

Leaving Uintah, the road winds around to the right and follows the base of the mountains, with the river on the left. The country is fertile and dotted with well-tilled farms. As we run along down the Weber River, and 7.5 miles from Uintah, we reach

Ogden—the junction of Union and Central Pacific railroads. The distance from Omaha is 1,032 miles; from San Francisco 882 miles; from Salt Lake City, 36 miles; elevation, 4,301 feet. Near the station building are the depots of the Utah Central and the Utah Northern railroads.

All passengers, baggage, mail, and express, "change cars" at this station. Passengers who have through tickets in sleeping cars will occupy the same numbers in the Central as they had in the Union, and those who had their baggage checked through need give it no attention; but those who only checked to this place—to the end of the U. P. road—will need to see that it is re-checked. At this station, trains stop a full hour, and sometimes a little longer—much depending upon the amount of matter to be changed from one train to another.

The station building stands between the tracks, in which passengers will find a dining room, where they can have ample time to eat a good "square meal"—price \$1.00. Most of the buildings at the station are of wood, but the necessary grounds have been secured near by for the erection of a "Union Depot." When will it be done? *Quien sabe?*

OGDEN CITY is situated two miles east from the depot, at the mouth of Ogden Canyon, one of the gorges which pierce the Wasatch range, and between the Weber and Ogden rivers. Population, about 6,500. This is the county seat of Weber county, and has amply provided itself with all needful county buildings. The Mormons have a tabernacle, and several other denominations have places of worship here. The citizens are mostly Mormon, and all public improvements are under their supervision. It is a poor place for "carpet-baggers."

The waters of the Ogden River are conducted through the streets, and used in the gardens and fields for irrigating, the result of which is that the city is in the midst of one great flower garden and forest of fruit and shade trees. In the gardens are fruit trees of all kinds, which bear abundantly, and in the fields are

raised immense crops of grain and vegetables.

Rich mines of iron, silver and slate are reported near the city, but little has been done towards developing them.

Ogden has several good hotels, chief of which is the Utah House. Two newspapers are published here, the *Daily Junction* and the *Freeman*, weekly.

The Wasatch Mountains rise some thousands of feet above the city, and the tourist would find much of interest in a stroll up the mountain side and along the canyons. Ogden Canyon is about five miles long, and from its mouth to its source, from plain to mountain top, the scenery is grand and imposing. In places the granite walls rise on each side 1,500 feet high, and for a considerable distance not more than 150 feet apart. About six miles from Ogden, up in the mountains behind the town, is a lovely little valley called "The Basin," watered by mountain streams and covered with a luxuriant growth of grass.

Before proceeding further, we will take a hasty glance at

Utah Territory.

This territory extends from the 37th to the 42d parallel of north latitude, and from the 109th to the 114th degree of west longitude, containing a superficial area of about 65,000 square miles, with a population of about 130,000 whites, Indians and Chinese. This area includes large tracts of wild mountainous and barren country. At present, most of the lands under cultivation and the meadow lands are around the lakes and in the neighboring mountain valleys, and are very productive when irrigated; grains, fruits and vegetables maturing readily, and yielding large returns—the aridity of the climate precluding the growing of crops by any other means.

Opposite title page of this book, see illustration—Utah's Best Crop.

Rich veins of gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc, cinnabar, antimony, and nearly all the metals found in the "Great West," exist in Utah, and it is the opinion of most men, had it not been for the "Councils" of Brigham Young to his followers, the Mormons, not to prospect for minerals, Utah might to-day be an honored State, in the great family of States, with a *developed mineral wealth*, second only to California, and possibly the first. The whole country within her borders would be illuminated