# DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901.



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Prosperity is the only watchword in he beautiful county of Cache, the porthernmost county of Utah. This fer-ile, well watered valley was never the beautiful county of Cache, the northernmost county of Utah. This fertile, well watered valley was never more favored than during this splendid year of 1901. Trug, there have been larger wheat crops in our history, but our people have been favored to such a generous degree by the works of man that they are rejolcing beyond measure at the good times that are up-

Briefly speaking, there are 20,000 peo-ple in Cache, and not one who is able to work has wanted employment during the past season. It is sometimes a source of gratification to the average Cache valley citizen to set calmly down and estimate the stream of wealth which nature and humanity pour into the laps of that 20,000 persons. One source of income is our three great colleges which distribute, directly and in-directly, \$175,000 per annum, all of which comes from outside of the coun-ty. No less than two million bushels of wheat are raised annually, which at 50 cents per bushel, yields a clean million dollars. This year 25,000 tons of sugar beets were produced, adding an-other \$107,500 to the list. The sugar facother \$107,500 to the list. The sugar rac-tory cost \$500,600, with all tracks, equip-ment, etc., almost half of which was raid out for labor and material in this valley. The new front building of the Agricultural college is well under way. and will cost when completed \$50,000 and will cost when complete 300.000. Three blocks of cement paving have been laid in Logan dur-ing the fall at a cost of \$10.-000, and a large number of fine business blocks and residences have been erected this season, a list of which appears elsewhere. The creameries of Conversion of distribute no less than Cache county distribute no less than \$200,000, and the income to our people from cattle, horse, hog, fruit, sheep, vegetable, lumber, brick, lime, and vegetable, many other kindred interests, is enor-

mous. MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Logan is rapidly putting on metro-politan airs. Four blocks of the very best cement sidewalk were laid during the present autumn, and five blocks are projected in the early spring. The city council has also arranged to begin the erection of a fine new city hall, costing \$7,000, plans for which have already been approved. It is expected that the contract will be let within the next few weeks.

Among the handsome business blocks erected this year are: William Ed-wards, two-story brick furniture store; John A. Hendrickson's two-story brick store: Campbell & Morrell's two-story brick store, and Zeph Thomas' two-story

brick store, and Lopi brick business block. Logan is as usual well to the fore in musical affairs. We still have the fa-mous Logan tabernacle choir under the direction of Prof. Alex. Lewis, whose direction of Prof. Alex. Lewis, whose divine melodies have delighted the peo-ple of Cache for thirty years. Profes-sor George W. Thatcher is rapidly rais-ing the musical tone of the generation to a high plane, and the gentleman also presented two operas in a vastly credit-able manner this year.

boring machine and sink shafts in var-ious parts of the valley until coal is The croppings near Wellsville, Clarkston and other localities are fa-vorable to the project. John R. Ed-wards still has a small force of men working on his property near Paradise, and P. A. Nielson has never lost faith in his claim in Blacksmith Fork can-Messrs. Squires of Logan and Hyrum recently made a promising dis-covery in their mine near the latter place, and Hans Jensen of Hyde Park is pushing operations on his Green can-

yon property THE HERCULES POWER COMPANY

In the Hercules company is shown what power can be produced from the streams surrounding Logan. This com-pany has run a flume, built mostly of Oregon pine, and 12,000 feet long, from a point five miles above the city to a cliff from which is obtained an almost perpendicular fail of two hundred and twelve feet. A cross section of the water's actual flow is about 30 feet, and, as the mean velocity of the water is 12 the mean velocity of the water is is feet a second, there is a flow of about 360 second-feet, or 22,550 pounds. This with a fall of 212 feet will give 8,950 horsepower, theoretically. But as the flume is not fully taxed to its capacity and the wheels work at about 65 per cent efficiency, the actual power will not exceed 5,060 horsepower. The water is conveyed to twin plants of James Ireffel water wheels by two four-foot feel pipes, about four hundred feet long.

The power house is built on the former bed of the Logan river, which was turned from its course that this might be accomplished. The building is of brick and unpretentious except for its surroundings. Its interior, however, is a model of fine workmanship; the mas-sive machinery forming a striking con-trast to the delicately polished maple floor and highly ornate marble switch-

boards. Nor could the grounds be well gond over without mention. On the peninsu-la formed by the tail-race of the dis-charged water on the one hand, the river on the other, beautiful lawns and shrubbery are planted. Near the center

is a rustic electric fountain which dis-charges a spray, through the center of with the dairy and fruit interests of the which shoots a stream sixty feet high. Strong electric lights are turned on the failing waters that transform them into a shower of falling gold. Leading across the tail-race is a rustic bridge, crossing which one comes immediately upon a beautiful club house costing in all up-wards of \$10,000, which is the home of the station superintendent and em-

But the plant itself is as interesting But the plant itself is as interesting scientifically as the grounds are artis-tically, which is verified in the fact alone that it forms part of the longest transmission line in the world. This line runs from here via Salt Lake City, Mercur and Eureka to Provo, where another plant is built that will run in connection with this one, the two form-ing one line over two hundred miles

MINING INTERESTS. An effort is at last being made to open up a coal mine in this county. A company has been organized, compris-ing W. C. Parkinson, I. C. Thoreson, 



# THE LOGAN SUGAR FACTORY.

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erating pressure or voltage is 1,150 volts, which is transformed to 40,000 volts, the line pressure, the highest mission. The wire used to carry this electricity at such an immense pressure volts, which is transformed to 40,000 volts, the line pressure, the highest voltage yet used in actual power trans-mission. The wire used to carry this will be of alluminum and one-half inch in diameter, which will carry at a loss

of not more than 6 per cent. The purpose of this company is to furnish wholesale power for the cities mentioned. It will enter the principal mining camps and cities which need Eastern and western capitalists power, are behind this enterprise and they in-tend to establish plants wherever practicable throughout the West. The company has closed its two for-mer plants, and is now furnishing light and power from its new plant. It is

proposed to furnish light and power to the people of Salt Lake and Ogden in the near future AMAZON MINING PROPERTY.

At the Amazon Mining company's properties, of which Mr. H. C. Hansen of Logan is the manager, active devel-opment has been prosecuted during the

a small cross fissure has been encoun tered which has ore running from 55 per cent to 79 per cent copper, 40 to 100 ounces sliver and \$3 gold to the ton. This fissure runs directly towards the big vein and it is reasonably certain that where the two intersect high grade ore in commercial quantity will be found. It is estimated that another 60 found. It is estimated that another 60 feet will tap the main vein when a stampede to the district may be ex-pected, as the surrounding country for miles is heavily mineralized, the coun-try rock, which is mostly blue and dol-omite lime, shale, and porphyry, being splattered with lead and copper. This mineral belt, which is situated near the best of Logan canyon not far

near the head of Logan canyon, not far from the Idaho and Utah Line, offers wonderful opportunities for the practical miner and investor. Timber and water are plentiful

CREAMERIES. The creameries of Cache county are among its greatest financial resources.

One each at Wellsville, Millville, Logan and Hyde Park, owned by Lorenzo The Farmers' union at Wellsville,

William Wyatt, manager. The McMurdle creamery at Paradise,

Samuel McMurdie, manager. The Cache Valley Dairy company, Richmond, Alma Merrill, manager. The Union at Richmond, C. Z. Harris, manager

The Smithfield, Abram Smith, mana-

The four owned by Mr. Hanson util-ize 65,000 pounds of milk daily, which means the production of either 2,300 pounds of butter or 5,000 pounds of cheese daily. The other creameries of the county will show about the same podicidual viald. In connection with individual yield. In connection with these institutions an extensive business is done in hogs, as much of the refuse of the factories makes first-class pig-feed. The butter and cheese pro-duced is of the highest grade and com-mands high prices the year through.

KNITTING FACTORIES.

Logan has two large knitting factor-ies, owned respectively by John A.

Hendrickson and Cardon & Ballard. | Providence manufacturer's yard. The ֈունոքութորորութորորութորորությունութորությունութորությունու Հունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունությունութ They employ in the neighborhood of a hundred persons, and their products are sold in almost every state in the West. are a vast resource to the city and are rapidly extending their field of trade

#### NURSERY, ETC.

Logan also has one of the largest nurseries of the intermountain region owned by John E. Carlisle. He has sev eral tracts of land on which are growing a wilderness of trees and shrubs, which find a ready market in many atates

BUILDING OPERATIONS. Following are the more important

building permits issued in Logan during the present year:

Agricultural college, one large Robert Lafount, 6 room brick .. F. A. Benson, 7 room frame, Zeph Thomas, 32 room brick, phine Frank, one room frame P. O. Hanson, two room brick., Hendrickson, four room

Wm. Edwards, slx room brick ...

# Total concerner concerner......\$102,400

One of the fingst and up-to-date su-gar factories in the United States is the one just established at Logan, Utah. It sprang up as if by magic, al-mest in a day, and yet from top to bot-tom it is composed of the most substantial material and equipped with the latest improved machinery. In July the excavating began, and on November 10, the wheels began to turn. The opening was delayed because of the failure to receive steel on contract time, but nevertheless every effort was made to push the great structure to completion, and amazingly rapid progress was made whenever the supply of material

was adequate. At the head of this great institution stands Hon. David Eccles of Ogdon, who owns 46 per cent of the capital stack of \$500 000. Hon C. W. Nibley, of stack of \$500 000. Hon C. W. Nibley, of Logan holds \$50,000 in stock, and oth-ers heavily interested are Hon. George W. Thatcher, Apostle M. W. Merrill. President W. C. Parkinson, Bishops W. H. Lewis, C. G. Hyde, Judges H. H. Rolapp and Thomas D. Dec, Messre, William Eccles, H. H. Spencer, Henry Hancey, George Stoddard and many others. David Eccles is president of the company, C. W. Nibley, vice presi-dent, H. H. Rolapp secretary, and Thomas D. Dee treasurer. The buildings are almost entirely of

The buildings are almost entirely of native material. The rock is from the

Providence manufacturer's yard. The factory, outlying buildings, and ma-chinery cost \$500,000. From two to three hundred men were employed in their construction and placing during great-er portion of the time during the past four months. A spur from the Oregon Short Line railway connects the insti-tution with the outer world. The main sugar factory building is 277x89 feet, and required a million and a quarter brick in building. There are now three beet sheds, each 500 feet long, and they will house 22,500 tons of beets. The warehouse is 145x52 feet, the boil-or house 187x43 and the silo 500 feet long. There is also a boarding house long. There is also a boarding house containing seventeen rooms, and every convenience and comfort for the fac-tory staff and employes. The institu-

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but thriving village, and at night the buildings and grounds are lighted by a myriad of electric lights. It is two

a. 12,000
a. myriad of electric lights. It is two miles south of Logan.
a. 1,400
An effort was made during the past summer to contract among the farmers of this valley for 30,000 tons of beets.
b. 1,500
c. 1,000
<lic. 1,000 4,000 | is from 350 to 450 tons per day of tweny-four hours, and 150 men in two shifts of 75 each are required to oper-

caducational advantages which exist in our midst, there is much cause for con-gratulation. There was never a more reseate outlook than presents itself to us at the present time. THE LOGAN SUGAR FACTORY.

Cache valley is proven to be well adapt-ed to the production of sugar beets, the tubers averaging all the way from ten to thirty tons per acre. With ex-perience, it is believed the farmers can produce an average of from fifteen to forty tons per acre. The contract price for beets is \$4.25 per ton.

An extra effort will be made to induce the farmers of the valley to raise sugar beets next season. The factory is so constructed that by an expandi-ture of \$100,000, its capacity could be doubled. It would thus be able to doubled. It would thus be able to grind 50,000 tons in a season, and if the outlook is stod next year for that amount of beets, the additional ma-chinery will be placed in position.

The factory is a great boon to the farming communities of Cache valley, as it distributes vast sums to their inhabitants. It has brought unprecedent-ed prosperity to the people, the benefit of which is felt by every resident. It is a vast credit to the enterprising gentlemen who installed it and Messra. Eccles and Nibley, with their asso-ciates, are to be highly commended for the untiring energy and great confi-dence which have characterized their actions in this matter. It is a monu-ment to their business acumen and forms one more link in the chain of sugar factories which is rapidly plac-ing those gentlemen among the great-

Millville quarries and the brick from a lest sugar producers of the land.



Beauties and Advantages of the New Town in Canada Laid Out by Jesse Knight.

### Special Correspondence.

Raymond, Alberta, Canada is located on the St. Mary's River rallway in Southern Alberta, Canada. The town is named after Uncle Jesse Knight's oldest son, "Ray," as he is familiarly known by his many friends.

Raymond is surrounded by about 100,-000 acres of very choice farming land. Jesse Knight was the founder of the town, which is laid off on a liberal scale, the plat containing nine square miles. Reservations dedicated to public use by Mr. Knight and the Canadian Northwest Irrigation company have been made of town lots for cemetery, schools, a theater, market place, an agricultural college, hay market, town hall, library, Y. M. M. I. A., Y. L. M. I. A. and Relief Society, besides a public park of 40 acres; all are laid out beautifully, as well as Church grounds occupying two whole blocks.

Arrangements are now being made to erect a large roller flouring mill and grain elevator in Raymond on the line of the St. Mary's River railway and Mr. Knight has arranged for a nursery of fruit and shade trees that will cover 30 acres of ground.

A commodious school house is now completed, and is heated by hot air. Mr. Knight having donated the means for its erection. The building will be used temporarily for church purposes as well.

The town has a good hotel, a large store, lumber yard, meat market, blacksmith shop and at present has about thirty residences.

Raymond will be made a common railway point with Leathbridge for all points east and west.

Raymond is supplied with water for culinary purposes piped from a pure spring at an expense of upwards of \$10,000. More extended water works are being constructed.

The land in this district is well adapted to the cultivation of grains and roots in fact all kinds of vegetables seem to flourish in an astonishing manner. The yield of grain has been phenominal, averaging not less than 30 bushels to the acre on newly turned sod land and at times a yield as high as 70 bushels of wheat to the acre has been realized. About 3,600 acres of this desirable land has been plowed by Jesse Knight and Sons, ready to plant grain the coming season and the sugar beets in 1903. The sugar beets have been tested and proven a decided success as

the following results from the Utah Sugar company will show.

Utah Sugar Company, General Manager's Office, Lehi, Utah, Nov. 16, 1900.

Mr. C. A. Magrath, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada:

Dear Sir-The following is a state-ment of the polarization of the beets sent us, some of which arrived in rathsent of the polarization of the beets sent us, some of which arrived in rath-er poor condition, being coated with a fed. Upwards of 20,000 head of beef thirty feet wide and from one to three

heavy mold, nevertheless the contents were not impaired, as the tabulation will show, the most of them being wonderfully rich. The purity should not run lower than 80 per cent, but where such purities go below 80 per cent, it simply proves that the beets have been dried

Number, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 1 2 3 4	Average Wt. 10.2 10.2 12.6 14.3 14.4 12.2 22.0 4.8 12.4 6.0 12.5	Brix. 21.6 23.2 24.0 25.1 21.6 19.9 23.0 26.3 27.0 28.2 27.0 28.3	Sugar. in Julce. 19.3 19.2 19.1 22.4 18.3 16.1 16.2 22.6 15.5 23.7 21.9 22.6	Sugar, in Beets, 17,2 19,1 16,0 21,1 17,2 15,1 15,0 21,2 14,6 22,3 20,6 21,3	Purity. 84.3 Magrath 82.8 " 78.6 " 89.2 " 84.7 " 84.7 " 84.7 " 82.1 Sterling 74.9 " 84.0 " 81.1 " 81.1 "
5	$     \begin{array}{c}       14.6 \\       9.0     \end{array} $	29.1	22.5	21.2 Very tr	77.3Lethbridge uly yours,

The irrigable lands consist of 100,000 acres of level prairie lying below the main canal and principal laterals around the town of Ray-

The old adage and advice, not to put all the eggs in one basket, applies to farming in western Canada as well as elsewhere, and the farmer who not only raises wheat, but grows other grains, and has around him his herds of cattle, ogs, sheep and poultry, is as near the achievement of success as it is possible to get. Horses and cattle thrive remarkably well on the prairie farms of western Canada, and in proportion to the number kept there is probably more high-class stock there than in any other part of America. Some most valuable stallions are to be found there, very many of which are direct importations from Europe. Cattle in increasing numbers are to be met with all over the prairie. Almost every class of fine-bred cattle is to be seen, among which

may be mentioned Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, Jerseys and Holsteins. The export of beef cattle is very large, but owing to the demand in the min-ing districts of British Columbia and the Yukon there is a splendid home market.

#### WATER RATES.

ingly.

Water will be supplied the first two years in such quantities as a settler may require at the rate of \$1 per acre per annum-the settler must then decide how much water he desires to se-cure permanently, and a water right agreement will be issued to him accord-Usually it is not necessary to rrigate grain crops in Canada, although in dry seasons grain crops are improved by the application of irrigation water. The yield on this newly plowed prairie sod has been astonishing. Potatoes growing like eggs in a nest under the tough buffalo grass sod.

The grass covers the whole country, making it a veritable "cattleman's paradise," while all through the hills paradise, : while all through the fills are natural lakes where stock may ob-tain water; more fat stock can be seen in this region than in any part of the western states or territories. Large herds of cattle can be run at an expense not to exceed 50 chills a head nor all.

each year. any in the world. Aliens have equal rights with citizens in acquiring and about 100 miles (never reaching a great-holding property, and citizenship is not er distance than ten miles north of the The Canadian laws are as liberal as pressed on any man. Several well known stockmen of Salt

Lake City and Provo, Utah, own from 5,000 to 100,000 acres and successfully take care of from 1,000 to \$,000 head of cattle and from 3,000 to 50,000 head of sheep in charge of responsible men whom the owners visit once or twice each year.

CLIMATE.

The climate in southern Alberta may he said without fear of contradiction to be the finest and mildest in south-western Canada and indeed in the whole of Canada. The winter is very similar to the favored parts of Mon-

tana. Intense cold is not common and

IRRIGATED LANDS.

is only of short duration; the snow rarely remains on the ground for any length of time; horses and cattle graze all the year round. The district has acquired the favorable reputation it mond

now bears owing to the "chinooks" or warm winds from the Pacific coast. In summer, the duration of daylight extends for nineteen hours; with the result that crops more speedily mature and the healthiness of the climate is much increased. Indeed, owing to its high altitude and dry atmosphere this district is regarded as a rival to the best part of Colorado. From actual observations, covering a period of three years, the temperature has been that or Cache valley, Utah, the year round, with less snow in the winter and more rain in summer. The altitude is 3,000 feet above the sea level. Looking backward about twenty-five

years the region was an immense buffao range, where these animals came to find winter quarters, but the only traces now left of "the monster of the plains" are the numerous trails or paths worn down into the earth by their going to and from the watering places.

The value of the district for stockraising purposes has long since been demonstrated. Ranching on a large scale has been conducted here since the early eightles, and today great herds of range catle roam at will over these seemingly boundless pas-tures. The clear, light air, dry atmosphere, the pure water, cool nights and the nutritious buffalo and bunch grasses, produce an animal full of stamina and health, free from lung or

bone disease, and when taken off the range the cattle are fit for any butch-er's shop in the world. It is not necessary to point out to stockmen the profits to be derived from raising cattle. Small quantities of hay are put up by some ranchers for the weaker stock during inclement weather in the win ter. Three and four-year-old steers bring from \$42 to \$50 per head. Last year 1,000 head were sold from one

LOCATION OF LANDS.

CATTLEMEN'S PARADISE.

Owing to the rapidity with which va cant lands throughout the United States are being settled upon, lares areas for stock raising purposes are yearly becoming more difficult to ob-tain, and, in consequence thereof, it is not to exceed 50 cents a head per an-num; cattle and sheep run at large the such lands will be very valuable.

ranch for \$50,000.

cattle are sold out of southern Alberta | feet deep. It rises in Montana at the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, No. er distance than ten miles north of the

international boundary), and re-enters Montana and becomes one of the feeders of the Missouri river.

The Milk River Ridge is a low range of hills lying to the north of and ex-tending along the Milk river about thirty miles; having a width from north to south of about eighteen miles. The Milk River Ridge district is pre-

per cent, based on a fair value of the eminently suited for stock-raising pur-poses. It produces a luxuriant growth

of grass, yielding as high as one ton per acre, which cures on the stem, re-taining its nutritious properties the entire year. The snow is never deep enough to prevent the animals from eating the grass off the ground. Good water, in lakes and springs, is to be had in abundance. his arrival in Canada.

Cattle thieving and other acts of vandalism are comparatively rare in the Northwest Territories. The govern-ment has had a force known as the Northwest Mounted Police stationed in the country for the past twenty-five years. These "riders of the plains" are located in small detachments are located in small detachments throughout the country, and are con-stantly patrolling it; thereby render-ing lawlessness practically impossible, and earning for themselves a reputation which has become world famous.

HOW TO OBTAIN LANDS.

The Canadian Northwest Irrigation company and the Alberta Railway & Coal company own the principal por-tions of the Milk River Ridge district, as well as large areas of other choice ranching lands in Southern Alberta. These lands are offered for sale in blocks containing from 10,000 to 100,000 acres. Taylor Brothers, 104 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., are the agents.

## IRRIGATED LANDS.

Skirting the Milk River ridge, on the north, is the Canadian Northwest Ir-rigation company's canal system. It consists of over 100 miles of waterways, capable of irrigating 100,000 acres of low-lying lands under the ridge. The town of Raymond is centrally located in the above lands and a sugar factory is going to be built adjoining the town by Jesse Knight and Sons.

#### MARKETS.

There is an unlimited market for fat cattle on the western coast, the great mining districts of British Columbia. which adjoin Alberta to the west, and especially in Europe, at a rate that will abundantly satisfy investors. Southern Alberta range cattle are

looked upon most favorably in the English markets.

## TAXES.

There are no taxes of any kind on range stock. A light tax of one and one-fourth cents per acre is levied on lands by the local government, known as "The Local Improvement Tax." It is raised for the purpose of road improve-ment, prairie-fire guards, and such other purposes as will benefit the district within which the tax is collected. In the towns and settlements there is a school tax. An excellent school system is in force, supported to the extent of about seventy-five per cent of running expenses, by the government.

#### FUEL.

The country is underlaid with an exbituminous coal at a depth rellent varying from seventy-five to 300 feet below the surface of the ground. The coal seams crop out at various points along the river valleys, and coal has been found in the Milk River ridge.

### LUMBER.

The average prices of lumber, etc., at Raymond are as follows:

Rough lumber, per 1,000 .....\$16.00 Dimension lumber, 2x4, 2x12 ..... 16.50 

85 | harvested, but the only 2 coast cedar shingles, per 1,000 ..... Tar paper, best, per roll ..... 2.50 
 Building paper, per roll
 0.75

 Lath per 1,000
 4.75

 Cedar posts
 0.13

admitted upon payment of a duty of

namely:

la railways.

dred and eighty-five pounds of beets CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

feed for \$11, brings the total cash re Stock coming into Canada from the United States is examined at the boundary by a veterinary inspector, ceived from the one acre of beets up to \$179.91. This acre made 11,500 pounds of granulated sugar. and, if found free from disease, will be

### SALOONS TABOOED.

stock at the shipping point. Free entries may be had on from six-There is a contract in all deeds providing for a forfeiture of title to town teen to thirty-two head of stock, and lots in Raymond, if the owners permi on wearing apparel, household furnisaloons, gambling houses, or kindred evils to be established thereon. ure, agricultural and other implements that have been in the possession of the settler for at least six months before LOCAL OPTION.

controls the district covering an area SOUTHERN ALBERTA, HOW or 48 by 300 miles which simply mean

REACHED. that no saloon can be established without a two-thirds vote of the citizens in Raymond is the most central point. the district. has excellent rallway facilities,

flnement.

Utah.

MARKETS.

the pleasures of moral and social re-

Parties interested can obtain further

information, printed matter, passenger and freight rates by applying to Taylor

Bros., 104 Main street, Salt Lake City,

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Corn.

it, then pare it down as closely as pos-sible without drawing the blood and

apply Chamberlain's Pain Baim twice

daily; rubbing vigorously for five min-

utes at each application. A corn plas

ter should be worn for a few days, to

protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is un-

VANDERBILT'S ORGANIST.

Asheville, N. C .- The installation of

F. Flaxington Harker, a celebrated English musician, as organist and choir director of All Souls, George Vander-

bilt's \$500,000 church at Baltimore, re-veals a secret that was carefully guard-

equaled. For sale by all druggists.

First soak it in warm water to soften

RICHARD G. LAMBERT.

From all points in Canada, via the The markets for all the products of Canadian Pacific railway. From Ogden, Utah, thirty-six hours Alberta are excellent and at prevailing prices soon yield a return that pays for the land, labor and improvements. via the Oregon Short Line, Great Northern, and the Great Falls & Cana-Bishop Levi Harker, of Magrath bought 240 acres of land at \$3 an acre From St. Paul, Minn., thirty-six nours, via the Great Northern and and fenced the land with a barbed wire fence and cedar posts; he plowed and cultivated 45 acres of the land and

Great Falls & Canada railways. the crop gathered from the 45 acres paid PRICE OF FARM LANDS. for the land, fencing, cultivation and

Farms above the canal can be had for seed, leaving a net profit after paying all the expenses of the 240 acre plat of \$7.50. The land that was irrigated dur-\$3 to \$6 per acre. The irrigated lands for sale consist of 100,000 acres of level prairie lying below the main canal or ing the last year's drouth showed the principal laterals around the town of good results that irrigation will ac-Raymond; the following extraordinary inducements are offered to settlers who purchase and occupy lands prior to complia This land at Raymond offers the best opportunity to the poor man of any in May 1, 1902. The price of irrigated land is \$10 per acre, and the the great west, placing him where fortune will smile on him, surrounded with

#### TERMS OF PAYMENT

are as follows. No installments payable the first two years. Eight equal annual installments thereafter with 6 per cent interest per annum, first in-stallment and interest payable October 1, 1904. Remaining annual installments and interest payable October 1, each

#### CITY LOTS.

Terms \$25 each, cash. If built upon within one year from May 1, 1902; \$260 if not improved as the owners prefer to sell only to actual settlers. Plowed and fenced beet farms at \$15 an acre, two years without payment; condition, one year to grain, three years after-wards to beets; \$5 a ton will be paid for

be completed by September, 1893, ready for that year's beet crop. The profits on beet raising are illustrated by the

one measured acre, the Orange Judd Farmer, through the American Beet Sugar company, offered a number cash prizes last spring, the largest of which was \$200 on that yielding the largest tonnage and producing the most sugar. A number of farmers entered are simply wonderful.

the contest, and results in some cases are simply wonderful. Last week some of the beets were migation bureau was implored to pre-JOSEPH E. CARDON.

turns so far received are those of D. Ferrell. His one acre made the follow ing showing: Forty-one tons, five hun shown that there was a contract to the matter. The sevrants on the \$7,000,000 estate were approached by agents of the purity, 80.2 per cent; per cent of sugar, 14.64; price paid by the factory, \$160. The pulp, 9.82 tons, at 50 cents per ton. position, but they could tell nothing of either the name of the organist or the time of his expected arrival. \$4.91; five tons of tops sold for sheet

Rev. Dr. R. R. Swope, rector of All Souls, paid no attention to requests for information on the subject. The attempt has not been abandoned

re. I yent the importation under the con

labor law, but it could not be

to test the standing of the new organ-ist under the law. He succeeds Caryl It is said that Minister Wu Ting Fang will be entertained at Baltimore shortly .- Evening Journal

## COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN Recommendation of a Well Known Chica-

go Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, III. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

# LOCAN CITY PROSPERITY

Has not been so great for forty years. All our industries are throbbing with new hie, our rich lands, abund-ant water for power and irrigation, moderate climate, enterprising citi-zens, colleges, creameries and sugar factory, all combine to make Logan Cit. Utah, without a peer in the Rocky mountain states as a center for homes, education, fruit raising, dairying, sugar beets, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and general farming. Now is the time for persons desiring to better their condi-tion to come to Cache Valley. Land persons desiring to better their condi-tion to come to Cache Valley. Land will advance in price next year. Now is the time to buy. For a short period I offer special bargains in WHEAT LANDS, LUCERN LANDS, MEADOW AND PASTURE LANDS, SUGAR BIET LANDS, HAY AND CATTLE RANCHES, Logan City BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY. Write or call at once.

or call at once L. R. MARTINEAU, Logan, Utah.

# CHRISTMAS COODS.

In buying Christmas presents for your family and friends you surely canoft be suited without looking over the handsome line of Christmas goods at handsome line of Christmas goods at Ownby & Johnson's. This firm have shown splendid taste in selecting their stock and you can find just what you wish at their store. Their special sale on watches lasts till Christmas.

# MUSICAL LOCAN.

The Harris Music company of Logan, Utah, are the leading music dealers. They ship in carided lots and undered and is the latest step in a church squabble, the end of which may not be of the best planos and organs made; The opponents of Mr. Vanderbilt's ef- also a large stock of guitars, mandolins,

forts to bring a foreign organist here were unable to learn the name of the musician. None of the choir even knew



following newspaper article; Rocky Ford, Colo., Nov. 22 .- As an inlucement for farmers to test the capacity of the soll and see how large a tonnage of beets could be grown from

good beets. The sugar factory at Raymond is to

