THE COUNTY OF BEAVER.

Its Climate, Vegetation, Agriculture, Manufactures and Mining.

SEN. TANNER'S INTERVIEW.

Describes its Physical Features, Glorifies the Mountain Scenery and Suggests a Great Reservoir.

Senator Tanner was interviewed today and gave a number of interesting facts pertaining to Beaver county. This is a region lying 258 miles south of Salt Lake City, at an altitude of 5,400 at Beaver City and about 5,000 feet at Milford.

THE CLIMATE.

The result of this altitude, coupled with the distance from the sea, and the nearness of very high mountains, is to make the climate commparatively dry. The total rainfall is less at Beaver than at Salt Lake and is still less at Milford. The snow that falls is in winter is generally a dry snow, and the cold is therefore felt less than in Salt Lake, where a good deal of moisture is frequently in the air. We have less snow in winter than in Milford or from county, though we sometimes have a foot or more. The early spring rains are heavy; the later spring is a balmy, beautiful season, the summer is hot and dry; the autumn generally mild and peculiarly delightful. The climate is a healthful one, and very agreeable in most respects to live in.

NATURAL VEGETATION.

The natural vegetation is meagre. The hills are covered with sage brush; the valleys, with greasewood. Large timber is not abundant except on the head waters of the Beaver river, but the grass affords pasturage for herds of cattle, bands of horses and flocks of sheep, of which large numbers are reared. Small pines and cedars cover many of the mountains, and furnish excellent browse.

The general aspect of much of the county, outside of the settlements, is therefore desolate. But this is true only of the western part of the county where dry land farming or irrigation and greasewood are the prevailing features.

THE BEAVER MOUNTAINS.

About ten miles east of Beaver begins a large mountain system, of great extent, about twenty-five miles across and forming part of the central mountain system of the Mahogany region. They are sometimes called the Pah Vant mountains. They are heavily wooded, with pine, spruce, balsam and quaking ash. They contain some of the finest scenery in the north. The mountains are very steep, with great and sandy slope of into green meadows and valleys. Water flows down every ravine, and is clear and good. The view of chemkes showing it to be of the highest purity. From the tops of these hills, especially from Mount Belknap and Baldy, which are near 12,000 feet in elevation, may be seen numerous of surpassing beauty and sublimity. Occasionally deer, and much smaller game, but especially mountain trout, may be taken here by the sportsmen. The fishing is really excellent, for the trout abound in every stream. There are many picturesque canyons in the mountains are frequented each summer by great numbers of pleasure seekers.

The streams are all fed by springs, the wild strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and some currants and sent to the valleys where they grow of evergreen trees, and the browse there of the higher lands, distinctly mark out this region as different from the lower valleys.

"Who can paint the nature? Can human heart such fair sites creation, know the here? Or can it any them with that nutrition skill and lend them to each other, so answers in every bud that blows?"

The Senator's artistic description of the beauties of lake and mountain did not stop here, but went right

"On and on where nature's heart Beats strong amid the hills,"

until at length the dazed reporter begged him to come down to earth again and tell about farming in the south.

AGRICULTURE.

The Beaver valley is mainly agricultural, and of late years the whole area of available ground is being utilized. In the valleys below, land will be available as soon as water can be brought upon it. Wheat and other grains, potatoes, apples and the smaller fruits grow in abundance. In the upper Beaver valley, while in the Minersville, or lower valley, peaches, grapes, melons, and other like products are readily grown. Lucern is a heavy crop and is valued and quality cannot be excelled.

RESERVOIR IDEA.

Just four miles above Minersville the canyon opens up at the outset of the Beaver valley, the mountains are bold, rocky, and the little rock has to open just broad enough to allow a road to run alongside the river. The canyon is about fourteen feet deep, the water is held back for about one mile, so as to supply Beaver and Minersville. Now if a dam, say fifty feet in depth should be built across the small opening in Beaver the lake would be about three miles long, and would be sufficient to hold back in the canyon valley for about six miles, and of an average width, of a mile and a half. This would be sufficient water to irrigate and bring under cultivation large areas of arid lands at present lying between the west and southeast of Minersville.

CAPITALISTS' OPPORTUNITY.

This is an opportunity for the capitalist, and a problem for the State engineer to investigate. A large city would be supplied with water power and electricity, and an unknown but very large amount of the very best farming land would thus become fruitful and habitable. The irrigation of these lands, moreover, would have the effect of motivating to underground seepage these lands lying lower down, where it would be of the very best effect upon the work of lowering the higher or bench lands, and the situation there makes such a result in this case a practical certainty.

Already some Milford's large amount of grain is being produced by means of such underground seepage. This grain is raised with as little effort perhaps as upon any other lands of the State.

MANUFACTURING.

The Beaver Woolen mills are among the oldest and most successful in the State. They turn out the finest woolen blankets in the world, besides flannels, men's wear, stocking yarn, etc. We have two roller mills in Beaver, with the very latest modern improvements. They have gained a reputation for flour second to none in the state.

MINING.

The mines of Frisco would require a special article to describe. The Horn silver mine has said about one-seventh of all the silver produced in Utah and in the State of Utah. The Marian Washington, in the same locality, has yet to develop into one of the most wealth producers in the state. The Horn mining district is probably the most productive district in Utah. Preparations are making for extensive developments. Beaver Lake district is also coming to the front as a silver and copper region. Up to now there has been some attention paid to the old Nevada district, where quite a number of veins have been discovered. In the past it has never paid to ship ores from there, but the ores have been found throughout the district in several places, south Star, Bradshaw, and Mount Belknap, that all could profitably be worked, and will continue to do so in the future.

PURELY PRO-NAL.

The country is just convalescing from an attack of the grip, which, with an good crop of wheat, that is, wide and quarter acres in the city, the better to look after his wellness. The cattle