

baggage and express, on their sides, where they had been thrown by the obstruction in front. The passenger coaches did not leave the rails, and, thanks to the automatic brakes, the concussion was materially weakened, and all of the passengers escaped unhurt.

The brickyards, a few miles nearer Woods Cross, presented a busy scene, and form one of the indications of progress toward a thickly settled and active business region.

From there northward on every side were indisputable evidences of thrift, industry and economy. Extensive fields of grain, hay and vegetables, neat and comfortable dwellings and outhouses, substantial school and church buildings, large orchards, and numerous irrigating ditches in which was a plentiful supply of water, combined to make a beautiful scene, and testify how great is the work that has been performed by the inhabitants.

Below Centreville and Farmington the waters of the Great Salt Lake come much farther inward than they did last season, indicating the increased amount of water in this inland sea, whose slate-colored surface, as viewed from this point, makes a strong contrast with the verdant fields near by and the brownish colored mountains in the distance.

On the sandridge between Kaysville and Ogden, where formerly sagebrush, grease-wood, sand and jack-rabbits held full sway, there are now hundreds of acres of grain or land plowed for the reception of the seed.

Ogden, the second city in Utah, is thriving almost beyond the belief of those who have not beheld for themselves. I am not partial to the Junction City. My first introduction to it was during a three days' rain storm. There were no plank sidewalks in those days, and the muddy condition of the streets and sidewalks defied description. On eleven different occasions since then I have visited the place, and on ten of these there has been a rain storm. The other time it was a scorching Fourth of July, and as we rolled into the depot on a Utah Central train, one of the men engaged in firing a salute was so badly injured by the premature discharge of a cannon that he died in a few hours.

The building boom of Ogden has given it a material start that, comparatively speaking, places it ahead of Salt Lake. The managers of the boom finances in Ogden are men who understand their business. As an instance, one of them, Mr. Mayne, has advertising bills in one month amounting to \$13,000. He encourages home talent, engages home workmen, uses home material, and patronizes home newspapers. It is not an unusual thing for him to take a thousand extra copies of the *Standard*, the city's leading paper, and spread it broadcast throughout the land. Others do similar deeds.

Of course Ogden cannot hope to compete with Salt Lake in point of number of inhabitants, though it is making rapid strides, and putting forth great efforts. It is a case like

the boy that was whipped by a great strapping fellow. He wanted to know how he could grow big enough to gratify his revenge. "Take plenty of exercise and good food," was the advice, which was followed. He didn't grow as big as the other fellow, but his well developed muscles gave him the ability to amply take care of himself in a contest. Ogden cannot grow as large as Salt Lake, but by energy and good management can take care of itself in business competition.

Nine miles to the north are the noted Hot Springs, the waters of which possess great medicinal qualities. Then comes the pretty village of Willard, with precipitous mountains rising majestically in the rear.

Brigham City, with its fertile soil, extensive orchards and farms, and many and beautiful rows of trees, next claims attention. One feature that is peculiar to this place is the number of fruit vendors that greet the arrival of almost every train in nearly all seasons. Little boys and girls, and grown men and women, engaged in the business, and offer luscious fruits at low prices.

Wending northward, the country is less attractive for some distance. Swamps and ponds and dry gravelly soil follow in succession till the train begins to climb the Divide that separates the valley of the Great Salt Lake from Cache Valley.

While going up the incline one can gaze westward toward Bear River, and occasionally catch glimpses of gangs of men engaged on the great Bear River Canal or on the new rail bed for the Union Pacific. The latter, on its change of this division to a standard gauge, follows the river, and in place of climbing over the hill, enters Cache Valley by a big tunnel through the Narrows. Then, instead of heading direct for Logan, it turns northward, keeping to the west side of the valley till the Bear River is passed, and the difficulties of Battle Creek are avoided. The connection with Logan and other cities in the valley is to be made with a loop, running eastward from the Narrows, skirting the east side of the valley till Franklin is passed, and then taking the nearest route for a connection with the main line.

On arriving at Collinston a scene of busy life presents itself. There is all the roughness of a railway camp, with the usual disregard of legal or moral restraint. The hourly occurrences there would cause a severe shock in better organized communities. Yet in many respects there is better order maintained, and greater safety for human life than when the Union and Central Pacific were being built, and a man for each meal was sometimes the record of the day in some of the camps there.

Leaving the station my attention was attracted by the myriads of wild flowers on the hill crests. There they blossomed in blue and carmine and gold, with all the intermediate hues, while in the ravines beneath, and sometimes within a few inches, lay snowbanks which

the heat of the advancing season has not yet shown its effects upon.

Soon we pass the divide and gaze upon the best watered of all the large valleys of Utah; and in all seasons except the winter, the most attractive valley in appearance. Across it, at the base of the eastern mountains, the beautiful Temple rears majestically its walls of creamy white, and becomes at once the first object of attention in the whole valley. On the hill back of it, and a little distance to the north, stands the erected wing of the Agricultural College, which is of itself a grand structure, and will be trebly more so when it is all completed.

In comparison with ten years ago, Logan has made great material advancement. In the city there are imposing edifices, such as the Tabernacle, a substantial stone building, the B. Y. College, Thatcher Brothers' bank, and other structures of brick. The dwelling houses are generally neat, and some of them handsome in design and appearance. Most of them are rustic, lined with adobe, for until within the past two or three years, brickmaking has not been successfully carried on. But now it is an established industry, the Agricultural College being built of Logan brick, and many dwellings are being constructed with the same material.

The city has been enjoying a real estate boom of late. This has not assumed very gigantic proportions, though residence property has largely increased in price. Especially is this the case with the bench lots, which afford a magnificent view of the whole valley. For a time the figures were run up to an inconsistent height, but they have fallen back, and prices are now quite reasonable. Quite a number of Salt Lakers have become purchasers, both of residence and business property. Mr. R. K. Thomas is one of the latter. He is now owner of a lot opposite Z. C. M. I., and intends to erect a store this summer.

Logan has electric light works, and a few electric lights. She also has a system of waterworks, which at present is a sort of teakettle arrangement. The tank is located back of the Temple, but is not high enough, and the supply is limited. This might seem strange in a place with so much water at hand, but it is the fact. Seeing this, the city council took steps to place the corporation on a different footing.

In connection with this it may be well to note a portion of the improvements made by the mayor and members of the city council who have just retired. During their term more was done for the material advancement of the city's interests, and a better foundation laid for her permanent growth than has been accomplished during any like period. One excellent feature was the providing of a city park, of seventy acres, in the south part of town. The tract purchased was considerably larger, but the remainder was sold at a sufficient advance over the first price to pay for the whole. The river winds its serpentine course through the park, and its situation is such that it can