden has performed this duty well, words of commendation are appropriate.

The building contains four large recitation rooms, two on each floor—the building being two stories, of brick—with wide halls between, and some five small rooms, one of which is used as a library, containing several

the common branches, and introduces higher studies, when demanded. The present higher studies are rhetoric, mental and moral philosophy, civil government and political ethics, physiology, physical geography, book-keeping and general history. A normal class is also instructed in the theory of teaching. Vocal music is taught in all the departments.

The immediate environments of the building cannot be surpassed in the Territories. A large and commodious yard, well shaded, affording a fine ground for recreation, is in the rear, while the front is Ogden's pride, in the matter of lawns, with its beds of variegated flowers, making, from early spring to the frosts of autumn, one of the loveliest spots in our beautiful city, exercising a refining influence upon teacher and pupil, and causing the tourist, as he passes, to stop and admire.



HIGH SCHOOL.

Territory, it is a monumental edifice, erected to the honor of the progressive minds that conceived it, and the generous public spirit of the men who furnished the means to execute the conception. At the same time no people deserve special praise for erecting good school houses. This is one of the great moral obligations that rests upon all civilized men. It is a duty, and they should only be commended for performing duty.

hundred volumes, and the others for recitation and other purposes.

The seating capacity will accommodate 400 pupils. The rooms are large, well seated, lighted and heated, with good ventilation; and also supplied with maps, charts, globes etc.

At present the course of study comprehends four departments, Academic (two parts), Grammar, and Intermediate.

The course of instruction completes the advanced studies of

OGDEN ACADEMY.

NOT a more desirable location can be found in all the beautiful city of Ogden than was chosen by the New West Education Commission,

on the corner of Fifth and Spring streets for Ogden Academy. The building is of brick, two stories and basement. On the first floor are four large school rooms, with ample halls and cloak rooms; on the second floor, one school room, a library, and a hall with a seating capacity of over six hundred. All the rooms are arranged according to the most approved methods for school purposes. In the basement are the furnaces, a labora-

tory, and rooms for gymnasium and other similar purposes. The heating and ventilation have received careful attention, and are practically perfect.

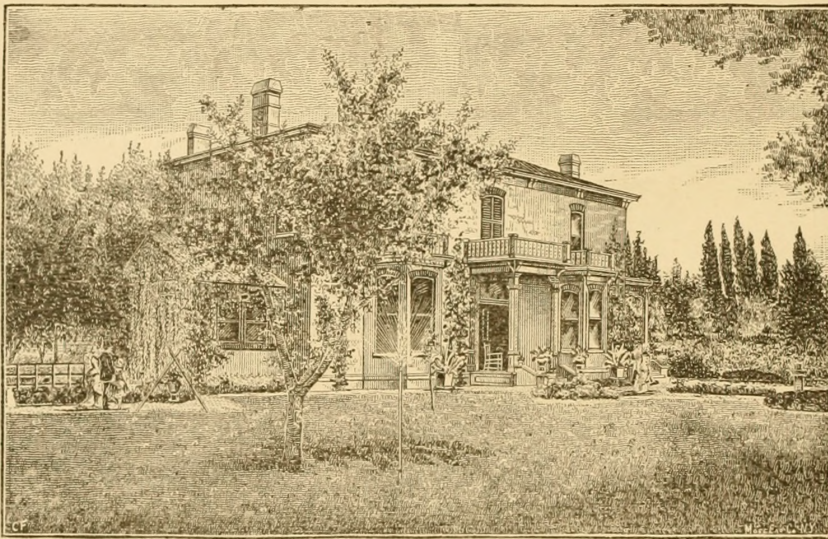
The course of study has been carefully prepared and includes those branches usually taught in Eastern academies, fitting pupils for college. Beside the academic department there is a graded course of study beginning with a primary class, and continuing through the intermediate and grammar grades. A kindergarten department will be organized

fit them for the duties and responsibilities of mature years. Those who trust pupils to this institution may feel assured that no pains will be spared to train them to good habits and to help them to establish good characters.

A boarding house for pupils will be opened whenever there is a demand for it. Pupils wishing such accommodations will be under the immediate and constant care of the faculty, who will provide for their comfort and good conduct, and will exercise a parental watchfulness over them.

ment of 92 pupils, which number has steadily increased until at present there are over 140 names on the books of the school. For the first term of four months there has been an average attendance of over 90 per cent. The principal of the school has in several cases been compelled to refuse admission to new pupils from want of accomodation, as the seating accomodations are now crowded to their utmost capacity consistent with health.

The price of tuition in the Higher Department, which is taught by Prof. A. C. Newill, is \$2 per month, of the Intermediate Department, taught by Miss A. Sweet, is \$1.50 per month, and of the Primary Department, taught by Miss Mable Cross, is \$1 per month. These tuition rates are entirely inadequate to support the school, as the revenue of the school from these sources only covers 50 per cent. of the expenses. In order to be able to conduct the school as it should be conducted, the school is dependent on the donation of annual scholarships of \$40, which are given by Sunday Schools and generous individuals in the East who appreciate the sacredness and importance of this missionary work. The course of study pursued in the school is modeled closely after the courses of study adopted in the best Eastern public schools, and all pupils before graduating can obtain a good High School education from "The School of the Good Sheperd." As proof of this it may be mentioned that one pupil recently matriculated at Yale, and another at St. Stephen College, New York, immediately after leaving this school. The keen interest taken by parents in the welfare of the



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE P. H. EMERSON.

when the funds of the society will permit. The teachers have all had long experience in Eastern schools, and bring to their work here the ripe culture of years of successful school work.

The aim of the Academy is to develop intellectual, moral and spiritual strength by means of a thorough and symmetrical education under Christian influences. The conduct of the pupils is the constant care of the teachers who strive to inspire them with a true and noble ambition, and to

SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

FOR the purpose of giving a Christian education to children of all denominations the present building was erected by the Episcopal Church, and opened in the latter part of 1877. It is a brick structure of two stories, containing three class rooms, located on the corner of Young and Fourth streets. The school opened on the first Monday in last September with an enroll-

school, and the ever increasing number of applications for admission are the best proofs of the school's success, and strenuous efforts will in the near future be put forth to accommodate all pupils who may wish to enjoy the privilege of attending the school.

students' progress. The strictest disciplinary tactics are practiced throughout the school. The school year is divided into four terms of ten weeks each. A short vacation is given at the end of each term and also the usual holiday vacation and legal days.

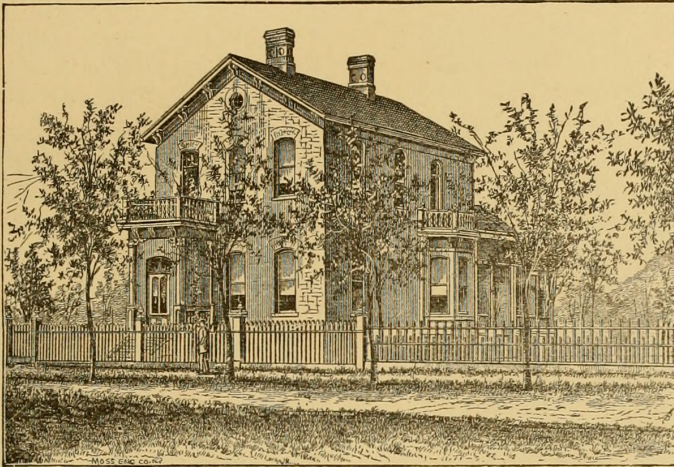
teachers are enabled to report good and regular attendance.

This school seems to be on a fair road toward a healthy school and it is hoped the patrons and people will give it the patronage it justly merits.

OUR SCENERY.

ONE of the most desirable things in life is to live where there are beautiful surroundings. Beautiful scenery is almost always pictured with mountains, lakes, rivers and trees. Places that have these are selected as resorts the world over. It is because of these qualities that the Ogden scenery is so noted.

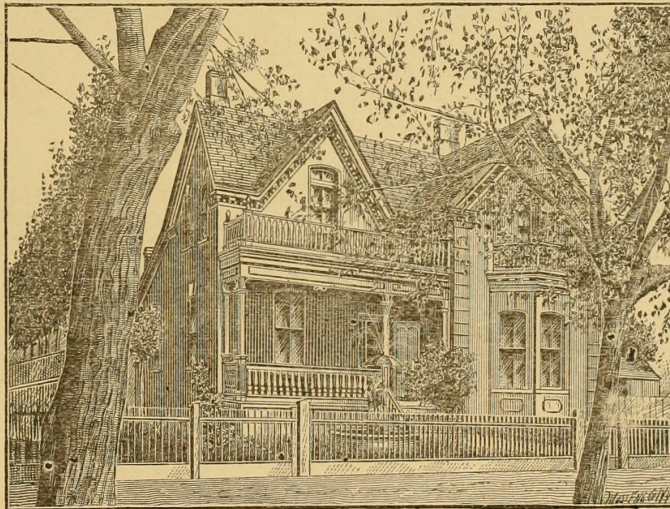
The city of Ogden is located about three miles west of the base of the Wasatch mountains, and seven miles northeast of the Great Salt Lake. The Wasatch



RESIDENCE OF L. B. ADAMS.

OGDEN SEMINARY.

THE Ogden Seminary, Methodist School, is at present, in charge of L. M. Gillilan and wife. The school, proper, has two departments besides an Industrial school and Instrumental Music. In the two departments every thing from the rudiments to preparatory collegiate studies, such as higher mathematics, latin, greek, elementary science, etc., are taught. In the higher department special attention is given always to the underlying principles of the subject under consideration; familiar topics are discussed, and in all the principle of education, *educo* is followed and students *drawn out* instead of stuffed with facts such as are only intended for encyclopedias. Test examinations are held at the end of every term to give parents and guardians some idea of the



RESIDENCE OF J. C. ARMSTRONG.

Improvements on the school premises and new regulations in all have been inaugurated during the year and everything seems to be cared for and looked after.

Improvement in attendance is also noticeable and now the

range comes nearly to the Lake on the north, and form a semicircle around Ogden, then south parallel with the Lake. The sage brush plains thus enclosed are rapidly being planted with trees. Cañons enter this semicircle of

mountains, giving a circulation of air. Ogden River comes in through the mountains east of the city and enters the Lake. Several miles south, the Weber River enters the valley and joins the Ogden about a mile below the city. A view of the valley and city,

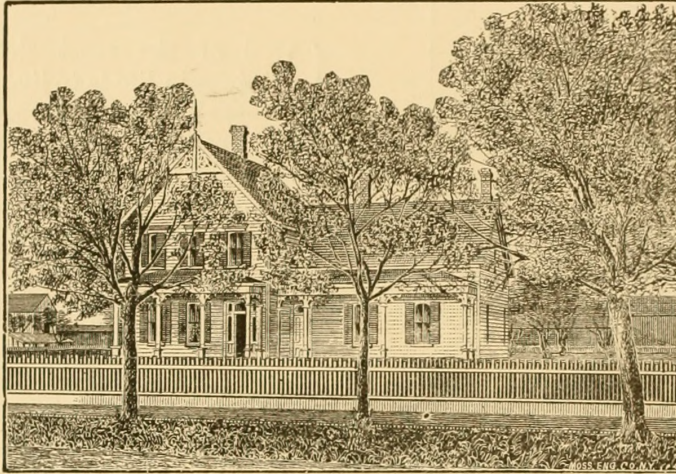
tains around Ogden as they see them from the depot, but they cannot in passing through, get an idea of the real grandeur of the situation.

Ogden Cañon is one of the prettiest in the Territory; the scenery there is varied and is so grand as

CLIMATIC.

THE following editorial from the *Salt Lake Tribune* gives the facts in regard to our climate exactly as they are:

A gentleman went from the East last fall to California and spent the winter in Los Angeles. He had weak lungs, and sought the soft air which is loaded with the incense of orange blossoms, for a poultice for his lungs. But he found another enemy there. The excessive humidity of the air had its effect, and when the man passed through here, he was all twisted up with rheumatism and suffering greatly. He was advised to remain here and try the Hot Springs or the Warm Springs, and was promised that in three weeks he should be all right. We hold his case as typical of what is to be. As men have to leave Los Angeles and come here to

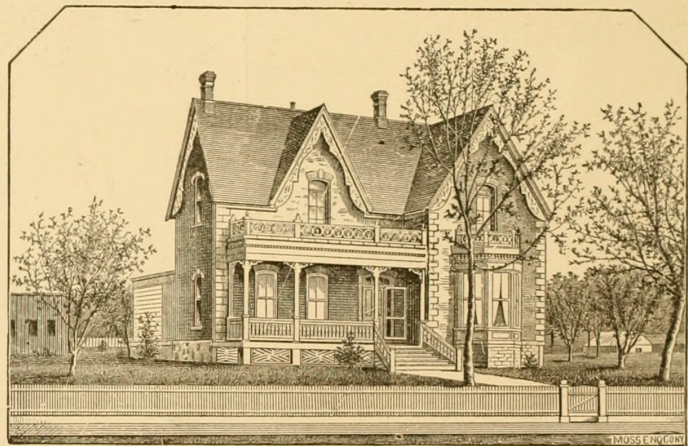


RESIDENCE OF H. O. HARKNESS.

from the mountains, is one which cannot be excelled for grandeur anywhere. It presents to the view a complete map of all the streets, buildings and improvements, of the fields and groves, of the five railroads centering here, of the Great Salt Lake with its promontory and its mountain islands, and of the various settlements in the valley.

A boulevard is to be built east from the northern part of the city to the mountains southward back of the city. At the base of the mountains where this boulevard goes the valley and city is presented as a view the like of which few cities can boast.

Few travelers ever see Ogden in passing through. Salt Lake City, being the most historic in the Territories, is sought more by visitors. They admire the moun-



RESIDENCE OF P. J. BARRATT.

to cause those who visit to wish to repeat their visit often. Many travelers who have been in the wildest scenery of America and Europe, after passing through this cañon, have made the statement, that it is the prettiest cañon they ever saw.

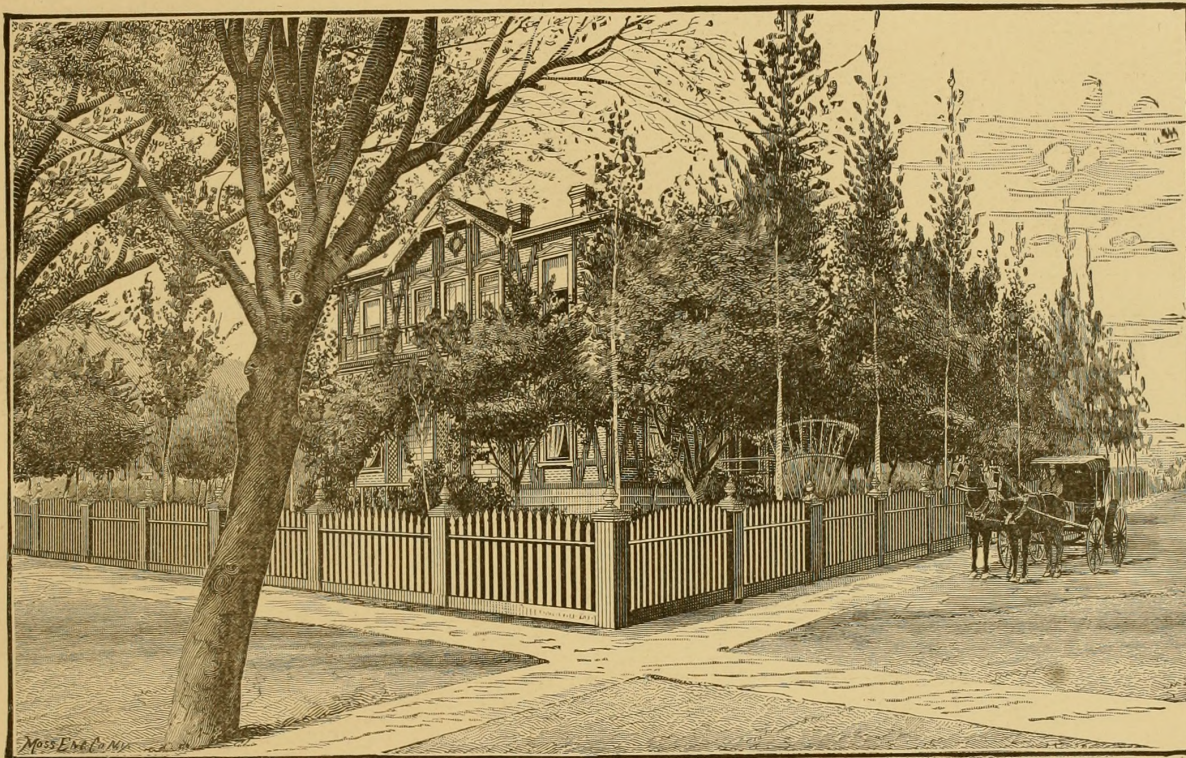
shake off the effects of that climate, so we suspect the boom, which has been the property of Los Angeles, will, like the sick man, gravitate here in due time. When it comes to selling climate by the front foot, we have a corner on the market. We expect

to be able, within a few days, to lay before THE TRIBUNE readers the proofs, from a high scientific source that the climate of Ogden is better for persons who have diseased or weak lungs than Los Angeles itself, while for a dozen other complaints that afflict poor humanity, the advantages are all with us. Again, the effect of the climate of Southern California is prostrating; men

yearly to and fro across the continent, compare notes, they begin to understand this fact, and the result will surely be that the tide will, after a little, begin to set this way. The Nation has become so tremendous, that there are now some thousands of people who annually go to seek places of recreation, both from the winter's cold and summer's heat. Of the class we shall catch

BUILD A HOME.

MEN of wealth are learning that the real pleasure of life is not in money getting, but that it is the enjoyment of the things that money can provide. All perfect homes are the joy of those who make them, be they grand or humble. If a man possess wealth, he is foolish if he does not build himself a home where he can



RESIDENCE OF F. J. KIESEL.

lose their energy there. Men who went there years ago, are now, while perfectly healthy, content to let the world wag. The climate has given them a dry rot, and they simply "dream the hours away." The air here is a perpetual tonic, and the rule is that men continue to work to the end, and die with the harness on. As the hundreds and thousands of people who oscillate

more and more, until before very long there will be an exodus this way. What are we doing to make the place attractive for their coming?

The Utah Canning Factory of this city will be enlarged next season so that it will require most all of the fruit raised in this vicinity to supply the establishment.

with his family enjoy the choicest blessings of life. If he is able it is not necessary that his home should be confined to any particular place of abode but he can have two or more residences and thus pass the different seasons in different localities. If he loves society and wishes to have his family enjoy every social advantage possible, it is natural and proper that he should have a res-

idence in some flourishing city, where he can enjoy all the pleasures of the social world during the winter months. When the summer comes it is fashion to rush to a summer resort where it is over crowded and any thing but pleasant and agreeable. How much better it is to have a summer residence in some healthy locality where health, rest and pleasure go together. Such a

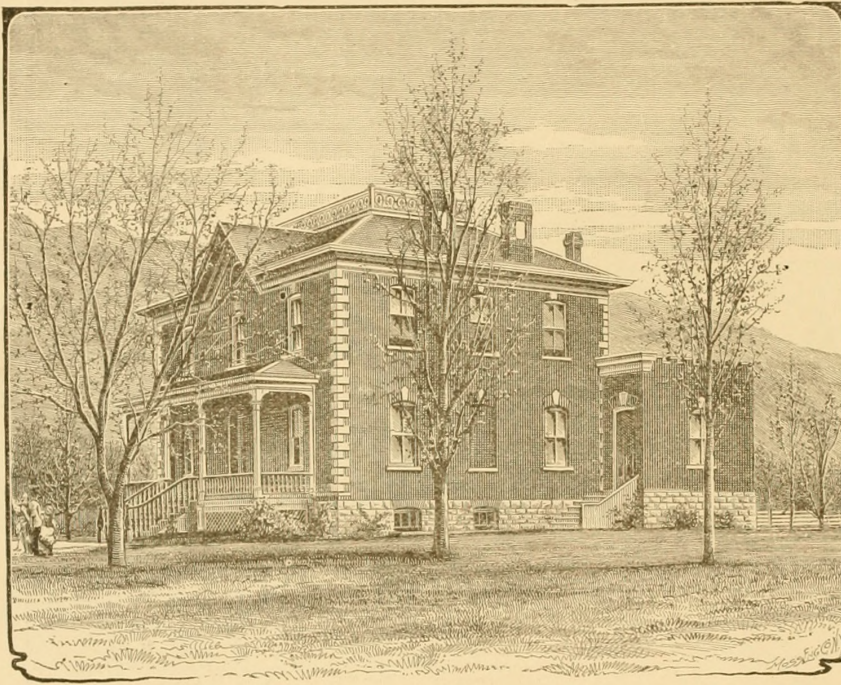
to go to some summer hotel and crowd into small, inconvenient rooms.

There is no place in the United States better adapted to the building of such homes than in the immediate vicinity of this city. Land is cheap, fruit and vegetables, such as can be produced no where else, grow in abundance, the air is pure and bracing, the scenery grand and

STONE AND MARBLE.

UTAH can supply the world with fine building stone, so great are its quarries. The Denver and Rio Grande Western is filling a contract for 500 car loads of red sandstone to be delivered at Kansas City, and for 1000 car loads more at Denver. This stone is taken from a quarry near the road in Spanish Fork Cañon, where it is easily extracted and loaded. This stone possesses the important qualities of being easily worked into any form desired, and of having a fine texture and pleasing shades of color. The front of the Cullen Hotel building in Salt Lake city, a five-story structure, is of this stone. Besides the contracts mentioned, the railway company have home and outside demand for the stone, and they are sending out from three to six car loads per day. Gray sandstone of good quality is quarried in the same vicinity, and near there is also an immense mass of mottled or serpentine marble, which polishes nicely, and is so variegated and beautiful, that it is destined to come into demand for various classes of ornamental work.

There are so many varieties of marble in Utah that works ought to be started in this city to convert marble into slabs and blocks, and also into finished work. With such a factory here it would be possible to erect marble houses almost as cheaply as brick. This class of manufacture offers good inducements for the investment of capital either in this city or at some of the various quarries. If in this city, many varieties of marble and



RESIDENCE OF HON. L. W. SHURLIFF.

residence will soon become as much a home to the family as the old homestead where the little ones were born and raised, and it will afford the owner more real pleasure, and that at less expense, than he could possibly enjoy at any public summer resort.

People who can afford it are fast learning that it is much more pleasant to spend the summer months at their own home in some good locality than it is

imposing, the climate equal to and far superior to that of most all other localities—in fact, we have every thing that goes to make life enjoyable.

The sea bathing in Great Salt Lake, mentioned in another article, is far superior to any sea bathing in the world.

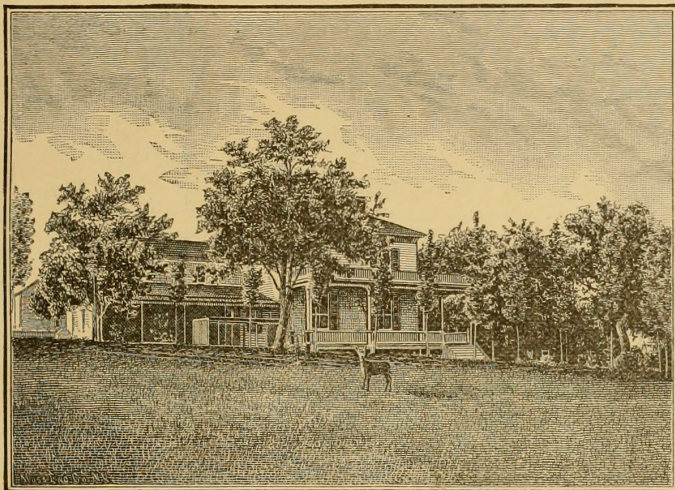
People who have a desire to build a pleasant home in such a locality, will find, upon investigation, that nothing in the above is over drawn.

sandstones could be collected here, and thus would give such a factory a varied stock for the market, which, besides supplying the home market, would find demands both East and West. Granite should be included in such stone works. There are

and possibly more, in the cañon where natural dams exist. The cost of putting in dams at these places compared with the expenditure necessary to secure a head on some streams would be insignificant. At all of these places the entire river could be

ous farmer to fructify his fields, orchards and gardens. "Yes," continued the gentleman, "Ogden River is a wonderful stream, and the amount of power it can be made to furnish is beyond calculation."

The road from Ogden to Huntsville is built through the cañon through which Ogden River passes. The distance through the cañon is seven miles. The distance from Ogden to Huntsville is twelve miles. Huntsville is 600 feet higher than Ogden is. It is estimated by experts that the fall of the river between the head of the cañon and its mouth, is from 450 to 500 feet. This gives to the river a very swift current and an abundance of motive power, which, as stated above, can easily be utilized. At the lower end of the cañon is the greatest fall. Here in places it averages 250 feet to the mile, and



RESIDENCE OF HON. D. H. PEERY.

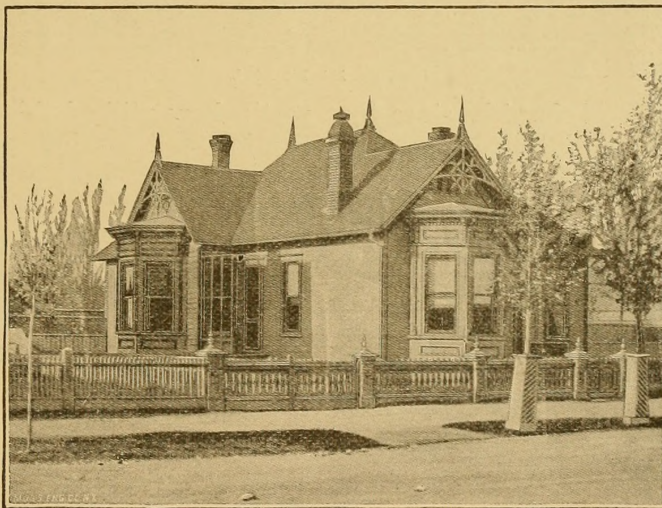
many quarries of granite suitable for monuments and other purposes, while the slate deposits in the islands in the great lake ought to be brought into use through being sawn into the many articles for which it is applicable.

WATER POWER.

A PROMINENT gentleman of this city who has traveled considerably in the United States, says Ogden River affords better facilities for utilizing its force than any stream he has ever seen. It is possible to utilize the whole of the water in a great many places and return it into the river. Not a drop of water need be wasted anywhere; consequently irrigating interests need not suffer. There are three or four points,

turned through to advantage. Every drop could be made to do work at each point and then could continue its course on to the broad acres of the industri-

there is always sufficient water to furnish any quantity of power. A grade of 160 feet to a mile, which it will be seen is far below what actually exists in some



RESIDENCE OF MAJOR V. M. C. SILVA.

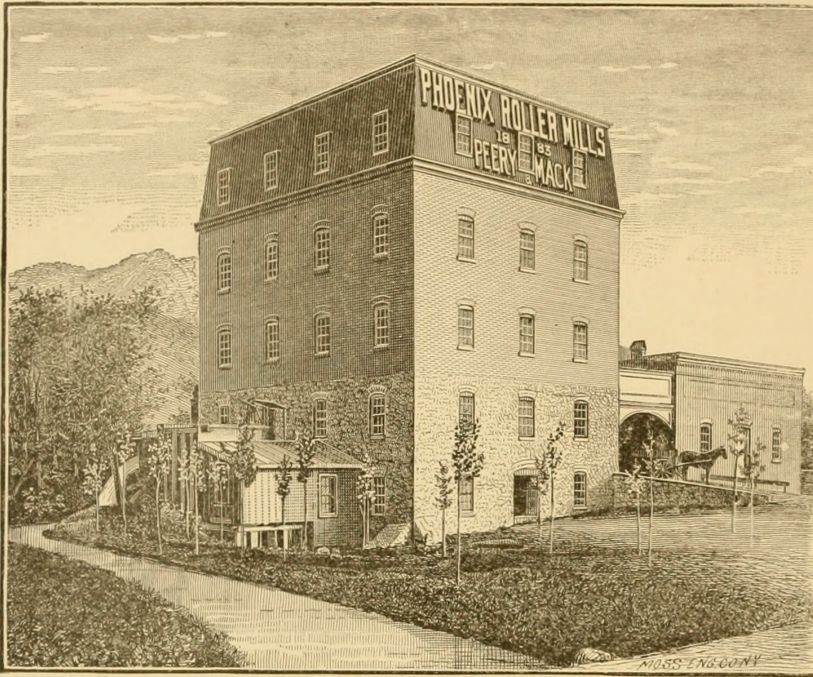
places, will give 20 feet fall in every 40 rods. The number of places where such a fall could easily be obtained is large, hence it is hardly possible to estimate the quantity of power the river

been found in flowing wells and comes up with the water. With the proper arrangements for collecting it in a gasometer, it has been found that the supply is constant and regular. Several

large quantities. A lot of the latest improved machinery is to be ordered from the East, and work is to be commenced just as soon as possible.

SOUND SENSE.

THE following report, prepared by the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Agriculture, states so many facts in just the right way, that it is given a place in this work. It is not the intention that the people East and West, who read this book should be given to understand that every thing here is so near perfection that there is no room for improvement. The advice given to our farmers may serve to give some one who is in search of a



PEERY & MACK'S MILL.

really would furnish, since the water could be used over and over again at different points from the head to the mouth of the cañon. A fall of twenty feet in one-eighth of a mile is more than sufficient to run any of the turbine wheels now in use, and would develop an unlimited quantity of power.—*Ogden Herald.*

NATURAL GAS.

SO many natural gas wells have been struck in this city during the past year and a half while boring for flowing wells, that the prevailing opinion is that by going deep enough gas in large quantities can be obtained. The gas that has been struck so far has

parties have utilized this gas for lighting and heating purposes, and it gives good satisfaction. A number of gentlemen have formed a company for the purpose of boring for gas in this city, and they have asked the City Council to give them every encouragement possible. Owing to a recent act of Congress which prevents Territorial Legislatures or any legislative body in a Territory from granting exclusive rights for any purpose, the Council is not able to grant that portion of the request, but what it has the power to do will be done. It is the intention to bore down at least 2000 feet with a large drill, and the projectors confidently expect to strike gas in



BROWNING BROS. ARMORY.

desirable location to go into the business of farming, some desirable information in regard to this part of the country. For it is to be supposed that prospective

settlers desire to know something of the disadvantages as well as the advantages possessed by a particular locality.

The Ogden Chamber of Commerce, through its Committee on Agriculture, recommends that the following suggestions be carefully studied by all interested:

Where now one car of potatoes

that the packages will present a neat appearance. Clean sacks should be used. Any article will sell to a much better advantage in an attractive package than in a slovenly one.

Some may say that if we raise so many potatoes, and there happens to be a light demand, they will be a dead loss to them; but

we say not necessarily so, for in that case they can be used for feed. This will result in increasing our live stock and furnishing material for such establishments as packing houses. We do not produce enough to baste our markets.

Dealers who are acquainted with the trade of the past few years will tell you that the trade of Utah consumes many carloads of (late winter) cabbage, imported

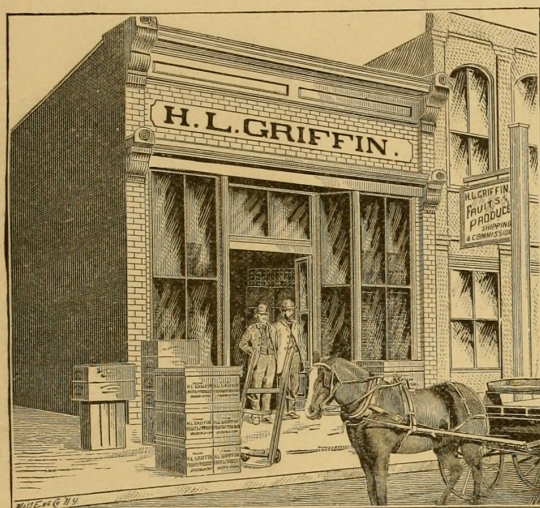
from California every season. The same is true of onions. We know of markets all through the East where many carloads of both these articles could be placed at highly remunerative figures if we had them in the country. We say to the farmers, "Wake Up," and make yourselves independent, if not rich. You have the country, the climate and the soil, and can get the markets.

For two reasons it will pay growers to put out numerous orchards of peaches, plums, pears, apples, cherries and so fourth. In the first place, this is one of the best producing sections of the United States for them, and secondly, we have the best markets.

The flavor and size of our fruits, when they are properly selected

and cared for, are equal, if not superior to any grown in California. They bring higher prices in the Eastern markets than the latter, owing to the fact that we can get them there three to four days fresher. Being one thousand miles nearer, we have very much the advantage over them in almost the entire market. They supply Denver, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, and intermediate points; also to some extent, New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York. The fruits are transported to these points in special fast fruit trains at a very low rate.

What we raise has all to be shipped out by express, as there is not enough at any time to load a car. We have to confine our market for these kinds of fruits to small towns in our vicinity, and when they are supplied, ship



H. L. GRIFFIN, WHOLESALE PRODUCE.

is raised there should be fifty or a hundred, for in seasons when there is a great demand, we can obtain contracts for large quantities easier and at better figures than for small quantities; and again, much can be gained in the matter of freight rates where we can guarantee to ship a great number of cars in a season. The manner of putting up our potatoes for market is a subject of great importance. Only one kind should be planted in the same hill, row or patch, and care should be used in selecting the best varieties, such as Goodrich, Peerless, Early Rose, etc. Then when sacking for market, be sure and put up large, well assorted goods, and only one kind in a sack. Have sacks well-filled, so



F. J. KEISEL & CO.

to Denver and other small points, paying \$3.00 per hundred, while California fruits are carried there for \$1.10, a difference of nearly forty cents per twenty pound box, or two cents a pound.

Several fruit houses in each of

the large centers above named, receive three to four cars of fruit per week during the season. Just as soon as we have carefully selected fruit enough to

the encouragement for putting out large quantities of them, however, as for putting out the larger fruit, as they have to be shipped by express to thinly settled dis-

chase, they frequently find what appears to be a marketable lot, upon removing the top layer, composed chiefly of small, sour, unripe fruit. Again, a shipper sends out to a distant market a lot of fruit which has been purchased as first-class. After a time his customer returns a statement that the berries were so poor that they could not be disposed of at any price, and states that if nothing better can be had not to send any more.

Whether berries, peaches or other fruits, only the same ripeness should be put together in a package. Ripe and hard fruit will not carry well together. The hard mashes into the ripe.

From the best information we can get, our local nurseries can give you better trees and shrubs for this altitude than foreign establishments. We therefore ad-



W.M. DRIVER & SON'S DRUG STORE.

load by the car, we can have all that trade that we want and receive better figures for it than we do now.

We heartily recommend you to give this matter immediate and serious attention. We believe there is more money to be made in growing fruits here than in any other part of the United States.

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., do well here, and the choicest of them, well packed, find ready market. There is not

tracts. There are now about as many black and raspberry vines in bearing as our market demands, unless we can make it profitable to dry them in large quantities. We believe it would pay you to investigate this matter, as dealers here annually import many hundreds of pounds at from ten to twenty cents.

Two much care cannot be taken in packing these fruits. How many dealers can testify as to the manner in which our berries are often put up! After pur-

chase parties to consult them before planting, as they have made that subject a study.

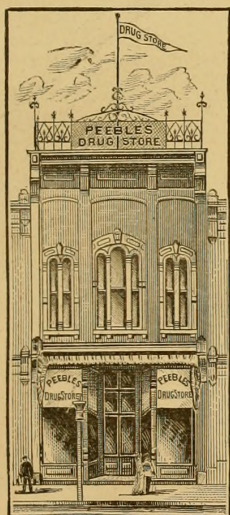
In the matter of grain, we would impress upon farmers the necessity of getting the best variety of seed, and freeing it from



SIDNEY STEVENS' BUSINESS BLDG.

all foreign seeds. Plant in rich soil. Do not plant wheat too many times on the same patch of land. You will find it very beneficial to change seed wheat every two years at least, and, in doing so, do not get your next door neighbor's, but go off a few miles for it. When you plant in lower valleys, try and get seed raised in the uplands. You will find it a great improvement in your next year's crop. In our opinion much of our smutty wheat is caused from planting on poor land, and the same seed year after year. There is no reason why our wheat for its flour-making properties may not become famous all over the United States, and reach the Atlantic and the Pacific. We have as good mills as Minneapolis, and no locality has better water power.

The demand for our grain is



C. L. PEEBLES' DRUG STORE.

far in excess of the supply. If we would raise a thousand bushels to where we now raise one hundred we could command trade with the world, because we could load ships with flour and wheat, and furnish large consuming

markets at home. It would then pay to erect elevators, which would greatly reduce the cost of handling. In relation to barley, we have to say that orders can be obtained much easier for fifty or a hundred car lots than for five cars, and at much better figures. There is seldom a season when we have oats sufficient to meet our demands. Stringent measures should be taken to destroy

tive to butter, we would recommend that every farmer have a clean, cool, well-aired place for milk, and churn while the cream is sweet. Liverpool salt should be used, and the butter well worked, wrapped in clean butter cloth and marketed while fresh. When put up for shipping every roll should be of the same size and color, and the box clean. We cannot too strongly urge



UTAH PRODUCE AND COMMISSION CO'S BUILDING.

wild oats, and more care used when they are threshed to keep them clean.

Our poultry, butter and egg business can be made much more remunerative than it is now by observing proper precautions. Merchants and shippers of this city and Territory have met with heavy losses on account of eggs being brought in stale and not properly assorted. Much care should be taken to have them clean when marketed, and not more than eight days old. Rela-

the necessity of carefully selecting all goods put up for shipping. It is a well-known fact that the prices received more than repay the extra trouble for selecting. We give the above remarks with the hope they will be of use to you, and thus help to build up the country. We have been asked to write these recommendations by numbers of our business men who are daily receiving letters from markets in all directions, and are thus in a position to know what is needed.

MANUFACTURES.

THE following interesting extracts are from a very full and complete report made to the Ogden Chamber of Commerce by the committee on manufacture. After calling attention to the fact that it was a hard matter to collect reliable facts, the report says:

2nd. We recommend that the Chamber of Commerce consider

plumper, and weigh more than they do after being shipped alive 1500 miles or more and slaughtered at other points. We have all the facilities, and more than at other points, hence this business can be carried on here better than at any other point, this being the terminus of five railroads. That would furnish us a good market on the line of railroad for hotels, etc., in addition to our local market and the

The killing of stock in Ogden would leave the hides and offal here, which would be an impetus to manufactures. We have plenty of salt to cure the hides, and it would furnish employment to tan and manufacture the leather into boots, shoes and harness. The grease could be made into soap, the hoofs into glue. The farmers would raise more hogs and take their pay in cured meat and lard, in fact such an establishment once started would find employment for more than 100 men in the manufacture of goods which at present we import, while we give away the offal and only receive payment for the bare meat.

* * * * *

5th—We draw your attention to the Salt Lake interests. Sea water evaporating leaves 4 per cent. impure. English rock salt as mined is 1½ per cent. impure. We suggest the appointment of a committee especially to inquire into the method of purifying salt, for the purpose of using the salt manufactured in Utah for pickling and curing meats, and for exportation in competition with Liverpool salt for preserving butter and for use as table salt; and to ascertain whether it is possible to purify, or remove all impurities from Utah salt, as it takes perfectly pure salt for the preservation and curing of meats and butter.

6th—In the organization of companies to pursue the business of slaughtering cattle, sheep and hogs, the farmers should co-operate and sustain, as they could convert the grain that they sell at 1 cent per lb., and the potatoes that they sell at ½ cent per lb., into meat that will not cost them one tenth of the freight to send



Z. C. M. I.

the advisability of forming a company for slaughtering and refrigerating cattle, sheep and hogs. There is, tributary to Ogden, a large area of country that furnishes 100,000 head of beef and as many mutton, annually, which are shipped alive, at present, to the East and West. A car will hold 17 head of live stock, and 45 head dressed. The animals are worth more by 1 or 2 cents a pound, killed in Ogden; are

markets of the East and West. In connection could be run a canning, potting and curing establishment for the canning and potting of beef, and for the curing of beef, pork, hams, etc.

Such an organization would bring to Ogden a vast amount of trade, as the people who ship their cattle here would naturally bank trade, and stop over with us, opening a field of enterprise to our merchants.

to market, besides suppling the home consumption. It will help them to keep their farms from being worn out by supplying them with fertilizers. The meat cured will net from 10 to 25 cents per lb., while the freight cannot

over-double the price of the raw product.

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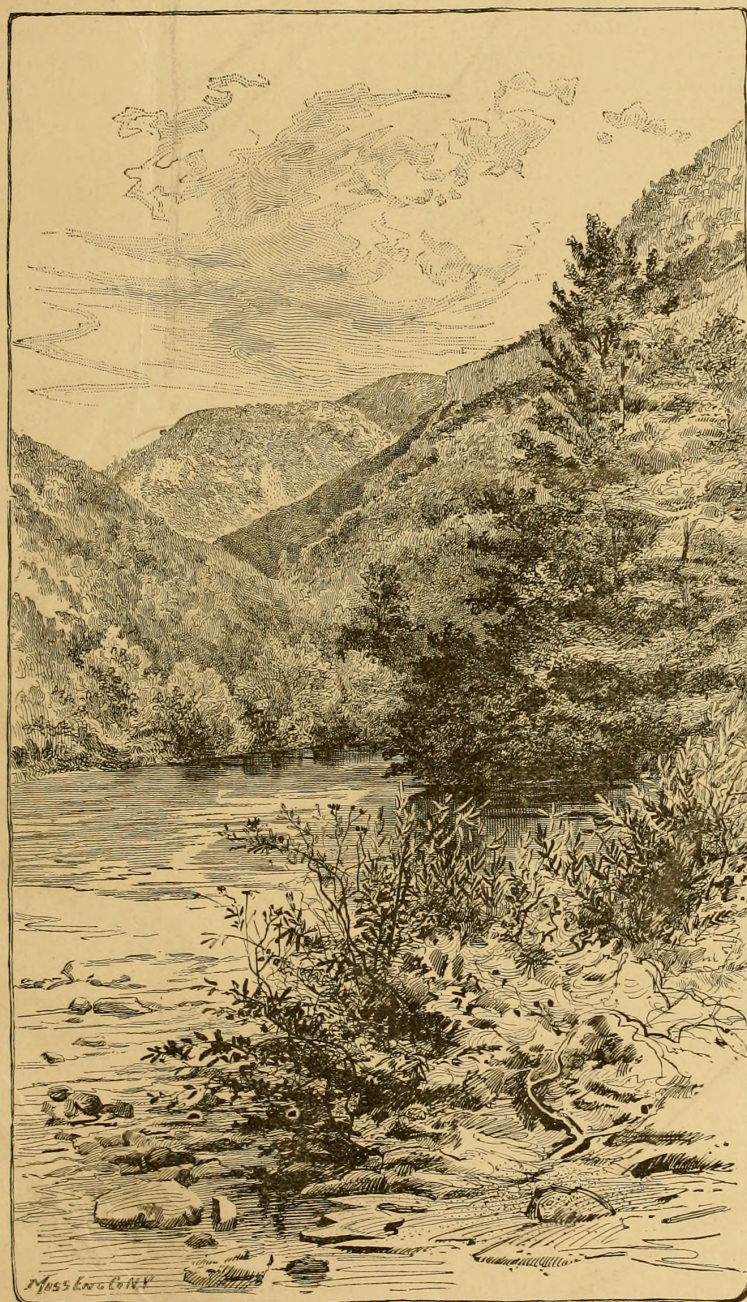
9th—In Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana 100 cars of glass are used annually, we suggest a special committee to inquire

whether window glass can or cannot be manufactured in Ogden. All the material is found in Utah and there is a factory for making glassware and bottles in successful operation in Salt Lake City.

10th—We invite your consideration to the fact that out of the 7,000,000 pounds of wool raised in Utah, 6,000,000 pounds are exported, and we import our woolen goods, while it has been demonstrated by the woolen mills in Provo that the manufacture of woolens can be made a success in this Territory.

11th—In conclusion, we would state that Ogden possesses the key, and holds the situation as the commercial and manufacturing center for Utah, Idaho, parts of Wyoming and Nevada. We have enough of power running to waste to manufacture all the goods needed in those States and Territories; we are the center of this whole commercial region, and we have the terminus of the five largest railroads here; and any industry that we may go into or any goods that we can manufacture, we are in the center of the market, and can ship to its destination without re-shipment. We are not depending on favors from one or two roads to make us, for we have them all, and if one does not the other will.

But let Ogden once start one or two of the manufacturing industries we have enumerated and the railroads will be begging for the freights and favors of the merchants and manufacturers of Ogden, with more clamor than Ogden has ever exhibited for the depots. When two or three of these industries are operated, Ogden will not need to ask for a depot; it will be put here too quick.



TROUT POOL, OGDEN CANON.

SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE is the name of the new bathing resort on the northeastern shore of Great Salt Lake at the terminus of the Ogden and Syracuse railroad. The new resort was opened to the public on the 4th of July last, since which time it has been growing in popularity every day. With the exception of Garfield Beach, it has the best beach of any resort on the Lake and it is only a question when it will be one of the best summer resorts to be found in the western country. The land near Syracuse is very fertile and there is an abundance of fresh water for irrigating purposes. In this particular it is ahead of any of the other resorts because it is possible to have one of the finest parks in the United States here on this fertile land. The management is in enterprising hands and it is the intention that no expense shall be spared to make this one of the greatest health and pleasure resorts in the country. Next season the through trains from the East on the Union Pacific will be run down to the Lake from this city so as to give through passengers a chance to take a bath in the great inland sea before continuing their journey West. Every convenience that it has been possible to provide in the short time since it was first decided to build the resort, has been provided and now large numbers of our citizens run down to the Lake almost every day during the week and enjoy a bath in the briny deep.

There is no sea bathing in the world to equal the Great Salt Lake, and in less than five years dozens of resorts will be established along its shores and on the

islands which it contains, large substantial steamers will make regular trips from one resort to another for the accommodation of the thousand tourists who will flock to Utah during the summer months. Elegant summer residences will be built, and the broken in health and the overworked will find health and rest, while breathing the pure air of the mountains, and bathing in the Lake. When all this comes to pass, Syracuse will be one of the principal resorts, noted far and near for being the greatest health and pleasure resort in the country.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

THE District schools are supported by a yearly Territorial appropriation, by local taxation and by tuition.

The Territorial appropriation is derived from a general Territorial tax. The school law provides that a local tax may be levied in any district, not exceeding 2 per cent. per annum. A tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent may be levied by the trustees without consulting the taxpayers; any amount above that must be levied by consent of the tax payers, at a meeting called for that purpose. Free schools may thus be had in any district where the tax-payers are disposed to levy a tax sufficiently large for that purpose. Several districts in Weber County have, therefore, free schools.

There are twenty districts in the county, each directed by a board of three trustees.

The total value of school property, according to the report of the superintendent for 1887, was \$77,363.30, which is \$4,674.65 in excess of the value in 1886.

Forty-six teachers were employed in the thirty-four schools of Weber County, at an average salary to males of \$52.45, and to females, \$30.70. To pay them, the districts expended \$15,772.65, an increase over last year of \$1,528.45; of this amount the sum of \$9,605.49 was paid to males, and \$6,167.16 to females. The current expenses of running the schools, exclusive of teachers' salary, was \$1,611.14 in 1887, as against \$1,621.22 in 1886.

The schools were in session on an average, three terms and one-fourth, or 154 days, eight districts having schools in session the whole year; three for three terms and one-half; five for three terms; two for two terms; and two for one term each.

There was a total school population of 4,329, out of which number 2,267 are boys, and 2,062 girls. Out of number 824 are children of non-Mormon parents, and 3,505 children of Mormon parents.

The enrollment was 3,299, or seventy-five per cent., but the average daily attendance was 1,684, or thirty-nine per cent., to which may be added seventy-seven under school age, and 139 over eighteen years, who were enrolled. The actual cost, therefore, for teachers' salaries for each child actually attending was \$9.36, and for all expenses, \$14.32.

The total revenue was \$29,321.59. The amount received from district taxes was \$10,129.41; from Territorial appropriation, \$8,954.00; from tuition, \$5,643.91; and the remainder from other sources. The total sum of \$54,123.09 was expended for school purposes during the year.

Teachers associations and institutes are held, weekly, monthly,

and yearly, respectively. The latest and best methods of teaching are employed by the teachers. Music is receiving due attention in many of the schools. The buildings, and furnishings of the Weber County schools compare favorably with any in the Territory.

The following table, taken from the annual report of Superintendent Edward H. Anderson, gives a fair idea of the growth of the public schools in Weber County.

	1867.	1877	1887.
Value of School Property	—	\$34,900.00	\$77,363.30
Total paid to Teachers	\$5,322.80	\$ 6,262.05	\$15,772.65
Local Taxes Raised	\$1,075.70	\$ 2,014.65	\$10,129.41
School Population	1,422	2,876	4,477
Total Children enrolled	955	1,794	3,299
No. of Schools	18	21	34

THE SLAUGHTERING BUSINESS.

SOME one who has plenty of money with which he wishes to make more can do so by building a big slaughtering house in this city and creating a market here for cattle and sheep. It is only a question of time when there will have to be a market established some where in this inter-mountain region for the cattle and sheep that roam over the hills and valleys. It is much easier and less expensive to send beef to eastern and western markets in refrigerator cars than it is to ship the live cattle in stock cars such a great distance. Thousands of tons of ice can be put up in this city every winter if necessary, and with plenty of ice and the right kind of cars the business is an assured success from the start, as the cattle could be slaughtered at any time and the dressed beef could be packed in the cars and sent direct to Chicago or San Francisco, where it would arrive as

fresh as the day it was placed on board. Ogden is just the place to locate such an establishment, because of its unexcelled railroad facilities. Any one who desires to start such a business would undoubtedly receive assistance from the U. P. and C. P. in some form or other. For instance the U. P. would in all probability agree to haul all the ice necessary to be used from Evanston free of charge. Ice can as a general thing be procured in this city, but as it can always be had at Evanston, and as the quality is the very best, it might be well to arrange to get all the ice from that point. The railroads would also arrange to keep ice along the road to replenish the cars if necessary. The roads could well afford to encourage such an enterprise in every way possible, because it would furnish them with a great deal of business. The cattle would have to be shipped into this market from the surrounding country and the dressed meat would be sent out.

There can be no question about the success of such an enterprise, because good meat is always in demand in any eastern or western market. And all that is necessary is to arrange for getting it there, and there will be no trouble about sales or profits; and then again there is always plenty of feed in this vicinity, so that cattle sent in here from a distance can be fed for a week or so if it is necessary to place them in good condition for killing.

The hides and tallow will pay all the expense of running such an establishment, and the horns and feet can be utilized for different purposes, so that taking all together there is good reason to believe that there is a chance to

make plenty of money after the business is once started.

The Chamber of Commerce will assist any one who desires to give it a trial in securing a location for the necessary yards and buildings.

AGRICULTURE.

PEOPLE do not farm in Utah like they do in other parts of the United States. As a general thing the farms are small but owing to the almost unequaled productiveness of the soil a farm of a few acres will produce as much as a very large farm in Iowa, Illinois or any other of the great agricultural States.

The following interesting facts are gathered from a circular prepared by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. They are perfectly reliable.

Fair Utah wheat ranks with the best No. 2 Red, which is the highest grade appearing in most of the Eastern markets. Our choicest qualities, raised under the most favorable conditions, are a unique product with scarcely an equal in America. A number of points in Colorado, especially Denver, are already buyers of our wheat this year, while some shipments have been made to Kansas City. Enquires are also being made from California. Utah wheat has a brighter, larger kernel than that of the East, and though no handsomer than that of California, it is firmer and its nutriment more concentrated.

We have known parties who are keeping up work horses, to pay 25 to 30 per cent. more for Utah oats of ordinary quality than for a fair grade of Eastern. This was a couple of years ago when cut rates of freight permitted the

bringing in of Eastern oats. Nothing more conclusive can be said of the real value of our oats than this, which after all, only represents current opinion among those who have tried both. Utah oats, therefore, command a stiff price and parties looking here for a supply should understand that in return for the comparatively high figure asked, the real feeding power of our grain is proportionately high. Utah oats have ranged in price during recent years from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound on cars.

In 1885 our brewing barley was exported in great quantities to St. Louis, Milwaukee, California and other points, where it invariably graded as fully up to the best Canadian brewing. Utah barley beer is advertised all over the Union, and signifies the highest attainable degree of merit. It is the use of this barley which gives Utah beer so high a standard. Indeed our white club brewing barley will hold its own anywhere as a strictly fancy product. Besides this grade Utah has for sale about a million pounds of mixed feed barley.

There is a few cars of rye annually offered here at a figure usually ranging over one cent per pound. The quality is superb and the yield fair.

Utah does not pose as a corn country, and rarely has any for export. The hot sultry nights which corn requires are not characteristic of our climate. East of the Wasatch Mountains, however, along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, especially at Green River, it is likely that corn growing will prove a considerable industry.

A special providence seems to

have reserved this Territory for the cultivation of lucerne, often called alfalfa, which the farming people of Utah have learned to look upon as one of the greatest blessings that has yet been vouchsafed them. The best crops come from lands that cannot well be plowed because of their rough character. Excellent results have been had by merely clearing off the brush and casting the seed over such ground. It takes longer to get a good start and irrigation is more difficult than if the ground were stirred up but it thrives better in the end. Lucern will do well even on ground that is too steep for a mowing machine, if only sufficient water can be got on it to give it a start. Its average growth is about three feet though we have known it to reach over six feet when left for seed. A serious drought may spoil the crop for the time being, but the following year it will come up as good as ever.

Utah is, par excellence the country for lucern seed and from 300 to 400 tons are exported annually at prices varying from seven to eleven cents per pound.

We raise some red and white clover seed, but have little left beyond our own needs for export.

The Utah potato has a reputation for excellence all over America and even in Great Britain. Other climes have tried in vain to match our product, but the attempt seems futile. For many years great quantities have been exported from this Territory, and it looks as if we shall continue to do so for all time to come. We have seen a lot of sixteen bushels that went through-out twelve potatoes to the bushel. The king of the Early, Peerless

and Compton's Surprise yield in favored localities about 400 bushels to the acre. With high cultivation we have heard of 1,000 bushels being raised to the acre. Utah also has a fine reputation for carrots, which often yield of good quality as much as 1,200 bushels to the acre; also for onions, turnips, parsnips, radishes, etc. Beets thrive astonishingly well, and far-seeing men tell that one day, the large tracts of low lying, but now unwatered lands on the western side of this valley and elsewhere, will be under cultivation to the sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar.

There is no reason why the cultivation of peanuts should not take its place as one of our foremost root products. It has been clearly demonstrated that our climate and soil are especially favorable to their growth, and every attempt that has been made which was only on an experimental scale, has borne out this idea.

Of green stuffs we annually export large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower and celery, the latter growing exceptionally fine.

South of Utah Lake, and in various other localities, are grounds suitable for the growth of flax, which is native to our soil, and would pay well for cultivation.

Hops are also native to Utah, its trailing vines literally over-running every other kind of foliage in many of our cañons. The picking of wild hops has yielded considerable of pin money to the country people, and Nature could not tell in plainer words that this is pre-eminently a region favorable to their cultivation.

The same causes which give excellence to the grain and vege-

tables of Utah also stamp her orchard products with a high caste. Fresh fruits are exported in considerable quantities, and wherever sent take the highest place and command the readiest sale. In general terms, the superior characteristics are firmness, beauty, and above all, fine flavor. Utah peaches are shipped, wrapped and unwrapped, in boxes about twenty pounds each, and find a ready market in Colorado and Idaho. Our peach trees thrive best on light loam and gravelly soil.

The apple is now generally acknowledged to be more free from worms (codling moth) than for some years previous, and thousands of boxes have been shipped East and North by parties in Ogden, Salt Lake, Provo, Springville and other places. It is probable that each succeeding year will see our apples freer from worms and that in a few years they will have disappeared altogether. By papering the apples and shipping in refrigerator cars they may safely be transported long distances late in the fall. Green apples are a staple product of the Territory, and notwithstanding the heavy shipments made, the demand last season was not equal to the supply.

There are many fine plums raised in Utah; the growth of plums last season fell much short of our usual quantity, and we were far from supplying the demand.

There is a sure demand for more Utah pears than have yet been produced. There is a lack chiefly of early varieties of which we have few beside the Bartlett. Growers have paid over much attention to winter pears, which ripen too late to secure favor-

able sale. They now realize the fact, and it is likely that future years will find a better supply of earlier kinds. The Utah pear is an extremely rich fruit.

In most seasons, Utah has a good crop of apricots for export, and cherries in limited supply, while grapes are in good quantity but at points favorable for shipping are not as handsome as those from California. In Southern Utah they raise beautiful grapes of fine rich flavor, the average yield per acre being 6,260 pounds, according to the latest data. Strawberries and raspberries are both native to Utah, as is the red and black currant. Under cultivation the yield is very large and of surpassing quality.

Such is the wide reputation which Utah enjoys for the excellence of her dried fruits that they command a fancy price throughout the entire United States. In competition with the best Tennessee they bring in Chicago and other cities, from two to three times the price. The cause of course, is primarily the excellent quality of our fruits with its rich flavor, but we owe to the peculiarity of our climate the ability to sun-dry with such success. A third reason is the singular rapidity with which moisture evaporates in this region, enabling the drying process to take place rapidly in the day-time, while the absence of dew, prevents the back-sets during the night. Fruits dried by artificial processes lose part of their virtues, and it is doubtful whether much of it would be done were other climates as favorable as our own to sun-drying. Thus it is that Utah sun-dried fruits occupy a place by themselves in the market of America. A fancy article,

that has never yet been produced here in anything like the quantity that could be sold, is the Utah peeled peach. There is nothing like it for fine flavor anywhere. It keeps well and commands twice or thrice the figures of the unpeeled. The apricots dried here invariably find a ready market, it being an exceptional year when they are not cleared out before Christmas. The price always ranks high and the fruit is a general favorite. Attention is now being turned to the German prune for drying purposes, and these will probably be kept separate. The time is at hand when these will take the place of those imported, and in a few years, exports are sure to follow.

Very few dried pears so far come to market. A very limited supply of nectarines have been brought in and quickly sold at a high price. This fruit is so fine in appearance and so rich in pulpy substance that its drying should be encouraged.

A novel product, which first occasions surprise and that finds great favor wherever introduced, is the dry ground cherry. This fruit is native here and has not yet been cultivated, to our knowledge. It grows only too freely for the farmers, however, as it spreads with great vigor. When scalded and dried, the fruit is of a beautiful golden color, making excellent pies, sauce and preserves.

THE ease with which a well can be driven and flowing water secured in the valleys of this Territory has given a new impetus to farming and made lands available that have heretofore been considered beyond cultivation.

NATURAL GAS GEOLOGY.

THE following article by J. S. McIntosh, in the *Salt Lake Tribune*, is on a question of considerable present interest:

The general geological conditions upon which the occurrence of natural gas seems to depend, from a consideration of facts obtained by a long and practical experience in the oil business are: (1) The porosity of sandstone either in the Triassic or Jurassic formation. (2) The extent to which the strata above and below the gas bearing rock are cracked. (3) The relative proportion of water, oil and gas contained in the gas-bearing rock. (4) The pressure under which the gas exists before being tapped by wells.

Kind reader, do not misunderstand me. I do not claim to know all the conditions of importance bearing upon the problem as to the generation of natural gas. But, from a diligent and careful observation of twenty-five years, have found that sandstone of a porous nature produced the best gas wells; which is found in the oil country of Pennsylvania, as well as in the Western country. Yet the origin of natural gas has an important bearing upon economic geology. It is believed we are in possession of some data to throw some light on this interesting question of the cause of natural gas. Yet it is inconceivable to permit a complete explanation. However, I deem it necessary that some statement should be made in order to more thoroughly understand the conditions upon which its origin seems to depend. It would appear to some people that natural gas is closely related to

petroleum, and that their origin is due to the same cause—that is the decomposition of animal and vegetable life. It is generally believed that gas is not indigenous to the rock from which it is obtained, but comes from the decomposition of life forms which were entrapped in underlying strata. It is also conceded by professional men, that gas is generated from carbonic substance. This may be a fact, yet I propose to show that natural gas exists in different countries where there are no carbonic formations. For instance: we have an abundance of gas in Canada, East Indies and in different States in this Union, where carbonic formations are not known. We have also found gas where petroleum is not known to exist. That the absence of oil or coal in our Triassic formation east of the oil region in Pennsylvania, is explained by the cracking of the rocks. A survey of the outcropping rocks and the dry wells, show that the Triassic or gas-bearing rocks extends far beyond the limits of the area of the region in which any traces of gas have been found. The general structural geology of gas regions is simple: The rocks lie nearly horizontal, dipping slightly to the southwest. An appreciation of the intensity of the dips may be had from the following figures:

From the city of Bradford, 72 miles, in an air line southeast of the city of Erie, the rock dips on an average of 14 feet to the mile. From the city of Pittsburg, a distance of 70 miles, the average dip per mile is 20 feet. The maximum dip of Bradford oil region from surveys of 1879, was 60 feet per mile. I claim the dip of gas-bearing rock has an important

bearing upon the occurrence of gas. Yet it is not believed that gas wells can be located independently on what has been formulated as the anticlinal theory; however, the greatest gas wells of Pennsylvania are found on those greatest anticlinal positions. Mr. J. F. Carll, assistant geologist of the oil regions of Pennsylvania, claims (and I accede with his views) that gas wells should be located on anticlinals, because gas is lighter than water or oil, and should seek the biggest reservoir premises; a sandstone rock containing oil, water or gas or only water and gas in such proportions that the fluids may stratify themselves as freely as they would in an open tank under air, the water at the lower lever and the gas at the higher. It is proved by experience of over twenty-five years that no profitable oil or gas well can be obtained in the upper Devonian strata unless a good sand rock reservoir is found.

It is generally expected, and justly, that the oil and gas-making material was deposited before and perhaps in some cases with the sand rock, not after it; that the tendency is oil and gas when generated is upwards. Therefore, the two primary conditions to be sought are, gas-producing materials and sand rock reservoirs to hold the products. It is a well-known fact that all oil and gas-bearing rock are sedimentary; that they are composed of materials derived from older rocks, the disintegrated particles of which have been sifted, assorted and deposited in stratified layers by the action of water.

We do not need to go back to Pennsylvania or Canada for an

explanation on natural gas or oil; we can find those old sedimentary and fossilated rocks right in Utah and Wyoming, overlaid by sand rock; we have oil and gas in this country in abundance, if we only had energy enough to sink for it.

We have oil and gas north of Rawlins, Wyo.; we have gas in Green River, Wyo.

We have oil and gas in abundance in Fossil, Wyo., and we have gas right here in Salt Lake City, although not in abundance at present, but by sinking down deeper I would almost guarantee that we would find the desired fluid in as great a quantity as in Pittsburg, or in any other part of the world, for we have the oil and gas-bearing rock much nearer the surface in this country than it is in the East, and it would cost much less to sink for it than in the East.

Let me here give you a brief description of the Geological Survey of this western country. In parts of this country we have what is called the Dakota group of rocks, which varies in thickness from 1500 to 3000 feet. This group of rocks is composed of blue, black, and reddish shale, intermixed with strata of a very close white sandstone varying in thickness from five to twenty feet, which contains fresh water. Underlying the Dakota group, and in many sections of the country, is found cropping out what is called the Triassic formations of rock, which is composed of strata of sandstone, conglomerate and limestone rock. The Triassic formation of rocks produce oil, water and gas, and is about 500 feet in thickness. Underlying the Triassic rocks is what is termed Jurassic rock, composed of red sand-

stone and red fire clay exclusively, and varies from 110 to 1700 feet. Underlying the Jurassic rock comes a very porous gray sand rock, in which oil and gas have been found in abundance in Wyoming Territory. The pressure of gas has not been tested, but when found, it threw oil and water sixty-five feet high. Those wells are all on an anticlinal. The rock dips in this section of Wyoming about 300 feet per mile. My anticlinal theory may be fanciful, but through a careful watch of the different formations, and the dip of rocks, I have never found oil or gas where the rocks lay perfectly horizontal (and I have sunk wells in various parts of the world.)

Professor J. P. Lesley (geologist), in an address delivered in Pittsburg before the Institute of Mining Engineers, February 17th last, in referring to the anticlinal theory, says: "Location of anticlinal lines in the Pittsburg gas region has become popular, produced by a theory, and the whole community interested in the subject of natural gas, abide by no other theory than the anticlinal theory to obtain gas."

To this I add the important consideration, that the movements of oil and water have been shown by actual practice and are governed entirely by the character of the rock and its position.

I therefore claim that natural gas is generated from the sedimentary sandstone composed from life and vegetable matter, disintegrated particles of which have been sifted and deposited by the action of water.

I also claim we have gas-bearing rock in and around this city, and at a much less depth than in the East. And the writer of this

epistle would like to see some enterprising firm take hold of this problem and sink for gas, and by doing so, I feel confident of their success. And success means a great benefit to our great and noble city. It is an undisputed fact that we have the best of facilities to make Salt Lake City one of the largest and finest cities in the world. The surroundings of this city are equal, if not better, than Chicago, Philadelphia or New York. We can raise grain or fruit of all descriptions. We are surrounded by mountains which are rich in gold, silver and other precious metals. We have mineral springs of all kinds, both hot and cold. And then the Great Salt Lake (which is right at our door) a health and pleasure-seeking resort for us all. We have manufactories of different kinds. And as I now say, we have the finest climate in the world; and if we only had gas in paying quantities, it would not only induce manufactories to start up in our midst, but would induce other enterprises which would help to enhance the value of our property, and bring our already very attractive city to the front.

There is nothing in the above article which will not apply with equal force to the city of Ogden. By reference to an article which appears in another column, it will be seen that natural gas abounds here, and is being made use of by our citizens. This article is based upon scientific facts, and the writer evidently understands the nature of the question he is dealing with. It is because it contains so much valuable information of a scientific character which is in every way applicable to the city of Ogden, that it is given a place in this work.

THE MIRACLES OF THE SEASONS.

THOSE people who scold about the weather nowadays do wrong and are at best but spoiled children. Did not the autumn stretch out in sunny days and starry nights week after week until the farmer began to grow apprehensive of the next season's crop, and the stock men said low to each other: "Things look badly for next season?" It was necessary that springs should be replenished in the hills, necessary that the harvest of next summer should be prepared for. So nature set her pumps to work, off on the Pacific. Those pumps were made of sunbeams, working on the warm currents of the sea, and the reservoir was the drifting air. Then on the land the same sunbeams made hot the earth, and the heated air arose and floated away. This made a vacuum, and the air from above the sea rushed in and upon the valleys of Southern California and discharged a part of its load of moisture in drenching rain. Continuing, it came where the air was colder on the desert in the higher altitude, and much colder when a mountain range was met and crossed, and so from the Sierras clear up the west slope of the Rockies, and for a thousand miles up and down the fall has been in snow. We can witness the outward phenomenon; the savants of the past have made the demonstration for us, and made clear how the miracle is performed, but the sublimity of the process through which the waters of the sea, cleansed of their salt, are carried and deposited upon the broad backs of our mountain ranges, is only a

part of the glory. Another miracle even yet more wonderful will be performed when the spring and the summer return. Even now the sun has wheeled in his course in order to work with the water and the soil to perform that miracle. He will touch and dissolve with his beams this waste of snow; first in the valleys and then more slowly in the hills; he will cause it to vanish and then caress with his warmth the frozen earth and restore it to life. Then the earth will realize its nakedness and call up its grass, kindle anew the warmth in its trees, and they in turn will hide their naked limbs with foliage; later the spring blooms will be awakened and following them will come the glory and the full fruition of the harvest. The two miracles are the perfect symbols of death and resurrection, and we suspect that the life of the spring after the death of the winter was what first caused poor mortality to turn its eyes upward and to nurse a hope of a life beyond the grave. Doubtless, too, the coming of the sun's heat to awaken the stiffened corpse of the world in spring, is what originated the faith of the simple Fire Worshipers of old. So when mortals scold because of darkened and stormy days and the starless nights, they should comfort themselves with the thought that these days and nights are, after all, laden with mercies to the human race, and that they are but a part of a miracle which as a whole, is more splendid than ever poet imagined or artist sketched. And the furious cold is a necessary adjunct. While the sunbeams were set to work in the sunny valleys and upon the warm southern sea, a notice

was sent to the far north where Winter holds his seat that he with his outriders, the wild wind and the nipping frost, must be here to receive the gathered moisture, that he must roll the snow up with his winds until every depression was heaped full and must then hold it with his frost until it should become packed and settled, and until relieved of its watch by the spring sun. This is now being done, but mortals with dimmed visions see nothing of the splendors of the mighty transformation scenes that are going on, but rather growl because it is cloudy and generally disagreeable. What a selfish and unreasonable race of creatures we are, and how narrow is the horizon in which we pass our little lives.—*Salt Lake Tribune of Jan. 8th.*

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

THE following table will give a good idea of the average per acre of the products of the soil in Utah.

Barley averages 32 bushels to the acre.

Corn averages 27 bushels to the acre.

Oats average 36 bushels to the acre.

Wheat averages 28 bushels to the acre.

Pears average 75 bushels to the acre.

Peaches average 120 bushels to the acre.

Plums average 165 bushels to the acre.

Apricots average 145 bushels to the acre.

Cherries average 75 bushels to the acre.

Grapes average 6,260 pounds to the acre.

UTAH FARMING.

AS a usual thing farms in Utah are small but exceedingly well cultivated. The farming population is composed almost exclusively of foreign-born people who for numerous reasons follow old country styles of farming, and generally they live in small settlements or villages and the farms are scattered about adjacent to the village.

In early days this was necessary because of danger from Indians. Another reason for this, now is, that the farmers of a settlement or village are obliged to join together for the purpose of building the necessary irrigating ditches and it is more convenient for them to be near together. Irrigation is a necessity here in Utah, but fortunately there is plenty of water and with a little work the land that would be considered worthless by any one who is not familiar with the country, can be made to bring forth fifty and oftentimes an hundred fold. Where water is plenty it is not a difficult job for one man to irrigate from 25 to 50 acres of land and properly cultivate it during the season. Irrigation is not such a difficult thing after all; people who have been used to depending on the rains to bring up there grain and insure an average harvest can not understand how it is that people who have to depend on this means of watering their fields can possibly raise an abundant crop; but they do it, and as a rule with less work than an eastern farmer who depends upon rain to make good his harvest. When a Utah farmer thinks his wheat needs water, he does not have to depend upon the heavens

to supply it, he simply goes to the irrigating ditch which runs along the upper side of his field, and in a short time small streams of water are flowing down through the field of grain. These little streams are just far enough apart so that the water will soak through the ground on each side of the stream until all the space between the streams is thoroughly saturated. When the farmer thinks the grain is sufficiently watered he turns off the water from that particular field and looks after another field.

It is not very hard work to attend to the water and in this consists the principal work of cultivation. Some one may wonder how it is that the farming lands lay in such a way that they can be irrigated to advantage.

An all wise providence seems to have provided for this, and to-day there is scarcely a piece of land that is fit for farming purposes that does not slope from the mountains in such a way that there is no difficulty about irrigating it thoroughly. The farming land is to be found along the base of the mountains and in the plains below, but all of the land slopes away from the mountains, and as almost every cañon is provided with a stream of fresh water, it is not a very difficult matter to provide water for all of the farming land in the Territory. Several large streams flow into the northern end of Great Salt Lake through broad fertile valleys, and the day will come when irrigating ditches will be built on a large scale. In one valley within 30 miles of this city several thousand acres of land have been idle for years, waiting for some one to come

along and build a large irrigating ditch.

Scarcely a place can be found in the Territory where the farming land is not so situated that plenty of water can be obtained for it.

A good deal of land is vacant to-day and subject to the desert land law, or it can be purchased by settlers.

The expense of constructing irrigating ditches is more than compensated for by the satisfaction which the farmer has in knowing that he is not obliged to depend upon rain to make his crops good, that little matter he regulates to suit himself. The products of the soil are alluded to in another article.

HOT SPRINGS.

ONE of the principal health resorts of this inter-mountain country is the Hot Springs, ten miles north of this city. For years the waters of these springs have been known to possess peculiar medicinal properties. In early days the people for miles around would come and carry away the water in barrels and casks, and it would be used as a blood purifier.

Some years ago, R. H. Slater, purchased the springs and built a commodious hotel near them, and constructed pools for bathing purposes; since that time the reputation of the springs has constantly increased. The water possesses all the medicinal properties of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas, and more; in fact, some regard the water of the Utah Hot Springs as far superior in every way to that of the Arkansas springs.

For rheumatic trouble nothing can equal the waters of the Utah

Hot Springs; although there is occasionally a case where the patient is not benefitted, but on the contrary the disease is aggravated by the use of the water for drinking or bathing purposes. Such cases are rare and cannot be accounted for. As a blood purifier the water from these springs has no equal. The water is quite salty and very warm where it flows out of the ground. Even after flowing through an open trough for several hundred feet into the enclosed pools it is so hot that few people can bathe in it with comfort at first. A large pool has been constructed outside of the building where it is very pleasant to bathe during the summer time,

Although the water is salty it possesses other mineral properties which do not make it unpleasant to drink.

With the addition of a small quantity of pepper a very fair quantity of chicken broth can be made, (it is not exacty chicken broth although it is better than chicken soup made by carrying a live chicken through a room where a kettle of water is boiling,) and is very pleasant to drink. Hundreds of people visit this resort every year and it is fast growing in popularity as a health resort. The present proprietor has expended a great deal of money in fitting up the place and is able to make his guests comfortable. It is also quite a pleasure resort as the bathing is good early and late in the season when it is too cool to bathe in the Lake.

THE amount of business done in the postoffice in this city has increased twenty-five per cent in the last two quarters.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

MOST of the engravings in this book were made by the famous Moss Engraving Co. of New York from photographs by Adams Brothers. Any one who is familiar with the scenery in the vicinity of this city will recognize at once that they are well executed, and strangers who have an eye for the beautiful in nature will see that they are real works of art.

In selecting the subjects it was very difficult to decide which of the many fine scenes ought to be reproduced, and when the selections were finally made, there still remained among the number put aside, dozens of scenes in every way equal to the ones chosen.

The engravers evidently appreciated the fact that the subjects were far superior to the usual run of subjects, hence the superior excellence of the work. Messrs. Adams Brothers are to be congratulated because the engravers have so faithfully reproduced the artistic effect of these photos.

METEOROLOGICAL.

A FEW meteorological comparisons may be of interest to people who read a work of this kind. The following facts and figures are perfectly reliable:

STATION.	I. Elevation.	II. Mean 10 Years. Barometer.	III. Mean 4 Years. Relative Humidity.	IV. Mean 3 Years. Absolute Humidity.	V. Mean 10 Years. Precipitation.	VI. Mean 10 Years. Temperature.
Augusta, Ga.	189 3/4	30.140	69.2	4.56	48.18	64.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	43.30	30.030	69.0	5.38	57.94	69.2
Boston, Mass.	142.29	30.840	68.5	2.66	49.47	48.5
Newport, R. I.	34.29	30.950	74.3	3.07	50.20	50.3
New York, N. Y.	164.29	30.837	70.2	3.02	44.70	51.3
Philadelphia, Pa.	52.31	30.084	68.3	3.17	41.89	52.2
Chicago, Ill.	661.29	30.317	69.2	2.77	35.47	49.3
St. Paul, Minn.	811.29	30.133	67.3	2.23	29.59	49.3
Denver, Col.	5,294.24	30.778	45.8	1.81	14.77	49.1
Santa Fe, N. M.	7,046.23	30.263	41.4	1.61	14.17	48.5
Salt Lake, Utah.	4,348.25	30.644	40.3	1.76	17.52	51.3
Los Angeles, Cal.	350.29	30.647	65.8	3.77	18.97	69.8

ASPHALTUM FIELDS.

ADOLPH BUSCH, the rich brewer, and a number of other capitalists of St. Louis, are developing the great asphaltum deposits of Thistle, a station on the D. & R. G. W. Railway in Spanish Fork Cañon, Utah. The company has ordered a \$25,000 plant of machinery in St. Louis and is now receiving bids for the erection of a three-story building, 40x115 feet. The asphaltum will be rendered from bituminous shale, which is soft and as heavily charged as it can carry. Nature has filtered it to the highest degree of purity, all that is required being the simple act of separation from a silicious combination. This, however, has been considered a difficult process under the conditions that usually prevail in such deposits, but the energetic manager of the works, St. V. Le Sieur, has made the asphaltum fields of this region a close study for many years and has greatly simplified the process by which this can be accomplished. Our deposits of asphaltum rank among the most valuable of our native resources and it is extremely gratifying to have them systematically developed by men of brains, money and energy. We have the greatest confidence that they will prove highly remunerative and bring glory to the Territory while enriching the operators. — *Salt Lake Journal of Commerce.*

THERE is hardly a more inviting field for enterprise than a large packing establishment in Utah. We send away live meat to the East and bring it back again when cured at the rate of thousands of dollars annually.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

It is now known among the local railway officials, and among other people admitted to the confidence of the magnates, that the plan proposed by President Adams for the building of the union depots here is as good as effected. A few days will doubtless see its formal consummation.

It is also well known that work upon the structure will be resumed in the spring—as early as the weather will permit men to begin advantageous labor.

Further, it is known that large freight warehouses and other buildings and premises for the convenience of the vast railway interests of this city are contemplated, and will be provided as rapidly as possible.

In addition to the foregoing certainties there are two others which must not be forgotten. One is, that the short line to Chicago, is as certain as death and taxes. This line, call it by what name you will—Salt Lake Valley & Eastern, for instance—will be 192 miles shorter than any other present route between the two magnificent centers—Ogden and the Garden City. When built, if Chicago and Ogden continue to extend their borders as rapidly as they are doing now, we may find ourselves almost in the heart of that place. One of the towns will simply annex the other. The second of these two latter certainties is that the Missouri Pacific must and will have representation in the Junction City of the West; and attached to this is the contributing one that a feeder into the north will immediately follow the appearance of the Missouri Pacific in Ogden—not more to the benefit

and pleasure of this immediate locality than to the advantage and joy of Box Elder and Cache Counties, in Utah, and the settlements in the southern part of Idaho.

Altogether, no other city in the country has a railway outlook which begins to compare with that which shows between Ogden and the horizon of 1888.—*Ogden Standard*.

RAILROAD FREIGHTAGE.

THE following figures show the amount of freight received and forwarded from this city during the year ending December 31, 1887:

CENTRAL PACIFIC.		
	Forwarded.	Received.
January	11,154,003	6,749,756
February	8,095,143	4,467,297
March	12,399,667	9,284,742
April	9,471,113	9,842,892
May	5,524,347	8,984,357
June	5,770,445	14,092,196
July	3,614,978	11,157,896
August	6,137,336	10,238,679
September	4,406,486	9,938,096
October	4,543,112	9,381,658
November	2,537,667	9,768,586
December	2,918,202	5,794,750
Totals	79,572,499	109,700,905

The following figures are taken from a carefully prepared table arranged by the Union Pacific: Amount of freight received, 432,725,576 pounds. Amount forwarded, 90,850,795 pounds, 16,845,867 of fruit produced was forwarded from this city over the Union Pacific during the year.

The D. & R. G. W. has delivered 102,893,740 pounds of freight and forwarded 85,975,600 pounds. This road also forwarded 5,493,700 pounds of fruit and produce. The above figures are taken from the tonnage report prepared by J. H. Bennett of the D. & R. G. W. for the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

It will be seen that during the year the merchants of Ogden have received 644,847,221 pounds of freight and have shipped out 256,398,894 pounds to their customers.

A BUSINESS CENTER.

EVERYTHING indicates that Ogden City is just entering upon an era of unprecedented prosperity. During the time of the building of the Oregon Short Line, business was more than lively in this city, and many thought that it would continue to improve after the road was completed; but as the road was the next thing to a failure from a business point of view, the boom that was expected to strike this inter-mountain region as soon as it was ready for business, failed to make its appearance, business flattened out and a great many firms were wrecked as a result.

The experience proved to be beneficent to the business interests of our city. Our business men tore down these air castles and commenced building up their business on a solid foundation, without depending upon outside influence to insure them success.

The consequence has been that our city has been gaining ground, slowly but surely, for the past three years, as a commercial center, and now bids fair to be the central wholesale market for the surrounding States and Territories.

In saying so much, we do not mean to set Ogden up as the rival of any of the neighboring cities. Its location is so eminently favorable for this class of business, that it is perfectly natural that it

should aspire to commercial honors.

It was the favorable location of Chicago which has, in connection with the business enterprise of its citizens, made it the great business center of the Northern Mississippi Valley, and as Ogden has this advantage of location, our business men simply intend to make use of all the natural advantages which it possesses, in connection with their own business pluck and enterprise, to attain prominence in the commercial world.

A prominent Eastern capitalist told the writer a short time ago, that it was his opinion that Ogden was bound to grow and become a prominent manufacturing and commercial city, and that it would become so naturally because of its location. He was satisfied that money, judiciously invested in real estate in city property, would pay good interest on the amount invested.

If strangers can see the natural advantages of our city at a glance, and feel assured of its future prosperity, certainly our citizens are not given to vain boasting when they claim that the city is bound to become one of the most important interior business centers of the great Northwest country.

The Chicago & Northwestern and C. B. & Q. and one or two other railroads will certainly be running trains into this city in less than two years, and when they are open for business, one of the natural results will be a reduction in the rate of freight both East and West, which will prove beneficial to the country generally, and have a strong tendency to transfer a large portion of the wholesale business which

is now enjoyed by Eastern cities, west of the Rocky Mountains. The building of more railroads will develop the country and increase the demand for merchandise. When all this comes to pass, then the city that is the hub from which all these spokes of commerce radiate, will grow in proportion to the development of the surrounding country.

UTAH SULPHUR.

SOME twenty-two miles north of Beaver, just south of the northern boundary of Beaver county, says a correspondent, we turned to the east of the main road, and after traveling about a mile through the cedars, that are very abundant in both Beaver and Millard counties, we reached the sulphur beds owned by Mr. Dickert of Salt Lake City, and Mr. Myers of Cleveland, Ohio. The sulphur can be seen on the surface of the earth over an area of about ten acres. How far it extends under the low hills which surround the beds and the thickness of the layer is not yet known though it has been tested thirty feet down. The best parts of the bed yet worked turn out 90 per cent of sulphur. The crude material is quarried out similar to the way rock is. It is then loaded into a car which is drawn by a mule to the smelter, about 300 yards distant. There it is put into steam retorts which hold about two and a half tons each. About 60 pounds of steam is then applied for two hours. This is sufficient to melt the sulphur, which is drawn off into vats and allowed to cool. When hard it is taken out, allowed to dry, and it is taken to the mills. There it is put through a stone similar to a

flour mill stone and is ground into pieces about the size of kernels of wheat. It is then passed through another stone that grinds it as fine as flour, and sacked ready for shipment. On an average from eight to ten tons is thus turned out each day, but the company is prepared to put up considerable more if the market demands it.—*Salt Lake Enterprise.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OFFICERS of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year:

JUDGE P. H. EMERSON, *President.*
H. S. YOUNG, *First Vice-President.*
L. B. ADAMS, *Second Vice-President.*
J. H. KNAUSS, *Secretary.*
O. E. HILL, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES MACK, Mill Owner.
H. L. GRIFFIN, Wholesale Produce.
H. S. YOUNG, Banker.
P. H. EMERSON, Lawyer.
J. C. ARMSTRONG, Banker.
L. B. ADAMS, Banker.
S. M. PRESHAW, Contractor and Builder.
DAVID KAY, Wholesale Produce.
SIDNEY STEVENS, Agricultural Implement Dealer.
J. BRINKER, R. R. General Agent.
H. M. BOND, Groceries and Produce.
JOHN WATSON, General Merchandise.
V. M. C. SILVA, Hides and Wool.

ON the evening of the 29th of December, a vigorous thunder storm rattled over the valley as the result of the warm day that had preceded it. How does that strike you folks back East with your 20 below climate for Christmas week?

DOES CAPITAL ALWAYS WIN?

THIS is a question which has been often answered affirmatively; indeed, we should say that capital is commonly believed to be the principal lever to success. While we do not for a moment wish to place a low estimate upon the value of ample capital, we do think that in many cases it is greatly over-estimated. How many people there are in the world who are always saying that if they had but so much money they could make a fortune or could work wonders. These people never dream of trying to accomplish their task by steady and persistent work, but sit down and wait until some good and generous spirit comes round and hands them the money. It is needless to say that as a rule they wait a long time, and oftener than not wait entirely in vain for the generous spirit. If these projectors of wealth would be practical and endeavor to put some of their theories into practice, much better results on the average would be secured. The man who sits and waits will never succeed.

But is capital so necessary to a young business man as is usually supposed? If it were possible to collect the statistics of all merchants who commence business, with the capital of each, and the ultimate result of all, we verily believe that the majority of the most successful would be found to have commenced with a comparatively small sum. If we investigate the history of most of the successful merchants of today, it will be found that they commenced business with little or no capital.

Why, it may be asked, is it that we do not have so much faith in one who commences with a large capital? We have faith in them, providing all other things are equal, but as a rule, they are not equal. In the first place there is a temptation, which is very seldom resisted, to rely to much on the capital and too little on the energy. The man who has capital often lacks the merits which those who are not so "lucky" possess. We do not deny that in the hands of competent men capital has large power, and is capable of being used with force against those who have none. At the same time we think that men should not place too high a value upon it, thus standing in their own light. If a man has some capital, a good character, combined with industry and good judgment, we think that lack of sufficient capital should never stop him from trying to accomplish his ends. If he does try, nine times out of ten he will prove successful. We therefore say, do not be discouraged simply because you have not capital sufficient to make business easy, but try and work hard to overcome the difficulty.

NOTHING is said in this work about the many different business enterprises which our citizens engage in. By reference to the advertising pages any one who is at all interested can find out what kind of business the enterprising business men of Ogden follow. Long-winded business puffs are not necessary in this instance, because on the advertising pages better and more eloquent articles can be found than could possibly be written in any other way.

NOTICE.

THE people who receive a copy of this work are requested to read it carefully and ponder over it. It has been prepared at great expense and was not destined for the waste basket. Most every one who is so fortunate as to obtain a copy will appreciate it, but for fear that some one who is not interested in the beauties of nature may get hold of a copy of this work, it has occurred to us that such a note as this is proper. If you are not at all interested in the work hand it to the next person you happen to meet and the chances are ten to one that he or she will accept it with pleasure, and thank you very much for the present.

BONANZA MINES.

IT is upon true fissure veins that the great mines of the world have been located. Names and production as follows:

Bissenna Silver Mine.....	\$ 16,311,000
Santa Anna " "	21,347,000
Valanta " "	31,813,000
Parmillian " "	70,000,000
Veta Madre " "	335,945,000
Comstock " "	410,000,000
Rio Grande " "	650,000,000
Sierra Madre " "	800,000,000
Potosi " "	1,000,000,000

GOLD AND SILVER.

The world's annual production of which the United States produces fully one-half, is at present \$200,000,000

During the last twenty-five years India has taken an average of \$38,000,000, and China \$9,000,000, making the average yearly absorption of silver by these nations 47,000,000

In the arts the United States is using in gold and silver \$15,000,000 yearly, and the rest of the world fully \$35,000,000 more, making in all per annum 50,000,000
Counting loss and abrasion..... 3,000,000

We have left for the purposes of coinage for the entire world only \$100,000,000

FLOUR.

IN no class of industry, perhaps have improvements been more rapid and startling than in that of manufacturing flour. New machinery is constantly being made, and the man who will secure the most extensive patronage must be in possession of the most recent machinery for converting grain and flour.

The yield of wheat in the vicinity of Ogden every year is large. The supply is ample, and in addition to the large quantity consumed locally, hundreds of car loads are dispatched to all points East, West, North and South, every year. Indeed to such large proportions has the flouring business in Ogden grown, the city has very aptly been termed "the Minneapolis of the West."

At present, Ogden has two of the finest flour mills in the Western country. These are fitted with the very best machinery, and they turn out an enormous quantity of bread stuff every year.

These mills are the Eagle Mills, the Phoenix Mills, and the Advance Mills. The former are operated by steam power and the latter two by water power.

The market for Ogden flour, as stated above, is found in all the States and Territories. Through the energy and enterprise of the gentlemen who control the local flouring industry, the market is constantly being extended, and the mills are kept running almost day and night.

Another demand for flour will be created when the proposed cracker factory is established. It will be much better for Ogden people to be able to eat crackers

made at home from grain grown and ground close to their doors, instead of having to patronize outside manufacturers whose goods are made from flour produced elsewhere.

The flour mills of Ogden are beneficial institutions. They are well patronized and the patronage is encouraging for the present season, and the millers are happy. A few other establishments of an industrial nature; as well equipped and as energetically managed is what Ogden needs and is what Ogden will get too.—*Ogden Herald.*

THE RAILROAD AN EDUCATOR.

PROF. HOGG, of Fort Worth, furnished some good matter for reflection as one sits by a cheerful fire on an otherwise dismal wintry day, such as the days that have passed and those we expect to meet in the future. His little pamphlet on "The Railroad as a Means of Education" ought to act as a sure cure for pessimism, for it conclusively demonstrates that we live in the best age of the world, and are preparing a better age for our successors to live in.

As one looks upon the first snow of the season the mind goes through all that it knows of the horrors of travel in cold lands; the traveler lost in the snows of the Alps, and perhaps rescued by those wonderful dogs of the Hospice of St. Bernard, which played so great a part in our youthful visions of adventure. By the happy agency of railroads the frozen traveler and the wonderful dogs are remote as those of the iron-armored knights who went in quest of dragons that devoured Christian maids.

A cushioned railway carriage, well warmed and cosy enough to sleep in, takes the traveler under the Alps by way of the Mount Cenis or St. Gothard Tunnel, in less time than it takes to go from one part of the new corporate limits of Omaha to the other, and with infinitely more comfort. The \$25,000,000 expended in the construction of these tunnels gave the Italian and Swiss peasants twenty years of experience of the blessing of good wages. In our own country a journey underneath the Appalachian Range is accomplished as quickly and as pleasantly as a "run down town." It is no longer true that,

"Mountains interposes
Make enemies of nations, which had else
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.

The interchange of commodities and thoughts is now easy between all civilized people.

And not only have the railway projectors annihilated distance, they have reduced risk to what would have seemed an impossible minimum fifty years ago. Between May 10 and November 10, 1875, a certain line of railway carried 4,955,712 passengers without injury to one of them; the same line carried 17,064,954 tons of freight and 18,363,366 passengers in one year without a loss of life or property. For instance, ten thousand miles of railways center in Chicago, seven hundred trains enter and leave its depots every day, and with rarely a serious accident. The same can, in effect, be said of Ogden. Nor have they only made travel swift and sure, they have made it cheap. Seventeen barrels of flour can be carried from Chicago to New York at the rate of one cent per mile. In less than thirty hours one can

pass from the great city of the West to the great city of the East, warm and dry, no matter how wet and cold it may be without. Those fruits of the tropics which were almost as inaccessible to the boy of fifty years ago as the jewels of Golconda, are now sold for a cent at every street corner. The manufacture of domestic products has been so stimulated by facilities of transportation that the man of very moderate means, even the ordinary wage-worker, now furnishes his house more tastefully and clothes himself more comfortably than many a German baron did a century ago. And the application of steam to the process of printing and the telegraph to the collection of news, has placed those greatest of luxuries, the book and the newspaper, in the rank of the most cheaply purchased necessities.

Nor shall those successful railway managers who have accumulated such wealth as would have seemed fabulous to our fathers be condemned unheard. Not only have they done good to all of us by cheapening the pleasures and needs of life while gathering riches for themselves, but they have, for the most part, used their riches more beneficently than is generally credited to them. Colonel Tom Scott died worth \$20,000,000, and bequeathed \$200,000 to colleges and hospitals at his death, besides giving largely during his life. The late William H. Vanderbilt, albeit he was often spoken of as "the public be damned Vanderbilt," gave not less than \$925,000 to education and charitable purposes. The gifts of the first and second Vanderbilts aggregated \$1,525,000. Now the Van-

derbilt property has never been estimated at more than \$150,000,000, so that their gifts are in the ratio of one per cent to capital. Does he who is worth \$10,000 generally leave \$100 by devise to public charities or colleges? Or does he who is worth \$100,000 generally leave \$1,000? Do not these figures show, at the least, as much of charitable impulse in a millionaire as in the man of moderate wealth? And it must be borne in mind that the younger Vanderbilts have added largely to the good deeds of their sires.

And the late Colonel John W. Garrett left \$1,000,000 in six per cent bonds for the use of the Baltimore Association for the relief of the poor. This was probably at the rate of 2½ per cent of the value of his estate. The gifts of John Hopkins and Leland Stanford were in still higher proportion to the true value of their properties. So that it is certain that the growth of wealth has not crushed out the spirit of active benevolence. Men can enjoy the increased comforts of life untroubled by a just suspicion that the era of brotherly feeling has been supplanted by one of greed. The world of to-day is, morally as well as materially, better than that of yesterday. And the world of to-morrow will be vastly better than that of to-day, if the intelligent people of to-day will exert themselves and do as much toward making it so as the too often and too harshly judged railway kings have been doing.

It is possible that a few errors may have crept into this work, regardless of the fact that the utmost care has been taken from the first to guard against them,

A BURSTING BOOM.

THE *Deseret News* says that the Los Angeles boom, like many others, has its drawbacks. Recently the celebrated climate, which has been selling at about a thousand dollars a foot front, suddenly became a little erratic in its conduct, and the result was that quite a section of the town was blown over by the spicy breezes of that favored clime. Whether or not this has had any effect on investments there, certain it is that the *Evening Express* of that place published a list of delinquent taxes, principally under the head of "Unknown Owners," which filled forty-four long columns of finely-printed matter. The said "unknown owners" are notified in an editorial note that unless the amounts due are paid immediately the lots will be sold for taxes.—*Ogden Standard*.

THE Salt Lake Valley and Eastern, is the name of a new railroad which it is purposed shall be built in the near future, already a survey of the Western portion of the road has been made, and it is learned from reliable sources that it is the intention to commence work early May next. This new road will extend from this city to some point on the Missouri River where it will connect with a leading eastern road and form one of its many Western connections.

THE Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry, that may be sent him by parties desiring to obtain particular and reliable information in regard to the great and growing Territory of Utah.

*W. C. Warren,
Real Estate, Loan and
Collection Agent,
P. O. Box 310, Ogden, Utah.*

DR. J. L. HETZLER,
POPULAR DENTIST.
All Operations in the Various Branches of
Dentistry Performed in the Most
Skillful Manner.
All Work Warranted.
OFFICE, FOURTH STREET, - OGDEN, UTAH.

J. R. BROWN,
Wholesale Produce Dealer
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Dealer in all kinds of Farm Products. Butter,
Eggs and Poultry a Specialty.
P. O. Box 683. OGDEN, UTAH.

CHAPMAN HOUSE,
(One Block from Union Depot)
FIFTH STREET, - OGDEN, UTAH.
W. M. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.
Finest \$1.50 to \$2.00 a Day House in the City.
Street Cars Pass Every Fifteen Minutes. Carriages
to and from all Trains.

W. L. BUSWELL,
DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Fourth Street, opposite Z. C. M. I., OGDEN, UTAH.

H. B. FORBES,
Dealer in all kinds of
New Stoves, Tinware,
NOTIONS,
AND SECOND-HAND GOODS.
Fifth Street, between Main and Young,
OGDEN, - - - UTAH.

G. G. GRIFFITH,
Fruit Grower and Ice Packer.
All kinds of Choice Fruit in Season. Choice
Mountain Ice a Specialty.
OGDEN, - - - - - UTAH.

C. E. PETERSON,
BLACKSMITH.
First-Class Horseshoing a Specialty.
Corner Third and Main Streets, OGDEN, UTAH.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.
Water and Gas Introduced into Buildings.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Main St., between Third & Fourth, OGDEN, UTAH.

J. THOMPSON,
Hardware, Tin and Copperware.
Agent for the Celebrated Garland Stoves and Ranges, the
World's Best, and don't you forget it, for that is what
they said at the Great Fair at New Orleans.
OGDEN, - - - - - UTAH.

TIN SHOP.
FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN YOUNG AND MAIN.
Everything in the Line. All Work
Guaranteed.
C. D. HAYES, Proprietor.
OGDEN, UTAH.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE.
THE GREAT DAILY OF THE INTER-
MOUNTAIN REGION.

**LARGER CIRCULATION DAILY THAN ALL
OTHER DAILIES IN UTAH TERRITORY
COMBINED.**
Best Telegraphic Service. Fullest Market Reports.
Pungent Editorials on all Interesting
Topics of the Day.
DAILY, by Mail, postage paid, \$1.00 per month.
WEEKLY, three months, \$1.00; six months, \$1.75;
one year, \$3.00.
The mechanical work on this Book was done in THE
TRIBUNE JOB ROOMS, Salt Lake City, and is a fair specimen
of work done at their establishment. The Tribune Company
is prepared to do all kinds of Book, Catalogue, and Mercan-
tile Printing at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited
and prompt attention given.

JAMES IVERSON,
Real Estate & Loan Agent
114 Main Street, OGDEN, UTAH.

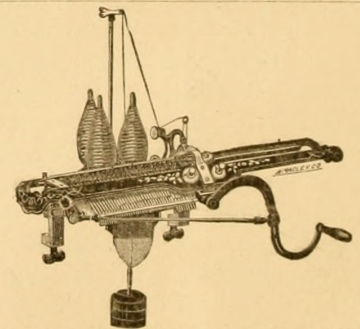
I have for sale a large number of desirable
properties of all descriptions. Business property
from \$2,000 to \$30,000. Residences from \$500
to \$7,000.
Also fine building lots, blocks of land in suburbs of city,
and improved farms from 10 to 200 acres. I am prepared to
offer good bargains to parties wishing to invest in Ogden
City or Weber County.
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
To Parties outside the Territory in trusting Money to be
loaned by me, I guarantee principal and interest.
Reference: Commercial National Bank.
ROYAL DANISH CONSUL FOR UTAH.

McBETH & GOODALE,
Experienced Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Difficult Jobs Under-
taken and Completed on Short Notice.
Main St., bet. Third & Fourth, OGDEN CITY, UTAH.

GEO. B. DOUGLASS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Established 1855. Horseshoing a Specialty. All kinds
of Iron Fencing and Gates made to order. General
Jobbing. Carriages, Buggies and Wagons
repaired to order.
OGDEN, - - - - - UTAH.

S. J. BURT & BROS.,
Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Ladies' and Misses' Wraps, Fine Shoes, the
largest and best selected stock in the City.
Special attention paid to Mail Orders.
OGDEN, - - - - - UTAH.

EMPIRE MEAT MARKET.
Leading Wholesale and Retail Meat Market of Ogden City.
FRESH and Salted Meats kept constantly on hand. All
kinds of Sausages a specialty. Game, Fish and Poultry in
season. Highest prices paid for Fat Stock and Poultry.
Prompt attention paid to orders by mail. Persons wishing
to secure bargains in meats will find it to their advantage to
call at the Empire Market before purchasing elsewhere, as
I will not be undersold. Fifth street, south of Broom Hotel,
Ogden, Utah. P. GRILL, Proprietor.



THE OGDEN KNITTING FACTORY.
LUKE & KLETING.
Fourth Street, - - - OGDEN, UTAH.

J. C. ARMSTRONG, Prest.
HENRY CONANT, Vice Prest.

O. E. HILL, Cashier.
W. V. HELFRICH, Asst. Cash.

J. E. DOOLY, Prest.

W. N. SHILLING, Vice Prest.
L. B. ADAMS, Cashier.

THE
Commercial National Bank

OF OGDEN, UTAH.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$150,000. SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$40,000.

This Bank has the Largest Capital of any Bank in the City. Unsurpassed facilities for Making Collections throughout the Northwest. Correspondence invited.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Armstrong,
Henry Conant,

M. Buchmiller,
Adam Patterson,
David Eccles.

O. E. Hill,
John S. Lewis.

First National Bank,

OGDEN, UTAH,

In the Z. C. M. I. Building.

PAID IN CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS CAPITAL, \$20,000.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. Eldredge, President,
D. H. Peery, Vice President,
John Sharp,

F. Little,
L. S. Hills,
Jas. Sharp,

D. Eccles,
R. J. Taylor,
H. S. Young, Cashier.

BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE

—ON—

New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Omaha, London, and Principal Continental Cities.

MAKES COLLECTIONS, REMITTING PROCEEDS PROMPTLY.

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

UTAH NATIONAL BANK,

OGDEN, UTAH.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$75,000.

Transact a General Banking Business. Foreign Exchange on all the Principal Cities in Europe.

FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE BANK.

J. S. LEWIS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,

ELGIN, WALTHAM AND HOWARD

WATCHES.

MAIN STREET, - - - - OGDEN, UTAH.

BOYLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

We also make a Specialty of Children's Carriages. We receive them in car loads and handle more than any other house in the West.

We carry Window Shades and Fixtures, Cornice Poles, Turcoman, Madrass and Lace Curtains, Feathers and Pillows, Mattresses, Comforters, and a complete line of first-class Household Goods.

We make a specialty of shipping, and control the trade of Northern Utah and Southern Idaho, besides a large part of Nevada.

We have first-class Carpet Makers and Upholsterers, and are prepared to do first-class work.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Our Prices are always at the bottom, and honorable treatment guaranteed.

MAIN STREET, - - - - OGDEN, UTAH.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION,

OGDEN BRANCH,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, STOVES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS,

FARMING TOOLS,

GLASSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

PAINTS AND OILS,

WALL PAPER, CARPETS.

Call and examine our Stock, or write for Price List.

JOHN WATSON, Manager.



C. A. EKLUND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Up Stairs, Lewis Brick Building, Main Street,

P O. Box 246.

OGDEN, UTAH.

❖ **W. W. FUNGE.** ❖

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
Carpenters' Tools, Miners' Supplies,
Farmers' Implements,
Nails, Etc.

144 MAIN ST.,

STOVES.

SOLE AGENT FOR
ACORN
Stoves and Ranges,
RICHARDSON & BOYNTON HOT AIR
HEATERS, AND GRAND ACTIVE
WROUGHT STEEL RANGES.

OGDEN,

TINWARE.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
TIN PLATE, ETC.
MANUFACTURER OF
Tinware, Copperware, Sheet Iron
Ware of Every Description.

UTAH.

JAMES WOTHERSPOON,

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERIES.

AGENT FOR BUTTERICK PAPER PATTERNS.

AGENT FOR BALL HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

OGDEN, UTAH.

ELDREDGE & BARNES,
MUSIC HOUSE.

Behning & Son, and Conover Bros. Pianos,
PIANO STOOLS, MUSIC BOOKS, TABER AND NEWMAN BROS. ORGANS.

Guitars from \$5.00 to \$60.00; Banjos from \$5.00 to \$40.00; Violins from \$5.00 to \$100.00; Accordeons from \$1.25 to \$18.00. Music Boxes, Autoharps, a General Assortment of Musical Merchandise.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES: THE KING OF ALL!

OGDEN, UTAH, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

FRED. J. KEISEL & CO.,

FOURTH STREET, OGDEN, UTAH,

Wholesale Grocers,

CIGAR, TOBACCO AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

ADAMS & KEISEL SALT COMPANY OF SYRACUSE.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

PHIL. BEST BREWING COMPANY BOTTLED BEER.

CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF WHISKIES IN KENTUCKY, BOTH IN BOND AND FREE.

W. KAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Produce, Fruit and Grain.

SPECIALTIES :

Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Fresh Fish and Oysters, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Nuts, Candies, Crackers, Dried Fruit, and all kinds of Domestic and Imported Fruits, Etc.

OGDEN, - - - UTAH.

GEO. W. HARRIS,

Contractor and Builder.

Plans and Specifications Furnished to Order, and all Work Executed in a Thorough Workman Like Manner.

OFFICE OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

P. O. Box 833. OGDEN, UTAH.

N. B. N. B. N. B.

ROLLIN P. SAXE,

Importer, Exporter and Commission Merchant in all kinds of

Thoroughbred Live Stock.

OGDEN, UTAH.

T. W. JONES,

Fine Tailoring

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Fifth Street, near Young,

OGDEN, - - - UTAH.

S. M. PRESHAW,

Undertaker, Funeral Director and Embalmer.

OGDEN, UTAH.

E. & N. FARR,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND POTATOES.

We make a specialty in shipping by car lots to all points.

Fourth Street, - OGDEN, UTAH.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SALT LAKE BEER HALL,

Fifth Street, near Broom Hotel, OGDEN, UTAH.

Salt Lake City Brewing Company's Beer, Guinness Dublin Stout Half and Half, on draught.

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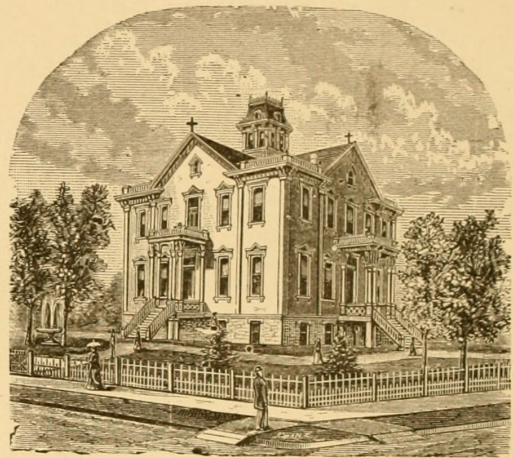
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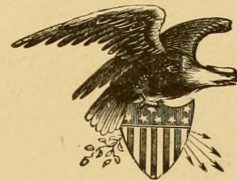
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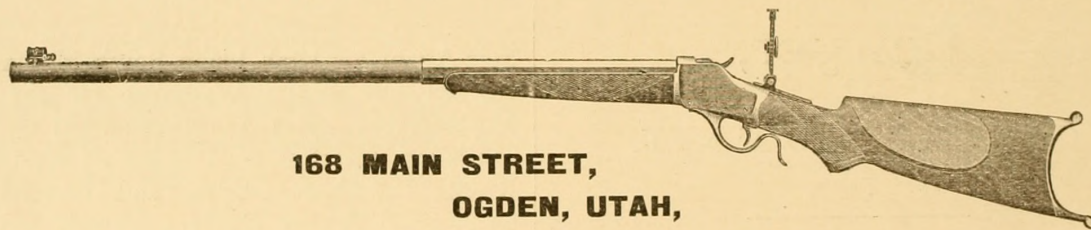
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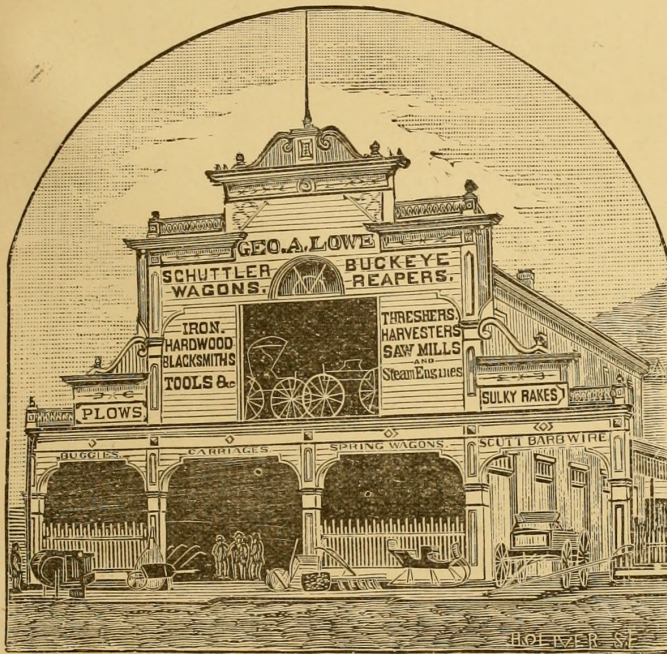
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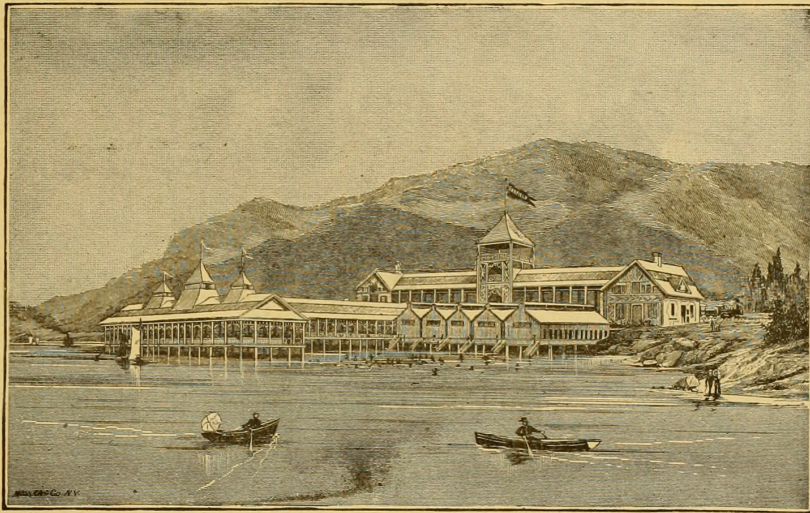
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A MAGNIFICENT PAVILION, (dimensions 165x65 feet,) built over the water 400 feet from the shore, (approached by a pier over 300 feet in length) with a tower in the center overlooking the Lake on all sides.

OVER TWO HUNDRED ELEGANT DRESSING ROOMS with stationary wash-stands, showers for rinsing off the salt water of the Lake, mirrors and every comfort and convenience for bathers, suggested by long experience.



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Bathing Suits for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

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THE BATHING GROUNDS.—This is the only bathing resort on the entire Lake Shore, having a clean sandy beach, free from mud, rocks and offensive vegetable matter. Ladies and children may bathe here with perfect safety, owing to the density of the water being so great that one may float upon the surface without an effort.

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