

been a great resort for pic-nic parties, from Zion, who come out, take a trip over the lake and to the islands, have a swim in the lake and a ramble up onto the mountains, "make a day of it," and return to the city in the evening. Bath houses are provided for those who prefer them, and every accommodation provided to make those who visit Lake Point feel satisfied and happy.

Game in the mountains and on the plains, such as deer, antelope, bears and smaller game are to be had for the necessary effort; ducks are abundant six miles to the eastward, and fish *nary one*.

The mountains are about 1,000 feet above the road, and generally have rounded peaks, covered with small trees, in places, sage and grass in others, and large timber in the inaccessible gulches and ravines, near the summit.

Leaving the Point, our course is more to the southward, along the side of the lake, by a few well-cultivated farms, where water is had from the mountain on the left in sufficient quantities for irrigating them. Two miles south, on the left, is "Dobey Rock," a high, isolated rock on elevated ground; so named after an old Indian, who was buried near.

Turning more to the left, and drawing away from the lake, the road follows along a few miles from the base of the mountains, beside which is located the small Mormon village of "E. T. City"—named after E. T. Bensen, one of the early settlers. Four and a half miles from the "Point" comes the

HALF-WAY HOUSE—Near are a flouring and a woolen mill. On the opposite side of the valley, to the west, is the town of Grantsville, eight miles distant. It is situated in one of the richest agricultural sections of the State; population, 2,000.

In the background is the West Mountain Range, which rears its peaks full 2,000 feet above the town, and in which are located some very rich silver mines. Beyond these mountains is Scull Valley—so named from an Indian fight which once occurred there, after which the ground was left covered with bones.

Passing on, to the left, note the water-lines on the side of the mountain.

TOOELE STATION—is six miles from the last, and is the one nearest the thriving town of Tooele, which is situated to the left about two miles, close in beside the mountain. The business of the citizens

of the town is principally agriculture and fruit raising. It is considered the best fruit and vegetable district in the Territory.

Tooele is the county seat of Tooele county; population, about 2,000. Along the base of the mountain the land is irrigated from the little springs and creeks, in the mountain gorges, the waters of which seldom find their way to the lake below. About ten miles over the mountain, to the southeast, is located Brigham City. Leaving Tooele, sage and small cedar trees abound, together with a fine, silken bunch-grass; herds of cattle and sheep are numerous.

The road is on a high plateau, curving with the mountain more to the westward, and some miles below the lower end of the lake. As we near the lower portion to the great valley, which lays on our right, the land rises, rim-like, and a few hundred yards below the end of the track, rises 500 feet, completely locking in the valley by a mountain range or semi-circle extending in a great arch from the Oquirrh Range, on the east, to meet the range on the west, in one great bend, full two miles in curvature.

Here, at the base of this rim, terminates the railroad—and where the terminus must remain for some time. On the south side of this curve, which, on the top, is less than one-half a mile in width, is located the city of

STOCKTON—two miles distant from the end of the railroad. To reach Stockton the Railroad Company must tunnel through the rim, 1,000 feet, exclusive of cuts, at each approach.

Stockton is now reached by stage, which also extends its route to Dry Canyon, and the Ophir mining districts to the south and west. From Stockton to Dry Canyon, southeast, it is twelve miles; to Ophir, to the southeast, ten miles; from Stockton to Salt Lake 39.5 miles.

Stockton is in Tooele county, in the northeast corner of Rush Valley, and about one-half mile east of Rush Lake—a sheet of fresh water, two miles long and a half a mile wide. The town contains three smelting furnaces, several stores, hotels, saloons, and about 80 dwelling houses, with a population—by taking in the surroundings for two miles—of 600.

The Waterman Furnace is on a slope of the mountain, close in the eastern edge of the town; the Jacob's Smelter about a half a mile west, at the head of the lake,