

until the conversion of Brother Arthur Stayner, the results were simply preparatory. His success with cane and his indomitable perseverance finally had its influence in developing the idea and creating the factory at Lehi, although its success may be due to others.

Brother Elias Morris was engaged as mason for the work of the old company, not being a sugar man, but he was witness to its apparent failure, and it seems a justification by Providence that he should from sickness have visited California, investigated sugar, reported here, then been one of a delegation to Fort Scott for sorghum, to Alvarado for beets, and finally taken a prominent part in the erection of the Lehi factory, and labor (in connection with others) for its success, enough at least to merit for him the cognomen of "The Apostle of the Sugar Industry of Utah."

We may in our jubilation ignore the past, may want to forget it, may deem it a failure perchance and with the grand Lehi factory, its auxiliary thousands of acres of beets, and its estimated present year's product of three to four million pounds of sugar, it almost looks that way. But that was as much the foundation of this, as Brother Jacobs's log house was the precursor of all the architectural wealth and grandeur of this city.

Some of the stockholders of the present factory have felt a little grue-some because no dividend has been forthcoming for their investment, and persons with a little means may doubt the wisdom of erecting another until this shall more fully pay its way. This spirit is not normal to the old settlers of Utah. If every man prior to any call, or before engaging in any work, had made this the ultimatum, Utah would not today have held the proud position it occupies, nor will it ever be or remain a beacon light to the nations if the most prominent question in the breasts of its citizens is to be the one, "Will it pay?" With an assured sale of every pound of its product, with Territorial and national bounty, and freight tariff in its favor, the present factory ought to pay and pay finely, unless it is handicapped by those conditions or expenses which should be avoided. Similar protection and similarly assured sales for the product of our woolen factories with economy, would change their present status of inactivity into prosperity in one brief year!

Posted men say this great industry of sugar is only in its infancy, as yet. Those who favor bounty on its manufacture claim that if this is continued five or ten years, America will not only be independent of Germany, but the English market will be ours also, and that the only way to supremacy is to manufacture ourselves or "the Germans will come right into this country and do it for us." That our product is excellent is guaranteed. The fact that it secured the gold medal from the World's Fair places on record the estimate of experts, and this season's product now on the market seems richer, drier and more slightly than that of prior years. Z. C. M. I. will distribute from fifty to sixty carloads, as do most other wholesale dealers, and the new year will probably not find a sack under the control

of the manufacturers. Every beet raiser will have got his pay, maybe the stockholder his dividend, and Utah will certainly be the gainer, if the retention within our border of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is of value to the financial or industrial progress of this part of our favored Territory.

### IN UTAH COUNTY.

The steadily increasing prospect of an early opening of the Utah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations to settlement is drawing more general attention to one of the best sections of Utah for agriculture, mining and manufacturing purposes. There are included in those reservations, and the immediate vicinity in Utah county, broad and fertile valleys where the climate is pleasant and healthful, extensive mineral deposits, an abundance of fuel and timber, and an almost unlimited water supply for power and irrigating purposes. These conditions give assurance that in comparatively few years the valleys of Utah county that are now reserved mainly for bands of Indians whose numbers are steadily decreasing will become the abiding place of thousands of white settlers.

There are in Salt Lake today two of the leading citizens of Utah county, Samuel R. Bennion and R. S. Collett, who reside at Vernal, the chief town of the county. Vernal is located on Ashley river, which flows through Ashley valley, on the northeast border of the reservation, and empties into the Green river. Ashley valley is about six miles wide and thirty long, and now has about 3000 inhabitants. Its location is well toward the east line of Utah, about midway between the Rio Grande Western railway in Utah and the Union Pacific in Wyoming. Price station, on the Rio Grande Western in Emery county, is about 120 miles from Vernal, and Carter station, on the Union Pacific in Wyoming, is about the same distance in the opposite direction. Heber City, in Wasatch county, is about 150 miles from Vernal, and has the best wagon road. The Denver Short Line projected to Salt Lake is to run through the Ashley and Utah valleys.

Mr. Bennion was asked today what the chance was for settlers in the Ashley valley and vicinity, and said: "There is plenty of room for workers. So far as drummers, clerks, agents and insurance men are concerned, we haven't any use for them there yet. But for good, honest hard workers there is plenty of room and a good chance to do well. Our climate is just as good as in the Salt Lake valley. We can raise all kinds of fruit that can be raised here. Our peaches are the best in the Territory, and the grapes and other fruits are equal to anything of the kind in other parts of Utah. The people have reached out for land year after year until the last two seasons there has been more land under cultivation than there was water for under existing conditions; but there is plenty of water to be taken out in ditches, and arrangements are being made to accomplish the work. When the reservations are opened there will be plenty of land in the county for

settlement. In the Ashley valley now it is cheaper to buy than to take up land, though cultivated soil commands a good figure."

Mr. Collett gave, in response to a request, this information regarding Utah: "There is room in the Ashley valley for a large number of settlers, and of course there will be a great deal more in the Utah valley when the reservations are opened. There is not much talk of land in our section now, as we have plenty, most of the farmers having from 40 to 320 acres. Most of the land talk I heard was after I left Price, coming this way. When the people who have been to Strawberry valley get the idea that the Utah country is like that they are under a mistaken impression. There is no more similarity between Strawberry valley and the Utah and Ashley valleys than there is between Parley's park and Salt Lake valley. The altitude of Ashley and Utah valleys is about 600 feet more than that of the Great Salt Lake.

"There is in that part the best fruit country in Utah. It is equally good for grain and vegetables. The only reason there was not an abundance of water for the Ashley valley farmers this year is that it was not taken out of the streams, but we are now at work on a plan that will remedy that. We have established a saw mill at the head of the valley up Dry Fork, and are cutting timber. At the mill there will be the timber for a big flume which will be built to take the waters of Dry Fork over to the canals. This stream is nearly as large as the Ashley river, and when it is brought over there will be water for the whole valley.

"The papers for the incorporation formed to do this work were to be filed today. The organization is called the Vernal Milling and Fluming company, and the capital stock of \$28,150 is divided into 1150 shares of \$25 each. The directors are: L. Johnson president, James Hacking vice president, John Glenn secretary, David H. Birgham and R. S. Collett. The water of Dry Fork must be conveyed a distance of fifteen miles to where it is available, and the cost will be about \$1250 per mile. The company has arranged it so that men can work on the construction of the flume and waterway and be paid in water right.

"There is an abundance of timber in the hills there. Coal also exists all through those mountains. There is a mine of good coal opened three miles from Vernal, and the coal is sold at the mine at from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton. The country round about is splendid for sheep and cattle.

"Of the Indian reservations, it may be said that the Utah reservation has the agricultural land and the Uncompahgre reservation, which adjoins the Utah on the east, has the mineral section, though there is mineral in the Utah reservation and farming and grazing land in the other. When the Utah reservation is opened up, that will be the great section for settlers. The timber and fuel are abundant, and the supply of good water for power, agricultural, and manufacturing purposes almost unlimited. The Utah Valley is the best watered in Utah. It is as large or larger than that portion of