

VIEWS OF UTAH
BY
C. R. SAVAGE

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VIEWS OF UTAH AND TOURISTS GUIDE.



C.R. SAVAGE, PHOTO.

EAST PART OF SALT LAKE CITY AND WAHSATCH MOUNTAINS.

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TEMPLE BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY.
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SALT LAKE CITY, S.W. FROM PROSPECT HILL.
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MANTI.

MORMON TEMPLES.

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ST. GEORGE.



LOGAN TEMPLE,
CACHE VALLEY, UTAH.

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ASSEMBLY HALL,
TEMPLE BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY.

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METHODIST CHURCH,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH. SALT LAKE CITY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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WALKER OPERA HOUSE,
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THE GARDO HOUSE,
RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE
SALT LAKE CITY.

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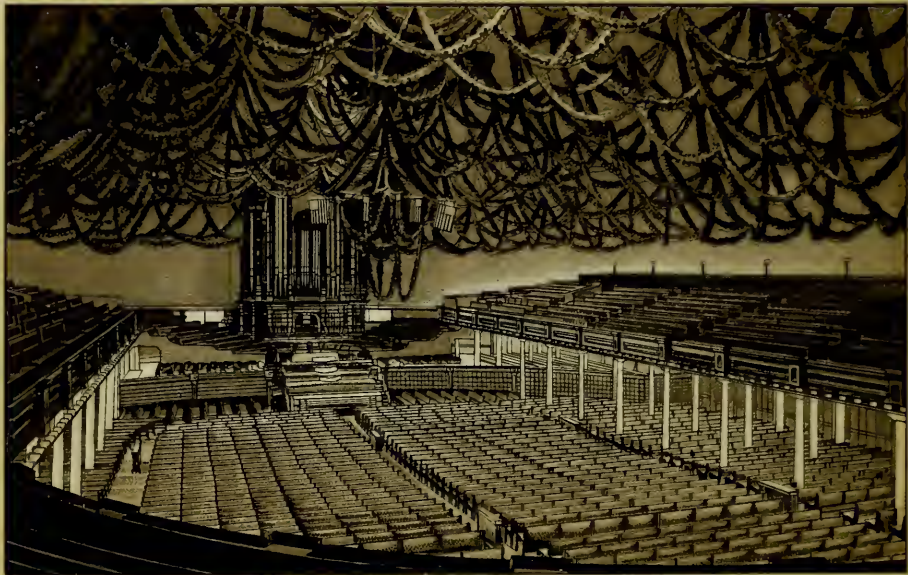
CITY HALL.



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CO-OPERATIVE STORE AND HOOPER AND ELDREDGE BLOCK.

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INTERIOR OF MORMON TABERNACLE, 250 FEET LONG.
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LAKE PARK, BATHING RESORT OF THE D & R, & W. RY. SALT LAKE.
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THE PAVILLION, GARFIELD BEACH, GT. SALT LAKE.
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SCENE IN UTAH VALLEY, PROVO IN THE DISTANCE.

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OGDEN CITY, WEBER RIVER IN FOREGROUND.

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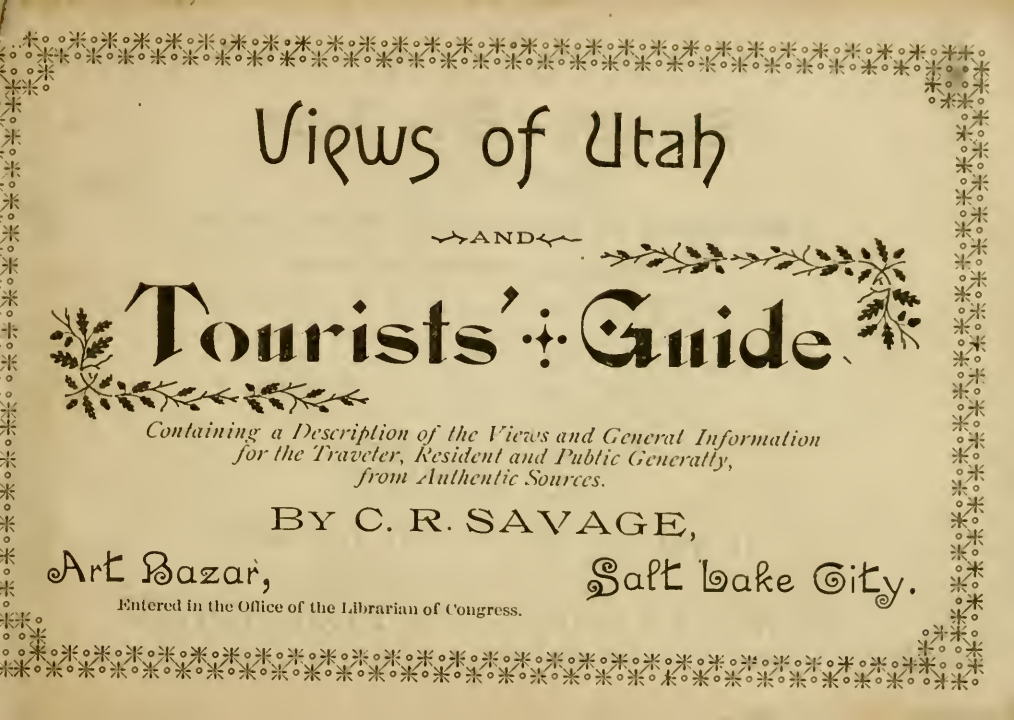


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LOGAN CITY CACHE VALLEY, UTAH.

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Views of Utah

—AND—



Tourists' Guide.

*Containing a Description of the Views and General Information
for the Traveler, Resident and Public Generally,
from Authentic Sources.*

BY C. R. SAVAGE,

Art Bazar,

Salt Lake City.

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DESCRIPTION OF VIEWS.

Eastern Part of Salt Lake City and the Wasatch Mountains.

The view on the first page is taken from the top of the Gardo House, looking southeast. The principal points in the Wasatch Mountains, such as Twin Peaks and Long Peak, are seen in the distance. The elevation of these points is between 11,000 and 12,000 feet above sea level. The hollows near their summits are covered with perpetual snow. Their air-line distance from the point of observation is nearly 20 miles. The Social Hall, City Hall, Episcopal Schoolhouse, residence of Hon. Feramorz Little, Episcopal, Catholic and Presbyterian Churches are seen in the foreground and middle distance.

Temple Block,

As seen from the top of the Co-operative

Store, looking northwest, includes the Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly Hall. Antelope Island, in the Great Salt Lake, is seen in the distance. The Tabernacle is the largest building of the kind in America, and is capable of seating 8,000 persons comfortably; it is 250 feet long, by 150 feet wide; outside height, 80 feet. The construction of the Tabernacle was superintended by Mr. Henry Grow. The cost of erection was paid by voluntary contributions of the Mormon people. It took a little over two years and a half to build it, and it was completed October 6th, 1867.

On the arrival of the Pioneers in Salt Lake Valley, July 24th, 1847, the late Brigham Young placed his cane upon the site of the present Temple, and said it would be built there, and as he glanced towards Ensign Peak, on the north, said: "This is the place

to stay; this is the spot I have seen in vision."

The Temple faces the east gate, and when completed will be one of the most durable and magnificent edifices in America. The corner stones were laid on the 6th day of April, 1853. The walls vary in thickness from 10 feet at the surface to 5 feet at the squacr, which is 100 feet high above the basement. There are to be three towers at either end, the center ones being 220 feet high. The building is 186 feet long, by 99 feet wide. It is built of white granite, quarried at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canon, 20 miles distant, and formerly hauled by ox teams; but, since the advent of railroads, transported by car directly on to the Temple grounds. The total amount expended in construction, up to March 12th, 1883, is \$1,686,968.41.

Temples are built from the voluntary contributions of the Mormon people, and are not designed for public worship, but for the

administration of ordinances, rites and ceremonies, such as baptisms, ordinations, scalings, prayer meetings and other solemn assemblies of the orders of the Priesthood. Visitors can learn further particulars at the east gate by applying to the janitor, who will be found in his office daily, except Sundays.

Views of the City from Prospect Hill.

Visitors to Salt Lake City should not omit to visit this point. A regular carriage road makes it accessible. It is located on the east side of City Creek Canyon, at the base of Anderson's Tower. This structure was erected to enable tourists to enjoy the finest view in America. Admission fee 10 cents. The Wasatch Range is on the east side of the valley. The Oquirrh, or West Mountains is the western boundary. The most distant point, on the southwest, is 32 miles from the point of observation. Nearly the whole of the valley is under cultivation. Water is

plentiful on the east side of the Jordan River, but the western portion is not so well supplied. Immense canals are constructed to take the water of the Jordan for use in irrigating the vast tract of arable land lying west of the river. Beyond the lowest range of hills in the extreme distance south is found Utah Lake, a beautiful sheet of pure water, in which the silver trout abounds. This lake is 32 miles long by 15 broad, at its widest point.

The Temple, Tabernacle and business part of the city is easily discernible, while in the foreground City Creek, the principal water supply for the city, is plainly seen. Ten million gallons of water, daily, is the average quantity that courses down from the high mountains 20 miles away; it is then conducted by pipes and ditches all over the vast extent occupied by the city, except the extreme eastern part.

Temples Outside of Salt Lake City.

Manti Temple is located at Manti, Sanpete Co., about 125 miles south of Salt Lake City. The site was selected by President Brigham Young; the corner stone was laid April 14th, 1879. "The structure is 171 feet, 6 inches long, and ninety-five feet wide. It is 75 feet high to the square. The walls taper to 3 feet at the square, and the buttresses to about 2 feet, 6 inches. There are two towers—one on the east end, and one on the west end. The former, which is ten feet higher than that on the west end, is 179 feet in height. These towers are thirty feet square at the base. The interior of the Temple is practically the same as that in the others already finished. Adjoining the structure proper, on the east, is a building 100 feet long by 40 feet wide and one story high, in which is placed the apparatus for heating, and is also used as a reception room and

place for attendants. The buildings are heated by steam, and water is supplied through pipes from a spring some distance away. The county road runs past the temple, from which the ascent to the ground floor is over sixty feet. A drive, beginning at the north, passing under part of the east edge of the building and finding an outlet on the south, makes the ascent easy. At present three walls, each about seventeen feet high and running north and south about 1,000 feet form the bases of the terraces, that will yet be adorned with beautiful flowers, shrubs and shade trees, while 126 steps, each six inches high, will provide a direct approach to the Temple for those who walk. At the landing on each terrace a broad landing thirty-six feet wide will be provided as a resting place. The Temple is of oolitic stone and is of a yellowish white color, surmounted by the towers mentioned; and in which they are windows. It is impossible to imagine a more commanding eminence for a building, and

one affording greater opportunity for artistic and delightful surroundings. The architect and superintendent, who has carried the work through from the inception until to-day, is W. H. Folsom, of Salt Lake City. On a direct line from Salt Lake City, the Manti Temple will be found to be just twelve miles east. The main room has a seating capacity for some 1,500 persons, and the cost has been put close at \$1,000,000."

The St. George Temple

Is located upon an elevated flat near the city of St. George, the most important city of Southern Utah. The basement is constructed of volcanic rock; the walls of red sandstone. Total height of tower, 150 feet; length, 141 feet; width, 96 feet; height of main building, 84 feet. Its cost was nearly \$1,000,000. The circular tower is used as a pump-house, for raising water for baptismal purposes. Standing alone, as it does, in that arid and desolate region, it is a towering monument of

the industry, energy and devotion of the Latter-day Saints.

The Logan Temple

Stands upon a high plateau immediately east of Logan City, Cache County, and commands a view of nearly all the settlements in that beautiful valley. The corner stones were laid on the 19th day of September, 1877. The main building is 171 feet long, 95 feet wide, and 86 feet high. The octagonal towers, two in number, are, respectively, that on the east end, 100 feet high; that on the west end, 94 feet high. The east main tower is 170 feet to top of vane; that on the west, 165 feet. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$500,000. Many Indians of various tribes, inhabiting that portion of the Territory, volunteers from the numbers who have embraced the Mormon faith, have been employed on its walls.

Assembly Hall

Is situated in the southeast corner of Temple Block. This handsome edifice was designed by Mr. Obed Taylor, architect. It is 120 by 68 feet. The auditorium has 40 feet height of ceiling, and is encircled by a capacious gallery. A fine organ stands at the west end. It is calculated to seat 2,000 persons. The height of the central spire is 126 feet. The cost of the building was nearly \$150,000. It is used as a winter hall for the general assemblies of the Mormon people.

The Methodist Church

Is located on Third South, half a block east of East Temple Street. It is a roomy, handsome brick structure. Services are held therein every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Cost, \$60,000. Seating capacity, 800. First story devoted to educational purposes.

The Presbyterian Church,

Corner Second South and Second East Streets, two blocks east of East Temple Street, is a plain, unpretentious, red-wood rustic edifice; has fine acoustic properties, and is a pleasant place to visit. Public services every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

St. Mark's Cathedral,

Just two and a half blocks east of East Temple Street, on First South, north side of street, is 90 feet in length by 36 in width; height, 34 feet. Was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$46,000. A transept costing \$3,000 was lately added, and a pipe organ placed therein at a cost of \$5,000. Services held every Sunday at 11 a. m., and at 7.30 p. m.

The Catholic Church

Is located on Second East Street, between South Temple and First South Streets. It is a neat structure, and was one of the first non-

Mormon churches erected in Utah after its settlement by the Mormons. This energetic body of Christians have two schools and the finest hospital in this city.

Walker Opera House,

Half a block west of East Temple Street, on South Second Street, is an elegantly furnished and elaborately decorated theatre, erected by the Walker Brothers, at a cost of \$130,000. It is 165 feet in depth by 65 in width; height, from floor to ceiling, 70 feet; has large seating capacity, is warmed with steam throughout, and lighted with both gas and electric light. No expense has been spared to furnish everything that can contribute to the comfort and pleasure of patrons. Everything is first-class throughout.

The Gardo House

Was erected by the late President Brigham Young. His original design was to devote it as a place for entertainment for his many

friends; but he did not live long enough to realize his anticipation. It is located on the corner of First East and South Temple Streets, opposite the "Beehive House."

The Salt Lake Theatre,

Also erected by the late President Young, is situated on the corner of First East and First South Streets. In its recently improved condition, it is considered as well adapted for theatricals as any building in the Rocky Mountains. It is commodious, well ventilated and heated by steam. It is 174 feet long by 80 feet wide, and 75 feet from floor to ceiling. The stage is 62 feet deep by 32 feet in width. Capacity for seating 1,500 persons. Its internal appointments are very complete. Was first opened on the 4th of March, 1862.

City Hall

Is half a block east of the Theatre, on same street. It cost over \$70,000, and is a substan-

tial, though not very ornate structure. The Territorial Legislature holds its sessions in the commodious halls of the second floor. It is about 50 feet in height, and 60 feet square. The various offices connected with the city government have convenient rooms in the building. It is surmounted by a clock tower, containing the fire alarm bell. The Fire Department has headquarters first door east of City Hall, the City Prison is in the rear, and the Episcopal School immediately opposite.

Co-operative Store and Hooper & Eldredge Block.

The building on the left is the central house of the great corporation founded by Brigham Young, in 1868, known as Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Its frontage is about 100 feet; height, 50 feet, length, 318 feet. This is the heart of a great mercantile system radiating through all the Mormon settlements east, west, north and south, hav-

ing for its object the cheapening of all commodities and the prevention of corners in prices. It is a pronounced success. Its credit is A No. 1. Its transactions amount to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 annually. Branch houses are established in Ogden and Logan.

The Studebaker Wagon House is the central branch repository for Utah, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Nevada of that mammoth manufacturing company.

The elegant block to the right was erected by Messrs. Hooper & Eldredge, and is an attractive addition to the business houses of the city.

Interior of the Tabernacle.

The view of this vast auditorium, the largest in America, is taken from the east end in the gallery. It gives a good idea of its convenience and use for large assemblies. Previous to its erection, the conferences of the Mormon Church were held in large bower-

ies which were not available in wet weather. President Young decided upon its construction, with the view of accommodating the immense numbers that gathered on such occasions. The thickness of the ceiling from the inside to the shingles is 10 feet, and is composed of a lattice truss resting upon 44 sandstone piers, built in the most substantial manner. There are 20 double doors opening outwards, 9 feet wide, affording the best possible means of egress. The large windows above them, running under the eaves of the roof, serving the double purpose of lighting and ventilating the vast interior. Two large windows in the roof also afford ample ventilation.

The seats around the organ are used by the Tabernacle Choir. The four rows of seats in front are used by the different grades of Priesthood in the Mormon Church. The upper one being used by the First Presidency of the Church, the next below by the Twelve Apostles, while the lowest is used by the

lesser or Aaronic Priesthood. The sacrament table being the lowest of the four. It takes about one and a half hours to hand around the sacrament when the lower part of the hall is filled, which is generally the case on Sundays. Water is used instead of wine.

The large organ has 57 stops, and 2,648 pipes, and is 30 x 33 feet. Two large water motors supplies air for the inflation of the bellows. The height is 48 feet. Mr. Joseph Ridges superintended the construction of it. Messrs. Johnson and Taylor have added many valuable improvements, so that to-day, in able hands, it is one of the greatest musical treats to hear it played. The largest pipes are constructed of wood brought from southern Utah. It cost over \$100,000.

Twice a year this building is filled to its utmost capacity, namely, when the general conferences are held, April 6th and October 6th. The festoons were used to decorate the interior for a 24th of July celebration, and as the acoustic properties of the building were

improved they were allowed to remain. The faintest whisper is plainly heard between two persons located at each end, and the dropping of a pin makes a clear, audible sound. One of the finest choirs of unpaid singers take part in the exercises. The seats are all free, and no collections taken. Out of courtesy, the old folks generally occupy the front seats. Services are held every Sunday, commencing at 2 p. m.

The Lake Park Bathing Resort.

This new and elegant bathing resort is situated on the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway, on the shore of Great Salt Lake, and about midway between Ogden and Salt Lake City. It is, as yet, a young enterprise, having only been started in the summer of 1886; yet it seemed to spring into life over night, and to leap at once into the very height of popularity.

The Lake Park resort affords means for the enjoyment of all the attractions of a bath in

the Great Salt Lake. There are several hundred bath houses, built in the most substantial manner of red pine wood, 6 feet wide by 8 feet long, and provided with every comfort, especially a fine fresh-water shower-bath and stationary wash-stands. These are undoubtedly the pleasantest and most commodious bath houses in the West; in fact, they are not excelled anywhere in the United States. There are, besides, large and elegant buildings for restaurant and bar, the catering to which is in the best of taste; a grand pavilion, where a first-class orchestra discourses "music most eloquent" every day, and where a variety of entertainments, theatrical and otherwise, are constantly provided; a fine pier, from which the bathers can be watched and the scenery enjoyed; there are pleasure boats of all kinds upon the water; and on land, shooting galleries, base-ball and cricket grounds, bowling alleys—in short, every attraction that can be thought of to make a stay at the resort enjoyable.

During the bathing season all trains bound east or west on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway stop at Lake Park. It is only 17 miles from Salt Lake City; right in the heart of the most fruitful agricultural section on the borders of the lake. Excursion trains are also run, at convenient periods during the day, from Salt Lake City and Ogden. Fare, 50 cents.

The Pavilion, Garfield Beach.

This view of the famous bathing resort, on the southern extremity of the Great Salt Lake, looks from the tower erected on the shore out onto the broad expanse of the briny sea, and shows the superb beach and bathing facilities. The buildings erected by the Union Pacific at this point cost \$75,000, and are as complete and commodious as can be desired. The distance from Salt Lake City is 18 miles. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Visitors to Salt Lake City during the bathing season, who omit to enjoy this miracle of

luxurious bathing, will miss one of the greatest treats of their life. The buoyancy of the water is so great that you can sit in it with perfect ease, a few horizontal motions of the hands being all that is necessary to keep yourself in position. Care should be taken to keep the water from your eyes, nose and mouth. From a little pamphlet issued by the Union Pacific Company, the following comparison of density is clipped:

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

The lake is about 80 miles long by 50 wide. It is shallow on the east side and deep on the west. Ample facilities are now afforded to those who desire to stay a few days, the management being in the hands of the Pacific Hotel Company. The publisher of this book has on sale a neat little barrel, with a view of Black Rock on the outside;

it encloses a bottle containing a portion of the Great Salt Lake, and a photograph of the only visible insect found in it. The cost is 50 cents; it is a valuable souvenir of a trip to this inland wonder.

Scene in Utah Valley.

Provo in the Distance.

This charming view is introduced to diversify the character of Utah scenery. It is taken from a ridge near the Provo River, north of the city. Very little of the city (population 4,000) can be seen, as the houses are buried by the trees. The most prominent object is the Provo Woolen Mills, one of the main props of the town. Provo city lies on the lines of the Utah Central and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads. The outlet of the last named road is the gap in the distance. Utah Valley is a fertile spot. A lake of pure fresh water, 22 miles long and from 12 to 15 miles broad, is environed on the east and south by lovely fields, towns and villages. This lake

empties into Great Salt Lake through the Jordan River, flowing northward through Salt Lake Valley. The canyons debouching into Utah Valley are beautiful beyond description; foremost among which is the famous American Fork Canyon, "the Yosemite of Utah." Formerly a narrow-gauge railroad ran up this canyon. Tourists wishing to visit the American Fork Canyon should stop at the station of that name. Excellent fishing combine with magnificent scenery to make the visit enchanting.

Ogden City and Weber River.

Ogden (population 8,000) is the terminus of four railroads, viz.: the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Utah Central, Denver & Rio Grande Railroads and Utah and Northern, and is the point on the great transcontinental line where passengers take cars for Salt Lake City, distant 36 miles south; fare, \$2. A great amount of traffic concentrates here. The fertile plains all around produce

immense crops of grain, fruits and vegetables, always readily disposed of along the various railroads centering here. Ogden boasts of the electric light, two daily newspapers, several handsome churches, numbers of fine public buildings, and good hotels and the best schools in the territory.

Parties having a day or two to spare should visit Ogden Canyon, a romantic rift in the mountain chain. It is reached by a good road and affords a delightful drive. Weber River, in the foreground of the picture, is the stream skirted by the Union Pacific Railroad in Weber Canyon, takes its rise in the Uintah Mountains, and is one of the main feeders of the Great Salt Lake.

Logan City.

This beautiful city is located about 50 miles by rail from Ogden, in Cache County, on the Utah and Northern branch of the Northern Pacific. It is the principal city of northern Utah, and occupies a central posi-

tion in Cache Valley, one of the richest and best watered of the Utah valleys. The temple on the east overlooks the city. The large building in the centre of the picture is the Mormon meeting house. The snow-capped mountains in the distance are part of the Wasatch range bordering Great Salt Lake.

The population of Logan City is 5,000. It supports several manufacturing establishments and is located on the best trout fishing stream in Utah, Logan River. The climate is salubrious, the elevation above the sea being 5,000 feet. The *Utah Journal*, semi-weekly, is published there.

Important Information to Tourists.

On arrival at the Utah Central, or Denver and Rio Grande Railway depots, the visitor has a choice of four ways of reaching the hotels or other points of the city.

I. By street cars passing nearly all the hotels; fare, 5 cents.

II. By omnibus free to all the hotels—to the center of the city 25 cents, distant points 50 cents—with baggage.

III. By excursion wagons same price as the omnibns.

IV. By carriage \$1.50 for one or more persons, with baggage. Transfer agents accompany trains from Ogden to Salt Lake City, and deliver baggage to any part of the city.

The streets are laid out at right angles, 120 feet wide, and run north and south, east and west.

There are 92 miles of streets in Salt Lake City.

The central business street is called East Temple Street, and bounds the Temple Block on the East.

The street bounding Temple Block on the south is called South Temple Street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the west is called West Temple Street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the north is called North Temple Street.

The aqueduct for carrying off the surplus water of City Creek runs through the centre of North Temple Street.

City Creek is the chief source of water supply for the city.

The streets east of East Temple Street are designated by numbers and called First East, Second East, etc.; those south of South Temple Street being called First South, Second South, etc.; those west of West Temple Street being called First West, Second West, etc.; and those south of North Temple Street being called First North, Second North, etc.

A canal is built from the narrows of the Jordan River, 25 miles in length, and conducts water to Salt Lake City, with an outlet into City Creek aqueduct, near East Temple Street. The construction of this canal, with the Waterworks, caused the only public indebtedness of the territory.

The indebtedness of Utah, *per capita*, in 1880, was \$3.23; that of Colorado, \$2.62; of

Maine, \$98.78; of the District of Columbia, \$141.84.

The legal rate of interest in Utah is 10 per cent. per annum.

There are three hospitals in Salt Lake City—the Catholic, the Episcopalian and the Mormon.

The average rain fall per annum for the last past nineteen years is 15.72 inches.

There are three daily newspapers published in Salt Lake City.

There are 51,000 teachers and scholars in the Sunday School Union of Utah Territory (Mormon).

The total population of Utah Territory in 1880 was 143,963.

The mining interests of Utah, with few exceptions, have been developed by non-Mormons; the agricultural and manufacturing interests chiefly by the Mormons.

The best native timber is the red pine; the only hard woods are the mountain mahogany and maple.

Salt Lake Valley is 20 miles long by 18 miles wide at the widest part. Nearly the whole of the land on the east side of Jordan River is under cultivation; that on the west is being rapidly reclaimed by expensive canals.

Nearly all the land under cultivation is owned by the Mormons.

Common school education is free to children of parents who are unable to pay, upon application to the authorities of the respective bishops' wards.

The Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians and other sects have schools wherein poor children, upon application, are educated free.

The population of Salt Lake City is about 30,000.

The altitude of the city is 4,300 feet above sea level, at the southeast corner of Temple Block.

The Great Salt Lake is 80 miles long by 50 miles, greatest width, with an average depth

of 40 feet. The only living thing found in its waters is the *Artemia Fertilis*, or brine shrimp, about the size of an ordinary mosquito.

The Territorial Library is in the Hooper & Eldredge Block.

The Masonic Library is on the east side of East Temple Street, between First and Second South Streets. Open daily, from 10 a. m. till 1 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. Free.

Odd Fellows' Library is opposite the Walker House in the Union Block.

Seats in all the Mormon meeting houses are free. No collections taken.

The right of suffrage is denied to all Mormons who practice or who have practiced polygamy.

The total value of school property reported is \$316,472.22.

The wool product of Utah for 1886 was over 7,000,000 lbs.

The closest estimate places the number of sheep in the Territory at about 2,000,000, worth \$5,000,000 in cash.

The value of poultry and eggs exported in 1886 was \$250,000.

The dried fruit exported in favorable seasons reaches nearly \$150,000.

The gold, silver and lead product of Utah, in 1885, was 7,611,829 ozs., according to the estimate of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The coal product of Utah Territory is one of the most valuable of her minerals. The supply is inexhaustible. The quality most excellent.

Mountains of iron ore are awaiting the influx of capital.

We have enough salt, for all purposes, to supply the whole Union. On the banks of the Rio Virgin, in southern Utah, are huge cliffs of this valuable necessity.

Roofing slate is found on Antelope Island in the Great Salt Lake.

All kinds of building stone exists. The oolite, from Manti, is the most easily worked, and the most beautiful for ornamental purposes yet found.

Valuable red sandstones are quarried near Salt Lake City, and also at Thistle Station, on the D. & R. G. Ry.

Granite is quarried at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, reached by the D. & R. G. W. Ry.

The lowest marking of the mercury in Salt Lake City, for the winter of 1886-87, was 13° above zero. Only once within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant did the mercury reach as low as 20° below zero.

The month of June is the driest month in the year.

No crop can be successfully raised without irrigation in the uplands.

Dry farming (so-called) is successful some seasons, but irrigation makes crops of cereals almost certain.

The oldest building now standing is found in the rear of the residence of Zebulon Jacobs, Esq., 17th Ward; it was built in the fall of 1847, and removed to its present site in 1849.

The insect pests are growing more numerous as trees are imported from outside localities. The codlin moth has made great havoc with apples and pears.

The peach reaches perfection in development in the lower valleys of Utah.

The Black Hamburg Grape will ripen in Salt Lake Valley if protected by a northern shelter. The sweetwater grapes reach perfection, without shelter, but all tender grape vines must be protected in winter. Nectarines, apricots and almonds all do well. Our strawberries are the finest on earth. Vegetables of all kinds do well. There are only a few trees growing in Salt Lake City that were found when the Pioneers came in 1847, namely; A grove of box elder trees near the Jenning's mansion, and a group of scrub oak in front of the residence of Albert Carrington, Esq., 17th Ward.

There are 21 Wards in Salt Lake City. The Mormon residents in each of them are in charge of a Bishop and two counsellors

and an organization of teachers. The arrangements are so perfect for attending to the wants of the needy among the Latter-Day Saints, that the sight of an aged person asking alms is never seen.

There are nearly as many fools to the acre in Utah as can be found in the older States.

Hackmen's stories should be taken *cum grano salis*.

Utah potatoes are sent to Europe. None raised elsewhere are finer. The Colorado potato beetle is unknown in Utah, and may God preserve us from it.

Cotton has been successfully raised in Southern Utah. Sugar of fine quality has been made from cane grown in Davis county, north of Salt Lake City.

Lucern or alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops; when well rooted it stands drouth wonderfully, and has proved to be indispensable to successful farming in Utah. If well watered from 3 to five crops can be cut annually. Cattle eat it ravenously.

There are nearly 300,000 head of horses in the Territory, valued at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. Of cattle a half a million is the estimate, but I am inclined to think this is over-estimated.

The use of hog meat is opposed to Mormon principles, although many of them use it.

The Mormon faith forbids the practice of tippling, and is opposed to alcoholic drinks, tea, coffee and tobacco. It is to be regretted that many of its members are not more devout in adhering to these precepts.

Utah barley has the reputation of making the finest beer. As a consequence there are three breweries in full blast. The export is immense. The industry is a paying one.

Utah-made woolen goods are sent everywhere in the west, and enjoy a high reputation, being *all wool*. The Provo and Deseret Mills do the leading business. There are also others in different parts of the Territory.

A glass factory is in successful operation

near Salt Lake City, and is doing a heavy business.

The Deseret News Co. own and operate successfully a paper mill at the entrance of Big Cottonwood Canyon. The paper upon which the *News* is printed is made there. Wrapping paper of good quality is also made in large quantities.

The Utah Central Railway was begun in 1869 and completed in 1870. The Utah Southern Railway was begun in 1871, and runs south to Frisco, 280 miles.

The Utah Western runs from Lehi to Tintic, 60 miles, near the Eureka and Bullion & Beck mines, which rank as some of the most valuable ore producers in Utah.

Besides Utah Lake, the most noted in Utah are Fish Lake, 250 miles south of Salt Lake City, and 6,500 feet above the sea; and Bear Lake, 5,911 feet, on the eastern part of Utah. Both of these lakes abound in fish, and are objects of great natural beauty.

The Utah & Nevada Railway runs to

Stockton, skirting the southern shore of the lake, thence into Toocle valley; it is the outlet for the mines of Ophir, Stockton and Dry Canyon.

Taxation in Utah is small when compared with other localities, being 17 mills on the dollar, distributed as follows:

Territorial purposes, . . .	6 mills.
County " . . .	3 mills.
School " . . .	3 mills.
Municipal Salt Lake City, 5 mills.	

Total, 17

Utah Territory, 85,730 square miles. The coal fields cover 20,000 acres, and are nearly 200 feet thick.

Brigham Young, born June. 1, 1801; died, Aug. 29, 1877.

The value of taxable property in Utah in 1887 was \$35,895,865.

Over 260 distinct classes of minerals have been found in Utah, all having commercial value.

The area of Salt Lake Valley is 292,296 acres, or 457 square miles.

Rambles Near By.

To all those who like to leisurely enjoy "views afoot," I would advise them, for the first ramble, the following route: From whatever hotel you may be stopping at, find the Main or East Temple Street. Looking up hill, will be looking north, down hill, the reverse. Suppose we start it from the Deseret Bank corner, northwards: we soon arrive at the big co-operative store—visitors are always welcome to look over this vast establishment founded by the late Brigham Young, in 1868. A few steps further north brings you to the General Tithing Office and *Deseret News* building. This is the oldest paper west of the Missouri River, and the publishing house for the Mormon Church publications. The Tithing Storehouse is the repository for tithings in kind paid in by the Mormons. The widows, the aged, the helpless, among

the Mormon people are supported from the tithing; but not entirely so, as there are organizations in each Ward who also assist them. The cost of erecting public places of worship, building temples, etc., etc., are also paid from this same source. Visitors who may desire to look through this institution will be courteously treated. From this corner the pedestrian should go along South Temple Street eastward to the Lion House, Beehive House, Gardo House, and the Historian's Office. These buildings are private. The central part of the Lion House and Beehive House is the headquarters of the Mormon Church. This is the leading office of the Deseret Telegraph Office, about the only independent telegraph line in America. Almost every settlement in Utah can be reached by this line, but it does not pay. A little further east, the Eagle Gate is reached; this was once over the only roadway up City Creek Canyon, out of which thousands of cords of fire wood were hauled. This eagle was

carved by Mr. Ralph Ramsay. The lion in front of the Lion House was carved by Mr. Wm. Ward, now of Council Bluffs. These two efforts were among the first artistic productions in Utah, under the direction of Brigham Young. Looking south under the eagle is the State Road, 16 miles long. Turn north half a block, then east up a steep incline, at the summit of which on the right is the grave of Brigham Young, and two or three members of his family. Follow up the hill to the first turning to the left, then north past the 18th Ward Meeting House, and the Independent Schoolhouse, erected by the members of this ward. Keep ascending the incline north until you reach Anderson's Tower, from which point a splendid view of the entire valley is obtained. Descending, you turn into a lane at the base of the steep hill to the right, and follow down City Creek road to the point near the commencement of the road previously traveled over. Do not fail to take a look on the left at the

school-house erected by Brigham Young, for the education of his children. Follow down the hill south of the Eagle to the Theatre, also erected by Brigham Young. The Social Hall, on the left, was used as a theatre before the large one was built. A little east of the Theatre are the City and Firemen's Halls, and the residence of Ex-Mayor Little. One and a half blocks westward brings you back to your starting point, and here ends Ramble No. 1.

Ramble No. 2.

Starting from the same point, proceed north on the west side of the street; stop at Savage's Art Bazaar and look over his views of Western Scenery, and other objects of interest. Notice the building on the corner, *now in ruins*; this was the Council House where Mormons were wont to assemble; turn west half a block to the Deseret Museum. (Deseret is the name adopted by the Mormons for the name of Utah when it becomes a State, and

means the honey-bee.) Twenty-five cents will admit you to the unique collection of odds and ends, connected with the history of Utah and the Mormon people. Retrace your steps eastward to the Temple Block corner, go north half a block to the entrance of the square. A gentlemanly janitor will show you around to the different objects of interest. When out of the block, ascend the hill to the summit, once called Arsenal Hill, where the arms and accoutrements of the much-talked about Nauvoo Legion were stored in a building that was burnt down. From this point views of the lake and the marshy bottoms can be seen, looking westward. On cloudy days in summer time, the views of sunset on the lake are gorgeous beyond description.

Should the pedestrian desire to climb to the summit of Ensign Peak he will be well repaid, as the point is 750 feet above the city, and commands a vista of wonderful scope; a roadway leads up to it by following the ridge on the West side of City Creek.

The mud wall seen as you ascend the hill was erected by President Young, as a protection from Indian raids, soon after the valley was first settled by Mormons. Brigham is reported to have said: "If it did not save the people from the Indians, it made labor for those who had no work." These two walks embrace about all the interests visitors afoot.

Carriage Drives.

If you take a carriage ride, the residences and grounds of the late William Jennings and that of Mr. Robert Dye in the Twentieth Ward are points of interest and beauty. Then there are the different churches and hospitals, as well as schools erected by different sects, that are worthy of being visited. The drive can also be extended to Fort Douglass which well repays the cost, or a trip up City Creek Canyon will take you into scenes of beauty and grandeur in an hour or two from the city, where you can spend a few hours in

the midst of the sublimities of nature without much trouble. Many persons take tents and other accoutrements and live for several days in the elevated nooks during the hottest weather and enjoy themselves hugely.

Liberty Park and the road to the race track is also a fine carriage drive.

The Warm Springs Bath House can be reached by street cars for five cents, every half hour from the initial point of the other trips. The Hot Springs by excursion wagons, costing twenty-five cents for the round trip, or by either the Utah Central or D. & R. G. Railways. The facilities for enjoyment are complete. Many persons affected with rheumatic troubles have much benefitted by taking advantage of the natural advantages of the healing springs. The charges are moderate and the attention first-class.

Points of Interest outside the City.

The traveler who intends to enjoy himself

for a few days in Utah should visit some of the grand canyons of the Wasatch range. The most beautiful is Big Cottonwood Canyon, by wagon; the road is very rough, but the scenery well repays the trouble of the visit. Little Cottonwood Canyon can be reached by rail, via the D. & R. G. to Wasatch, thence by tram cars to Alta; from the heated valley to snow banks in a few hours is a trip worth taking. Should the visitor desire to still further take in the grandeur of the Wasatch range, I would advise him to go from Alta over to Brighton, at Silver Lake, see the beautiful lakes and mountains, thence over to Park City, by road, and visit the greatest mining camp in Utah. From Park City he can reach Salt Lake City by rail at a cheap rate, passing down Weber Canyon and over the Utah Central. The whole trip full of scenic interest and inexpensive.

Trips to Garfield and Lake Park during the summer season must not be omitted if your time admits.

Bingham Canyon, another important mining camp in the mountains on the west side of the valley, is another place of great interest. It can be easily reached by the D. & R. G. Railway; a train for this point leaves every morning at 7.20.

The famous Ontario mine and mill are located in Park City, in Summit County. Round trip tickets, by rail, 200 miles, for \$4.00 over the Utah Central and Union Pacific, or by stage, 30 miles, for \$1.50.

The Germania Smelting, Refining and Whitelcad Works are eight miles south of the city on the Utah Central and D. & R. G. Railways.

The completion of the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railroad enables any one to visit this beautiful post, and obtain views of unsurpassed grandeur of the city and valley of the Great Salt Lake. Two trains leave daily. Round trip fare, 25 cents. Fort Douglas was established in 1862 by General P. E. Connor, in command of the California volun-

teers. The parades and reviews are always attractive. An excellent band of music is now located there.

Table of Elevations of the Principal Places in Utah. From the U. S. Survey.

	Feet above sea-level.
Salt Lake City.....	4,261
Great Salt Lake....	4,218
American Fork.....	4,608
Provo.....	4,520
Utah Lake.....	4,498
Spanish Fork.....	4,556
Beaver.....	6,058
Camp Douglas.....	4,800
Corinne.....	4,232
Devil's Gate.....	4,835
Echo.....	5,509
Fillmore....	6,025
Logan.....	4,557
Nephi.....	4,920
Parowan.....	5,910

Promontory.....	4,905
Richfield.....	5,282
Rush Valley.....	5,234
Monmouth Hill.....	6,947
Tintic.....	4,833
Tooele.....	4,487
Willard City.....	4,350
Dawes' Mountain.....	13,300
Mt. Nebo.....	11,992

A Mormon's Faith.

Many visitors to Utah ask the question: "What do the Mormons believe?" For their information the following is a condensed epitome:

I.

They believe in God, the eternal Father, and in his son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

II.

God is a perfect being, possessing body, parts and passions. Christ said he was the

express image of his Father's person—God is the father of the spirits of all mankind. The atonement of Christ was designed to enable fallen humanity to return to the presence of their Eternal Father.

III.

The Church as established by Jesus Christ was destroyed and its followers killed off. A general apostasy from the primitive order was the consequence. God did not acknowledge the man made systems that sprang up. No man has the right to act as a servant of God unless he possess the authority by revelation.

It was therefore necessary that God should delegate some one in this age to act as his representative, so that the primitive order, as established by Jesus Christ, could be restored again in these latter times. Joseph Smith was the one selected, and through the administration of a holy angel the holy priesthood

was again restored to the earth, with all its orders and grades, as enjoyed in ancient times.

IV.

The order of induction in the church of Christ is as follows :

Faith in the living God, and his Son, Jesus Christ.

Repentance for our past sins, and a firm resolve to consecrate our lives to the cause of truth.

Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins by one duly authorized.

The laying on of hands by the Elders of the Church, for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.

All who obey these laws with honest and sincere purpose of heart are entitled to enjoy the gifts of the true Gospel, viz. : The healing of the sick by the laying on of hands. The gifts of prophecy, speaking in tongues, and the revelation of God's Holy Spirit for the personal guidance of those that accept

the truth, with the assurance of eternal life to those who endure to the end.

V.

The order of the priesthood in the true church is as follows :

First, a prophet, whose right it is to receive revelations for the guidance of the church, and for his assistance a quorum of twelve apostles, whose mission is to introduce the gospel to all nations. High priests, severities, elders, bishops, priests, teachers and deacons. These two orders combine the Melchisedec and Aaronic priesthood. All men who live godly are entitled to enjoy a portion of the priesthood.

VI.

The Bible is a record of God's dealings with mankind in the old world. The Book of Mormon as revealed to Joseph Smith is

also a record of his dealings with the ancient people who lived upon the American continent. These sacred books mean what they say, and must be taken literally like other histories.

VII.

Marriage is a sacred compact and should be made for time and all eternity, and must be performed in buildings specially erected for the purposes. For this and other reasons temples are erected, that the vicarious work of baptism for the dead and other ordinances may also be formed.

VIII.

Plural marriage under well defined regulations is necessary to the proper development of the sexes mentally and physically; unrestricted relationships between the sexes is an abomination in the sight of God.

IX.

The payment of tithes and offerings to

meet the expenses of the church—to feed the hungry—clothe the naked—comfort the widows and orphans, and to provide for old necessitous persons is a part of the duty of each member of the Church of Christ.

X.

For the full development of the members of the Church a place of gathering is necessary. The Lord has chosen America as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. The valleys of the mountains in the west are the present places of rendezvous.

IX.

The constitution of the United States of America is a heaven born document: the nation will grow in power and prosperity as the strict observance of its sacred principles is observed, and diminish in power in the same ratio as its sublime truths are set aside.

XII.

The practice of self denial is the impera-

tive duty of a Latter-day Saint; for this reason he should be temperate in all things, avoiding the use of tea, coffee and tobacco and all alcoholic drinks as much as possible, and abstaining from foods interdicted in the advice given to the ancients through Moses.

XIII.

All truths of whatever nature or character that are clearly demonstrated are revelations of God's power.

XIV.

No person is a true disciple who, while professing the name of a saint, is false to that sacred title. No person can earn eternal advancement without living for it.

It is unlawful to take the name of God in vain on any occasion.

All capable persons should marry. Any man who shirks the obligations of matrimony is a dangerous element to society.

The sphere of woman is as noble as that of

man. She is entitled to all the rights she can enjoy. The life and example of Christ is the highest ideal for all to imitate; all vaunted superiority lacking these qualities is hollow and of no avail.

Every man is free to accept or reject the Gospel; but that he cannot receive remission of sins, nor be reconciled to God, nor enjoy eternal life in his presence, on any other terms than obedience to the Gospel.

All men will be rewarded or punished according to their works, whether good or evil.

The dead, who did not obey the Gospel in this life, can hear and accept of it in the spirit

world, their mortal relatives or friends attending to the ordinances of the Gospel in their behalf.

All mankind will be resurrected from the dead and will come forth to judgment and receive either reward or punishment, which will be various in degree, according to capacity, merit or demerit.

The earth glorified will be the dwelling place of resurrected, glorified and immortal beings, who will have previously passed their mortal probation thereon, and that they will dwell upon it forever in the light and knowledge and glory of God.









