

# Logan, The Temple City of Verdant Northern Utah

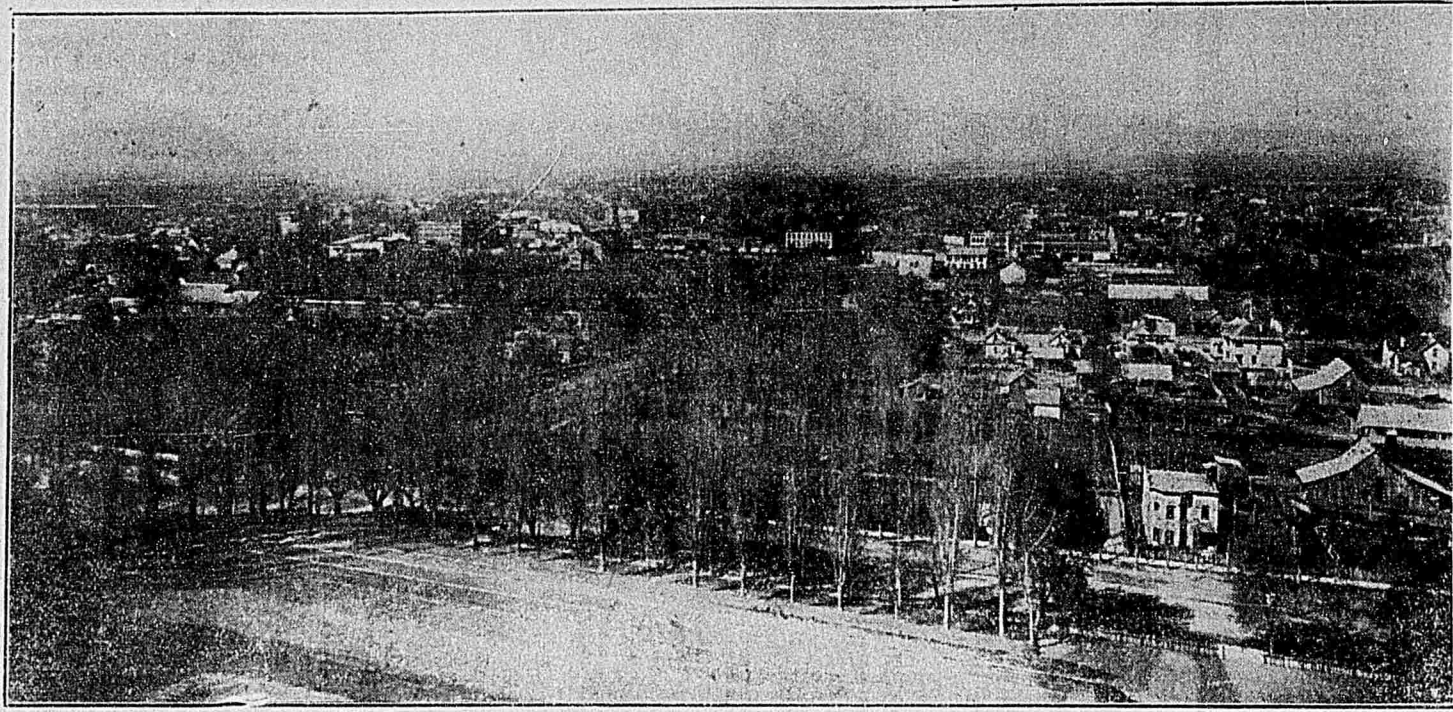
In all matters pertaining to material progress, Logan, the "temple city of the north," county seat of Cache county and metropolis of northern Utah, has fully kept pace with the busy world. Her title of "Athens of Utah" has been maintained during the year that is now closing, not only by the general excellence of her colleges, seminaries and public schools, but by the additional facilities afforded by the completion of several large structures dedicated to the cause of education.

In a commercial way, Logan has progressed. The entire valley has passed from the stage of consumer to that of producer—of exporter instead of importer; and today the great sources of wealth with which nature and the industry of man endowed this rich valley are being utilized to make wealthy the people who have wrested from the farms their generous yield of the various products of the earth, and to make of the valley a veritable garden spot and a joy forever.

The people of Logan are proud of their schools and colleges. They are proud of their record in educational lines. With that magnificent institution of learning overlooking from the eastern plateau the entire reach of the valley from Wellsville on the south almost to Oxford on the north, dedicated to the furtherance of the science of agriculture; with the equally renowned institution of higher learning on the southern slope of the city's main table land, founded by Brigham Young; with the growing seminary devoted to the cause of education attached to the Presbyterian congregation; and with free public schools among the foremost in the intermountain west, Logan has some claim to pride in her professions to unsurpassed facilities for securing an education. And that these colleges and schools are always alive and up-to-date a visit to any one of them would soon prove most convincing.

## NIBLEY HALL.

The most pretentious addition to the temples of learning completed in Logan during the present year is Nibley Hall, built on the campus of the Brigham Young college, by the united efforts of the trustees of the college and the benefactions of C. W. Nibley, president bishop of the Church. The total cost of the finished building is in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and the structure is an ornament to the campus, a much needed addition to the facilities of the B. Y., and a credit to the city and to the generous donor of the greater part of the cost of the building. That the structure is a valuable addition to the already splendid facilities of this college, and one which has enabled the institution to keep pace with the progress of the times and to accommodate its rapidly growing clientele of students, these exist in no manner of doubt, and the noble gift



LOGAN CITY, FROM LOGAN TOWER.

is fully appreciated by the school as well as by the people.

## WHITTIER SCHOOL.

Among the notable achievements in the way of building accomplished by the public school system, is the new Whittier building, which has been completed at a cost of \$20,000, as well as a \$12,000 addition to the Woodruff school. That the population of Logan is rapidly increasing is shown in the attendance of children at the public schools, and while the facilities for taking care of the children have been greatly augmented by the new building and the addition noted, yet the necessity for erecting still further buildings and additions is becoming apparent even now.

## FINE CHURCH EDIFICES.

Several fine church edifices have also been added to the number of Logan's building improvements during the year. The Latter-day Saints have erected four of these, commodious chapels, having been built in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and River Heights wards—the latter being in the portion of the city formerly known as "Providence Bench," situated on the plateau just across Logan river south of the Agricultural college hill. All these meetinghouses are creditable structures, and will prove of great convenience to the people of those wards in their religious capacity.

The other two structures completed

during the year are the St. John's Episcopal church and rectory, built by the Episcopal mission in this city. These are also creditable buildings and add to the beauty and attractiveness of the city.

Numerous new and modern residences have been completed during the year, notably those of Hon. David Eccles, Bishop C. W. Nibley and Mr. John W. Crawford. New homes dot the city from one end to the other, showing a steady and continued growth which is very gratifying to the citizens of the town.

## NEW PIPE ORGAN.

Notable among the improvements of the year may also be prominently mentioned the installation of the fine new pipe organ in the Cache stake tabernacle in this city. The organ was put in by Henry Pilcher & Sons of Louisville, Ky., and cost \$15,000. It contains 2,000 pipes, 12 stops, and is specially noted for the excellence of the tone quality it possesses. The instrument is conceded by those who are capable of judging to be one of the best organs in the country.

## NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

During the year plans have been made and all arrangements completed for the erection of several imposing structures, although actual construction work has not yet been reached. Notable among these is the new federal building, to cost \$50,000, the location for which has been selected and the appropriation for which is available. A long felt want will be supplied by the completion of the government building, when modern postoffice quarters will be furnished, as well as other offices required by representatives of the government in this country.

## UTAH-IDAHO HOSPITAL.

A number of citizens of three counties—two in northern Utah and one in southern Idaho—have united in a corporation formed for the purpose of establishing a modern hospital in this city, and plans have been adopted for a building to be erected early in the

coming year. The institution will be known as the Utah-Idaho hospital, and the counties interested are Cache and Boxelder in Utah, and Oneida in Idaho. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000, according to the estimates, and will be one of the most commodious and up-to-date hospital buildings in the west.

## MODERN HOTEL.

A new and up-to-date hotel is one of the enterprises projected for Logan for the coming year. One of Salt Lake's successful hotel men, backed by a number of capitalists of this and other cities, has made a proposition to erect and conduct a first class hotel in this city, and that the project will go through there seems to be no manner of doubt at the present writing. That Logan stands in need of a modern hotel building is freely conceded here, and such an enterprise would go far toward placing Logan in the ranks of the modern cities of the west.

## SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Among the industrial cities of the state, Logan takes rank with the foremost. Numbered among her revenue producers may be named the beet and sugar industries, which turn a golden stream into the hands of the neighboring farmers every fall, and which gives employment to large numbers of men in various capacities. The establishment of the sugar factory has transformed land which not many years ago was hardly worth cultivating in wheat crops at 35 cents per bushel, into fields teeming with beets and not to be had at figures short of those running into the hundreds of dollars per acre. Stimulus was also given to other lines of industry and in a few years Logan began to take on the signs of life, and the farmers, instead of being discouraged, became as it were the lords of the soil and instead of toiling to pay the mortgages on their farms were out in the market buying pianos for their daughters and sending their children to college. Another sugar factory was then established in the north end of the county, and prosperity began to be apparent throughout the length and breadth of the land.

## CONDENSED MILK PLANT.

Another industry of considerable proportions is the manufacture of condensed milk. This industry was established in this city by Lorenzo Hansen, who after years of struggling eventually came to the front as one of the leading commercial spirits of the county. From a humble beginning at Wellsville with a few cows a dozen or more years ago, Mr. Hansen in turn established dairies, creameries, cheese factories and eventually evolved a condensed milk factory, whose product is conceded to be equal to that of any factory in the United States, and whose returns are among the factors which make for the steady growth of the town.

## BREAKFAST FOOD PLANT.

The latest in the line of industrial growth is the putting in of a large factory for the manufacture of cereal breakfast foods and kindred products by a company headed by that indefatigable believer in Logan's greatness, John A. Hendrickson. Years ago Mr. Hendrickson established and successfully conducted the first knitting factory in this part of the state, and his name became known all through the state on account of his excellent goods made in this line. He retired from the woolen business, however, and directs his energies toward building up another manufacturing venture, the success of which has been assured beyond peradventure. Already the demand for Mr. Hendrickson's "Koffee-et," "Graham-et," "Grain-et," and other food and drink products is widespread over this and adjoining states, and the factory gives promise of becoming one of the big and permanent industries of favored Cache.

## MODERN STORES.

The mercantile interests of the city are of the healthiest character, and Logan possesses some of the most modern establishments in the way of up-to-date department stores, etc., to be found in the country. Among the foremost of such institutions may be mentioned the Howell & Cardon company, who succeeded to the business of the Logan Dry Goods company; the Spande Furniture company; the Cache Knitting Works; the Logan Knitting Factory; and the Thatcher Music concern.

## PROSPEROUS BANKS.

The banking institutions of the city are prosperous and on as firm foundations as the everlasting Wasatch hills. The business attracted to the Logan banks comes from most of the counties in northern Utah and several in southern Idaho. The banks are controlled by men of acknowledged ability and recognized financial standing in the intermountain west.

## TWO LIVE NEWSPAPERS.

Logan has two live newspapers, one of which appears tri-weekly and the other twice a week. The city is served by the Oregon Short Line with railroad service, the road having constructed just recently an extension connecting the city with the southern end of the valley with the main line between Preston and Cache Junction. Two electric light plants flourish within the precincts of the town, one conducted by the city and the other by a private corporation. Logan enjoys the distinction of having the cheapest lights of any city in the west.

Logan offers almost every inducement conceivable for an ideal home; the city is clean, well-governed and progressive, and her growth during the year just ahead promises to exceed that of any previous year in her history.

hundreds of them at a time, some barely opened, some with two or three leaves curled back, some closed tight and smooth in their long green calyxes. Here the roses go through a new and interesting process that turns them into metal, hardening them beyond possibility of destruction, and reproducing every vein and leaf and roughness of calyx, beyond chance of change.

## DETAILS OF THE PROCESS.

One blue-bloused lad at his workbench snips the roses from their stems—clip!—and another beside him wires each separate bud into a notched frame. Don't they wilt? The work is done too quickly, and then the buds are instantly dipped into a solution that preserves their freshness and shape, hardening the petals without altering their contour. What is the solution? "Well, we aren't telling that—not yet," says the inventor with a smile. "It cost us a good deal of time and patience and money to discover that. But here are the roses drying. You might see if you could tell what we dip them into."

There were racks and racks of them, brownish from their dip, as if they had been varnished, nearly 24 hours out of water, but fresh and crisp and curiously petalled as the moment they were snipped from their stems. This batch is just ready for the electro-chemical bath.

In the electro-chemical bath they remain 60 hours, taking up a copper deposit on the outer petals that hardens them to metal. Gently I lifted one of the blossoms by its wire, and examined it. It was grayish in color, and had the dusky gloss of metal on its leaves.

"See, the rose is inside still," said my guide, picking up a discarded bud from a tray, and tearing it apart.

Sure enough, there were the rose-leaves within, brown and dry at first, but as layers after layers peeled off, growing fresher and fresher, until at the center lay the red heart of the rose just as in an uncut flower.

"It is heavy, now," explained the inventor. "When the metallized flower is finished, it is lighter than the original bud. We burn out the rose. Here is an oven containing a batch of roses now, burning out the unmetallized petals."

## BURNING THE FLOWER.

He lifted a hood and disclosed a tray of rosebuds over a gas burner. Rose-red they were, but it was with intense heat of the flame beneath them—rose-red and pale pink and violet and crimson, and only the empty metal shell of the buds came out of the furnace to go to the soldering benches where the workmen fitted on the copper caps, tightening up any loose calyxes and colored long German silver hatpins into the shells. I lifted one gray simulacrum of a rose and it was as light as a bit of thistle-down—a mere ghost of a flower.

"After this process is completed," said the inventor at my elbow as I watched a workman soldering in a pin. "We put the hatpins into what we call

the copper duplex bath. That is to cover up the solder, save the roses' gloss after burning and give weight and strength to the pin. How long do we leave them in? That depends. The time varies according to how much metal they have taken up in the electro-chemical bath."

The man in charge at the vat lifted first one and then another flower, glanced at it, and put it back. Presently he removed half a dozen sweet-pea hatpins from the rack.

"Can't leave them in too long," he explained curtly. "Gets too much metal deposited on the tips."

In this room there were bunches of hatpins drying, and I looked about for the plating vats.

"We don't plate them ourselves," explained my guide. "We haven't the facilities to do it yet. We send them in to Chicago to be plated and colored. Come to the office and I'll show you how they look after the finish and colors have been put on. It's done with an air brush."

## ALL VARIETIES REPRESENTED.

There was almost every finish represented. French gray, English gold, rose gold, French green, burnished copper, plain silver and finishes to imitate every color and shade of different varieties of roses, pink roses with silver or gold calyxes, golden roses with green calyxes, deep-toned American Beauties with natural green calyxes—every combination of color and texture until the place looked like King Midas' garden itself.

"Don't you make anything but rose hatpins?" I asked.

"We can, but we don't," said the inventor. "That is, very little. We had one order for carnations recently, and later had a batch of sweet-pea hatpins going through. Here are a few metallized dragonflies and a metallized snake bracelet, but they are merely curiosities. We find that the roses sell best, and we stick pretty closely to them. You see, we're too busy filling orders to do much experimenting yet. When we get things going well, and have larger quarters, we're going into that end of the business, and shall branch out. We can metallize anything that nature produces from a tiny beetle to a human body."

The dragonflies and the snake bracelet, marvels. They looked like the work of a skilled craftsman in silver and enamel.

It is a far cry from the busy little factory in the old town hall of North Chicago to Milady's newest Paris confection. Yet she pins her hat with a real rose from the factory, a real rose, although metallized into an enduring form, a rose with vein and grain and curve of petal, all reproduced just as it grew, and lacking only perfume to make it alive. Perhaps next year she will have her choice between sweet-peas, carnations, daisies, dandelions, and a host of other flowers, and she may elect to wear on her delicate little head. There is no reason why birds and butterflies cannot be treated in the same manner. Perhaps she may wear a snake bracelet made out of a real snake—ugh! let's not think about it!—Sarah H. Etchell in Technical World's Magazine.

## REAL ROSES TURNED TO GOLD

ROSES in a factory! Real roses, mind you, pink and soft and delicate petalled, roses sending out their exquisite fragrance among the odors of oil and leather and acid, roses with drops of dew jewelling their half uncurled leaves, Killarneys and American Beauties and Marechal Niel standing in jar after jar among belts and tool benches and electro-chemical baths, real roses for the basic material which this curious factory converts into metal rosebud hatpins for Milady to pin her fluffy tulle hat securely on her pretty head.

Perhaps you've seen them in the city—metal rosebud hatpins in the big jewelry stores, wonderfully accurate and true to nature—and have wondered how the artist secured such faithful reproductions. But they are the work of no silversmiths. There is just one place in the world that turns out these metallized rosebuds and that is a little factory in North Chicago. Here the perfumed roses come fresh every morning from the greenhouses,

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**Skirts and Hose**

**DO NOT** forget to insist on the very best that is made and remember that we stand at the head of any knitting concern in the West.

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# KOFFEE-ET

## YOUR MONEY BACK

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU DECIDED TO QUIT THE COFFEE HABIT, AND—FAILED?  
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU WISHED EARNESTLY THAT COFFEE WAS NOT FORBIDDEN AND NOT INJURIOUS?

WHEN ONE BECOMES ADDICTED TO THE USE OF COFFEE OR TEA, THERE IS A SOMETHING ABOUT THE TASTE AND ODOR WHICH IS DIFFICULT TO FORGET. OF COURSE, THE VERY FACT THAT IT IS FORBIDDEN, MAKES IT DESIRABLE. WE ARE SO PRONE TO WANT THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT, WOULD YOU CONSENT TO DISCONTINUE THE MORNING COFFEE IF YOU WERE GIVEN ANOTHER DRINK HAVING PRECISELY THE SAME TASTE, THE SAME ODOR, AND THE SAME APPEARANCE, BUT NO INJURIOUS RESULTS? A DRINK APPROVED AND NOW LARGELY USED BY THOSE WHO, EITHER FROM A RELIGIOUS OR SCIENTIFIC VIEW-POINT, OPPOSE THE USE OF COFFEE? WOULD YOU?

## Now Just Listen

WE SHALL NOW TELL YOU SOMETHING YOU WILL HARDLY BELIEVE UNTIL YOU HAVE PROVEN IT, BUT THE PROOF IS QUITE EASY. KOFFEE-ET TASTES, SMELLS AND LOOKS JUST LIKE COFFEE. KOFFEE-ET IS MADE FROM GRAINS AND FRUITS, SCIENTIFICALLY MIXED AND ROASTED.

KOFFEE-ET WILL RESTORE YOUR BROKEN DOWN NERVES. KOFFEE-ET RECEIVED GOLD MEDALS AT THE OGDEN AND STATE FAIRS. KOFFEE-ET WAS BORN ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO. KOFFEE-ET IS ALREADY DRUNK BY OVER 10,000 PEOPLE. KOFFEE-ET'S MISSION IS TO DISPLACE COFFEE, NOT COFFEE SUBSTITUTES. KOFFEE-ET IS NOW OFTEN USED AT RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS. KOFFEE-ET HAS BEEN ANALYZED BY THE STATE FOOD INSPECTOR AND PRONOUNCED PURE.

KOFFEE-ET WAS DRUNK BY 25,000 PEOPLE AT THE STATE FAIR, WHO PRONOUNCED IT "EQUAL TO, OR EVEN BETTER THAN COFFEE."

## We Take the Risk

KOFFEE-ET IS GUARANTEED BY EVERY GROCER, YOU BUY A PACKAGE, WEIGHING 14 LBS., WHICH COSTS 25c AND USE AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF IT, IF NOW YOU ARE NOT ABSOLUTELY SATISFIED THAT IT WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF COFFEE, RETURN THE PACKAGE AND GET YOUR MONEY.

## How to Make

IN GIVING IT SEVERAL TRIALS, BE CAREFUL TO PREPARE IT WITH THE SAME CARE YOU WOULD COFFEE.

KEEP THE GROUNDS FROM THE WATER BY FIRST PLACING IT IN A SMALL CLOTH. THEN BOIL UNTIL THE LIQUID BECOMES A PRETTY DARK DEEP WINE, PERFECTLY CLEAR. SERVE WITH GOOD CREAM OR CONDENSED MILK. WE KNOW VIVES GIVING KOFFEE-ET TO THEIR HUSBANDS FOR WEEKS BEFORE THE HUSBANDS DETECTED THE CHANGE.

ALL UTAH JOBBERS SELL KOFFEE-ET. RETAIL STORES CARRY IT. PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ON EACH PACKAGE.

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