

# THE COUNTIES OF UTAH

## CACHE

The Granary  
of the State.

## LOGAN....

The Athens of  
Northern Utah.

Population, 1900, 18,129  
Assessed Valuation, 1900, \$1,232,094

One of the glorious spots of earth in Cache valley, it is, in the language of Bulmer, "a vale shut out from the rude world by Alpine hills." In the area of thirty miles long by ten miles wide, there are fifteen thriving towns, each one surrounded by thousands of acres of rich soil and provided with plenty of water for irrigation and household purposes. Each of these towns, possessing from 100 to 6,000 inhabitants, has its avenue of trees, healthy, contented people, well schooled children, and its quota of diversified products. The moral tone of the people is of the highest character. There are saloons in but four of the towns. Strict adherence to religious virtues and principles is a rigid rule of life. Each town has its well-kept and well attended church and school.

### AN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY.

The great means of livelihood is today wheat raising, with horse, cattle and hog raising, and the production of hay, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables as side issues. Such another spot for wheat was probably never seen in the same area. From twenty to sixty bushels are produced on irrigated farms, and from 10 to 40 bushels on the so-called dry farms. Every nook and cranny in the valley has its wheat field and even the hillside and the mountain tops are cultivated. Individual farms yield from 20 to 30,000 bushels of wheat. During the past two or three years low prices have dealt the industry a heavy blow. The prevailing price now is from \$5 to \$6 cents with little prospect of an advance, because of the great distance to the seaboard. The farmers are therefore turning their attention to other products, and the prospects are that wheat growing will in the near future become a secondary consideration. The various dairies of the county make the demand for milk so great that fine herds of cattle are being built up in all parts. Better horses are being produced, large herds of hogs are appearing, chicken ranches are being established, and the people are looking to other fields for amassing wealth.

### A VERITABLE GARDEN SPOT.

This is it that just at present the eighteen or twenty thousand people who inhabit this beautiful garden spot called Cache valley are looking forward to an era of prosperity they have not heretofore known. Circumstances indicate that the wonderful resources of our soil, the unlimited water power, the rich grazing lands, and the undisturbed ore deposits which exist in this region are attracting the favorable attention of capitalists, and that new industries of various kinds are to be established here. In place of the old-time avocation of wheat growing, which has been so energetically yet so ruinously pursued by our farmers, there will now be built

sugar, canning, starch, woolen and other factories, to utilize new products and the surplus of the old. Instead of wheat at 25 cents per bushel, yield \$15 to the acre, the farmer will in future sell wheat at \$1.25 per ton, yielding \$150 to the acre. The orchardist will find ready sale for fruits of many kinds which now go to waste; and the housewife and children will sell their surplus garden products to the cannery at a satisfactory figure.

### THE DAIRIES.

Enormous sums of money are distributed throughout Cache county by the creameries that have been established. Three of these, one each at Wellsville, Milville, and Logan, are Lorenzo Hanson's, and the figures of their products are a fair index of the people of the industry. He has a dozen wagons engaged gathering up milk all over the southern part of Cache county, and he ships butter and cheese to all the principal points east and west.

During the summer season his purchases on an average of 45,000 pounds of milk a day, and the other six months an average of 25,000 pounds daily. From the large amount he can manufacture 2,000 pounds of butter, or 500 pounds of cheese daily. The butter commands from 25 to 30 cents per pound in the coast market. There are 500 milk sellers on his pay roll, each drawing from \$5 to \$75 per month.

The other dairies are located as follows: One at Paradise, two at Richmond, and one each at Hyde Park, Wellsville and Smithfield.

### THE MILLS.

There are ten grist mills and five saw mills in the county, the one class turning out hundreds of thousands of pounds of flour, and the other, millions of feet of lumber, each.

### THE LIVESTOCK.

There are seven thousand head of horned stock, many of them thoroughbreds, in Cache county. There are 4,500 horses, including thirty animal stations; there were over thirty thousand sheep that found subsistence in the mountains surrounding this valley during the past summer, and hog-raising is extensively followed.

### THE MINES.

Very little production of ore has as yet been achieved in this county, but experts state that there is a heavy strata of gold, silver and copper running north and south through the mountain range east of Cache valley. Two mines are at present being developed, the P. A. Nielson mine in Blacksmith Fork canyon, and the Hanson mine in Logan canyon. Ore has been shipped to the smelters from both, and the owners are confident they will prove to be heavy producers.

### OTHER RESOURCES.

At Hyrum there is a thriving woolen factory. In Logan there are two candy factories, one tannery, three woodworking establishments, and three underclothing factories. These latter prod-



LOGAN TEMPLE.

uce hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of garments, union suits, stockings, etc., annually, and are really some of the chief resources of the county. The agricultural college brings in 300 students each winter, the B. Y. college the same number, and the New Jersey academy thirty, and these visitors add materially to the income of Logan. The colleges themselves expend no less than \$75,000 per year hereabouts, and the students will pay out \$5 per week, or over \$100,000 per year. A great nursery at Logan distributes scores of thousands of trees and shrubs to the adjoining country. A laundry has just been established in Logan, which will keep in our midst vast sums which have heretofore been sent abroad. Two electric light plants gather up electricity and distribute it, one to the people of Logan, the other to Hyrum. Both have been extensively improved during the past summer. The great hieronimus company, at the head of which stands L. L. Nunn of Telluride, Butte and Provo, has this year built a canal two miles long in Logan canyon, fluming a considerable portion of it around stupendous cliffs. There are fifty men still employed on the enterprise and it is expected it will be completed by February 1, 1901. It will comprehend when finished a colossal electric plant of hundreds of thousands of horse power.

### SUGAR FACTORY.

Here then is a brief glance at the present resources of Cache county; but the great interest attaches to forthcoming enterprises, one of which, the sugar factory, gives promise of an industrial revolution. Many attempts have been made in former years to arouse interest in a factory of this kind, but the efforts proved futile until the past two months, when a movement was started which promises to result successfully.

very much toward establishing in Logan a creditable system of public schools. Boards of education have been inspired to keep abreast with the times and afford the children such opportunities as would qualify them for entrance into the colleges.

Children have the colleges before them as a constant incentive to finish the grade work of the schools and partake of the privilege accorded by the higher institutions of learning. The prestige the town has enjoyed during the past has encouraged the people to be untiring and unflinching in their efforts to promote the welfare of the schools. They realized long ago that good teachers and good school houses are essential to the success of the public schools. Consequently at the same time that Salt Lake City was ready to organize, systematize and build up a great school system, Logan, too, was putting forth every effort possible in the same direction. About 1887 the board of education, under the able direction of its president, Mr. S. A. Langton, began the erection of modern school buildings. In less than six years there were completed seven excellent brick buildings accommodating twenty-one schools. Two of these, the Woodruff and the Benson, are central schools, each containing eight commodious classrooms.

The school-buildings provided, it was the first pleasure of the Board to look about for superior teachers and in this respect they were quite successful as have been the succeeding Boards.

The Board of 1890 was extremely fortunate in securing the services of that eminent pioneer of western education Miss Ida Iona Cook.

Miss Cook was exceedingly careful in the selection of her teachers and what ever success has come to the schools since her time has been due largely to the practice of Boards of Education and superintendent of following her excellent example in this respect.

John T. Cook was succeeded in 1893 by John T. Cook, Jr., who acted as superintendent for three years. Mr. Caine followed in the wake of his predecessor and introduced additional improvements into the schools. In 1896 Mr. Caine resigned his position and other laborers called him elsewhere and Miss Jennie Hubbard, who was then supervisor of training in the Brigham Young college, was given the position.

Miss Hubbard proved herself to be a very earnest, enthusiastic director and the schools prospered under her care. In 1898 Mr. Albert M. Merrill, a graduate of Oswego State Normal, New York, and a student of Utah and Stanford Universities, succeeded in the superintendency. Mr. Merrill is the present incumbent and the schools are improving under his supervision.

Perhaps no western town of Logan's size has as energetic, persevering, competent corps of public school teachers. Several of them are recognized by people who should know as being quite as good as the very best in the State.

The personnel of the present corps of teachers is as follows: Albert M. Merrill, superintendent; James A. Langton, principal of Woodruff; James C. Thomas, principal of Benson.

Teachers—Mr. J. H. Squires, Mr. W. H. Apperley, Mr. Ira Cole, Mr. Ariel Cardon, Miss Lois Kerr, Mrs. Jennie H. Lloyd, Miss Geneva Egbert, Miss M. L. Howell, Miss Caroline Larsen, Miss Nellie Hawkes, Miss Eva Jones, Miss Rose Jones, Miss Eliza Jensen, Miss Della Torgerson, Miss Kate Larkin, Miss Rose Thomas, Miss Rose Homer, Miss Alice Clemens, Miss Mary Sorenson.

Musical director, Mr. S. B. Mitten.

### HYRUM.

Hyrum city was first settled in the month of April, 1860. It is called the beautiful city on the southern hills. The town is built on several hills that face the north, and all manner of fruits and cereals can be raised that flourish in



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### D. R. ROBERTS & CO.

The above named firm, which commenced business but little over a year ago, has already become one of the stable houses of Logan and leads all houses in the county in its particular line. Its clientele extends over the whole mountain region and the amounts it pays out to the farmers throughout runs up monthly high into the thousands. The firm handles all kinds of grain, seeds and produce, making specialties of wheat, oats, alfalfa seed, hogs, chickens, eggs, honey and beeswax. Wagons, bargies, and all kinds of farming machinery are also carried. The manager, Mr. D. R. Roberts, is a young man of sterling character and marked business ability. He is a Logan product and is destined to make his mark in the business world.

### THE HARRIS MUSIC CO.

of Logan, Utah, are the leading dealers in pianos, organs, sewing machines, sheet music and all kinds of musical merchandise.

## Cardon Jewelry Company,

T. LeROY CARDON, Manager.

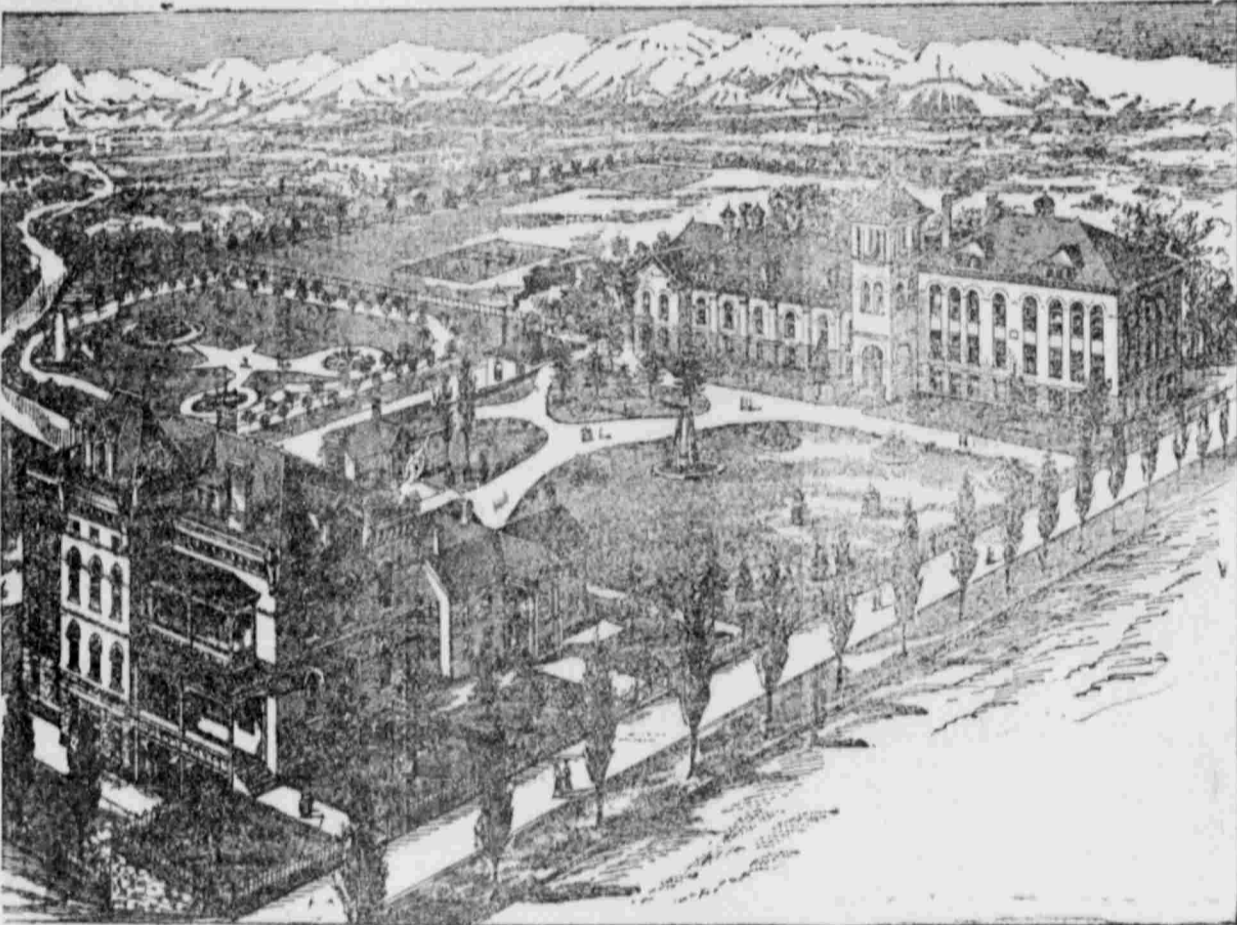
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EASTMAN KODAKS AND SUPPLIES.

Sign of the Big Clock.

LOGAN, UTAH.

## THE BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH.



The College is situated in one of the most desirable parts of Logan City, the county seat of Cache county. It is beautifully located and remarkably healthful. Its streets are broad and well drained, and on each side of them is a clear stream of pure, mountain water, bordered with shade trees. Logan combines the activity and good order of a small city with the freedom and sociability of quiet village life—conditions highly favorable not only to study, but to social and general culture.

The College occupies a campus of about twenty-three acres, situated near the center of the city, on the north fork of Logan river. The lower campus, a level area across the river from the College buildings, furnishes space for athletic sports, an aquarium, and horticultural gardens. The College buildings comprise the East building, the West building, the Laboratory building, and the President's residence. The East building contains the library and reading room, the general museum, and recreation rooms and for the normal training school, and for classes in art and penmanship. The West building contains the general assembly hall, with a seating capacity of about eight hundred, five offices, often class rooms, the physical and biological laboratories, and the gymnasium, including bath and dressing rooms. The Laboratory building contains the physiological, chemical, and mineralogical laboratories and lecture rooms. These buildings are well lighted and ventilated, and are provided with steam heat, water and electric lights.

It is the general policy of the College to promote the higher educational in-

terests of the people, broadly and generously interpreted. It is its aim to provide a liberal and thorough education, embracing not only mental discipline and physical training, but moral and spiritual culture.

Thoroughness and efficiency are emphasized in all of the departments. Such special and general instructions on subjects of health and morals are given as the interests of the students demand. Appropriate instructions are given the male students as to the functions of the various offices and callings of the Priesthood. Throughout the work in the theological department, the aim is to give the students a thorough knowledge of the scriptures, and to develop faith in the practice of Gospel principles, thereby preparing them for efficient work in the missionary field and in the different organizations of the Church. The development of high ideals of manhood and womanhood is emphasized in all of the work of the institution.

A Sunday school, comprising the second, intermediate and theological departments, is maintained in the College for those students who are not members of the local Sunday schools. In addition, a normal training-class is organized for teachers and primary and kindergarten grades.

The faculty consists of twenty-nine members, the various professors being specialists in their different lines, prepared to give instruction in theology, science, literature, and the arts, equal to that given in any similar institution of the country.

The following courses of study are offered by the College:

1. Course in arts, four years.
2. Academic course, four years.
3. Normal course, four years.
4. Business course, four years.
5. Preparatory course.

### 6. Winter course.

The course in arts corresponds to the usual course of the leading American colleges, and leads to the baccalaureate degree A. B. This course is designed to furnish a liberal and thorough education, embracing the sciences of general science, mathematics, history, language and literature.

The academic course is designed to prepare students to enter the college course in arts, and to furnish persons who can attend school but a few years a good general secondary education.

The principal aim in the normal course is to qualify students for a profession of teaching. There is a great demand for well qualified teachers, principals, and superintendents. As artists, lawyers, engineers, physicians, must attend their professional colleges before entering successfully upon the work of their respective professions, so the modern progressive teacher must receive a thorough and extensive course in a well-equipped normal school. In connection with this course, a normal training-school is maintained by the College. In this school each grade is in charge of an experienced critic teacher, chosen with special reference to his fitness for the work of his grade.

The business course, in addition to such other subjects as are requisite to a good general education, gives students a thorough training in all the subjects pertaining to ordinary business proceedings.

The preparatory course is designed to prepare young men and women of mature years, who have been deprived of educational opportunities, for admission to the normal, academic, and business courses.

The winter course is similar to the preparatory course, but is arranged specially for students who can attend school during the winter months only.

So much has been said during the past few years concerning Logan as an educational center that it seems superfluous to add thereto, as the very favorable impression which people now have of the educational opportunities of the city may be weakened by over-stated praise. In 1892 it was said of Logan:

"Today Logan possesses the most complete, best organized, broadest, most comprehensive and energetic organizations in this whole western world; that it is today and will remain, the leading seat of learning west of the one-hundredth meridian, save one competitor resting on the edge of the waters of the Pacific some eight hundred miles away."

A careful writer of today would hardly dare make such assertions of the Temple City. As a plain, simple matter of fact, Logan, nestled at the base of the Rockies in the beautiful valley of Cache, has almost an ideal location, as well as very superior natural advantages, and is, of itself, a very beautiful city. It has been especially favored in an educational way, having located within its fair borders the Agricultural and Brigham Young Colleges, as well as the New Jersey Academy and other schools, but it is not necessarily destined to remain "the leading center of learning west of the one hundredth meridian, save one competitor."

To be sure the impetus that Logan has already received will do much for her in outstripping all rivals within a very large district of territory, but opportunities may come to other centers which may cause them, in a very short time, to outdistance Logan educationally. For instance, should any other center in the west receive a great endowment and be favored with superior teachers, it would be possible for it to readily surpass Logan. Natural advantages do not make great or leading educational centers; neither do many schools, nor even large schools, nor historical precedents.

Great men, great women, great teachers, make great schools, leading schools, leading centers of learning. We cannot predict to what particular schools the superior teachers will come, consequently we do not know what schools, a few years hence, will be the vanguards of educational organizations. It is well then to say what Logan has been and is, and permit the future to say what she shall be. Certainly there is reason to be proud of the past and the present, and to have great hopes concerning the future of Logan.

The colleges have constantly and rapidly improved since they were founded and we have every assurance that they will go on improving. The influences of these schools have done

J. A. Hendrickson, President. E. T. Lloyd, Vice-President. O. Bjorkman, Secretary and Treasurer.

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LOGAN, UTAH.