

garden products, and can box and ship them in large quantities, Utah will sell thousands of dollars worth annually where she now sells but a few hundreds. The Weber Co-operative and Mr. De la Baume at Uintah ship large quantities of potatoes and other vegetables, and everything we send out has the best reputation for fine flavor over all other localities. Immense quantities of strawberries and raspberries could be shipped, but the business must be properly organized, and we must have enough to supply the demand.

I saw several faces very familiar to me that once graced the streets of Salt Lake. They had adopted Cheyenne for a change, and were ready for almost anything, from a drink to a government contract.

Myriads of grasshoppers were hopping around when I was there, and the pests extended from the Laramie plains to Grand Island, in Nebraska, along the railroad.

The great government depot for supplies, Fort Russell, is near Cheyenne and is one of its props. Then there are the ranches and the cattle business, that help. It is also the terminus of the dearest railroad in America, the Denver Pacific. Prices of all goods are as high, if not higher, at retail than in Salt Lake City, and it is generally conceded that we sell on smaller margins of profit than any town or city in the west. The good old time of shent pershent have vanished from our mountain home. Nothing but close attention to business will make successful merchants to-day.

The next town in our catalogue is Laramie—sober, grave, and solid, having no Black Hills excitement to help it, but, what is better, manufacturing interests. Immense railroad shops are erected there. The great U. P. rolling mills are there, and the Territorial penitentiary is also there. The famous Centennial mine is located some 30 miles from the town, and is spoken of as likely to be a great bonanza in the "sweet bye and bye."

As an opportunity occurred to visit the U. S. Penitentiary, I did so, and as our own is little better than an old sieve, I thought I would compare notes. The institution is in charge of Mr. N. S. Spicer, a very competent and able officer. The building is 72 feet long, 24 feet high inside, and 42 feet wide. There are three tiers of cells, reached by iron stairways on the inside, on each corner. Near the entrance a frame work is so placed that the guards cannot be reached by the prisoners, while they, armed with Winchester rifles, can rake the avenues in front of the cells. In justice to the guards I may say that very few have ever escaped from such a place. During the day the convicts make brick, hoe potatoes, with the vigilant eye and ready rifle always upon them. There were 51 convicts when I was there, thirteen of them murderers. I stayed inside when the men quit work in the evening, and when the strong doors were fastened and the convicts filing past, I felt the air rather close, and thought that I would as soon be turned loose with some wild beasts as with some men who were there. Of course many were there on short terms, and the majority had committed light offences, but guards have to be men when in charge of thirteen murderers without being fettered in any way. I saw one convict, heavily laden with jewelry, who had been shot in trying to escape from the potato patch. Everything about the prison was a model of order and neatness. A gentleman named House, who had served in the U. S. army against Utah in '57, was in charge of the inside.

In brief I give it as my opinion that no set of men of a like character have ever been treated with more kindness and humanity than the prisoners I saw seemed to be. Reformation, and not punishment was the object, as such institutions should always aim to accomplish.

On a dark night the rolling mills should be visited. At that time the place seems a veritable pandemonium. Huge masses of thick black smoke are filling the sky above, and the furnace fires give a lurid glare upon surrounding objects. On the inside men are running and jumping around with white glaring masses of heated iron, which are handled like a child would handle a toy. First the heated mass is passed through one roller, then another, and so on until it is a full fledged railroad iron. During the compression of

the iron in the rollers, a noise like the rattle of musketry is heard. I look forward to the time when such an institution will be in full blast in our southern counties, when all the iron for the great west could be furnished cheaply, to develop the great interior basin.

Tens of thousands of sheep flourish on the great Laramie plains, and many of the solid men of Laramie are largely interested.

The U. P. R. R. Co. are contemplating the manufacture of the soda found in the great soda lakes, eleven miles from Laramie. Careful estimates put the quantity at half a million tons. The article in question is a sulphate of soda, and it would have to be converted into a carbonate before it would be marketable. As most of the caustic alkalies used in the purification of kerosene oils is imported from Europe, it is thought that it will pay to manufacture this great natural deposit. Should this project be carried out Laramie city will have another source of revenue.

Moving westward, in the order of our towns, one notices at and near Medicine Bow the rifle pits constructed in case of Indian attacks. And to those who have crossed the plains in early days, the big bull teams that freight to Fort Fetterman will revive their recollection of "Wo ha! Buck!"

Hundreds of tramps line the railroad, most of them going east. In almost every instance, when they ask for food, parties will offer them work, but as this is not what most of them want they pass on in disgust to "pastures new." Mr. Leroy, who had charge of the reconstruction of the track in Weber Cañon, tried hard to get them to work, but could not succeed. There are lots of men wanted at the section house, at \$1.70 per day, but this is no inducement to the persevering tramp.

Evanston must close this long drawn epistle, and as my opportunities of seeing its advantages have not been as good as the before mentioned towns, I will merely say that it is a thriving, stirring place, with the beautiful Bear River valley and its vast beds of coal as a basis for its future prosperity. The products of Bear Lake and the "Mormon" towns on its border are poured in to this place, and the railroad makes an outlet for them. The rate of taxation is 3 per cent., and property generally is assessed at its highest valuation. No property qualification is necessary to vote, thirty days' residence in any county entitles a transient to the privilege, thus giving to the floating population the advantages of actual settlers, and some of them complain that it works injuriously to their interests.

Wyoming is anxious for an increase of population, and when the thousands who go to California, only to get disappointed, choose to look around them, they will find hundreds of choice spots where they can make homes, not taken up, which is more than can be said of Utah. C. R. SAVAGE.

BISHOP WHIPPLE ON OUR INDIAN POLICY.—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has sent a letter to the President upon the Indian question. He believes that the peace policy has done more for Indian civilization than all the government had done before. The difficulty was, that the faults of the old policy were left at work, that 300,000 men were left living within our own borders without a vestige of government or the slightest protection to person, property or life, and we persisted in telling these heathen tribes that they were independent nations. The violation of the most solemn treaties is next referred to, though President Grant is emphatically exonerated from any responsibility therefor. Some shocking examples are given of the miserable outrages practised upon these poor creatures. Bishop Whipple's conviction is that the Indian bureau ought to be an independent department, and the protection of law, personal rights and property extended to the Indians. He says, "In Canada the Indian treaty calls these men the Indian subjects of her Majesty," and there they have no Indian wars or massacres. They are amenable to law and protected by law. Bishop Whipple proceeds to make various recommendations in regard to the treatment of our Indians, which the President will doubtless take under consideration. —Washington Star, Aug. 11.

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AND

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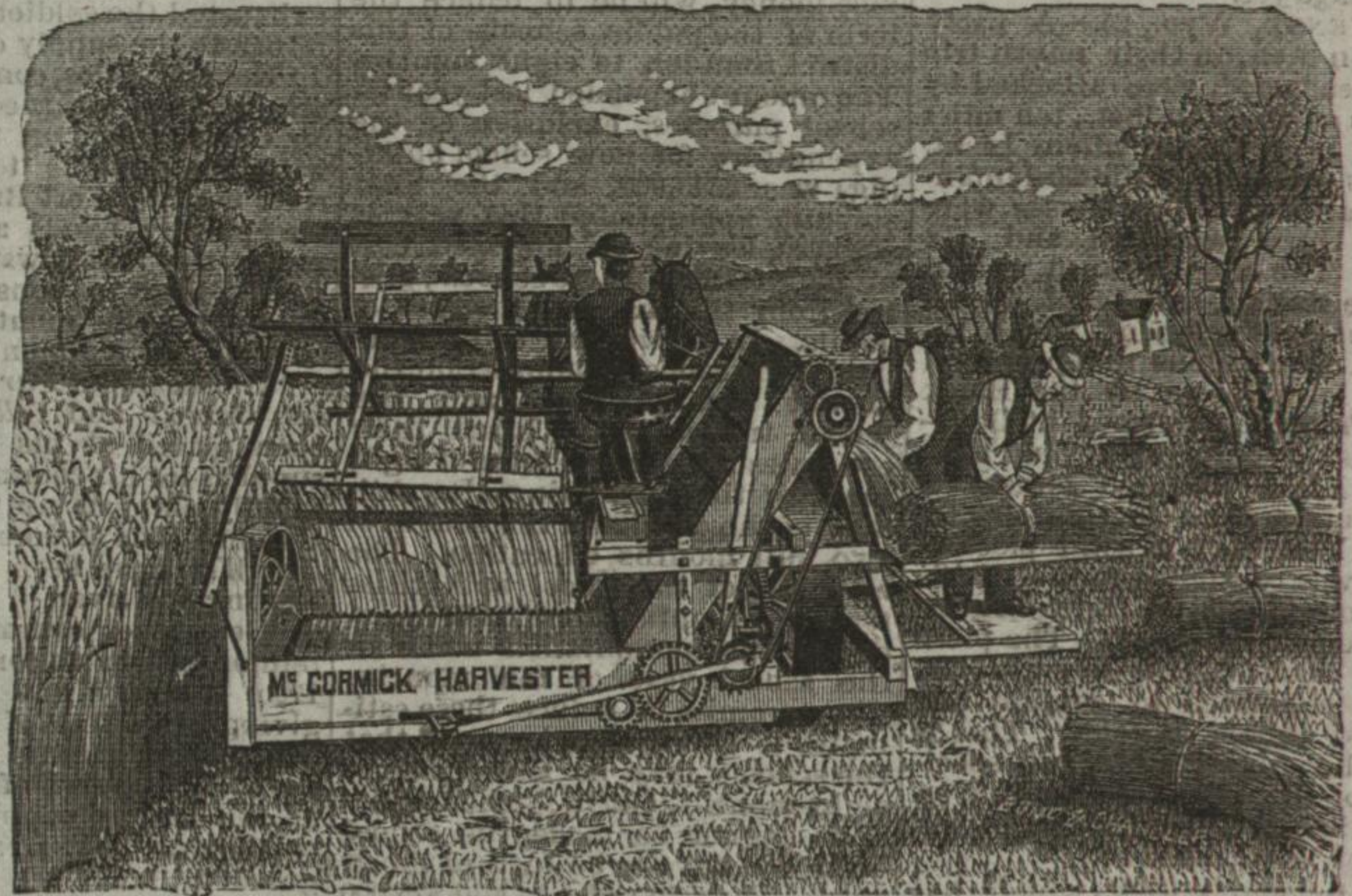
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