

PROVO'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.

PROVO, Dec. 17.—Provo has enjoyed a prosperous year, evidenced by many public and private improvements. Several business houses have been erected, and many beautiful dwellings have taken the place of older structures, or been built on vacant lots, enhancing the appearance of the city and testifying to the prosperity of the people.

The Third ward has completed a fine ward meetinghouse at a cost of about \$14,000, containing an addition to the general assembly room, the necessary rooms for Sunday school purposes and for meetings of other religious associations. It is situated on the lot on which the old "seminary," for many years used as a ward meetinghouse, was erected 45 years ago or longer. This building was commenced as a residence for the late President George A. Smith, but he decided it was too large for his family and so turned it into a schoolhouse under the name of a seminary. It was quite an imposing structure for that day, but looks very insignificant in comparison with the new meetinghouse standing by its side.

The Fifth ward, one of the new wards organized about 18 months ago, also has a beautiful wardhouse in course of erection and nearly completed. This building will contain rooms for Sunday school and all ward society purposes.

The Sixth ward, another of the new wards, has a new wardhouse under way although not so far advanced.

The fruitgrowers in the county tributary to Provo have marketed more fruit of a better quality (owing to the good effect of spraying) than heretofore, and have received good prices.

The beet crop has been about the average, and the acreage somewhat greater than in past years, and the exceptionally fine weather has given the beet grower the opportunity to market the crop without any loss or extra labor and cost. Other farm products are bringing good prices and the production averages well with other years.

Wool is bringing a better price than last year and the flockmasters are correspondingly happy.

All farm and kindred industries are being carried on with additional energy and intelligence, resulting from experience and study, and the consequence is better returns for the time and labor expended.

Several new mercantile establishments have started, and all seem to be doing a good business. The manufacturing enterprises have increased their output, and reached into new territory with their products. The Standard Candy company, which commenced a few years ago with little or practically no capital, is now occupying a large three-story brick building, employing 60 people, and this year has shipped its market into California and Oregon, and its territory now covers all the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states.

The Provo Soda Water company, managed by J. H. Denhalter, has greatly enlarged its trade during the year, and a new thirst quenching enterprise, the Nestle Brewing company, has commenced business, the first establishment of the kind in Provo for 25 years. The business seems to meet with success.

PROVO WOOLEN MILLS CO.

The Provo Woollen Mills company, owning and conducting the largest and oldest manufacturing establishment in the state, is keeping pace with the advancement made in the manufacture of woolen goods, in the lines for which the company has become favorably known throughout the United States.

Several new broad looms have been put in operation this year, a new weave room, containing 80 looms, and fully equipped for turning out cassimeres and men's suitings, has been built. It is a one-story structure covering a large area of ground. The roof is of saw-tooth shape and partially constructed of glass for the purpose of admitting the necessary light for a successful operation of the looms. The company has under consideration the advisability of installing the necessary machinery for the manufacture of worsteds, and that will probably be done during the coming year.

The demand for the products of the mill is steadily increasing. From 15,000 to 20,000 yards of cassimeres are shipped monthly to Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New York and other eastern points, in addition to which large quantities of flannels, blankets and other goods are produced for the local and foreign trade. The company has purchased a million pounds more wool this year than last, and has paid a cent and a half a pound more for it.

Two hundred and twenty-five people are employed in the mill, and the demand for the goods of the company makes it necessary to run some of the departments night and day.

PRESSED BRICK CO.

The Provo Pressed Brick company was organized during the year and commenced making brick some time in July. It is the intention of the company to produce brick as good as any on the

market, and the best modern brick-making machinery has been purchased for the plant. The clay on land under the control of the company has been thoroughly tested and proven to be of a quality that will make superior brick. The buff facing brick that have been turned out have been pronounced by experts better than those imported. There are four or five strata of clay on the company's ground, each producing a different colored brick, and an experiment kiln will be operated for the purpose of testing the clay, and obtaining desirable colors. The capacity of the works is 40,000 a day, and 35 men were employed this summer.

The officers are: L. Holbrook, president and manager; S. H. Belmont, vice president; Ralph Poulton, secretary and treasurer; Hugh Clayton, Thomas Boardman and Arthur Dixon, directors.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The city government has made some valuable and needed improvements the past year, consisting of a new city jail, paving and street crossings and extension of the sewers.

The greatest work the city has undertaken for many years, the extension of the waterworks system, has also been commenced. When completed the water supply of the city will be greatly increased. It is estimated that the supply will be sufficient for a city of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants. The quality will be unsurpassed, being obtained from springs in the canyon. It is estimated that the cost of connecting the present system with these springs will be about \$45,000. A special levy to obtain about \$15,000 of the amount was made this year and some pipe has been laid on the new line. The work will be prosecuted to the extent the means on hand will justify next year, and the time of its completion will, of course, depend upon the methods pursued and the income council in the matter of raising means for the improvement. Many citizens are in favor of pushing the work to completion as rapidly as possible, and meeting the cost by a high tax levy or by borrowing the money, while others prefer a lower tax levy and to take two or three years to finish the work.

THE TELLURIDE COMPANY.

The Telluride Power company which has its headquarters in this city, has made very extensive improvements. Its generating plant is situated about three miles up the canyon and has a capacity of about 2,000 horse-power. The demand on the company for power has made it necessary to increase its generating capacity and a plant of 8,000 horse-power capacity is now being built at the mouth of the canyon. The water is conveyed from the site of the old plant in a flume and through a large tunnel which has been cut through the blue cliffs to the new plant.

At the new power station some magnificent buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the officers and employees of the company, and it is the intention to conduct a school in elec-

trical engineering at this place, for the purpose of qualifying men in the employment of the company for responsible positions in the many electrical enterprises in which the company is engaged.

The buildings are not only substantial but of beautiful architectural design and will have all the modern improvements found in the best buildings in large cities, such as hot and cold water baths, sewer, steam and electric heat and, of course, electric light. The buildings are situated on an island in the river, and the grounds will be artistically laid off with lawns and walks and planted with flowers, shrubs and trees, making the place one of the most attractive spots in the state. In addition to this improvement the power company has rented the entire upper floor of the new Holbrook block, and had it partitioned into offices and apartments for the office force of the company which will have its headquarters here.

STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

The State Mental Hospital has expended a large sum of money in building and improvements. Two detached

cottages built two years ago, but not completed, have been finished at a cost of about \$4,000. A beautiful modern two-story pressed brick cottage has been erected just south of the main building. It is built so that it will receive the sunshine on all sides. About \$3,000 have been expended in this magnificent structure. It will be occupied by the more orderly and delicate women patients, and will be conducted on the family plan, giving the patients advantage of less restricted association than is possible in the large building. It will accommodate about 60 people and be ready for occupancy in about six weeks.

Four thousand dollars have been expended in improving the ventilating system in the main building. A new boiler and powerhouse building ducts has been built at a cost of about \$8,000. This has been equipped with a new dynamo, engine, boiler, pump, hot water heater, etc., at a cost of \$5,000. This plant is considered to be the best in the state. These improvements will increase the ability of the management to properly care for the nearly 400 patients now in the institution, as whatever structures are added corresponding ap-

pointments, and consequently increased facilities are at once established. An assistant physician, Dr. D. H. Calder, has been installed during the year, relieving Medical Superintendent Hardy of some of his arduous labors in caring for the large number of patients.

The grounds of the institution have been greatly improved. The farm, garden, and the fine dairy herd of Jerseys still maintain their high prestige.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools under the direction of Supt. Hastings and an efficient corps of assistants have done considerable work. Special attention has been given to manual training, which seems to fill a void hitherto existing in school work, and is favorably received by the pupils and parents. Parents' meetings have been held at stated intervals, where the patrons of the schools have met with the teachers and pupils. A program is carried through by the pupils, and some time is devoted to discussions of school matters in which the parents and teachers take part. The board of education has made improvements on the school buildings, in the

way of heating plants and completing unfinished rooms for school work. The school population, however, is increasing more rapidly than the room, and it will become necessary in the near future to erect one or more additional school buildings.

The county schools under the superintendency of J. L. Brown, have reached a higher state of excellence than ever before. Manual training is also, here, made a prominent feature and meeting with unqualified approval from pupils and parents.

Many new school buildings have been erected throughout the county during the past year, the people willingly submitting to increased taxation for this purpose, feeling that they owe the children the opportunity to become as well prepared, through intellectual and moral development as possible, to enter the battle of life.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY.

The Brigham Young university is the parent institution of the Church school system. From this center have come the ideas which have given to all the Church schools their essential character. These ideas are an embodiment of Christ's injunction that the kingdom of God should be sought first.

It was Brigham Young who gave to the institution the rough outline of this distinctive character; but it remained for Dr. K. G. Mooser to develop it, to clothe the skeleton with the details necessary to a living organism.

As is so well known the institution began 28 years ago with 29 students. Last year the enrollment, including the Beaver branch, exceeded 1,400. The development of its courses has been equally rapid. Originally instruction was confined to work in the seventh and eighth grades and rudimentary normal and high school courses. From this starting point it has grown up to the college and down to the kindergarten.

About seven years ago a college department was added to the institution. Accordingly degrees have been conferred for a like number of years. It was this fact that led to the recent change in name from the Brigham Young academy to the Brigham Young university.

It was thought to be somewhat anomalous for an academy to include a college—for the lesser to include the greater. To do away with this inconsistency the stockholders of the institution represented by the First Presidency of the Church voted, on the 23rd of October of the present year to change the name of the institution as above noted. This change, it is generally conceded, was justified by the character of work done by the school.

Within the last five years two buildings have been put up through the generosity of public-spirited citizens in Provo and other parts of the state. Another is now under way. The ground was broken and dedicated on Dec. 13 of the present year. Plans have been accepted and contracts let so that the building will be ready for the opening of the next academic year. This new building will be a substantial brick structure of eight rooms, and will be used to accommodate the preparatory

and missionary schools. The building is the gift of the Utah, Wasatch, Alpine, Nebo and Juab stakes of Zion. An important change in the domestic organization has been made within the last year. Formerly Provo City was divided into districts and these managed for the purposes of domestic control. The present unit in the domestic organization is based on the home residence of the students. The students from each stake of Zion form an organization. Through this means the authorities of the university can cooperate with the presidency of the various stakes for the better control of the students in each of these domestic organizations. The plan seems to work very well.

The university has had a steady, healthful growth during the past year. Its courses have never been so thorough as at present. Its faculty has never been so strong as now, and its prospects for the future have never been so bright.

PROCTOR ACADEMY.

The Proctor academy is steadily advancing and its fine educational work is bringing the institution an increased number of students each year. This has made an addition to the building necessary, which was erected this year at a cost of about \$2,000. The faculty has also been increased and the institution has made an encouraging progress during the year, under the capable superintendency of Rev. S. H. Goodwin.

MINING.

There has been some very encouraging work done in mining in the mountains east of Provo during the past year. Jonathan Buckley and sons have expended a great amount of labor on a group of claims owned by them in Rock canyon, and are now in good ore. They are driving a tunnel to tap the ore body at a lower level and there is every reason to believe they will have a shipping proposition when they reach the ore body. Some of the assays they have obtained, while drifting on the vein, have shown as high as 72 per cent lead, two ounces gold and 28 ounces silver.

The rich float that has been found from time to time in these mountains indicates that there are valuable deposits of ore, and someone will strike it. Some parties are working a very promising gold prospect between Provo and Springville. They claim to have taken out samples running over \$100 in gold. There is evidently not very much of that class of ore in sight yet; but a thoroughly reliable man informed the "News" representative that he had taken out a sample of ore picked up anywhere, and there is without a doubt a large body of ore awaiting the lucky or intelligent prospector who has the means and the courage to dig for it—and dies in the right place.

In this connection it may be interesting to state that there is a legend to the effect that Brigham Young said that the biggest gold mine in the state would be opened up between Provo and Springville. If he said so and the mine is found, he ought to have the credit for it.

RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S.

Ashburnham, Ontario, Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Ashburnham, Ont., April 18, 1902.—I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter was so distressed with a cough and cold that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received a box from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample bottle, and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter Day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy.

Respectfully yours,
E. A. LAMBERT, M. A.,
Rector of St. Luke's Church,
To Chamberlain Medicine Co.,
This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Did it ever occur to you that you could trade that shadow of yours for a bicycle, horse or buggy, or in fact anything you may want? An ad in the classified columns will do the work. Try it. 1 cent 1 day.

AN INTERESTING SCENE IN HOLLAND.



The picturesque attire worn by the Dutch peasantry has a great attraction for artists, and the American artist shown in the illustration is evidently no exception to the rule, for he is bargaining with a determined looking peasant as to the value of the nether garment which he holds in his hands. The more patches there are the greater becomes the value from an artistic standpoint.

NOTED NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, whose recent resignation as chief constructor of the United States navy caused a mild sensation in naval circles, will be remembered as the youngest officer to hold the title of rear admiral, he having been but forty-three when it was given to him in March,



REAR ADMIRAL F. T. BOWLES.

1901, at the time he was appointed chief constructor. His resignation followed his acceptance of the offer of the presidency of a large shipbuilding company. Rear Admiral Bowles is a native of Springfield, Mass., and was the first member of the construction corps to graduate from the Naval academy. W. L. Capps, chief naval constructor at the New York yard, succeeds him.

PAINT FROM MUMMY BONES.



Few outside the profession know that latter day artists make use of a paint derived from the bones of mummies. This paint is of a rich brown hue and is practically permanent. It is chiefly used by portrait painters in depicting brown hair. What makes the paint difficult to obtain is the fact that it can only be made from bones preserved 2,000 to 3,000 years ago, when the art of embalming was at the apex of its perfection. Our illustration shows a workman busily engaged in grinding up mummy bones to obtain the precious paint.

THE LATEST MUSICAL PRODIGY.



Ruth Ryan is the name of this eleven-year-old girl who is such a skilled musician that she can execute the most difficult of the masterpieces of such composers as Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin and Handel. She is the daughter of a New York physician and has been famed for her musical interpretation since she was seven years old. Musicians who have listened to her interludes declare that she will assuredly rank ere long as one of the distinguished pianists of the new world. She is a slight, delicate looking child with small features, the greatest outward sign of her musical ability being her hands, the fingers of which are long and tapering.