

ing the largest self-sustaining roof on the continent, with one notable exception—the Grand Union Depot erected by the late Commodore Vanderbilt in New York. The ceiling of the roof is 65 feet above the floor. In one end of this egg-shaped building is the organ—the second in size in America. The Tabernacle is used for church purposes, as well as other large gatherings of the people. With the gallery, which extends across both sides and one end of this immense building, it will seat 8,000 people—see illustration, page 103, also interior view, page 119.

THE TEMPLE—This building—a fine illustration of which will be found on page 69, is not yet completed, but work is progressing steadily, and it is up about 20 feet. The dimensions of the foundations are 99x186½ feet. The site of the Temple is on the eastern half of the same block with the Tabernacle.

Since the advent of railroads into Utah, and the discovery of the rich mines, church property has not accumulated very rapidly. Within the past few years nearly all the religious denominations have secured a foothold in this city.

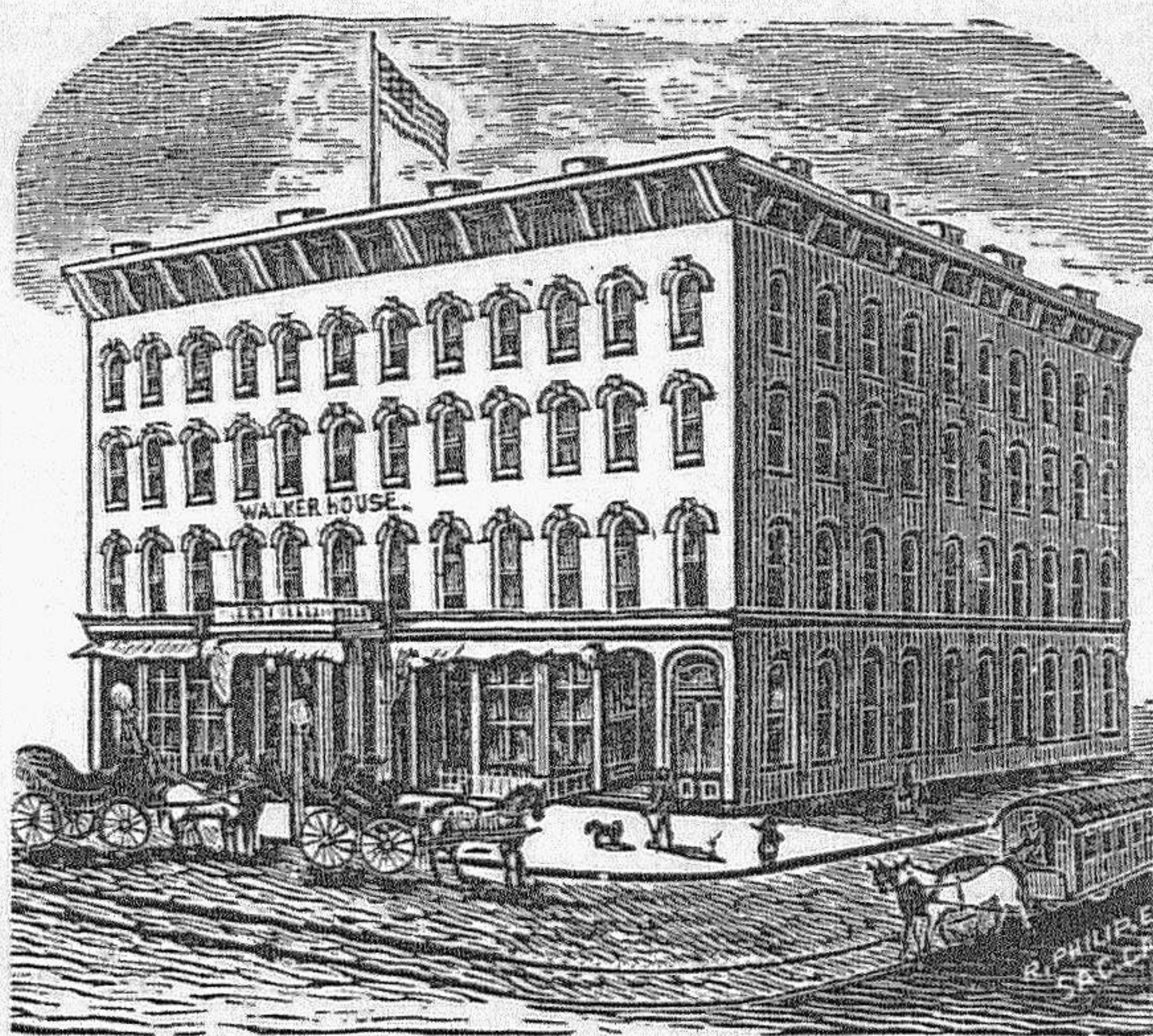
CAMP DOUGLAS—a military post, established October 26, 1862, by Gen. E. P. Conner, Third Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry, is situated on the east side of the Jordan, four miles from that stream, three miles east of the City of Salt Lake, and fifteen miles southeast of Salt Lake. Latitude, 40 deg. 46 min. 2 sec.; longitude, 111 deg. 53 min. 34 sec. Its location is on a sloping upland or bench at the base of the mountains and overlooking the city, and affords a fine view of the country to the west and south.

JORDAN RIVER—This stream, which borders Salt Lake City on the west, is the outlet of Utah Lake, which lies about forty miles south. It empties into the Great Salt Lake, about twelve miles northwest of the city.

There are a great many hotels in Salt Lake City, but the principal ones are the Walker, Townsend, White, Cliff, Valley, and the Salt Lake House.

We have to record one *important innovation* that has recently been introduced into the hotel business in Utah. Yes, and we will give you a picture of the house that originated it.

The "good, old-fashioned way" of imparting knowledge to dull pupils—By rule, paddling it in through the pores of the skin.



This house, in addition to its being first-class in every particular, with steam elevator and central location, furnishes its guests a competent guide *free of charge*, to conduct them to all places of interest in the city, introduce them to prominent personages when required, and give all needed information. G. S. Erb, Esq., is proprietor, and the Walker Bros. are the owners of this house, which fact is a sufficient guarantee that the *innovation* is one to be depended upon.

The picture of the late President, Brigham Young, on page 123, was the last one ever taken. It was made by Mr. Savage of Salt Lake City, an eminent artist, and is said to be a very accurate picture.

For sketch of the life of Brigham Young, see ANNEX No. 25.

For little items worth knowing about Salt Lake City, see ANNEX No. 22.

We will now take a run over all the railroads in Utah, commencing with the

Utah Southern Railroad.

Principal office, Salt Lake City.

JOHN SHARP.....President and Superintendent.
JOHN SHARP, JR.....General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FOX.....Engineer.

This road is practically a continuation of the Utah Central. It was commenced May 1st, 1871, and built thirteen miles during the year, to Sandy, and then extended, from time to time, until, at this time, March 1st, 1878, it is completed 75 miles south, to the terminus.

The cars start from the same depot as the Central.

We will step on board, and roll southward along through the city—passing fine