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G. & B. THATCHER,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, LOGAN, UTAH.

LESSEES THATCHER OPERA HOUSE.

CACHE COUNTY.

(Continued from page twenty-six.)

Hyrum has an academy, handsome church and school buildings; also a neat city hall. The people are farmers, lumber men; also deal in cattle and sheep.

It has the following business houses: Hyrum Co-op., O. H. Rose, manager; Allen Bros, general merchants; James Jensen, general merchant; James Jensen, notions; Soren Hansen, egg and cattle merchant, with large cold storage buildings; Hyrum Woolen Mills, Housley & Brown; Hyrum Electric Light and Power company, J. F. Wright, president.

RICHMOND.
Richmond, Utah, was first settled in the fall of 1859, by Bishop William H. Lewis of Lewiston, George and David Cooper and their father, John Blair, Isaac Sheppard and a few others. They lived in a fort and in the early sixties moved upon the present townsite. Thomas Tedwell was the first Bishop, then Apostle M. W. Merrill, William L. Sidmore and now Thomas Hazen Merrill.

The public buildings, especially the school, are among the finest buildings in the county. Richmond was incorporated in 1879, has a population of 830 souls. The business of the town is farming, cattle raising; also dairying. Everything in and around the city shows a well-to-do people.

BUSINESS CONCERNS.
Richmond Co-op., T. H. Merrill, manager; the Cache Valley Dairy company, Alma Merrill, manager; The People's Mercantile and Dairy company, Z. Harris, manager; The Logan and Richmond Drug company, Paul von Nordstrom, manager; Joseph Monsen, contractor and builder.

W. W. Merrill owns a fine flour mill; also one at High Creek by W. D. Hendricks; Richmond Foundry and Machine Shop, William L. Merrill, proprietor.

SMITHFIELD.
Dec. 10.—Smithfield was first settled in the spring of 1859 by John P. Wright, John Nelson, Israel J. Clarke and others about fourteen in all. Bishop John Y. Wright of Hyrum was the first farmer for a water ditch. These men put in a small crop, and it had to be watered up on June 16th. The Indians were troublesome, and they were called to Maughan's fort for safety. They were then sent to Logan to make a settlement.

In the fall of 1859 Seth Langston, John Thomsen, Ezekiel Hopkins and others came and remained as permanent settlers. The place was first called Summit Creek. It was organized into a city November 1859, and John G. Smith was Bishop till 1863, when Samuel Roskelley was made Bishop till 1880, and was succeeded by George L. Farrell, and in 1900 Newton Woodruff was appointed to fill that office.

The city of Smithfield was laid out in March, 1860, and incorporated February 6th, 1888. The town is beautifully situated, and has beautiful homes, good school houses, and a fine tabernacle, next in size to that of Logan. Smithfield does a large shipping business, and has a population of 1,560.

The business concerns are those of E. R. Miles, Jr., general merchant; Abram Smith, Peterson & Griffith, Geo. Y. Smith, notions; Union Flour Mills, James Mack, flour mills; Smithfield Creamery company.

WELLSVILLE.
Wellsville was first settled by the late Peter Maughan in July, 1856, and was the first settlement in Cache county, and was named Maughan's fort after its founder. In September of the same year G. W. Bryan, Zial Riggs, John Maughan, William H. Maughan, Francis Cannon, O. D. Thompson, and their families left Tooele county and landed

THE COLLEGES.

There are three magnificent colleges in Logan and combined they attract to the city from outside points over 600 pupils to the city each year during the school season.

Foremost among these institutions is the great Agricultural College of Utah, situated on a plateau east of town. It has an annual congressional endowment of \$40,000, and the same or a greater sum from the State legislature. It has ample school buildings, laboratories, workshops, barns, cottages, etc., and several hundred acres of land, upon which thousands of agricultural experiments are constantly under way. At the head of the faculty is President William J. Kerr, a native of Cache county, and one of the foremost educators of the west. The twenty-five profes-

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Including elements of mechanism, metallurgy of iron and steel, steam engineering, applied mechanics, dynamics of machinery, power measurement and transmission, machine design, dynamo machinery.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Including hydraulics, irrigation, hydrography, surveying, roads and pavements, masonry structures, municipal engineering, hydraulic motors.

GENERAL SCIENCE.

designed to furnish a thorough education, embracing the broad field of general science, mathematics, language, history, and literature, scientific subjects characterizing the work of the course.

DOMESTIC ARTS.

Including laundrying, various kinds of cooking, fruit work, sanitation and hygiene, home nursing, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, fancy work, millinery, etc.

COMMERCE.

Including bookkeeping, commercial calculations, history of commerce, commercial law, political economy, civil government, stenography and typewriting.

MECHANICAL ARTS.

Including carpentry, forging, and machine work. In connection with the technical and practical work of these

EQUIPMENT.

The college grounds comprise 165 acres, of which 20 acres constitute the campus, 4 acres the athletic field, 65 acres the farm, 7 acres the forestry, and 3 acres the orchards, vineyards and gardens. There are altogether 14 college buildings, constructed and equipped for the various purposes of the institution. The chemical and mineralogical laboratories are provided with the necessary apparatus and supplies for thorough scientific work.

A PREPARATORY COURSE.

is also provided for the accommodation of young men and young women who have been deprived of educational advantages, and who are not prepared to enter the more advanced courses. There is also a

SPECIAL FIVE MONTHS' COURSE.

extending from November to April.

WINTER COURSES.

During the winter months, beginning January 8th, the college offers a special course of lectures, including field, laboratory and shop work, on the various subjects of agriculture, horticulture, entomology, botany, chemistry, veterinary science, dairying, sewing, household management, cooking, and the mechanic arts. In addition to the work of these subjects, students may take courses in mathematics, English, history, or such other subjects as they are prepared to pursue advantageously.

MANUFACTURES.

A few people have turned their attention to the manufacturing industry, and as a result we are turning out as finished products a good quality of flour, cheese, butter, lumber, vinegar, pickles, canned goods, dried fruits, and lard. Our mountain streams furnish an excellent water power for the production of all kinds of machinery, the various industries are furnishing a great variety of raw material for use in manufacturing, and before another decade shall have passed by a new impetus will be given to that industry, which will furnish employment to many of the sons and daughters here and open a new market for our abundant raw materials. The opportunities for investment in that enterprise in this county are more favorable than a casual observer would suppose, but as soon as capitalists discover that fact money for investment will not be wanting.

IN THE FRONT EDUCATIONALLY.

As a producer of mental talent Millard has distinguished herself as one of the foremost counties in this State; many of her native sons and daughters have won laurels of honor in the colleges of the East, and the best universities of the East as well as in practical life. She has always furnished her quota of educated men and women to honor to the name they bear in the industrial vocations. There is to be found at the present, within our territorial limits, perfectly graded schools occupying elegant school buildings, equipped with all modern school apparatus and furniture, and instructed by apt and progressive teachers with scholastic attainments. Many of the high school branches are being taught in our county, and students can now acquire considerable advanced education at home, they readily take advantage of the opportunities afforded and are qualifying themselves for university courses and practical business life.

A TOY WORLD.

The astronomer in charge of the Observatory at Arequipa, Peru, announces that he has succeeded in obtaining four photographs of the recently discovered planet Eros. This tiny orb—a veritable toy world, it might be called—is only about nine miles in diameter. One reason for the interest attaching to it is that it is the nearest to the earth, and nearest likewise to the sun, of all the minor planets. In 1894 it was only 15,000,000 miles away from us, a mere trifle of distance from an astronomical point of view, and this month it approaches within 8,000,000 miles.

SIGNALING AT SEA.

The flags to be hoisted at one time in signaling at sea never exceed four. It is an interesting arithmetical fact that, with 18 various colored flags, and never more than four at a time, no fewer than 7,342 signals can be given.

TEACHERS.

Next in importance is the Brigham Young college, with a heavy endowment of land and money from the late President Brigham Young. It has twenty professors, presided over by President James H. Linford, also a Utah product and a prominent educator, and the new building of a hundred rooms is one of the handsomest in the west. The instructors are all learned ladies and gentlemen, imbued with a desire to forward the educational interests of the students, and a distinguishing feature of the college is the teaching of the theology of the Latter-day Saints in all its completeness. The college has a large gymnasium and campus, and physical culture is encouraged to an unusual degree. The institution has an enrollment of between four and five hundred students, with the prospect of a heavy increase for the holidays of students to take the missionary course.

The New Jersey academy is an educational institution promoted by the Presbyterian church, and is under the direction of Professor L. N. Smith, a learned eastern educator. It has a corps of able instructors and a fine college building. It aims to give its pupils a thorough knowledge of all the ordinary collegiate branches, and to throw around them all necessary refining influences.

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JUAB COUNTY.

Population, 1900.....10,082

Assessed valuation, 1900.....\$5,998,473

Nephi, Utah, Dec. 8.—While the western portion of Juab county is noted for its vast mining interests, comprising as it does the famous Tintic district, the eastern or agricultural part has also much to boast of in the way of natural resources. The production of lucern seed has of late years become one of the chief crops to the farmer of this end of the county, and is readily marketed at good prices.

As a hay and grain producing section this portion of the county can hardly be surpassed, and the only drawback to its full development as such is the limited supply of water compared with the great area of rich farming land. This hitherto unsurmountable obstacle bids fair to be overcome in the near future by the gigantic enterprise recently set on foot of bringing the waters of the Mammoth reservoir into Nephi. The company of that name has been reorganized and placed on a firm business basis with a capitalization of \$250,000 divided into 25,000 of the par value of \$10. The object of the company is to construct a reservoir in the northeast end of Sanpete county in what is known as Gooseberry Valley, and bring the water around to the western portion of Sanpete county, thus reclaiming thousands of acres of rich agricultural land and then divert a part of the water into Salt Creek canyon and thence to Nephi. A natural distributing point for the capital stock which has been offered Nephi, is being rapidly taken up thus assuring the success of the enterprise active work on which has already been commenced, and it is claimed by competent authority that inside of two years the water supply of Nephi will be doubled.

NATURAL GATEWAY.

Situated in the natural gateway to the rich valleys of Sanpete and Sevier and being on the great "sheep highway" which leads to the vast winter range of the desert stretching out to the south and west as far as the Nevada line, Nephi is a natural distributing point for this immense territory.

Levan, lying twelve miles to the south is a typical farming town of about 1,500 inhabitants, and has successfully demonstrated what can be done with a limited supply of water, perhaps better than any town in the State. Besides the new, well equipped opera house and the commodious school building just nearing completion, the many comfortable homes and signs of thrift seen on all sides, attest the enterprise of the people. The little town of Mona, eight miles to the north, while not so large as Levan, is also a moderately thriving town, having the misfortune to lose her new creamery by fire the past season, her enterprising citizens immediately erected another, larger and better, which is now in successfully operation.

NEPHI, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Nephi, the county seat and principal city of this county, has an estimated population of about 3,000 inhabitants. Situated at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and Sanpete Valley railways, it enjoys splendid railroad facilities, thus making her a natural distributing point for a large territory to the south and west.

The hide and wool business has been, and continues to be, one of the leading industries of Nephi, and no city south of Salt Lake offers so many advantages for the erection of a tannery and wool scouring plant. As a feeding and shipping point for cattle and sheep, this end of the county has come rapidly to the front, thus furnishing the farmer with a quick market at good prices for all his hay. The Lunt Brothers, Hendrickson & Edgell and George C. Whitmore are among the largest cattle dealers of the county.

The natural resources of this section are innumerable. The great salt deposits, about nine miles up Salt Creek canyon, have always made Nephi famous as a producer of the finest quality of table, dairy and packing salt to be found on the market. And in the mountains there are mountains of rock salt which finds a ready market with the cattle and sheep owner and the mills of Tintic, where it is used in fluxing the ores.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Population, 1900.....1,507

Assessed valuation, 1900.....\$425,056

When the federal census was taken ten years ago there was no Wayne county in Utah. What is now Wayne county was carved from surrounding country by act of the Legislature. It now has a population of 1,507 and an assessed valuation closely approximating half a million dollars.

Topographically Wayne is rough and rugged as is usually the case where mineral wealth is encountered to any considerable extent. Much mineral wealth—at least evidences of the same, abound here in great degree, but excepting some development work in the Henry mountains, not much has been done in the way of extracting the precious metals from the earth.

WAYNE COUNTY.

While these may not come as speedily as desired there is no doubt that the county is destined to increase its population and wealth. The fact is that these are increasing quite rapidly as it is. Wayne has not a few more than ordinarily bright men, and their enterprise and ability are reflected in the condition that they have created and upon the people as a whole who are likewise actuated by the spirit of progress and better doing.

Some really good buildings have been erected, in and around which the evidences of modern ideas are plainly manifest. During the last year or two the development of the water system and the institution of new industries, such as creameries, etc., have been begun. The county has several growing towns which furnish supplies for the placer miners who are at work in San Juan county and the region round about. This brings considerable revenue to the settlers engaged in agriculture and livestock pursuits. The latter business is one of considerable proportion in the county of Wayne and some of its citizens are becoming quite well to do as a result of engaging in it.

PIUTE COUNTY.

Population, 1900.....1,554

Assessed valuation, 1900.....\$419,151

Piute is one of the frontier counties of the State. Its nearest boundary line is nearly 200 miles from Salt Lake City. It is rather small both as to size and population. The assessed valuation of property falls just a little under half a million dollars.

Generally speaking the inhabitants of Piute county are engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep, though agriculture and mining give employment to a considerable number. Those who follow mining are doing so quite profitably, both at Marysvale and Gold Mountain. Last year the county reservoir was built in Kinross, a cost of something over \$30,000. Its promoters of the enterprise live largely in Sevier county, though many benefits will come to the growth and wealth of a result of the project.

The Marysvale and Gold Mountain districts, it is believed, will become very important mineral producing sections. A fact that will contribute materially to the growth and wealth of the county. The current year has given many evidences of growth and permanency, and a general air of prosperity pervades the entire county. The principal towns of the county are Marysvale, Circleville and Kosharem.

MILLARD COUNTY.

Population, 1900.....5,673

Assessed valuation, 1900.....\$1,539,791

Fillmore, Dec. 6.—Millard county is situated about one hundred and fifty miles south of Salt Lake City, and has an area of 8,128 square miles, and a population of about six thousand inhabitants. The act of the Legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah organizing the county of Millard was first passed January 10th, 1860, and on the 23rd of October, 1861, Fillmore City, the present county seat, was laid out and selected as the site for the capital of Utah, and at the fifth annual session of the Utah Legislature convened there on the 16th of December, 1855.

The early pioneers were possessed of the same perseverance that characterized the first permanent inhabitants of the then Territory, and which has been perpetuated in each succeeding generation, and been such a potent factor in the development of the natural resources of the county.

WATER INDUSTRY.

Since the early settlement much attention has been devoted to the live stock industry, which has constituted the principal source of revenue for the inhabitants of this county; many of the early settlers have grown rich by close attention to that avocation, and been enabled to leave a large inheritance to their posterity. Undoubtedly Millard county has exported as much beef, mutton, and pork as any other county in the State with the same population, and the grade of live stock raised has been constantly improving; we are at present an exporter to adjoining counties of blooded stock sold for the purpose of improving the grade raised by the purchasers.

IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES.

In an agricultural line we are just beginning to learn our possibilities, the acreage of fertile soil adapted for the production of all fruits, cereals, and vegetables common to Utah is practically unlimited; the only restriction to our advancement in that industry is the water supply which the inhabitants are constantly increasing by means of reservoirs, high water ditches, and winter irrigation. C. W. Aldrich, the promoter of the Clear Lake Land and Water company, has prepared valuable data and statistics on irrigation questions which he has furnished gratis to the inhabitants of this county, the practical utility of the same is evidenced by the increased production. There is also found near the Nevada line in the western part of this county a reservoir of plain known as the Holbrook Land and Irrigation company, which has for its object the reclamation of thousands of acres of dry land. Mr. L. Holbrook of Provo, and J. E. Ray and James A. Melville of Fillmore, have been the active promoters of that enterprise, constructing a large reservoir and canals leading therefrom upon many acres of fertile land.

The inhabitants of this county are anxious to see the Bonneville irrigation scheme assume a practical reality; its object is the reclamation of thousands of acres of the most valuable tillable land in our locality. The expense which will be incurred in the building of this reservoir is contemplated, just above Leamington on the Sevier river, and the construction of canals leading in a southerly direction towards Fillmore, will be enormous; but no doubt the in-

WATER INDUSTRY.

vestors, if ever they are found, will receive profitable remuneration on their outlay of capital. At present the land lying under their contemplated canals is withheld from entry by the State, while residents here whose supply of water is limited are seeking new homes in other localities. If the promoters of the Bonneville scheme shall be successful in securing capital to materialize their plans, Millard is destined to become one of the greatest exporting counties of alfalfa seed in the State; the adaptability of the soil for the production of the same has been demonstrated beyond a doubt by the inhabitants of Deseret and vicinity, who have sold annually thousands of dollars worth of seed from small farms.

NOT MUCH MINING.

Very little attention has been devoted to the mining industry; most of the inhabitants have been absorbed in other remunerative occupations, and only occasionally is a prospect to be seen in our mountains in search of the precious metals. Their geological formation is indicative of mineral wealth, and many high assays have been made from float rock, furnishing evidence of rich deposits of precious metals which as yet is hidden and undeveloped; considerable development work has been done on some prospects, and the ore extracted from Antelope range of mountains, situated near Black Rock station, some copper rock has been shipped which netted a nice profit to the mine owners, but no large paying bodies have been discovered. A few miles south of those copper prospects are valuable deposits of pumice stone which have been shipped to Chicago and other points; the quality is superior to most pumice stone found in the United States, and it is thought that within a short time the owners of the deposits will receive a permanent revenue from the same. Oak city parties have bonded to Tintic people lead and silver property, which they own in Horse hollow, just east of the wagon road leading from Oak city to Leamington, work is progressing nicely on the same and undoubtedly a transfer of title will take place in the very near future. Practical mining men have expressed the opinion that a thor-

WATER INDUSTRY.

ough prospecting of the mountains of Millard county will result in the discovery of large quantities of gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper.

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