

ing anything about it. You can see though that there is nothing to be desired so far as splendid timber and clear sparkling water in abundance is concerned, and we have the prospects which show rich ores.

"There, boys, I have taken you around the circle the diameter of which is two hundred miles. We started from that road at Scribner's and have traversed the country to the south and west, and then northward and to the east, and if you run out along the line which marks the road below us there you will come to our starting point. This vast area in Tooele, Juab and Millard counties has not been prospected yet. Each month brings some new find into prominence and so it will continue to be until that millennium of transportation arrives in the shape of a railroad to the natural metropolis of this region, Salt Lake City.

"So you still hope for a railroad, doctor?" asked Jim.

"I certainly do, and it is our only hope."

"What are your views in regard to a railroad from Salt Lake City west?"

"They are expressed here in this clipping; read them to the boys." Saying this he handed Jim the following:

"Tooele county is the quarry from which Salt Lake City will yet receive the material to erect her palaces of prosperity. It may require some time for the business men of the metropolis to absorb this truth, but they will, and when they have awakened to the fact, Salt Lake will make rapid strides toward that position which she can occupy in this inter-mountain region. New blood is being added to her commercial circulation, and we believe that this infusion will lend the necessary energy to assist in making her the great city of the West. What has kept her in the trundle bed so long, has been an aggravated case of financial hermits. Millions have been realized from the mines of Utah and hundreds only have been invested here.

"The old cry that 'Mormon rule keeps capital away' does not go now, and the confidence of the Mormon people is exemplified in the many industries inaugurated and successfully carried on by them.

"Since the people have gone into the two national political parties, there is no excuse now for carting the money made in Utah away to some other place for investment. Utah is at present fully as prosperous as any of her sisters, and offers more inducements to those looking for profitable investments than any other State in the West. Still the growth of her cities is not commensurate with the amount of wealth that has been taken from her great resources. Those who have been fortunate in mining and other investments, with few exceptions, have taken their money elsewhere to invest it, paying an occasional visit to Utah as tourists.

In other Western States we see the men who make the money hasten to the cities of their own State, and there invest for the purpose of increasing their capital and at the same time build up cities, which in themselves offer an inducement to others to make their homes with people of prosperity and push. They do not lay low and wait for the prosperity to come upon them like a tidal wave, but are ever on the

alert to grasp every straw which points that way. By their own energy and hustle they invite others, both in city and state, industries and business ventures, to get in on the ground floor. There is a whole load of straws in Tooele county pointing to the prosperity of Salt Lake City. Twenty-five mining districts in this county and the eastern part of Nevada with their silver, copper, lead and gold ores look longingly toward Salt Lake and her energetic business men for the 147 miles of railroad which would bring transportation to their doors and enable them to pour into Salt Lake the riches of an immense region.

"Salt Lake is already the natural supply station for this sparsely settled country. The people who are engaged in mining and stock-raising in the mountains and valleys west of here, are but pioneers in each pursuit, and are hopeful that the people of Salt Lake City will shortly recognize the fact that the wealth of that section seeks an entry into the great world of trade through its most natural avenue, Salt Lake City. Make no mistake by supposing that it is bound to come to Salt Lake, for if the hustlers of Ogden induce the Southern Pacific company to put a spur of 90 miles of road into that region, to connect with the main line at Toana or Tecoma, then Ogden would be the storehouse of this vast area of country, and the mayor and city council of Salt Lake could not prevent it. Already Ogden divides the trade with Salt Lake, keeping for herself the lion's share. The merchants, miners and ranchers give Ogden the preference when shipping by rail, for the rate from Salt Lake to Ogden is saved, and the latter place is rapidly growing in popularity and prominence among the buyers in the western part of Utah and eastern Nevada. Should a road from any city immediately south of Salt Lake, tap Tooele, Juab and Millard counties in the west, then that city would become the recipient of the wealth of trade which awaits the advent of the magic power of transportation. Salt Lake has some things which no other city in Utah can hope for, but other cities may some day have that which Salt Lake would give her supervisor of streets to have."

We could but echo the sentiments expressed, and, thanking the genial doctor for his interesting talk, began the descent from our balloon-like position. The "good Indian" had the ponies in readiness and we soon found ourselves again enjoying the miners' hospitality at the Queen of Sheba cabin. The following morning we said good-bye to our host, and ere the triangle called to dinner we were again at the Erickson ranch, wondering at the vastness of the so-called Deep Creek country. COLONEL OUCH.

FREMONT COUNTY, IDAHO.

REXBURG, Idaho, Sept. 23.

Yesterday was Democracy's day in this place, even as the Saturday before was in Salt Lake. Flags were flying from a dozen different places, the brass band filling the air with lively strains, and there were more people visible on the streets than I ever saw here before. The occasion was the county convention of the "unterrified," which began

in the morning and got through at 6 p.m. There has never been such an event before, for the reason that the coming election will be the first ever held in the county. All the parties are now in battle array, and only the counting following the closing of the polls on the fateful 6th of November can tell how it is "going to go." Each is confident and each has an excellent ticket claiming the voters' support. As elsewhere the chief element of uncertainty is the Populist party—uncertain as to its own unknown strength and the inroads it will make upon each of the other two organizations. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that whichever suffers most from the People's ticket will be the loser not only in Fremont county but in the state; though not a few there believe that the Populists will win out and not prove to be merely a source of perturbation in the political field. If this hope should materialize into a demonstrated fact, then truly is politics a most illusory entity in the affairs of mankind and nowhere more so than here in the Gem of the Mountains. The campaign goes on vigorously but so far with reasonably good nature.

There is a side issue in this county that is also the dominant one, paradoxical as such a statement sounds; it is the contest between this place and St. Anthony for the county seat, and will be decided at the same time the new officers are elected. Rexburg can beat its rival two to one single-handed, but the rest of the county has more votes than both of them combined; and the question as to which can pull the greater number of these is the deciding one. St. Anthony is a brisk and pushing little town with live men and business activity, but its location is not as eligible as that of Rexburg, which is situated as nearly as possible in the center of the county. But as the former depends largely upon retaining the political capital for acquiring capital of another kind, it is making a fight worthy of almost any cause and is "working" the people elsewhere to the full extent of its working capacity. This interesting contest does not in the least, however, overshadow or diminish the more strictly political one in which we are engaged.

After the convention spoken of the delegates and committeemen with several invited guests and ladies, partook of an elegant repast at the Rand hotel. There were 150 persons altogether, among them Apostle Brigham Young and President T. E. Rieke. A number of prominent Republicans joined in by invitation and there were a few Populists. (I mention this in order that you may understand that all the metropolitan campaign procedure is not confined to metropolitan places). The viands having been duly discussed a discussion of another kind took place, all hands, and the cook adjourning to the theater, where a large audience listened to a dissertation on the benefits of Democracy and disadvantages of Republicanism by S. A. Kenner of Salt Lake, who held the boards till 11:15, when the general dispersal took place. The people are evidently getting a good ready for the election and take a lively