

A YEAR OF PROGRESS IN UTAH COUNTY.

THE traveler arriving from the East over the Rio Grande Western Railway, passing through Spanish Fork canyon and entering Utah valley on a summer day, has a panorama of unsurpassed beauty placed before him, which cannot fail to rest the eye and soothe the senses after a long journey, through deep and gloomy mountain gorges and over snow-capped Alpine heights. To the south and north cities and towns, resting at the base of the majestic Wasatch range, spring like oases from the rugged mountainsides. The fertile farms and orchards, the well-kept lawns and the neat habitations filled with an industrious, thrifty, prosperous people. To the west lie fruitful fields of gold and green, reaching to the base of the mountains, and the sun-bleached, fertile soil in the valley one of the garden spots of earth.

This is the central portion of Utah county, with a population of 7,422, in the largest city in the state, the water is equal to any in the world. The city has also bought land for the purpose of extending Center street west to the Rio Grande Western railway, through Provo canyon, has opened the door to one of the most magnificent summer retreats in the West. The canyon with its rugged cliffs, its crystal streams, teeming with mountain trout, its groves and glades, and balsam-laden zephyrs, is full of health and rest and pleasure for the dwellers in the valley. The canyon is visited in the summer by many tourists from the East, and each visitor left singing its praises, and prepared to proclaim its beauties and its health-giving virtues to his friends abroad. There are accommodations for tourists, and improved and enlarged hotels for the entertainment of health and pleasure seekers will be erected for next season. Many Provo people have secured land and built cottages for occupancy during the summer months, and others along the river banks or in some cozy nook. The business man takes his family in the summer, and as it is only a few minutes ride from the city, he can attend to his business affairs during the day, and pass the evenings and the nights with his family in the mountains.

In this canyon is situated the electric power plant of the Utah Power Transmission company, which furnishes electric light and power for Provo, Mercur and Tintic. The plant now used for generating electricity is of 2,500 horse power capacity, and it is the intention of the company to build a larger plant nearer the mouth of the canyon, whenever the demand for light and power makes it necessary. It is estimated that a plant with 8,000 or greater horse power can be constructed on the contemplated site.

Average valuation per acre, \$14.12. Aggregate value of town and city lots, \$1,343,970. Number of mining claims assessed, 211. Total assessment of mining claims, \$108,255. Increased valuation over 1900, \$673,411.

PROVO CITY.

Provo City, the county seat of Utah county, with a population of 7,422, is the third largest city in the state. The tax valuation of its property is \$2,081,510, an increase of \$173,410 over 1900. It will have a free mail delivery system in the beginning of next year. The water supply is one of the most perfectly conducted and best equipped municipal systems in the west, is located here. The citizens of Provo have enjoyed a prosperous year, with the rest of the country, and many public and private improvements have been made during the year. Cement sidewalks and paved street crossings have been laid in the business portion of the city. The sewer system has been extended, and the city council has taken preliminary steps to secure an improved quality of water for the city waterworks system. The city water is now taken from the Provo river. The water it is intended to use is from springs in Provo canyon, which have been secured, and the water is equal to any in the world. The city has also bought land for the purpose of extending Center street west to the Rio Grande Western railway, through Provo canyon, has opened the door to one of the most magnificent summer retreats in the West. The canyon with its rugged cliffs, its crystal streams, teeming with mountain trout, its groves and glades, and balsam-laden zephyrs, is full of health and rest and pleasure for the dwellers in the valley. The canyon is visited in the summer by many tourists from the East, and each visitor left singing its praises, and prepared to proclaim its beauties and its health-giving virtues to his friends abroad. There are accommodations for tourists, and improved and enlarged hotels for the entertainment of health and pleasure seekers will be erected for next season. Many Provo people have secured land and built cottages for occupancy during the summer months, and others along the river banks or in some cozy nook. The business man takes his family in the summer, and as it is only a few minutes ride from the city, he can attend to his business affairs during the day, and pass the evenings and the nights with his family in the mountains.

Provo business men have a large trade from other towns in the county, on account of its central position and the fine stock of goods carried by its merchants in all lines. It is favorably situated for a jobbing center on the line of two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western, which with their various branches traverse a large area of country to the east, south and west, which is naturally tributary to Provo. By reason of the close proximity to Salt Lake City, there has not been a great amount of jobbing business done or attempted. Of late years, however, the Provo branch of the Z. C. M. L. managed by L. O. Taft, has built up a good trade in groceries with merchants in Utah, Juno and Wasatch counties, showing what can be done if capital and ability is joined in business enterprises of this nature. The Z. C. M. L. will probably do \$400,000 worth of business this year, adding about \$50,000 to its last year's trade.

PROVO AS A JOBBING CENTER.

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MANUFACTURING.

The Provo Woolen Mills is, after the Sugar factory, the leading manufacturing industry of the county. For thirty years it has been recognized as one of the largest and most important manufacturing concerns in the state, and is today the largest woolen factory west of Chicago. The factory has been managed for many years and is now managed by Hon. Reed Smoot. During the year many improvements have been made in the machinery and operating facilities, and every department has been brought to a standard of modern perfection. The company makes a specialty of the manufacture of tricots and cassimeres, although many other varieties of woolen goods, including blankets are manufactured. The bulk of its output is marketed outside of the state, in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, and other cities east and west—and much of the goods thus disposed of is made into clothing and shipped back to Utah for sale.

PROVO WOOLEN MILLS.



The following are the officers of the Provo Woolen Mills: Wm. B. Preston, president; Joseph F. Smith, vice president; Thos. R. Cutler, Reed Smoot, George Romney, J. R. Barnes, C. S. Burton, Myron Tanner, John C. Cutler, directors. The Provo Woolen Mills occupies a prominent position in the manufacturing interests of Utah, and its products are well and favorably known in every hamlet in Utah, besides some of the markets in the United States. Wherever the goods have been tried, the results have been favorable, and the demand for more goods has followed. New machinery to the extent of many thousands of dollars has been installed, buildings erected with all the latest methods, both as to treating the raw wool and manufacturing the goods. This mammoth enterprise is under the able management of Hon. Reed Smoot, a gentleman prominent in ecclesiastical as well as business circles; Mr. Smoot is associated with many other local and state institutions, and in all is recognized as a tower of business wisdom and strength. The goods chiefly manufactured by the Provo Woolen Mills are in fine White, Mottled, Plain, Gray and Velma Knitted; Tricots, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths for tailor-made Suitings, S&L Linseys, Tweeds, double, single and Shoulder Shawls, Plain, Twilled and



FORT UTAH (SITE OF PROVO CITY) IN 1849.

The original of this cut is a superb painting by Mr. Jepson of Provo, which forms part of the art collection in the High School Assembly Hall of the Brigham Young Academy. It represents the first planting of civilization in Utah valley. Fort Utah was located on Provo river near the present railroad crossing. Old settlers declare the painting to be an exact picture of things as they were fifty-two years ago.

on Academy avenue, and will engage in the business of curing and packing meats, and do a cold storage business.

MINING.

There are comparatively few producing mines in Utah county none with the exception of some of Jesse Knight's former holdings in Tintic, but in the past mines in American Fork canyon contributed greatly to the wealth of the Territory, and may again be made productive, which will materially increase the mining interests of the county. Utah county, however, has unlimited deposits of iron, which will be a basis of a large and profitable industry when the necessary capital can be enlisted, and new discoveries of rich ore in the mountains east of Provo have been reported this month, which may develop mines right at our doors and lead to the discovery of the ledges or deposit of ore from which the rich float found from time to time in the mountains between Provo and Springville, has come.

The first asphaltum discovered and mined in the state was in Utah county, in Spanish Fork canyon, and the attention of mining men is again being directed to these asphaltum deposits, and many locations have been made during the past summer. There are also fine indications of petroleum in the south-east part of the county and hundreds of locations on oil lands have been made. Ozokerite mines, near Soldier Summit, operated by Col. A. B. Carrier, representing an eastern company are being successfully worked, the product shipped east.

EDUCATIONAL.

Provo has been an educational center for over thirty years, and more especially since the Brigham Young academy was established in 1876. This institution is known throughout the intermountain country and the thousands of students who have left its halls—many of them to take prominent positions among their fellow men, and the great majority to perform honorably and with credit, the labor which has been given them to do in the world's work—remember the school with earnest gratitude, and its progress and prosperity is a matter of personal concern to them.

The closing year has been most prosperous for the academy. It has the largest attendance of any institution of learning in the Rocky Mountain country. There are now over 1,800 students, from Utah and adjoining states and territories, and with the three or four hundred additional, who are expected after the holiday vacation, the attendance for the school year will greatly exceed that of any previous year in the history of the school. Forty-three teachers under the able direction of the acting president, Dr. George H. Brimhall, are engaged in instructing this large body of young men and women.

The large and splendidly equipped new building to be used as a normal training school and gymnasium, erected through the generous donations of the Church, Jesse Knight and other public-spirited friends of education, will be

ready for occupancy by the beginning of the new year. The various laboratories and libraries have received valuable additions, from graduates and students, and every department of the school is in a most gratifying state of progressive efficiency, which promises enlarged opportunities and increased usefulness in the field of education for the future.

The Provo academy, established by the New West Educational commission in 1876, has made steady and satisfactory progress and occupies an enviable position among the educational factors of the county. The school is under the direction of Rev. S. H. Goodwin, of the Congregational church, and has nine additional teachers, more than last year, and needs still another, owing to increased attendance and enlargement of the educational work of the school. Additional room is also required and the principal hopes this will be secured. The school has an attendance of about three hundred students, thirty-one in the academic department, an increase of seven in that department over last year. The number of students from towns outside of Provo is larger than in any former year, and the outlook for the future of the school is encouraging.

The public school system of Provo is modern and progressive, ably directed by a competent board of education, W. E. Bassett, president, and energetically and intelligently supervised by Superintendent W. S. Rawlings, who is aided by a corps of competent teachers, who are conscientiously working to the end that the school may reach the highest possible plane within the scope of common and high school work. The school population of the city is 2,290.

The public school population of the county, outside of Provo City, is 8,850, an increase of 225 over last year. The schools are in excellent condition, and Superintendent J. L. Brown and the teachers laboring under his supervision are intelligent and conscientious, endeavoring to achieve the highest possible standard of excellence in their educational work. One feature which has been found productive of good results, but which has not so far been introduced in any other county in the state is a Primary supervisor. This position is ably filled by Miss Ella Larsen, a graduate of the Cook County (Illinois) Normal school.

In addition to the schools above mentioned the Baptist and the Adventists have denominational schools in Provo, and denominational schools are conducted in all the leading cities and towns of the county.

The most important local event of the year in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was the division of the Utah Stake, which comprised Utah Co., into three Stakes: Nebo Stake in the north, Alpine Stake in the north, and Provo and the central portion of the county retaining the name of Utah Stake. The presiding officers appointed in the new Stakes are: Utah Stake—David John, president; Joseph B. Keeler and Lafayette Holbrook, counselors. Nebo Stake—Jonathan S. Sage, Jr., president; Hyrum Lemmon and Henry Gardner, counselors. Alpine Stake—Stephen L. Chipman, president; Abel J. Evans and James H. Clark, counselors. The creation of these new ecclesiastical divisions are acknowledged to have resulted in good, producing increased interest and effort in Church organizations and work.

In addition to the dominant Church, Provo has the following religious organizations: Episcopalian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventist. The cost of maintenance (The cost of maintenance given above does not include the articles produced on the farm, dairy, garden and orchard, but the cash cost to the state. The products from these sources, this year, showed in value to \$5,028.35, or \$18.89 per capita. The land owned by the state and occupied by and used for the hospital, is utilized for the various purposes in the following proportions:

Financial prosperity, generally enjoyed by the people, is evidenced by the erection of new public and private buildings; especially is this true in the young and growing community. This indication of material advancement has been seen in every part of the county during the past year. New residences, many of them costly and containing all modern improvements, have been built in this city and other towns of the county. Business houses have also been constructed, and others enlarged and improved in every part of the county. The following are only a few of the new buildings erected in 1901:

Two large buildings—"detached wards"—for the accommodations of patients, at the State insane asylum, \$18,000. Startup Candy Co.'s factory, near the O. S. L. station, costing \$14,000, building and machinery included. Third ward, Provo, meeting house, in course of erection, cost, \$10,000. Tabernacle in Lehi, \$10,000. Public school in Payson, \$20,000. Nebo Stake office building, Payson, \$3,000. Sprinville Second ward meeting house, \$8,000. An addition has been made to the Opera House, providing dressing rooms and other conveniences. The stage has

been enlarged and new scenery provided. The interior has been maintained and new seats have been put in. A steam heating apparatus has been installed and a new movable floor for dancing has been made. And the claim can safely be made that Provo has one of the most comfortable and convenient playhouses in the state.

Words not only express ideas and things, but suggest ideas, and probably for that reason Dr. M. H. Hardy, medical superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane, prefers the name at the head of this article to the name given the institution, of which he is the chief executive officer, by the Legislature. He uses the more euphonious title on the stationery of the last writer, and it will probably become the official name. It is certainly more expressive of the modern methods employed in the case and treatment of those suffering from mental diseases than the old name, and is especially appropriate as a name for our State institution for the insane, it being in the complete sense a home for the mentally sick.

The hospital is situated about a mile east of Provo at the base of the Wasatch range, and enjoys the advantage of an exceptionally fine site. It was completed in 1885 and has cost the State approximately \$500,000. The feature that immediately most forcibly strikes the visitor is the extreme cleanliness, and the almost sanitary condition of everything in and around the building. There is scarcely a speck of dust anywhere on the smoothly polished floors, and in every department the most scrupulous cleanliness prevails and the most perfect system and order is maintained in the performance of the various duties of the forty-two employes of the hospital.

The hospital as now completed, can properly accommodate 350 patients. There are at present 318, 159 women and 159 men. There has been a regular increase in the number of patients admitted each year, averaging about 17. More men are admitted than women and a larger number of men recover; and the death rate among the men is greater than among the women. The percentage of cures is also greater this year than in any former year, and the general health conditions have been and are phenomenally good. Two fine new buildings have been erected this year, back to the main building, and are now ready for occupancy. They are most comfortably and even elegantly furnished and equipped. They will be used for mild and convalescent patients; one for women and one for men, and are intended to accommodate twenty-five patients each. This will relieve the somewhat crowded condition of the wards in the main building, and will give opportunity for a more perfect classification of patients. It will also enable Dr. Hardy to determine the comparative benefit to the patients of detached wards. He is of the opinion that the best results cannot be obtained by having a large number of patients in one building, but that the comparative benefit will probably be increased. This system is now recommended by many prominent alienists. Massive and desirable stone steps at the south and north ends of the administration building have also been built this year at a cost of about \$1,800.

NEW BUILDINGS.

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Site, lawn and walks, seven acres. Garden twenty-one acres. Orchard and small fruit, seven acres. Hay, alfalfa and thirty-five acres. Pasture, lowland, thirty-five acres. Pasture, highland, 640 acres. The highest pasture is on the slopes of the mountain, east of the hospital.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Board of commissioners (ex-officio). Governor Heber M. Wells, State Auditor J. S. Tingey, State Treasurer J. D. Dixey, Secretary Charles DeMoisy, Treasurer Joseph T. Tanner, Medical superintendent, M. H. Hardy, Steward W. R. H. Paxman.

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Improvements have been made in the system of supplying food to each ward and in its distribution to patients, by a system of accounts checking on a part of the attendants, which prevents any waste, and at the same time gives notice of any deficiency in quantity or inferiority in quality. The attendants are furnished with tabulated blanks, designating each patient, and reports are made, not only of the physical condition of the patients but of their actions, what work they do, etc. during the entire twenty-four hours. In addition to this the night watchman marks a report hourly, which at a glance, shows the condition in his section for the night.

The cost per capita for care and maintenance, each day was \$1.70 cents last year. It will be about the same this year. The first year, 1885, the cost was \$1.05 per capita. This has gradually been reduced, as a result of improved methods and system, and a gradual increase of the products of the farm, garden, orchard and dairy. For the last five years the cost has been as follows: '96, \$2.25; '97, \$2.25; '98, \$2.25; '99, \$2.45; and 1900, \$1.70. The labor on the farm and garden is largely done by patients, who are willing to work, and to whom outdoor employment is beneficial. The hospital dairy produces most, if not all, of the butter used, some seasons of the year more is made than is required and at other seasons the supply has to be increased by buying from the outside. All the vegetables, fruits and berries consumed are raised on the land owned and cultivated by the institution. This not only provides a better and more varied diet for the patients than if all these products were bought in the market, but it materially reduces the cost of maintenance. (The cost of maintenance given above does not include the articles produced on the farm, dairy, garden and orchard, but the cash cost to the state. The products from these sources, this year, showed in value to \$5,028.35, or \$18.89 per capita. The land owned by the state and occupied by and used for the hospital, is utilized for the various purposes in the following proportions:

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WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

They Are Much Less Robust Than Their American Cousins.

A thing one notices in London about the women is that they seem impervious to changes of temperature. It was exceedingly cold when we arrived—damp, raw and chilly. We Americans put on our woolen dresses and caped as to the wisdom of taking facilities when we went abroad. The sun was hidden, there were occasional sprinkles of rain, cold air caught you spitefully as it struck your face, and the weather, yet the English women—thin, fragile, and delicate—wore their thin dresses with calm and unmoved fortitude. A favorite fashion of theirs is a transparent yoke of lace with the lace neck visible through it. In this semi-clad state they walk or drive about, apparently perfectly comfortable, while the perishing American is seriously considering the wisdom of going to the bottom of her trunk for her fur jacket. It may be this weakening exposure to the inclemency of a damp and trying climate which makes the English woman so delicate in appearance. One seldom sees those burly, rosy beauties in London that we have always supposed were the British type. An exception, the type is tall, small-boned and exceedingly thin. The English woman of fashion that one sees in the London of today is that kind of figure that the novelists call "willows"—long in the lines, very slightly rounded, with the smallest of waists, no hips at all, and an inclination to stoop in the shoulders. With this they wear very clinging dresses, long trains, and, in the evening, very décolleté gowns. The general effect is of something incredible, slim, serpentine, and delicate. The latter suggestion comes not only from the peculiar slender and undeveloped figure, but from the unvarying expression of the droop in the shoulders that I have just mentioned. One sees very few women who stand upright. All have an air of fragility, ennuil, and languor that suggests the paintings of Burne-Jones and Rossetti.

TREE-CLIMBING DOGS.

The pack had many more interesting peculiarities, but none more so than the fact that four of them climbed trees. Only one of the hounds, Little Jimmie, ever tried the feat; but of the fighters, not only Tony and Baldy but big Turk climber every tree that gave them any chance. The pinyons and cedars were low, multiforked, and usually sent off branches from near the ground. In consequence the dogs found, by industrious effort, work their way almost to the top. Now and then a dog would lose his footing and come down with a smack which sounded as if he must be disabled, but after a growl and a shake he would start up the tree again. They could not fight well while in a tree, and were often scratched or knocked to the ground by a cougar. And when the quarry was shot out of its perch and seized by the expectant throng below, the dogs in the tree, yelping with eager excitement, dived headlong down through the branches regardless of consequences.—With the Cougar Hounds, by Theodore Roosevelt, in October Scribner's.

Z. C. M. L. BRANCH, PROVO.

A report of Provo, without liberal space given to the Z. C. M. L. Branch, the only exclusive wholesale grocery house south of Salt Lake City, would not be complete. This business is at present under the management of Mr. L. O. Taft, a young man of sterling ability, who came from Salt Lake to Provo in the year 1890. The directors of Z. C. M. L. noting the progress made by Mr. Taft in the business he was personally interested in, decided in September, 1895, to open the Provo Branch and appoint him to the important position of manager. Under the management of Mr. Taft the Z. C. M. L. Branch at Provo has carried a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, nails and wire and from the beginning the business under Mr. Taft has steadily increased. The territory visited by their salesmen comprise all of Utah county, and south as far as Nechi, taking in Eureka, Mammoth and Silver City, and north to Mercur; also to Heber City, Midway and Charleston.

Utah county is the second largest county in the state in point of population. It is the center of population in the state. The population of the county, according to the census report of 1900, is 22,465. A later and, it is believed, more accurate enumeration places the population at 24,727, according to the enumeration of the R. L. Polk & Co. Directory company, made this year, the population of the leading towns in the county is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Town Name and Population. Provo 7,422, American Fork 3,279, Lehi 3,256, Springville 4,187, Spanish Fork 3,259, Payson 3,163.

Banks are conducted in Provo, Springville, Lehi, American Fork and Payson and all of these towns have large and up-to-date mercantile houses, drug stores, and all general lines of business is represented in Provo, Payson, Lehi, American Fork and Pleasant Grove have electric light systems.

Five newspapers are published in the county: The Enquirer, daily and semi-weekly, and the Democrat, semi-weekly, in Provo; the Independent in Springville; the Banner in Lehi, and the Globe-Header in Payson are all weekly papers.

PROPERTY VALUATION.

Table with 2 columns: Property Type and Value. Real estate \$3,982,275, Improvements on real estate 2,208,520, Horses and mules (7,525) 187,350, Cattle (32,575) 284,785, Sheep (69,725) 222,270, Swine (352) 22,270, Bees (3,465 colonies) 7,500, Machinery and trade fixtures 411,330, and supplies 450,895, Money, solvent credits, judgments, etc. 239,662, Personal property not enumerated 158,990, Railroad companies 2,274,475, Telegraph companies 1,309, Telephone companies 17,131, Coal proceeds of mines 29,000, Car companies 26,089, Total \$10,719,583, Number of acres assessed, 184,726.

Financial prosperity, generally enjoyed by the people, is evidenced by the erection of new public and private buildings; especially is this true in the young and growing community. This indication of material advancement has been seen in every part of the county during the past year. New residences, many of them costly and containing all modern improvements, have been built in this city and other towns of the county. Business houses have also been constructed, and others enlarged and improved in every part of the county. The following are only a few of the new buildings erected in 1901:

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Advertisement for Provo Tailoring Co. featuring 'OUR SUITS' and 'PROVO KNITTING FACTORY'. Text includes 'Are as Lovely and Beautiful as the Spring Flowers', 'Manufactured in our own State by the....', 'TRY ONE.', 'is now making all kinds of UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY AT BOTTOM PRICES. L. D. S. GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.', 'WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.', '132 W. Center Street, - PROVO, UTAH.'