THE UTAH PIONEERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

and within its walls. It was the same canyon made famous ten years later by the Johnston army being halted there.

On the morning of July 14th, the advance company moved down the canyon and entered within the eastern rim of the basin of the Great Salt Lake Valley. By evening the next day they were down on the Jordan River, and the same day President Young joined the main company at the head of Emigration canyon. On the 23th messengers were sent back from the advance company to the Last Camp to meet the Saints coming over from the Little Mountain route to the Weber, and through East canyon, the main company were nearing the valley, and pressed on with undaunted and cheerful hearts though their limbs were worn and weary.

VIII.

INTO THE GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY.

On Wednesday, July 22, both camps were astir. The main company moved at 8:30 a. m., and that day obtained from the Big Mountain the welcome sight that had greeted the eyes of Orson Pratt and John Brown on the right. Little Mountain was crossed, and Emigration canyon, which opened into the Salt Lake valley, was the camping place that night. The advance company's camp was only a mile ahead. In the awful condition of the road traveled, it had taken thirteen hours to travel fourteen miles. President Young's ever company of a few wagons had come over that day, in consequence of the sickness, though the President, who was traveling in Wilford Woodruff's carriage, was feeling better.

That same day, July 21st, 1847, Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, riding on a single saddle horse preceded their company down Emigration canyon. Near the mouth of the gorge they found the route impossible, so they climbed a steep and dangerous hill, from the summit of which they obtained the first view accorded to the Pioneers of the Great Salt Lake and valley. It was a glorious sight to their eyes, as they gazed in rapture upon the broad, open valley surrounded by high mountains, the summits of some of which were tipped in snow, and the blue waters of the lake in the distance. As they looked a shout of joy burst from their lips and praise to God filled their hearts.

The two advanced down the hill toward the valley below. Erastus Snow had dropped his coat and went back some distance to find it. Orson Pratt proceeded on alone, and was the first of the Pioneers to enter the valley of the Great Salt Lake. He was joined later by Erastus Snow, and together they made a circuit of about twelve miles. At last they crossed their course toward Mill Creek, where the rushes looked like grain, but remembering the President's instruction to bear to the northward, they turned and came to the banks of City Creek, which divided into two streams at a point near what is now the intersection of State and First North streets. They rejoined their companions about 9 p. m., just above the mouth of the canyon.

Early next morning all was bustle and eager expectation in the two Pioneer camps in Emigration canyon. The advance company was about half a mile ahead of the main body. The small company of sick who were with President Young moved a few miles that day, and camped for the night in East canyon. Of the forward companies Orson Pratt, George A. Smith and seven others rode into the valley to explore, while the camps made a road through the different pass, by cutting out timber and thick underbrush and doing some digging and filling in. When the exploring party got about five miles from the mouth of the canyon they headed northward toward the Great Salt Lake. They noticed several small streams of clear water from the mountains; saw that where there was moisture the grass grew luxuriantly, but where the water failed vegetation was dried up. The driest places examined with many large crickets, as large as a man's thumb; some of the surrounding mountains were capped with snow; to the northward were great numbers of hot springs; and as the lake was approached the level became valuable for agricultural purposes. When the explorers returned to the Pioneer camps they found it pitched in the valley, about five and a quarter miles from the mouth of the canyon, and two miles south of where the city and county building now is. The roads pioneer showed the distance from Winter Quarters to be 1,032 miles. On the return trip across the plains the route measured by the odometer was 1,032 miles—the exact distance now traveled over nearly the whole course, via the Union Pacific railroad from Omaha to Ogden.

With the dawning of the following day John Pack and Joseph Matthews were sent back to President Young to inform him of the situation, while the leaders in the camp prepared to carry out his instructions. He had the road then to bear to the north and plow and plant. They were not far enough north, so they moved two miles in that direction, settling down in the locality near the present intersection of State and East Temple streets with Third South street, on the banks of a branch of the stream afterwards called City Creek.

Early in the forenoon a meeting was called to render praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty for His mercies, and truly the hearts of the Pioneers were filled with gratitude. Elder Orson Pratt offered up a soulful prayer to God, returning thanks for His preserving care and guidance from the Missouri river to the valley, and the Apostle then and there dedicated the camp, and the land to which they had come, with all it contained, to the Lord, praying that He would bless and make it a land of peace and plenty to the Saints. Committees were appointed to explore in various directions and orders were given to plow the land. A road was made to begin, and in a short time several plows were in operation. George W. Brown, Wm. Carter and Shadrach Roundy ran the first furrows that were plowed by white men in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. It was done on East Temple street, where the latter is now crossed by First South street.

The weather was hot, 96° in the shade, and the ground dry. Several plowshares were broken in the land before the day was done. A dam was made in the creek, and the ground soaked, making it mushy to work. About five acres was broken up that afternoon. As evening approached a thunder-shower swept over the valley. The messengers to President Young returned, stating that he would be in the next day with the rest of the Pioneer wagons, they having crossed the Big Mountain that day. The next morning, the 24th, the Pioneers began planting potatoes, after which they turned the water from the creek upon them and gave the ground a good soaking. That was the beginning of irrigation in Utah. It was very late in the season for the Pioneers hoped to realize a harvest of food for their planting.

It was about noon on Saturday, July 24, 1847, when President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo D. Young and the others who constituted the next company reached the encampment on City Creek. As they came out of the narrow defile now known as Emigration Canyon, the President asked Elder Woodruff, in whose carriage he was riding, to stop that he might gaze on the prospect before him. The carriage was turned to a favorable position, and the request complied with. Elder Woodruff says: "We came in full view of the valley of the Great Salt Lake, the land of promise, held in reserve by God as a resting place for His Saints."

President Young raised himself slightly in the carriage, where he had been resting, weak from his severe illness. He looked long and intently upon the scene before him. Wilford Woodruff says they gazed in wonder and admiration upon the valley, which to them was the grandest, most lovely, most delightful landscape their eyes ever beheld. As far as the eye could extend, in the distance, were mountains, rising one above another, and in the south, west and north were seen rugged mountain peaks, towering toward the heavens, their summits covered with eternal snow. Nearer were the lofty mountains which shut in the valley on the east, and the Jordan River, with its timber and verdure, could be seen as it meandered through the valley from the south, and emptied its waters into the Great Salt Lake. The city site was dotted with sage brush, and the whole valley was decorated with flowers of many varieties, and in full bloom. Such was the scene that burst upon the vision of the Pioneers as they entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

(Continued on page eight.)

A BULLETIN OF THE PLAINS.

FORT BRIDGER.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

A Short Sketch of the History and Growth of Utah's Most Famous Commercial Enterprise.

A BUSINESS OF OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR.

An Institution Founded and Carried Out on the Grand Principle of "Live and Help to Live."

IT IS with feelings of mingled pleasure and pride that we endeavor to give to our readers a short sketch of an organization, which stands to-day as a monument to its founder, Brigham Young, and a source of credit and satisfaction to its present management. This magnificent commercial structure represents the toil, patience and struggle of a company of stalwart men, whose integrity was never questioned, men who had the confidence and esteem of the entire people.

It must be taken into consideration that the commercial conditions with which the early pioneers had to contend in Utah were very different from those prevailing today. They found themselves in the heart of the Rocky mountains, two thousand miles from civilization, with a small and scattered people, and no railroads or other adequate facilities for transportation. It was a difficult problem to cope with, and for a number of years many of the pioneers suffered great hardships through their inability to secure the actual necessities of life. Money, as well as provisions, was scarce, and the few tradesmen who found their way to Utah from foreign points were grasping in the extreme, not being religiously or in any manner in sympathy with the people. It was soon apparent to the leaders that something must be done to relieve the people of these oppressive conditions, and it was shortly evidenced on all sides that a disposition was growing among the settlers to import and trade for themselves. This growing tendency eventually evolved and worked out the grand scheme which resulted in the organization Oct. 19, 1868, of the Z. C. M. I. The institution was incorporated for twenty-five years, December 1, 1870, with a capital of $250,000, the bulk of the stock being subscribed by ten representative men who were elected as its first officers, as follows: Brigham Young, J. M. Bernhisel, George A. Smith, Wm. Jennings, Geo. Q. Cannon, Wm. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, Henry Lawrence, Wm. Clayton, David Calder.

The basic ideas of the men who founded the Z. C. M. I. was the protection of the home people from exorbitant prices; to buy the best goods of the best manufacturers and importers—and so it has ever been. The more established with the inception and organization of "Live and Help to Live" (not live and let live), has always been the watchword, ever the key-note sounded by all of its officers and members. The history of the Z. C. M. I. is synonymous with all that is honest and upright. There is no misrepresentation, ever and always full weight and full measure; with absolute unquestioned reliability and steadfastness of purpose, the institution is regarded everywhere, not as a mammoth commercial machine, where so many dollars may be exchanged for a certain amount of goods, perhaps of questionable quality in many instances, but, as a large and powerful friend who takes an interest in our welfare and who is seeking in every legitimate manner to aid us in building up more comfortable in the whole people.

It has required a vast amount of energy and thought to have placed the wide ramifications of the institution where it is at this time and under the circumstances that would not seem easier except to the East and this doubtless, together with the expense of freighting goods to Utah after the road was a serious impediment that must be overcome. These adverse conditions, one by one, were met and that heroic spirit which predominated at all times among the Pioneers, and which we have the evidence of their memories verified in an unsurpassed manner in all the principal points of the world—an institution that has unfailingly befriended every people and weather and every storm.

While the Z. C. M. I. has justly for return on the money invested it has accomplished worth more for the people through its influence, by placing within the reach of every purse the best and cheapest goods.

It is the widely among home manufacturing enterprise. The employment of the utmost and the cream of its territory are both supplying and extensively clothing. These industries have not only established their right to demand and secure society of the home trade, but are daily finding orders from the entire Rocky Mountain West. The short-sighted people among the pioneer leaders of home manufacture. The enterprise and superintendence of its management have formed the basis of encouragement and energy to promoters of other manufacturing enterprises that perhaps might never have passed the theoretical stage had it not been for the example of unbounded success attained by the Z. C. M. I factories. It is a home institution that occupies a paramount place in the hearts of all Utahnites. Its employees, nearly all of whom have grown up together with the business, are pictures of health and happiness, all working without friction; as well they may, under the thorough system of equality, comfort and cleanliness evidenced in every department.

The luxury proper is an immense fire-proof and basement structure of which an illustration is presented herewith. It is not only the largest but the most

THE BASEMENT.

The basement is occupied as an organization, stock boiler, engine, and storage rooms for cases of finished goods. In the engine room are four large boilers which generate and supply steam for heating purposes and for propelling two immense 100-horse power engines, which drive the vast, varied and intricate machinery employed in the manufacture of the finest boots, shoes and clothing in the world. There is also in the basement the electric lighting plant which lights up the whole establishment, using for the purpose twenty 100-candle power lamps. When extensively lighted the Z. C. M. I. is the most handsomely illuminated building in the city.

THE BOTTOMING DEPARTMENT.

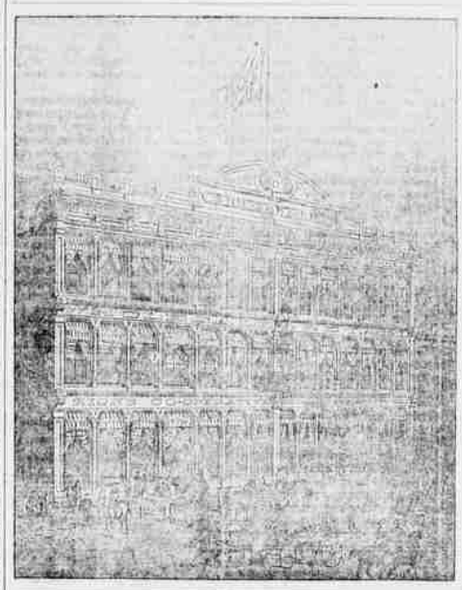
The entire first floor of the factory is required for the bottoming and finishing departments. In this room as in other departments every new invention in the way of modern machinery has been added, that will tend to make the service rapid, thorough and effective. Two hundred persons are employed in the bottoming department of Woolley, Watt & Co., the manufacturers of the Z. C. M. I. shoes.

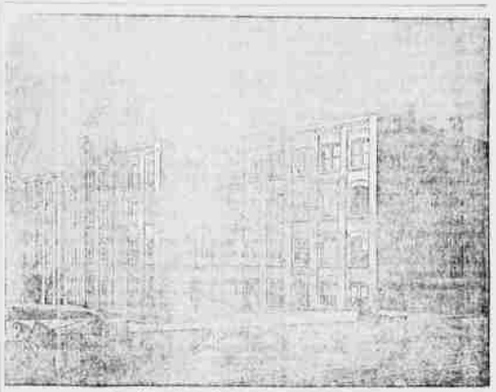
THE LEATHER

used in Z. C. M. I. shoe bottoms, as both the uppers and soles, is purchased from the very best manufacturers of all kinds in the market. The management believing that the best is none too good for their patrons, who have long ere this discovered that money invested in shoes of Z. C. M. I. manufacture means money economically expended.

CUTTING AND FITTING.

The third floor is devoted to cutting and fitting. Here the leather is taken in its rough form by the knives, and cut and fitted into the nearest styles of lasts.





Z. C. M. I. SHOE AND CLOTHING FACTORY.

OVERALLS AND JUMPERS.

On the top floor is the clothing factory. This department turns out the best grades of overalls, jumpers and shirts known to the intermountain west and the products find a ready sale throughout this entire region, especially is this a fact in the mining camps and on farms, where the wearing qualities are the most essential features.

In this department all of the linings are cut, stitched and sewed into the uppers. Here again is seen all the newest labor-saving machinery in button-hole machines, button sewing machines, etc. This department employs twenty-five girls and twelve men.

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THE MANUFACTURED GOODS.

The entire second floor of this immense building is occupied as a store room for the manufactured goods. Here all orders are received and packed for shipment. With a capacity of 300 pairs of shoes per day and two dozen overalls, jumpers and jackets, it will be seen that the trade is something enormous, reaching from $150,000 to $175,000 per annum for these departments alone. About 200 hands are employed in the factories and 130 in other departments, making 330 all told.

MR. GEORGE ROMNEY, JR.,

for the past nineteen years has continued in charge of these two important departments. The evidence of his thoroughgoing and systematic business methods are visible on every hand. Though comparatively young in years, he is a veteran in business experience and a man that keeps in close touch with all the little details of boot and shoe manufacture, including also other matters connected with the manufacture and sale of the output of the factories, of which he has charge.

VISITORS.

The management of Z. C. M. I. is always pleased to entertain visitors from all parts of the world and to conduct them through the various departments of commerce and manufacture. The News will be responsible for the assertion that it will prove an hour or two well spent.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Department.

This department of the celebrated Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was established in the year 1869, being located at that time a few doors north of where the Deseret National Bank now stands. It is the largest wholesale and retail drug store in Salt Lake City, is centrally situated at 112-114 Main Street and is handsomely appointed and provided with all the facilities of a modern pharmacy. A large and well assorted stock of patent drugs, chemicals, tinctures, toilet articles, perfumery, druggist's sundries, etc., is constantly kept on hand.

Recently the manufacture of a high-class quality of throwing extracts has been undertaken with gratifying success. They are put up in the market as the "Seigel Line" brand, and consist of triple extracts of lemon, vanilla, ginger, and various other flavors, too numerous to mention, all of the very best quality. That this brand of extracts is proving with popular favor is attested by the fact that the demand for them is constantly increasing, and it would seem these superior articles will eventually run off all other brands, whether manufactured here or elsewhere. Special attention is given to prescriptions, and family recipes which are skillfully and accurately compounded by thoroughly practiced and experienced pharmacists. For the last twenty-five years this important department has been ably managed by Robt. Cleghorn, who has had a large and growing business to engage his attention. He was formerly employed in the same line of business in London, England, so that his experience extends over a period of thirty-seven years. Patrons of this institution may be assured of courteous treatment and that their continued favors will be duly appreciated.