

has several establishments that would do credit to any city in the Union, one of which is



The above cut represents the Mormon "Co-operative Sign"—called by the Gentiles the "Bull's Eye." At the Mormon Conference, in the fall of 1868, all good Mormon merchants, manufacturers and dealers who desired the patronage of the Mormon people, were directed to place this sign upon their buildings in a conspicuous place, that it might indicate to the people that they were sound in the faith.

The Mormon people were also directed and *warned* not to purchase goods or in any manner deal with those who refused or did not have the sign. The object seemed to be only to deal with their own people, to the exclusion of all others.

The result of these measures on the part of the church was to force many who were Gentiles or apostate Mormons to sacrifice their goods, and leave the Territory for want of patronage. However, the order was not very strictly enforced—or complied with; yet many of these signs are to be seen in Salt Lake City and other parts of the Territory on buildings occupied by the faithful.

To more effectually carry out the plan of co-operation, one great company was to be formed to purchase goods in large quantities and establish branches throughout all the Mormon settlements. Such a

company was organized, and incorporated with many high Mormon dignitaries as either stockholders or officers, and it is now known as "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution"—with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

The "Z. C. M. I.," undoubtedly have the finest and largest building in the city. It is of brick, 318 feet long, 53 feet in width, three stories and cellar, and finished throughout in the best manner. It also has an addition 25 by 195 feet, and used for a warehouse; cost, \$175,000, built of iron, stone and glass, but the business owned and conducted by the Walker Bros. is the largest in Utah, requiring *five* different departments, each occupying a large building.

Think of it, "O ye people!" thirty years ago this whole country 1,000 miles in any direction, was uninhabited and almost unknown to the white race. The annual sales of *these two* establishments exceed \$5,000,000, and with their goods, gathered here from all parts of the world, stand forth as monuments of American enterprise, IN AN AMERICAN DESERT.

The late President Brigham Young's residence (see illustration, page 131, also of "Eagle Gate," page 133), tithing house, printing office and business offices connected with the church occupy an entire block, on the bench of land overlooking the city, which is one of the first objects of interest visited by the traveler on arriving in Salt Lake City.

The traveler who visited this city some years ago—before the discovery of the rich silver mines—would be surprised by a visit now, at the remarkable changes noticeable on every hand; all is life and energy; everybody seems to have a pocketful of certificates of mining property, and you hear of extensive preparations making on every side with a view to a vigorous prosecution of various mining enterprises.

The public buildings are not very numerous. They consist of a court-house, city hall, city prison, theatre, and

THE TABERNACLE—an immense building—the first object one beholds on entering the city. The building is oblong in shape, having a length of 250 feet from east to west, by 150 feet in width. The roof is supported by 46 columns of cut sandstone, which, with the spaces between, used for doors, windows, etc., constitute the wall. From these pillars or walls, the roof springs in one unbroken arch, form-