A YEAR OF PROGRESS IN UTAH COUNTY.

HE 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 fall to rest the eye and soothe the senses efter a long journey, through deep and gloomy mountain gorges and over rnow-decked Alpine heights. To the south and north cities and towns. nesting at the base of the majestic Wasatch range, spring into view. Farms and orchards filling up the space retween each city, town and village mark a crescent of habitations filled with an industrious, thrifty, prosperous people. To the west lie fruitful fields of gold and green, reaching to the lake whose wavelets, flirting with the sunbeams, smile warm and sensuous welcome. The balmy air, the sunny sky and fertile soil unite in proclaiming the valley one of the garden spots of

This is the central portion of Utah

county, with a temperature that rareity falls below zero (fahrenheit) although there are generally a few cold days each winter, when the thermometer registers a little below. In the summer the temperature at times, reaches mer the temperature, at times, reaches 100 above zero, but owing to the high altitude-4,592 feet above sea level at Provo City-the heat does not become oppressive, as in lower altitudes. The average rainfall is about 17 inches. This is not enough to insure the production of crops, but a generous supply of pure water flows down from the mountains, and a fine system of irrigation insures sufficient moisture for maturing all products of the garden, field and orchard. And the earth is not niggardly in her response to the lars of the husbandman. Five hundred bushels of potatoes is no uncommon yield, and at the price paid this year for the tubers, this will net the farmer \$180 an acre. This result has been obtained. Over eight hundred bushels of lotatoes has been raised on an acre of ground, but such a yield is rare, and occurs only under most favorable conditions of soll and most careful cultivation. Truck farming is most successfully carried on, and frequently brings returns of from \$200 to \$500 per acreplanted to vegetables. Fruit raising is a growing industry in a growing industry in the county, and new large orchards are constantly being set out. You can plant 120 pear trees to an acre. When they are five years old they will produce three bushels to the tree—360 bushels per acre. This year pears brought \$1.25 per bushel, which brings a return of \$450 per acre. Peaches and apples will do as well. After the trees are five years old they increase in yield for many years. The sugar factory at Lehi, with its auxiliary crushing stations at Springville and Lake View, has created an unlimited demand for sugar beets in the county, and \$65 to \$75 per acre is the usual inne from beet culture. Alfalfa and hay are also profitable crops

The year now closing has been most profitable in all lines of productive infustry and the farmer and orchardie have, by reason of good crops, been en-abled to receive full benefit from the increased prices received for their prod-

William M. Roylance & Co. and C. F. Provo, have shipped 59 carloads of fruit and 148 carloads of potatoes from the In addition to this a large quantity of fruit has been shipped by express, and several carloads of other vegetables have been shipped. It is estimated that the increase in production in these lines is about 40 per cent over last year. Messrs, Roylance & Co. have shipped thirteen carloads of alfalta seed, and four carloads of honey The most of the honey has come from Springville and Benjamin. There are opportunities for engaging in the bee keeping industry in many places in the county, where conditions are very favorable, notably north and east of Provo, along the Provo river.

The farmer and horticulturist are learning the advantage of specializing their industries, and devoting most of their land and efforts to some crop for which the soil is adapted, and which is attractive to them. They are also giving more attention to preparing their products for market, using care in packing the fruit, etc. They find that this pays, securing a better price and an increased demand. As an illustra-tion of the benefit of specializing and using improved methods the following evolution of the butter production of the county is in point. About twelve years ago the Provo chamber of com-merce invited men to come here and engage in the manufacture of cheese saying that butter was a drug in the market at from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Since then creameries have been estab lished in almost every town in the county, and the butter produced by these creameries finds a ready sale at from 20 to 30 cents per pound, and there is no milk left to be made into cheese.

SOME STATISTICS.

Utah county is the second largest county in the state in point of popula-tion, joining Salt Lake county on the south. It is the center of population in the state. The population of the county, according to the census report of 1900, is 32,465. A later and, it is believed, more accurate enumeration places the population at 38,957. According to the commercial of the L. Della & Co. enumeration of the R. L. Polk & Co. Directory company, made this year, the population of the leading towns in the county is as follows:

 Springville
 4,167

 Spanish Fork
 3,302

 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. Provo, Pay-son, Lehi, American Fork and Pleasant Grove have electric light systems.

Five newspapers are published in the county: The Enquirer, daily and semiweekly, and the Democrat, semi-week-ly, in Provo; the Independent in Spring-ville; the Banner in Lehi, and the Globe-Header in Payson are all weekly

PROPERTY VALUATION.

The following table shows the asty for the year 1901:

Real estate. Real estate......\$3,982,277 Improvements on real estate.. 2,208,520 Horses and mules (7,592)..... Sheep (89,735)... Swine (352). Bees (3,466 colonies) Merchandise and trade fixtures 411,330

Personal property not enumer-Ated.... 188,090 Railroad companies...... 2,274,475

Average valuation per acre, \$14.12. Aggregate value of town and city Number of mining claims assessed,

Total assessment of mining claims, Increased valuation over 1900, \$673,

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,-\$10, an increase of \$173,425 over 1900. It will have a free mail delivery system in the beginning of next year. The state sane asylum, one of the most perfect conducted and best equipped menta pitals in the west, is located here The citizens of Provo have enjoyed a osperous 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 sew-er system has been extended, and the city council has taken preliminary steps to secure an improved quality of wa-ter 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 pur of extending Center street west to the lake, and will construct a boule vard to the Lake Resort, which will make one of the finest drives in the state. The Lake Resort is now owned by Hon. C. E. Loose, and he intends to make it one of the pleasure attractions of the state. The splendid natural facilities will, with the expenditure of some money for buildings and other necessary improvements, make it an ideal place for a summer outing. where the visitor can enjoy the cooling

breeze from the lake, and indulge in boating, bathing and fishing. The construction of Park City branch of 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 springs and waterfalls; 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 cities. The canyon was visited this 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 at some of to his friends abroad. the most inviting spots, and improved and enlarged hotels for the entertain-ment 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 olitch their tents along the river banks or in some cozy nook. There 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, pass the evenings and the nights with his family in the mountains.

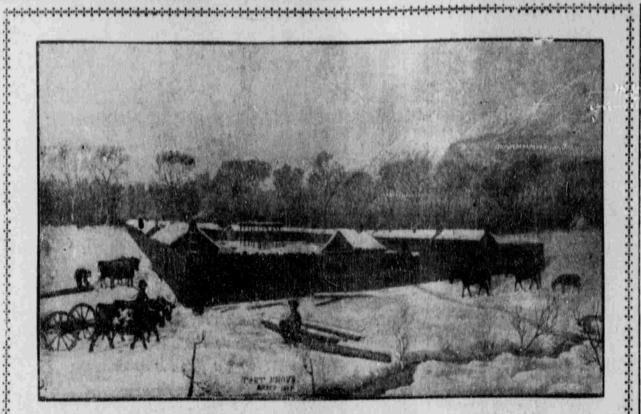
In this canyon is situated the electric ower plant of the Telluride Power Transmission company, which furnishelectric light and power for Provo, ercur and Tintic. The plant now Mercur and Tintic. erating electricity 2,500 horse power capacity, and it is the intention of the company to build a larger 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.

PROVO AS A JOBBING CENTER.

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 naturaleast, 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 Z. C. M. L. managed by L. O. Taft. has built up a good trade in groceries with merchants in Utah. Juab and Wasatch counties, showing what can he done if capital and ability is joined in business enterprise of this nature. The Z. C. M. I. will probably do \$450,-000 worth of business this year, adding about \$50,000 to its last year's trade.

MANUFACTURING. The Provo Woolen Mills is, after the

Sugar factory, the leading manufactur-ing industry of the county. For thirty years it has been recognized as one of



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.

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of Chicago. The factory has been 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, (al-though many other varieties of woolen goods, including blankets are manufactured). The bulk of its output is marketed outside of the state, in Chi-cago, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, and other cities east and west-and much of the goods thus disof is made into clothing and shipped back to Utah for sale.
In October the company declared a

lividend of 4 per cent for the year. The factory is one manufacturing institu-tion that has not made its stockholders rich, but it has been productive of much material good to the people, by provid-ing employment, and, in earlier days, by creating a market for the wool produced in the territory, and the superior-ity of its products, which has been fuly acknowledged abroad, has caused it o stand at the head of all manufac-uring enterprising in advertising Utah. The following are a few figures, kind-

ly supplied by Secretary Bassett, tend-ing to show the extent of the operations of the institution for the year Number of people employed, 170. Production. \$200,000.

Wages paid, \$60,000.

Pounds of woo! bought, 700,900 The Startup Candy company of Provo has made phenomenal progress in the six years it has been established. In 1895 the proprietors began the manufacure of candy with practically no capital, except industry, business methods and a practical knowledge of candy making. The business of the company has increased to such an extent that this year a large two-story and basement brick factory has been built and equapped with modern machinery, providing room for one hundred operatives. The largest shoe factory in the state, outside of Salt Lake City, is operated

n Spanish Fork, by the Spanish Fork Co-operative Institution. Spanish Fork also has a large and successful broom

Provo has a knitting factory which has just commenced operations and is turning out a large variety of goods in underwear, hosiery, etc. The largest pottery in the state is located here, and a company has recently commenced the nanfacture of crucibles and stoneware. A company has been incorporated dur ing the year for the manufacture of proprietary medicines, One large blank-book manufactory is successfully con-lucted. A soda water plant is established here, doing a large business with towns south and east and in Coloro-Provo also has two large up-todate flouring mills, an iron foundry, creameries, two laundries and a variety of other industrial concerns.

The Provo Meat and Packing company, lately organized, is remodeling and extending the S. S. Jones building

PROVO WOOLEN MILLS.

the largest and most important manu-facturing concerns in the state, and is today the largest woolen factory west 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 producers, which will materially in-crease the mining interests of the county. Utah county, however, has un-limited deposits of iron, which will be 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 deposit of ore from which the rich float found from time to time in the

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 southeast part of the county and hurdreds or locations on oil lands have been made, Ozookerite 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 institu-tion 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-re-member the school with earnest, grateful love, and its progress and prosperity is a matter of personal concern to

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 1,050 surdents, 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. For-ty-three teachers under the able direcon of the acting president, Dr. George H. Brimball, are engaged in instructing this large body of young men and wo-

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 publicspirited friends of education, will be

additions, from n.t students, and every department of the school is in a most gratifying state of progressive efficiency, which prom-ises chiarged opportunities and increased usefulness in the field of education for the future.

The Proctor academy, established by the New West Educational commission in 1985, has made steady and satisfaccy 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 auditional teachers, one more than last ear, 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 mountains between Prove and Springe academic department, an increase of seven in that department over last year. The number of students from towns outside of Prove is larger than in any former year, and the outlook for the future of the school is encouraging.

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

the city is 2,200.

The public school population of the county, outside of Provo City, is 8,830, 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 intelligently and conscientiously laboring to achieve the highest possible standard of excellency in their educa-tional work. One feature which has been found productive of good results, but which has not so far been intro-duced 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.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

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 south, Alpine Stake in the rorth, 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. Page, 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 acknowl-edged to have resulted in good, producing increased interest and effort in Church organizations and work.

In adition to the dominant Church, Provo has the following religious or-ganizations: Episcopalian, Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventists, with resident ministers. The Catholics have a church building, where services are held by visiting priests, there being no resident priest here, presumably by reason of the limited membership of the church in this we nity. The Reorganized church also has an organization and a church building. The Evangelical shurches have m'nisters and church organizations in all the larger cities and towns of the county.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Financial prosperity, generally enjoyed by the people, is evidenced by the erection of new public and private buildings; especially is this true in a young and growing community. This indication of material advancement has been seen in every rest of the property of the prope 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 bouses have also been constructed, and others enlarged and improved in every part of the coun-ty. The following are only a few of the new buildings erected in 1901:

The Lehi Sugar company's crushing station at Lake View, at an approxi-mate cost for building and machinery and other equipments, of \$50,000. The Normal Training school and gymnasium building by the Brigham Young academy at a cost of about \$40,-

large buildings-"detached wards"- for the accommodations of patients, at the State Insane aslyum, Startup Candy Co.'s factory, near the

O. S. L. station, costing \$14,000, building and machinery included. Third ward, Provo, meeting house, ir Course of erection, cost, \$19,000. Tabernacie in Lehi, \$40,000.

Public school in Payson, \$20,000. Nebo Stake office building, Payson, \$3,000. Springville 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 repainted and new seats have been put in. A steam heating apparatus has been in stalled 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.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

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

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 institution, and it will probably become the official name. It is certainly more expressive of the modern methods employed in the case and theatment 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 completest 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, one might almost say purity, of every-thing 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 hos-

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 ad mitter 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 also greater than among the women. The per centage of cures has been 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 occu-pancy. They are most comfortably and even elegantly furnished and equipped. They will be used for mild and convalescent patients; one for women an one for men, and are intended to accommodate twenty-five patients This will relieve the somewhat crowded condition of the wards in the main building, and will give opportu-nity 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 ward; and future additions to the building will probably be cottages. 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.

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 the 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 bianks, 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 31 7-10 cents last year. It will be about the same this year. The first year, 1885, the cost was \$1.05 per capita. This has grad-ually 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, 362-5; '97, 342-5; '98, 342-5; '99, 32 4-5, and 1900, 31 7-10. 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 in-creased 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, amount in value to \$6.026.36, 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:

Site, lawn and walks, seven acres. Garden twenty-one acres. Orchard and small fruit, seven acres. Hay, alfaifa, thirty acres.

Pasture, lowland, thirty-five acres.

Pasture, highland, 640 acres. The highest pasture is on the sides of the mountain, east of the hospital

WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

They Are Much Less RobustThan 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 consulted as to the wisdom of taking jackets when we went abroad. The sun was hidden, there were occasional sprinkles of rain, cold airs caught you spitefully at street corners. It was wretched weather. Yet the English women—tain. fragile, and delicate—were this muslin dresses with calm and unmoved forci-tude. A favorite fashion of theirs is a tude. A favorite fashion of theirs is a transparent yoke of lace with the lave 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 lacket.

It may be this weakening exposure to the inclemency of a damp and trying climate which makes the English woclimate which makes the English woman so delicate in appearance. One
seldom sees those buxom, rosy beauties
in London that we have always supposed were the British type. Au contraire, the type is tall, small-boned and
exceedingly thin. The English woman
of fashion that one sees in the London
of today has that kind of figure that
the novelists call "willowy"—long in all
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 cling-With this they wear very clinging dresses, long trains, and, in the over-ning, very decollete bodices. The gen-eral effect is of something incretibly slim, serpentine, and delicate. The lat-ter suggestion comes not only from the peculiarly slender and undeveloped figure, but from the universal tendency to the droop in the shoulders that I have just mentioned. One sees very few women who stand upright. All have an air of fragility, ennul, and languor that suggests certain paintings of Burne-Jones and Rossetti.

If, however, one sees few fine figures, one sees many handsome faces among these ethereal ladies. Beauty, in Eng-land, seems to belong to the dominating aristocratic class. One seldom sees a good-looking woman in the middle or ower class world. But the flowers of the aristocracy are often dowered with a fine and patrician beauty all their own. The type is unmistakable and peculiarly English. The face is oval. small, and sometimes thin; the features are cut with the cold, precise regularity of a cameo, the nose and chin generally prominent. There are calm, clear eyes under arched brows, which in turn are nearly hidden by the curied and crimped "fringe" that is still worn in this country. It is a type that speaks of high breeding, absence of vivacity. and physical delicacy. Compared to l our American women are Amazonian in their robustness, weight, and general on of vitality.—San Francisco Argonaut.

TREE-CLIMBING DOGS.

The pack had many interesting pecularities, 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 con-sequence the dogs could, by industrious effort, work their way almost to the top. Now and then a dog would lose his footing and came down with a whack 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 selzed by the expectant throng below, the dogs in the tree, yeiping with eager excitement, dived headlong down through the branches regardless of con-sequences.-With the Cougar Hounds, Theodore Roosevelt, in October Scribner's.

Z. C. M. I. BRANCH, PROVO.

A report of Provo, without liberal space given to the Z. C. M. I. 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. I. 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. I. Branch at Provo has carried a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, nails and wire and from the begining the business under

Mr. Taft has steadily increased.

The territory visited by their salesmen comprise all of Utah county, and south as far as Nephi, taking in Eure-ka, Mammoth and Silver City, and north to Mercur; also to Heber City, Midway and Charleston.

A. SINGLETON

E. A. MITCHELL.

J. P. LARSON.

OUR SUITS

Are as Lovely and Beautiful as the Spring Flowers.

Manufactured in our own State by the

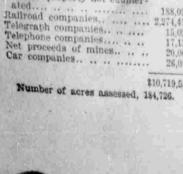
Provo Tailoring Co.

AAA TRY ONE. AAA

PROVO KNITTING FACTORY

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.



\$10,719,583

The following are the officers of the | stalled, Provo Woolen Mills: Wm. B. Preston, president; Joseph F. Smith, vice president: Thos. R. Cutier, Reed Smoot, George Romney, J. R. Barnes, C. S. Burton, Myron Tanner, John C. Cut-

- The Provo Woolen Mills occupies a rominent 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. Wher-ever the goods have been tried the results have been favorable, and orders, for more goods have followed. New ma-
- buildings erected and Dress Flannels, Wool Batting and has been fitted with all Yarns. We advise the public before 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 acumen and strength. The goods chiefly manufactured by the Provo Woolen Mills are in fine White, Mottled, Plain, Gray and Vicina Blankets: Tricots, Cassimeres, Ladice, Clather and Strength.

Ladies' Cloths for tailor-made Suitings,

- Yarns. We advise the public before purchasing Eastern goods to examine their goods which are on sale by Cutler Bros. Co., of 36 Main street, Salt Lake City, who are their agents; this firm are home manufacturers, having a Knitting Factory where they make a large amount of hosiery and underwear from yarn from the Provo Woolen
- Owing to so many orders having been taken in the East for Provo Woolen Mills goods, the mill has been unable to fill all the orders given to Cutler Bros., their agents, in Sait Lake City. But they are putting in additional ma-chinery and expect to make a larger chinery to the extent of many thou-sands of dollars has been in Shoulder Shawls, Plain, Twilled and variety of goods for the season of 1992.