

LOGAN, THE TEMPLE CITY.

**History of the Queen City of the North—
Her Main Industries, Attractions and
Resources—The Educational Center—
Sketch of the Great Brigham Young
College.**

Nestling at the foot of the grand old hills of the Wasatch, encircled on the south by the twining curves of the stream called after her name, lies the lovely city of Logan, the "Temple City of the North," the "Athens of Utah." Geographically she lies in 41 deg. 43 min. north latitude, and nearly 112 deg. west longitude from Greenwich. Her elevation is 4,500 feet; her climate is one of the finest in the land, never uncomfortably hot in summer, and her clear, dry, bracing winter atmosphere imparting a zest to life that is as enjoyable as it is healthful.

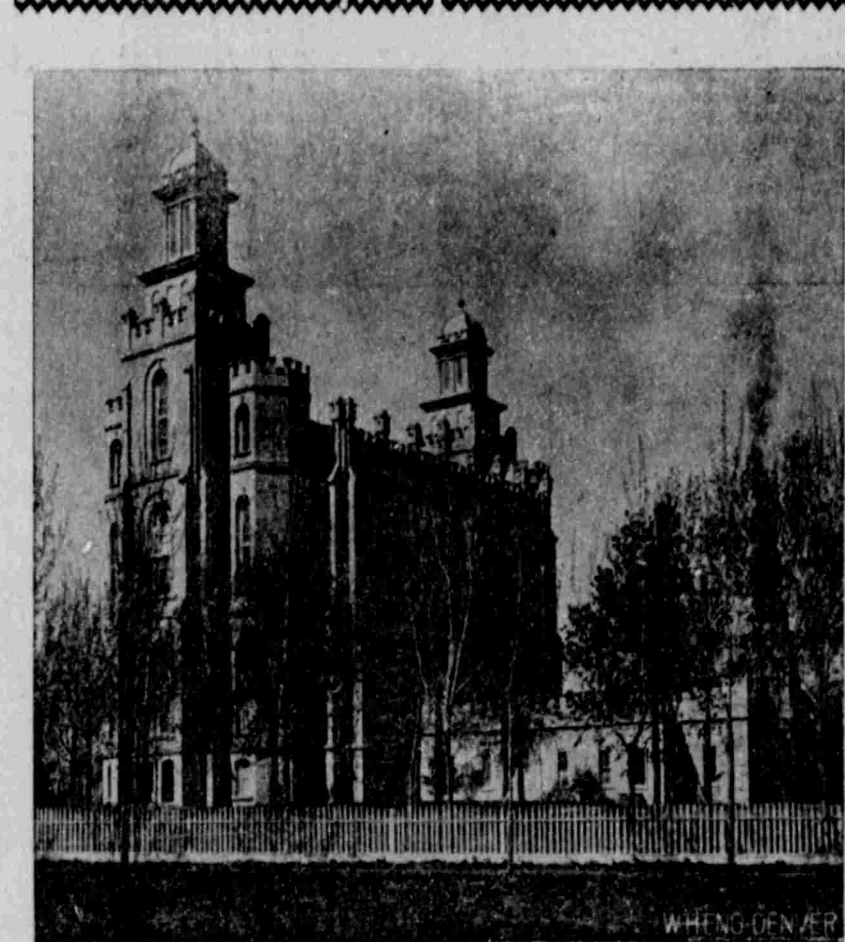
When parties were sent into the north by President Brigham Young to investigate the possibilities for settling this valley, the report they brought in was that Cache Valley was good for a herd ground. In 1852 a party, composed of Brigham Young Jr., Samuel Roskelley and Andrew Moffatt, were sent here to cut hay, build corrals, etc., and that fall a lot of stock was driven into the valley, and wintered on what is known to this day as Church farm. The first settlement, however, was founded by that indomitable spirit, Peter Maughan, who with a party entered the valley from the south and settled what is now known as Wellsville, but then called Maughan's Fort, in July, 1856.

The settlement of Logan began in 1859, with Wm. B. Preston, the Thatcher family, John P. Wright and others the first to locate. The site of the now beautiful city was then an uninviting plain of sage brush, but with the true pioneer instinct, the possibilities offered by the fine stream of water flowing from the mountains was discovered by these men, and Bishop Preston pitched his tent and said, "This is good enough for me."

Logan is thus 40 years old, and in that time has made splendid progress in all branches of education and commerce. The pioneers built well and their children and the thousands of homeseekers who have found homes here are garnering the benefits of their efforts. Many hardships were endured by the early settlers, not the least among which were the depredations of hostile Indian bands, who resented the appearance in their "hidden valley" of the hated white man. In some instances white men were murdered and children carried off, besides horses, cattle and grain being stolen. A local militia was formed and minute men stationed at every danger point, but it was a number of years before the savages ceased to harass the settlers, and not then until after the great slaughter at the battle of Battleground, 20 miles north of Franklin, in 1863, when Colonel Connor with 550 U. S. soldiers met and defeated with heavy loss an equal number of redskins. The battle lasted four hours, and over two hundred Indians were killed and many wounded, among the slain being Bear Hunter, who had been the most troublesome among the chiefs.

factories for woolen goods, underwear, shoes and leather, and many other staple articles, are running at full blast, with ready markets for all their products. Three first-class drug stores, a dozen up-to-date general merchandise establishments, two banks, two newspapers, three jewelry establishments, fine furniture stores, a candy factory, and many other lines are represented by prosperous business houses.

The vast amount of power capable of being generated from the Logan river offers unparalleled facilities for running manufacturing machinery. Electric motors furnished from generators located at the mouth of Logan canyon, supply much of the power used in this city. And this power could be increased a thousand-fold. With the advent of increased transportation facilities for this valley, will doubtless come an era of manufacturing, for otherwise almost every requisite exists here in abundance—cheap living and reasonably cheap labor. The discovery of a coal mine near by would also facilitate this desired state of affairs. A promising coal prospect in the hills on the west of the valley gives hope



THE LOGAN TEMPLE.

and that this may not be among the impossibilities.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

On Jan. 17, 1866, the Legislature passed an act by which Logan City was incorporated. A city election held March, 1866, resulted in the election of Alvin Crockett as her first mayor; John B. Thatcher, C. B. Robbins and T. X. Smith, aldermen; James H. Martineau, T. E. Ricks, W. K. Robinson, P. Cranney and C. O. Card, councilors. H. W. Leacock was the first city recorder; P. Cranney the first marshal; H. K. Cranney, attorney; P. Cardon, treasurer; H. Sadler, assessor and collector; B. M. Lewis, supervisor; John Jacobs, sexton; J. H. Martineau, surveyor.

The mayors of Logan since that time have been as follows: Wm. B. Preston, who succeeded Crockett; Robert S. Campbell, James T. Hammond, Aaron Farr, Jr., James Quayle, G. W. Thatcher, N. W. Kimball, and Anthon Anderson, who now occupies the mayor's chair. Mr. Anderson was also re-elected to the same position for the ensuing two years.

THE TEMPLE.
On an eminence above the main body of the town rises that magnificent granite pile, the beautiful Logan Temple. The building was erected by contribution of the people of this and surrounding States. Seven years were occupied in its construction, and its cost was \$600,000. The corner stone was laid Sept. 19, 1877, and the building was dedicated May 17, 1884.

Logan has a large number of fine buildings within her borders, among which, outside of the Temple and colleges, may be enumerated the following:

Logan tabernacle, the chief house of worship of the Latter-day Saints. This is a commodious stone structure, well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected, and will seat 2,000 people. Opera house and bank, which is the finest business block in the city—three stories high, built of red brick. The opera house is one of the finest in the

State, its auditorium comfortably accommodating 800 people.

The Murdoch block, Co-op Wagon block, Cardon block and Z. C. M. I. buildings, all three-story structures; the Bishop's storehouse, Union block, Ricks block, Edwards block, Riter Bros. Drug Co. block, Campbell & Morrell block, U. O. block, City Drug Co. block, Logan Dry Goods Co. block, T. D. Roberts block, all substantial two-story business houses, and many others that give to the town a prosperous business aspect. During the past year a number of business blocks have been erected, and some are now in course of construction, among them being the Thatcher block on Main street, Amussen block on Second street, and the Utah Mortgage & Loan building on Tithing office corner.

The city is filled with beautiful residences, and the past year had added a dozen or two modern dwelling houses to the number.

Each of the seven ecclesiastical wards in the city has a creditable ward meeting house, except that the First ward, having the tabernacle within its limits, uses a portion of the first story thereof for ward gathering purposes. There are three other denominational churches in the city, namely, the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal, each of which is represented by creditable church and parsonage buildings. There are one three-story hotel and two two-story hotels, three lively saloons and three saloons in town.

Tapping Logan river at or near the mouth of Logan canyon, four irrigating canals have their source, from which most of the land between Logan and Richmond on the north is irrigated. They also furnish power to a number of mills, factories and creameries.

Logan and Cache valley have but one outlet to the outer world of commerce by way of railway facilities.

all to come up and partake with her of the beauties of life and of the pleasures of living.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE.

The Brigham Young College was founded by President Brigham Young in 1877, with an endowment of 9,612 acres of land, located south and west of Logan, Utah. The institution of education, founded by the prophet, shall be offered by the institution as are "usually taught in a college of learning," and that students who take full courses, unless physically incapacitated, shall be taught some branch of mechanism. The Gospel of Jesus Christ shall be the basis of college discipline. The Old and New Testaments, and other doctrinal works of the Church, shall be standard text-books; and no book shall be used that advances ideas "antagonistic to the principles of the Gospel." The government of the college is vested in a board of seven trustees who shall be members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and who "shall hold their offices as such during the will and pleasure of the President of said Church."

The provisions of the deed of trust indicate, in a general way, the views of the founder, in the general policy of the institution, and the work which he contemplated for the college. He believed in the complete and harmonious development of all the powers of the individual, and in the development of a spiritual; and although he emphasized in the deed of trust the importance of religion and the useful arts, the foundation which he laid in the establishment of the institution, contemplates a superstructure that shall embrace every line of educational work.

In August, 1877, the trustees named in the instrument of endowment effected this growth, the institution was incorporated, and began the organization of the institution.

Ever since the college was first opened for the admission of students in 1878 there has been a gradual growth commensurate with the educational demands of the people and the resources of the institution. To further facilitate this growth, the institution was incorporated, in August, 1899, under the laws of the State of Utah. The articles of incorporation provide that the trustees shall have power to carry into effect the business of the college in accordance with the provisions of the original deed of trust, "so far as the same are applicable and pertinent to the needs of the institution," and that they shall have power to buy and hold real estate and personal property, and to receive gifts of all kinds; "to establish and maintain scholarships, fellowships, endowments, and other similar institutions, and to confer degrees in the liberal and useful arts and in the sciences and professions as to them may seem proper; to award certificates and diplomas of graduation and confer such degrees and honors as are usually conferred by colleges."

In accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust and the articles of incorporation, it is the general policy of the institution to promote the higher educational interests of the people, providing a liberal and thorough education that embraces not only mental and physical training, but also moral and spiritual culture. It is the constant aim of the college authorities to provide for such work as will prepare the students for success in life. Throughout the work in the theological department, the aim is to give the student a thorough knowledge of the subjects offered, and to develop faith in the practice of Gospel principles, thereby preparing the student for active service in the ministry and in the different organizations of the Church. The development of high ideals of manhood and womanhood is emphasized in all of the work of the institution.

The following courses are offered: (1) course in general science, four years; (2) course in arts, four years; (3) academic course, four years; (4) sub-academic course, one year; (5) Mutual Improvement normal course; (6) Sunday school normal course. In connection with the normal course, a normal training school is maintained.

The college occupies a campus of about twenty-three acres, situated near the center of Logan City. The lower campus furnishes space for the athletic sports, an aquarium, and horticultural gardens. The buildings comprise the east building, the west building, and the Laboratory building, containing some of the very best professional apparatus in the State. Art is also cultivated, and several rising young painters and artists have their studios here.

The season is at hand when the greatest of winter sports—sledding, begins to reign supreme. On a good day for sledding it is not at all uncommon to see from fifty to one hundred brilliant cutters drawn by some of the best and fastest horses which this valley is noted for producing, upon the streets at once. Sledding is also to be enjoyed near at hand.

In short, Logan is a desirable place in which to live. Her beauties and advantages are legion—her drawbacks and disadvantages minimum. She is hospitable to strangers and invites one and

all to come up and partake with her of the beauties of life and of the pleasures of living.

THE THATCHER BANK.



Thatcher Brothers' Banking company is recognized as one of the oldest, as well as one of the strongest banking institutions between Salt Lake and Butte. Organized in 1883, it has kept pace with the growth of the country, contributing to it—and that is wide in extent. In 1893 it was one of the few banks that not only did not crowd its customers to the wall, but to those who would have suffered because of a withdrawal of aid, it still managed to assist with additional accommodations. All remembering that period of financial panic and alarm will fully appreciate the strength and disposition of a bank capable of doing this. Its management and directorate includes the solid men of the State, and that it holds its prestige is naturally due to the fact that those controlling its affairs are not only solid and safe, but are acquainted with and prepared to meet the needs of the growing business and the increasing trade of this country. Thatcher Brothers' Banking Company affords the facilities and advantages of a first class bank.

'MORMONS' IN SUNNY MEXICO

Diaz, Mexico, Nov. 26.—This place has been retarded in its growth by the difficulty experienced in obtaining building material that had to be hauled over a hundred miles, that is the lumber and shingles. The garden enclosures are made of the Mexican adobe and the houses are of the same, but brick are now being made and an improvement in the houses promised. The land here is good and fertile, but water is scarce; but the people are learning how to take advantage of the conditions and the result is better returns from the land. There is a good people living here. Sunday and day schools and their meetings are well attended. Today (Sunday) was their election day. To Americans Sunday would be a queer time for election day, but in Mexico Sunday is the election day, and their old style of voting was strange. Around the table were the judges of election and a paste board ballot box was in the center. As each elector came in he was given a ticket to write out the names of those he wished to vote for—so that every elector had to write his own ticket—and if he did not vote was liable to a fine from 25 cents to \$5. There was no noise or excitement and though there were two tickets out there was no electioneering. Everything is prospering and quiet in Diaz. Bishop W. D. Johnson and aids are looking after the affairs of this colony in a way that promises to cause a continual growth. The stock interests here are good and as a rule crop prices prevail. Improvements are in progress and loads of goods are coming in to enclose more land for cultivation, while on every hand is met a spirit of contented determination to build up their homes and beautify them.

SALT RIVER VALLEY.

Salt River Valley, Dec. 6.—No more delightful winter climate could possibly be found than in this favored region. Mesa, the chief colony of the Latter-day Saints in this region, is the most inviting, laid off with broad diagonal roads and owned in small tracts by the people, with its pleasant homes, verdant fields, thrifty vineyards and orchards, it presents an inviting appearance. The orange groves are a pleasure to behold, loaded with fruit. The people here are here to take an order for a carload of these now appreciated oranges; and as yet the cultivation of the oranges here is a new business. Grapes mature here one to two weeks earlier than in California. Prosperity seems to attend all who are industrious enough to earn it. The land yields abundantly, five or six crops of alfalfa are raised in a season, and a crop of wheat or corn are produced on the same land in one season. The first frost to affect tomatoes came night before last. Beautiful flowers are in bloom in the gardens and cattle browsing in green pastures, who seek the shade of the great trees from the noonday sun.

Maricopa Stake has four wards, Mesa, Alma, Nephi, and Lehi, and the Saints seem alive to the love of the Gospel and meetings are well attended. All talk of the thrift and order of these Mormon towns. Great attention is being drawn to this region and big schemes are being formulated to increase the cultivated area by the construction of a vast reservoir system that is thought will bring this vast region up to the level of the surrounding country. There is good demand for all the products of the region, lucern hay bringing \$7 a ton and other products proportionate rates. Great numbers of cattle are now fattening and destined for the alfalfa pastures, that find a ready market at rising values. New buildings of a more pretentious order are being erected and plans for others made, while the business men and orchardists are watching for the completion of a railroad that will give them a direct route to Utah's rich markets.

This year there are 103 different classes in the various departments, besides special work. More advanced work is being done than ever before in the history of the institution. The registers

the sounds of the English letters. Other inventors, like Anderson and Taylor, have made more or less important improvements upon Pitman's system, but Pitman, says an exchange, remains the master mind of modern phonography, and his books the master works in this line of human achievement.

PAINTING.

Millet's "Angels" is undoubtedly the most famous painting of the nineteenth century, says the New York Herald. But whether its pre-eminence be justified by its merit; whether it be not partly due to the sensational episodes through which the picture has passed, since it was finished; in short, to what degree its righteous fame is debased by the unrighteous alloy of mere notoriety—such questions critics will undoubtedly differ. It follows that they will differ as to the place the "Angels" should occupy in nineteenth century art.

That it is the masterpiece of the master mind in modern French art most critics will probably admit. That French art as a whole is the greatest art of the century they will also admit. But, admitting all this, you still leave yourself a loophole which will enable you to admire some one foreign master more than Millet. Fortuny, in Spain; Munkacsy, in Hungary; Voetschagin, in Russia; Turner, in England—each would have his adherents. Nevertheless, from any one of these masters it would be difficult to select any one picture so thoroughly representative of the nineteenth century mood, its craving for realistic detail tempered with reverence for the ideal, its passion for putting a sermon into pictorial form and its democratic recognition of the innate nobility of all men.

ANÆSTHETICS.

In 1829 an eminent Parisian surgeon, M. Cloquet, amputated a cancerous breast during a mesmeric, or, as we would now say, a hypnotic, sleep. The patient, although in a state of unconsciousness, reported to have been entirely insensible to pain. This seems to be the first authentic effort at inducing anaesthesia for the purpose of avoiding the pain of surgical operations. Ever since that time the use of ether in dentistry was introduced in America by Horace Wells, a dentist, followed in 1846 by William T. G. Morton, another American dentist, who extended the use of the same drug to general anaesthesia. Young Simpson, of Edinburgh, substituted chloroform for ether in 1847, and this still remains the favorite in Europe.

That the use of anaesthetics is an enormous boon to the race is evident. Nor is the boon in the avoidance only of pain, but also of the nervous irritation that might delay recovery, but subsequent recovery. Thus it is possible for many operations to be safely performed without the use of chloroform would endanger life by mere shock to the system.

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Logan Knitting Factory.

Will Remove . . . To its new building on Tithing House corner about Feb. 1, 1900. This is a home company that loans money on farms in the agricultural portions of Utah. Address: Logan, Utah.

The Utah Mortgage Loan Corporation

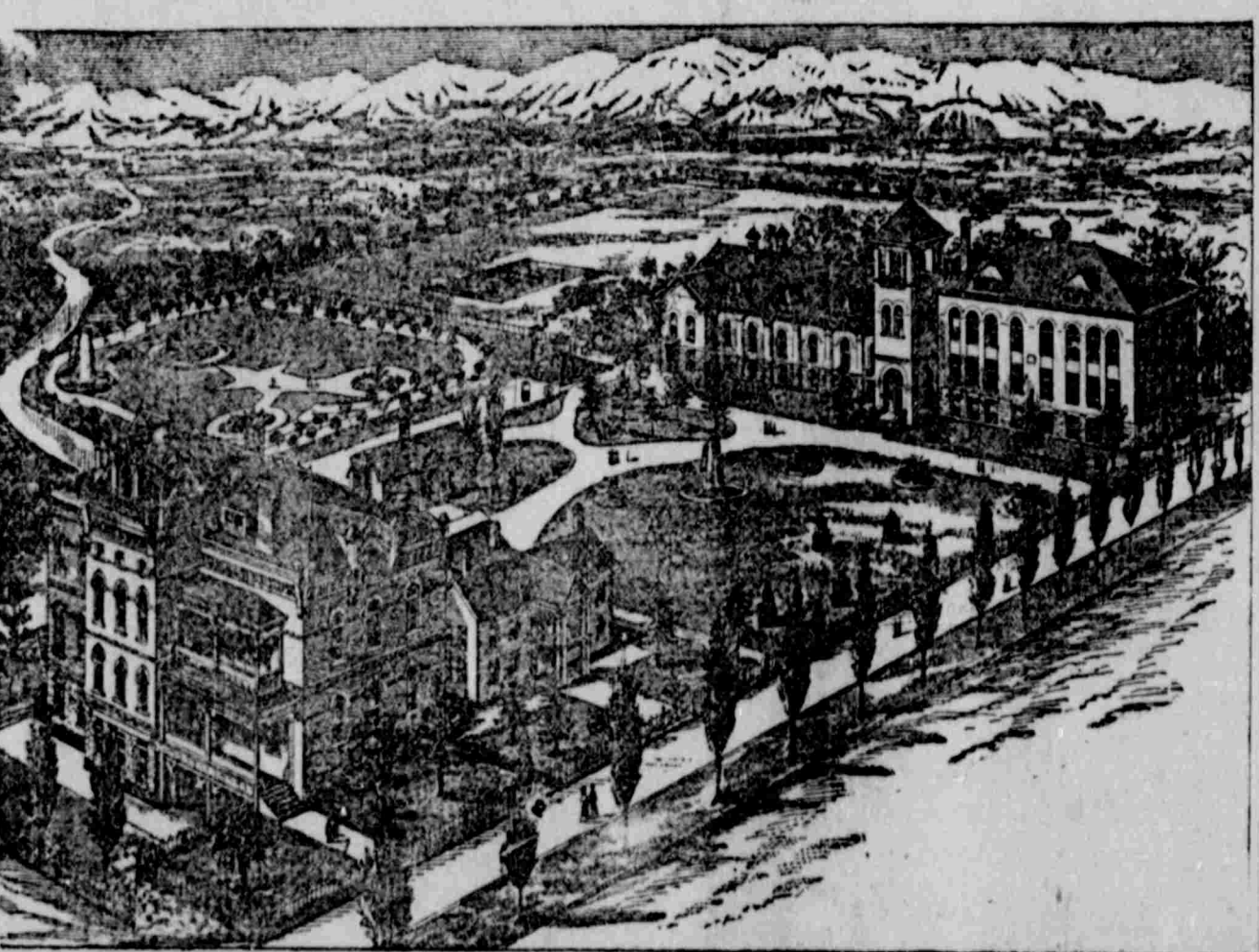
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BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE, LOGAN.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Shorthand of a rudimentary sort was practiced by the Romans. Jiro, the freedman of Cicero, introduced a system which was only an abbreviated longhand. The ideal held before them by inventors of more modern systems is more rapid and accurate. It is described by one of the early fathers of the art, Peter Bales (1847-1891), in these words: "To write as fast as a man speaks is treatable." He acknowledges that this may seem a hard saying, but insists that in effect the method is very easy, "containing in many commodities under a few principles, the shortness whereof is attained by memory, and swiftness by practice, and sweetness by industry."

Not even an approximation, however, to this ideal was reached until 1837, with the publication of Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand, entitled "Phonography." He revolutionized the art by making his stenographic signs represent