



The State of Utah and Its Capital

Facts and Figures Worth Quoting



DURING the year now drawing to its close, Salt Lake in particular and the other cities and towns of the State of Utah, generally have enjoyed an era of marked prosperity. Notable in this direction has been the erection of modern business blocks and imposing structures until the building trade journals and the newspapers of the country have frequently commented on the wonderful growth of the city, and the words: "Utah" and "Salt Lake City" have been in the mouths of hundreds residing thousands of miles away who have been led to comment on the printed accounts of the development of the natural metropolis of the intermountain region.

Outside capital has in consequence flowed to Salt Lake for investment in realty and business blocks until at this time new retail and wholesale districts are in course of construction.

Told, each in its appointed classification, on the pages that follow is the story of the wonderful development of the year, not only in that of building and realty transfers, running into the millions for a single deal, but the growth of the farming pursuits, stockraising, mining, smelting and manufacturing enterprises of the state generally.

- 1 Jefferson School
- 2 Newhouse Hotel
- 3 Westminster College
- 4 Salt Lake Hardware Warehouse
- 5 Union Station O.S.L.R.R.
- 6 Gold Hotel
- 7 Simon Block
- 8 Maxum Hotel
- 9 Street Car Barns.
- 10 Paulson Building
- 11 Annex To Wasatch School
- 12 Corey Apartments
- 13 Commercial Club Bldg.
- 14 McInyre & McInnick
- 15 Holmes-Knox Hotel
- 16 Deeret Gymnasium
- 17 Kearns Bldg.
- 18 Felt Bldg.
- 19 Keyser Bldg.
- 20 Utah Hotel
- 21 Alexandria Apartments

- 22 McCrystal Block
- 23 County Jail
- 24 Royal Laundry
- 25 Mission Theatre
- 26 Mining Exchange
- 27 Jennings-Worthington Bldg.
- 28 Emerson School
- 29 Holmes Building
- 30 Vermont Bldg.
- 31 Bolterill Garage
- 32 Bishops' Bldg.
- 33 Smith-Bailey D. Co.
- 34 Utah Lumber Co.
- 35 Miller School
- 36 Alta Club
- 37 D. & R. G. Depot.



SALT LAKE CITY was founded by the Mormon pioneers, who, led by President Brigham Young, entered the Salt Lake valley on July 24, 1847. In the original company were 143 souls, of whom three were women. In the fall of 1847 the population had increased by immigration to about 2,000 souls. Treaties were promptly made with the various tribes of Indians, and settlements were founded in all parts of Utah, and with the application of that thrift that has made "Mormonism" synonymous with industry the world over an era of prosperity was inaugurated.

On Aug. 7, 1848, a count was made by which it was ascertained that there were then in the city 450 buildings, many others were in course of construction, and many families were living in tents and wagons. In 1849, the city was divided into 19 wards and a bishopric was established over each. These bishoprics were the source of local government in their respective wards secular as well as religious. They collected and disbursed taxes, and generally looked after public improvements in addition to matters pertaining to their religious office.

Great Salt Lake was incorporated Jan. 9, 1851, with Jedediah M. Grant as mayor.

Great Pyramid of Cheops Outdone--Some New Buildings of Salt Lake in 1909

WITH an impregnable record of financial stability, development and progress, established in the year now growing to a close, Utah stands on the threshold of another great era of advancement. In the marvelous strides of upbuilding and development, the same strength of character, the indomitable will, the industry and intelligence appear, as were brought to bear by the pioneers. The strength is accurately reflected in the rise and growth of financial institutions, the increase in the production of minerals, agricultural products, the stupendous investment in real estate and the rapid growth in population. The predictions of a year ago have been more than fulfilled according to the reports of all branches of trade and enterprise which are chronicled in this, the annual Christmas edition.

There lies within the sovereign state of Utah 54,000,000 acres of land, fabulously rich, with abundance of water, and an unexcelled climate. Upwards of \$18,000,000 will be realized from agricultural products and kindred industries this year. The live stock industry represents an investment of \$20,000,000, and the sheep industry \$15,000,000. The wool produced this year is valued at \$2,750,000. In the coal fields there is an inexhaustible supply. Dry farming is being worked on a scientific basis and under the Carey Land act thousands of acres are being taken up, reclaimed, and cultivated. These are some of the magnetic influences which are attracting capital and drawing population to Utah.

CITY OF OPPORTUNITIES.

In the midst of this flourishing empire of wealth, Salt Lake, the city of opportunities, is foremost in the rank, the logical center of trade and commerce. If all the buildings which are now under construction or completed in the last year were grouped together, they would form a thriving city. These buildings represent an investment of \$10,000,000 in the business district and \$2,000,000 in residences. In comparing the building records of Salt Lake, the total in 11 months this year shows that \$7,800,000 has been expended, an increase of \$3,500,000 over last year. During this year there were 1,212 buildings erected which means one building to every block in the city limits. Incidentally with this mammoth investment, the real estate map of Salt Lake has changed, the assessor's charts showing that about 10,500 deals have been made in real property.

BANKS TELL THE STORY.

With millions of assets, the sturdy financial in-

stitutions give some idea of the wealth of Salt Lake City. During the past year, the bank clearings have averaged more than a million dollars a day. In the 13 banks now in operation the deposits amount to approximately \$40,000,000, and the resources amount to \$44,689,447.18. As a barometer of public confidence, few cities of the same population can boast of such a record.

Housed in larger and finer buildings, the retail business district offers a most acceptable shopping center. Every conceivable line of trade has participated in the growth with the city and Salt Lake can now be called the fashion center of the intermountain country.

RAILROAD CENTER.

Before the first of the year, the Western Pacific will be completed, connecting Salt Lake and San Francisco with bands of steel and establishing another trans-continental railroad. Great things will result from this, it is predicted. Business will be stimulated and it will pour millions of dollars into Salt Lake for investment.

The manufacturing industries are rapidly awakening in Salt Lake City. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be disbursed this year in wages and that the production will exceed \$55,000,000 in value. With cheap fuel at its very doors, Salt Lake City, it is predicted, will become a manufacturing center for many things. Investments are being made in the manufacturing line and in the near future it will be humming with busy enterprises.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The educational facilities of Salt Lake are unsurpassed. A free school system is devoted to 21,000 children, between the ages of 6 and 18 years. The school property is valued at \$2,500,000 and it is estimated that this year \$23.62 will be spent per capita.

In searching the country over, a more delightful climate, with four distinct seasons, cannot be found. The cheerful hues of the sky, the comfortable ardor of the sun, the crisp mountain air, and the beautiful appearance of crops, trees and lawns are invigorating and healthful. A mean annual temperature of 49 is recorded. The highest temperature is about 98 degrees and the low-

est an even zero with an average of 71 per cent of possible sunshine. The average date of the first autumn frosts is the last week of September and the last killing spring frosts, the last week in May. The average yearly precipitation is 11 inches. Of this amount the winter average is three inches, the spring average four inches, the summer average one inch and the autumn average three inches.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

The assessed valuation of Salt Lake City is \$52,180,783, which is made on a basis of 30 per cent actual valuation. The tax levy for city purposes is 13 mills and this year the taxes will amount to \$677,411.18, an increase of \$54,198.70 over last year. The licenses and departmental receipts amount this year to \$386,000, an increase of \$88,000 over last year. The city has a municipal water-works system which will be self-supporting in the course of a few years. The receipts derived from the water system this year amount to \$148,000, an increase of \$39,000 over last year.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In public improvements, Salt Lake is spending millions of dollars. There are now 23.82 miles of pavement completed, 257.63 miles of sidewalks, 195.89 miles of water mains, 130.27 miles of sewers and 54.47 miles of curb and gutters. The bonds issued amount to \$4,400,800. There are approximately \$45,000,000 of private mortgages in effect today and Salt Lake City stands second in the owning of homes by the residents.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Salt Lake has ideal street conditions. The great wide thoroughfares are famous the world over. They are unhindered by the usual congestion of traffic found in other large cities and are noted for their cleanliness. Salt Lake has a splendid street car system. In the last two years thousands of dollars have been expended building new roadbeds, installing heavier steel rails, large and commodious cars and extending the lines in all directions into the outlying districts which are building up rapidly. There are now about 132 miles of track in use and in the course of a year at least two cross-town lines will be established. A five minute service will be established

at the beginning of the year on the principal lines throughout the city, giving much faster and better transportation.

INTERURBAN LINES.

Franchises for interurban lines have been secured and a network of electric lines will soon be established. The Utah Light & Railway company is building lines now to Sandy and Bingham Junction. Another line will be extended to Cottonwood in the near future. The Salt Lake and Ogden railway is electrifying its road between the two largest cities in the state, tapping the thriving towns in Davis and Weber counties. The Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad company has secured a franchise to electrify its road to Saltair. The terminal of these roads will be located in the downtown district.

Salt Lake has efficient and growing public service companies. The streets are lighted by the Utah Light & Railway company, which is operating under a franchise having power plants in several of the largest canyons in the vicinity and several sub-power plants in the city limits. It also furnishes the electricity for power and lights for the business and residence districts. Two great telephone companies conduct an extensive business in Salt Lake with branch lines covering the state, and reaching across the country in all directions.

HOTELS AND THEATERS.

The city's reputation for hospitality rests in its hotels and they are keeping pace with the times. The Utah hotel, which overlooks the Temple square, is under construction and will cost \$1,250,000. It will be 11 stories in height and one of the most beautiful hotels in the west. The Newhouse hotel, which will be about 10 stories high, will be rushed to completion as soon as the material arrives.

There are seven up-to-date theaters in Salt Lake and a deal for the building of an eighth has just been closed. The best in vaudeville and the leading plays and artists are presented in Salt Lake. The Salt Lake theater, built by Brigham Young in 1862, is the fifth oldest standing theater in the United States and the sixth oldest building in Salt Lake which stands today. The

leading players and singers are still presented there.

The city and county building, which stands in a ten acre plat surrounded by trees, lawns and foliage, is the largest municipal building in the city. It was erected and furnished for \$1,000,000 but compares favorably with many of the public buildings in the western states which cost three or four times as much. The structure is five stories in height and 272x156 feet on the ground. Its four corner towers are 120 feet high and the central clock tower is 250 feet high. The Federal building is another massive structure four stories high, constructed of gray stone. An addition will be built to this building in the near future, which will almost double its floor space.

The principal offices of all the railroad companies, mining companies, beet sugar companies, salt companies and other enterprises are found in Salt Lake. Salt Lake is also a distributing point for the jobbers, wholesalers and manufacturers' agents for the State of Utah, Idaho and some parts of Nevada.

TOURISTS' MECCA.

Tourists find Salt Lake a place of interest in many ways. Of course the Temple square, which contains the great temple, the tabernacle and assembly hall, is the center of attraction. The corner stone of the Salt Lake temple was laid by Brigham Young on April 6, 1853, and was completed on April 6, 1892. It is built of Utah granite, which was quarried from the Wasatch mountains and hauled by ox team. The building is 99 feet wide, and the walls 107½ feet high. It has three towers on the east end, the center one being 222½ feet high to the spire, each of the others are 200 feet high. At the west end there are three towers, the middle one being 219 feet high and the other two 194 feet high. The figure on the top of the east corner tower represents the angel Moroni and it is of hammered copper covered with pure gold leaf. The structure cost \$4,000,000.

FAMOUS TABERNACLE.

The tabernacle is 250x150 feet and 80 feet high. The roof is oval and it contains the greatest pipe organ in the world. The tabernacle seats about 10,000 people. The building was commenced on April 5, 1865 and dedicated on Oct. 6, 1867. It cost \$300,000.

The assembly hall is 120 by 68 feet and the central tower is 130 feet high. It seats about 2,500 and cost \$150,000. The Bee Hive house, occupied by President Joseph F. Smith, and the Lion house are also places of interest to all who come to learn of the great commonwealth of Utah.

Great Pyramid at Ghizeh Near Cairo, Egypt, for Centuries Was Counted as One of the Seven Wonders of the Eastern Hemisphere — Salt Lake's Marvelous Building Activity During the Year is the Subject of Comment Among Business Men of the Western Hemisphere Generally.