

the numerous crags, cliffs, massive rock walls, canyons, meadows, forests, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, which greets the eye in every direction, fills every admirer of the wonderful creations of the Almighty with lofty and sublime thought, and fills the hearth with respect and reverence for Him who created "the heavens and earth, the sea and the fountains of water."

ANDREW JENSON.

PANGUITCH LAKE, Garfield county, Utah, June 4th, 1891.

AMONG THE MORMONS.

[Concord, N. H., Monitor, June 11.]

It is nigh unto a year since I left my home in the dear old Granite State to take up my abode in a new land, amid new scenes and occupations and among total strangers. After a journey of five long, weary days and nights across the continent, I had the pleasure of setting my foot for the first time in the city of Logan. Of course the change was so great that I was forced to heave many a sigh for the old home and the friends of my youth during the first few weeks, but that feeling began to gradually disappear as I became better acquainted and more accustomed to the habits of the people with whom I was destined to cast my lot for an indefinite time.

Cache valley, with its dozen little villages and some sixty miles in length by twelve in width, is completely surrounded by the Wasatch range of mountains. I think there is no more beautiful spot in existence than Cache valley, and it is utterly beyond the power of the pen to do justice to its magnificent and varied scenery. It must be seen to be appreciated, and once seen is never forgotten. I would that my readers could have the pleasurable opportunity of feasting their eyes upon this lovely valley when the flowers are in bloom, the mountains and valley covered with verdure, and the very air seemingly saturated with the scent of the flowers and the green fields. Surely the people of Cache valley are doubly blessed in the possession of such a delightful situation, for the beauties of nature have certainly been bestowed upon them with a lavish hand, and it ought to inspire them to all that is truly great and noble, for they have much to be thankful for. From the top of the college building, which is situated on a bench about 4,900 feet above the level of the sea, can be seen, in this clear mountain air, the whole of this fertile valley, which, together with the mountains that are now literally covered with snow, form a sight wonderful to behold and impossible to describe.

One thing that appeared to me as being very strange at first was that the farmers seem to have the most utter disregard for the comfort and welfare of their stock, for they leave them out of doors during the most extreme cold weather, with nothing but the sky above them for shelter, and how they ever managed to sustain themselves during the winter is a mystery to me, but they do it, and apparently seem to thrive upon it. Nevertheless, it is a relic of barbarism that I thought could not possibly exist in this enlightened age, and especially upon American soil, where human in-

telligence is paramount and the chances for a living are better than in any other country on the globe. Let us pray that this cruelty will also give way, with most of the other ancient and barbaric customs, before the rapid march of civilization.

The lands of Utah are watered by irrigation, for it is exceedingly dry here during the hot season (not over three or four rain storms being known during the summer) and are very rich and productive under irrigation. Stock of all kinds thrive here, and in the southern part of the Territory sub-tropical fruits are quite extensively grown.

The mineral resources of Utah are abundant. Silver, iron, coal, and in fact minerals of every class possible, are to be found in the territory.

The great Ontario silver mine in Park City is the most noted of the mines of Utah, and the best example of stability of the Territory today, as a mining country. The pay roll of the mine for labor, which began at \$1,140 per month, has increased to \$50,000 per month, until 2,000 people draw their daily support directly from the mine and the mill that is connected with it. The outside expenses, which were less than \$500 at first, have increased until during some months \$60,000 has been paid, which has supported quite as many more people. The mine is opened 1,000 feet deep, and has paid in dividends in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000. The main ore chute of the Ontario is 1400 feet in length, of continuous pay ore. It is said that no such ore chute has ever been found in all the history of mining. Messrs. Haggin, Tevis & Hearst, the chief owners, first purchased the mine for \$30,000, and looked upon it as purely a lottery. They have received that amount back 200 times, and every month the mine pays in dividends more than double what it originally cost. The yield of the Ontario up to December 1st, 1888, was \$22,144,509.

LOGAN.

Logan is a very beautiful city of about 4500 inhabitants, and the capital of Cache valley. It is strictly a Mormon town, there being not more than two or three hundred Gentiles in the place, and is a very quiet place indeed. The residents of the town are a very peaceful, industrious, and hospitable class of people. The people of the East have a very erroneous impression of the Mormons, many of them looking upon them as a sort of "plague," but they do them, as a whole, a great injustice, for, so far as my experience goes, I can say candidly that I have never received better treatment in my life than I have been favored with at the hands of the Mormons. While they are very clanish in their religious views, yet they have the happy faculty of making a stranger feel perfectly at ease, and it is through no fault of theirs if you do not feel at home in a very short space of time.

With energy and capital Logan could be made into one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities of the West, for its natural beauty and resources are all that could be desired for a foundation. It is a city of fine streets and magnificent distances, and the trade center of a farming popula-

tion of 20,000. It also has a river that furnishes 30,000 horse power, which is ready, with trifling expense, to be utilized for manufacturing purposes.

Among its fine buildings may be mentioned the Thatcher Opera House, which is a marvel of beauty and architectural skill, having the most sumptuous interior decorations and appointments, and everything arranged upon the most improved plan. It is a credit both to its owners and to the city, but a very poor investment for the proprietors, the Thatcher Brothers, for the reason that the people of Logan are not what would be termed "theatre-goers." The chief amusement of the people consists in dancing, amounting to almost a passion with them, and on some nights there will be dances in progress at several of the ward churches, that is, on the same evening, and every one of said churches will be favored with a "full house."

LOGAN TEMPLE.

The Logan Temple is a splendid white stone edifice, of magnificent proportions, and is situated on a plateau which is 4650 feet above sea level, and commands a grand view of the country for many miles around. From the towers of the temple can be seen the towns of Providence, Millville, Hyrum, Wellsville, Mendon, Paradise, Benson, Hyde Park, Smithfield, Weston, Lewiston, Oxford and Preston, the three last named being in Idaho. This beautiful structure is 171 feet long, 95 feet wide, and 86 feet high to the square. It has octagon towers at the east and west ends. The east tower is 170 feet high, and the west tower 165 feet high. These towers are each 30 feet square. There are in the building upwards of 50 rooms, some of which are devoted to educational purposes, in which are studied the higher branches of the sciences, arts, theology, literature, etc. The grounds of the Temple comprise a block of eight acres and sixteen rods. These grounds are beautifully arranged, and tastefully laid out with carriage drives eighteen feet wide; and promenades from five to seven feet wide, leading among verdant lawns, flower beds, evergreen and ornamental trees, water fountains, etc. The corner stone was laid on the 19th of September, 1877. On Saturday, May 17th, 1884, the Temple was dedicated to the cause of Israel.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College of Utah was organized by an act of the Territorial legislature, approved March 8th, 1888, accepting the provisions of an act of Congress, introduced by Hon. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and made a law July 2nd 1862. It was founded "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

It has four courses of instruction, namely: Agriculture, domestic arts, mechanic arts, and civil engineering. A business course is to be added in September, making in all five courses. It is destined to become one of the greatest institutions in this vast intermountain region. It is the aim of the board of trustees and of the president of the college to make each department especially strong, and for this reason none but specialists are chosen to fill the different chairs. As an evidence of