

with the perpetual fires of her "smelting furnaces," and resound with the thundering echoes and re-echoes of the thousands of descending stamps grinding out the wealth, which, since the completion of the Pacific railroad, and the consequent influx of "Gentiles" has been exported by millions and most effectually demonstrated the fact that Utah, if not the richest, is certainly next to the richest silver-mining country in the world.

Besides the above, brimstone, saltpeter, gypsum, plumbago and soda have been discovered, some of which are being worked, while fire-clay, marble, granite, slate, red and white sandstone, limestone and kindred formations exist to an almost unlimited extent. Salt can be shoveled up in its crude state on the shores of Salt Lake, and in the southern part of the Territory, is found by the mountain, in a remarkably transparent and pure state.

Iron ore exists in large quantities in Iron, Summit and Weber counties. Coal abounds in various parts, but the principal mines now worked are at Coalville, in Summit county and in San Pete. The latter yields a good quality of blacksmith coal, in large quantities.

At this time there are about 30 organized mining districts in the Territory. We have not the space to devote to a description of the mines, were we able; they appear to be inexhaustible and very rich. For a very complete mining map of Utah, see page 109.

Fish culture has, since 1874, been receiving some attention, and a fish farm with a superintendent thereof, is located a few miles from Salt Lake City.

There are quite a number of smelting furnaces in operation in various parts of the Territory, and in Salt Lake City.

Utah was first settled in 1847. On the 24th of July, the advance guard of the Mormon emigration, numbering 143 men, entered Salt Lake Valley; five days later 150 more men arrived under Captain Brown, and on July 31st, Great Salt Lake City was laid out. At that time the country belonged to the Republic of Mexico, but by the treaty of Gaudaloup Hidalgo, in 1848 it was ceded to the United States.

The summers are very warm and dry; the winters mild and open. The fall of snow is light in the valley and heavy in the mountain, the melting of which affords ample water for irrigating the foot-hills and valleys. Vegetables of all kinds grow astonishingly large, and of superior quality.

Timber is not very plenty, and *then*, is only found in the mountains of difficult access. Returning to business; at Ogden, we will step into the cars of the

Utah Central Railroad,

The principal offices of which are at Salt Lake City.

JOHN SHARP, *President and Superintendent.*

JOHN SHARP, JR., *General Passenger Agent.*

J. W. FOX, *Engineer.*

The Utah Central is 36.5 miles in length and the pioneer road of Utah, excepting the through line. May 17, 1869, just one week after the "love feast" of the Union and the Central at Promontory, ground was broken at Ogden, and the enterprise was inaugurated with due ceremonies; President Brigham Young and the chief dignitaries of the Mormon church being in attendance.

In about half an hour after the overland trains arrive at Ogden Junction, the cars of this road roll up to the depot for passengers. When leaving, the train crosses the Weber River, on a fine bridge; just to the north of the depot passes through a deep cut and comes out on a bench of land that gradually slopes from the mountains on the left, to the waters of the lake on the right, six and four miles distant, respectively.

From the car window, on the right, a good view can be had of a portion of Great Salt Lake, but the *best* view is to be had from the top of Promontory Mountain. See ANNEX No. 21. The first station from Ogden is 16 miles distant, along the sloping land named, which is covered above the line of irrigation, with sage, but below with the thrifty Mormon farmers. A wide strip of land near the Lake is valueless, owing to the salt in the soil.

KAYSVILLE—is an incorporated town in Davis county, and is surrounded with well-cultivated farms, finely kept gardens, with water running through the streets, and has fruit and shrubbery in profusion.

The county is comprised of five towns, all, with one exception, traversed by our road, within the next 15 miles. The county has about 7,000 population, seven flouring mills and three saw mills.

FARMINGTON—is the next station, five miles distant, being the county seat of Davis county, and contains good county buildings, several flouring mills, and the usual beautiful surroundings of fruit trees and orchards, for which *all* Mormon settlements are noted.