

Progressive Provo, The Metropolis of Utah County

PROVO, the county seat of Utah county, need not be ashamed of the development that it has made in the great west, in keeping pace with the strides of time. The big ones who dwell within her borders, progressive and energetic, always ready to show all of the natural advantages that are for the building up of any enterprise that may present itself. It is with gratification that her citizens can look upon the things that have been accomplished in the past year and rejoice in the great possibilities of the future.

While she may not rank in point of population with some neighboring cities, she is not in acceptance that as a city residence, education opportunities, her horticulture, farming facilities, and her facilities for manufacturing, commerce, and other numerous industries, that the Garden City is sure of increasing its population in the next few years more rapidly than in any year of the past.

Provo is situated at the base of the great and mighty Wasatch mountains, just for the east shore of Utah lake, a beautiful body of fresh water, abundant with all kinds of fish, and with an area of 500 square miles, lying in the center of one of the richest agricultural districts of the Union. Provo's population is 9,000, with three banks, representing a capitalization of \$1,000,000, having completed the extension of its waterworks system at a cost of \$100,000, and one-half mile from the city, thus replacing the river water with pure, clear and ice cold water, as a stranger remarked while drinking from the public fountain to a bystander, "Where do they keep the loaves?"

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Having four public school buildings representing about \$50,000 with 35 class rooms. The school enrollment is 1,612 with a corps of 27 teachers. That the school authorities and teachers are energetic and competent and are second to none in the state, is shown to the fact that from the world's fair held in Chicago, they were awarded a medal and a certificate of special mention for work done. At the state fair in 1905, out of the 10 prizes competed for, Provo's schools captured

offering a thorough course, leading to a diploma or a degree. This school, leading in the enrollment of 1,500 students (an increase of 20 per cent of last year) has a faculty numbering 80. The agricultural department made wonderful strides the past year through the donation of 500 acres of land with full water right to the school. The water right was donated the past summer by Hon. Jesse Knight and family who also donated the above 500 acres of land, in value representing \$100,000. Many are the young and old men who take advantage of this course, as they are better able to cope with their daily toil upon the farm, bringing to themselves better results. The water right has natural advantage over most all other places from an agricultural standpoint. Ground that will yield 37 tons of sugar beets to the acre, 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and last year 1,700 bushels of onions to the acre, cannot be excelled for richness. With these advantages and with such friends the experimental farm will become the leading institution of the west. The Alumni association of this institution has now under consideration the building of a memorial to the memory of the late Dr. J. M. Moore. The first principal and teacher, at cost \$100,000, over \$50,000 having already been subscribed. This building will be built on the campus on Temple hill and will greatly assist in overcoming the cry of more room that confronts the faculty at present.

PROCTOR ACADEMY.

The Proctor academy, the only denominational school, is under the auspices of the Congregational Educational society of Provo, whose enrollment is 300 with a corps of eight teachers and instructors. The chemical laboratory that was established last year greatly assists in the prominence that is given to mathematics and chemistry. This school maintains its high standing in efficiency and advancement as an educational factor.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Through the efforts of the Commercial club and the library committee, Provo now has under construction a \$25,000 library building, donated by Mr. Carnegie. Expectations are that it will be ready for the public Feb. 15, 1908.



Knight Residence

JESSE KNIGHT'S RESIDENCE.

and a dormitory with all the modern conveniences have been erected by the company for the executive officers and for visitors. The general offices of the company occupy all the top floor of the Holbrook block in this city.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Although the early frost did considerable damage to the fruit industry, Provo's four commission houses did an immense amount of business, shipping 210 cars of peaches, pears, prunes and apples, having no difficulty in finding a ready market. As a natural sequel to these conditions comes the canning industry with two concerns of this nature in operation which are bound to become great factors in the city's future.

GREAT MINING CENTER.

Provo has become within the last year a great mining center. Most of the dividend paying mines in the Provo district are controlled by Provo people, where their offices and places of business are located. Among the great mines are the Colorado, Grand Central, Victoria, Rock Tunnel and many others. With developing work, many good prospects may jump into prominence.

IDEAL SUMMER RESORT.

The many natural advantages make Provo an ideal summer resort. Within a mile and one-half from the business center one can be upon the Utah lake yachting. Numerous small yachts and launches are to be obtained at any and all times during the spring and summer and autumn months. To visit all points of interest upon the lake, experienced boatmen are on hand, thus insuring safety.

If one desires some other sport, such as fishing in a running stream where the waters are teeming with mountain trout and herring, and with a little knowledge in the art of angling he can have his wish gratified by taking himself to the banks of Provo river in Provo canyon. Here also he can escape the heat of the summer sun—in fact, it is an ideal spot.

The Utah fish commissioner has stocked the stream with fish. The mountains in close proximity offer an inducement to lovers of the sun. In the early spring work will commence on the parking of the west square, which is situated in the center of the city, giving to those who are not fortunate enough to have time to spare in the mountains, a place where they may spend the day in the shade of



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pling point is shown by the branch establishments of two large mercantile concerns, Z. C. M. L. of Salt Lake and John Howerd & Sons Co. of Ogden. Within the borders of Provo are the Wooden mills, whose reputation, as makers of wooden goods are known throughout the United States, a big sawmill plant, a wagon and carriage factory, three lumber yards, and planing mills, four hotels, a general hospital. There are also located in Provo six L. D. S. ward meetinghouses, a Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic, Seventh-day Adventist, and the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ churches, and a congregation of the Christian Science body.

There is also a state tabernacle building, whose seating capacity is 3,500. About 30 days ago there was installed in this structure a new pipe organ at a cost of \$11,000.

Provo further lays claim to two jails, city and county, fire hall, and numerous other buildings that space will not permit mention.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Immediately at the foot of the mountains, about one mile east of the city, lies the state mental hospital. The state board of insanity is ever watchful of the interest of those who are placed under their care, keeping in close touch and harmony with the physicians and attendants in the management of the institution. The governing board for the past year consists of Hon. John C. Cutler, governor; Hon. James Christensen, state treasurer; Hon. John A. Edwards, state auditor; with Harvey Cluff as secretary, and Jos. T. Farrer as treasurer of the board. Dr. D. H. Calder is the medical superintendent.

COUNTY POOR FARM.

The Utah county poor farm is another up-to-date institution located in the vicinity of Provo. This structure

stands forth on a bluff overlooking the grand valley and Utah lake, while at the back tower the mountains. It has an ideal location, situated half-way between Provo and Springville. This institution is under the direction of Capt. Camp, who is ever alert in looking after the needs of the unfortunate inmates.

To mention Provo and omit reference to the work accomplished by the Utah County Fair association would be out of the question. Through the efforts of this organization which has featured the annual horse show, the breeding of fine cattle and horses throughout the county has received a great stimulus. This association also has the fastest half-mile track in the state and, taken all in all, Provo has a number of swift runners, trotters and pacers that are factors in keeping the Garden City in the public eye.

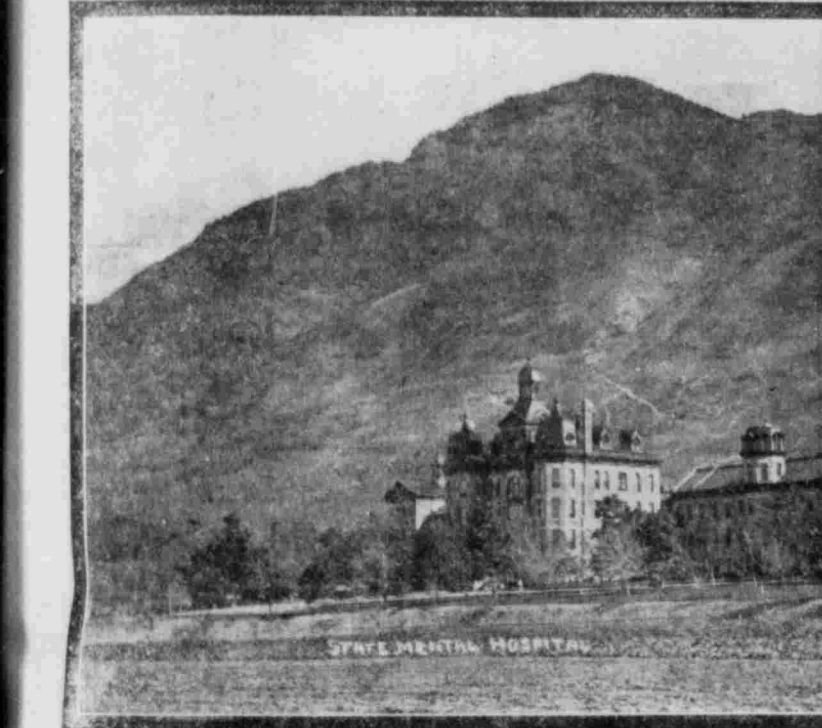
All of the leading fraternal and social orders are represented in Provo. A number of rich, influential and public spirited men make this city their home. When its physical, commercial, social, climatic and scenic attractions are viewed, Provo can justly lay claim to being the Garden City of Utah.

A Costly Gown.

The extravagance of the Roman ladies of high rank was one of the prime causes of the fall of that mighty empire. Poppaea Sabina, who cut a wide swath in Nero's time, was the happy possessor of a gown said to have cost nearly \$1,000,000.

Rice Water.

In households where not only economy, but the real art of cooking, is practiced the water in which rice is boiled is never thrown away. The major part of the nutriment goes into this liquid, and its addition to a soup is both palatable and valuable.



STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

right. The school accommodations, however, would be inadequate were it not for the fact that at the Brigham Young university and the Proctor academy where many of the children attend the preparatory departments.

B. Y. UNIVERSITY.

The Brigham Young university, one of the denominational schools (the Latter-day Saints) has the following well equipped departments: Training school, a preparatory school, a high school, a commercial school, school of arts and trades and a school of agriculture, a music school, a college, each

ful walks, lawns and flower beds have been laid out, thus making both banks of the river a lovely park illuminated at night with arc lamps. Many cottages

CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

During the summer months past 15 miles of cement sidewalks have been laid, adding to the beauty of the shady green sidewalks, and which the citizens will appreciate during the coming winter months. The street at night being lighted by the Electric Light company, which receives its current from the Telluride Power company at Olmstead, Provo canyon, having constructed its own lines direct to the transmission

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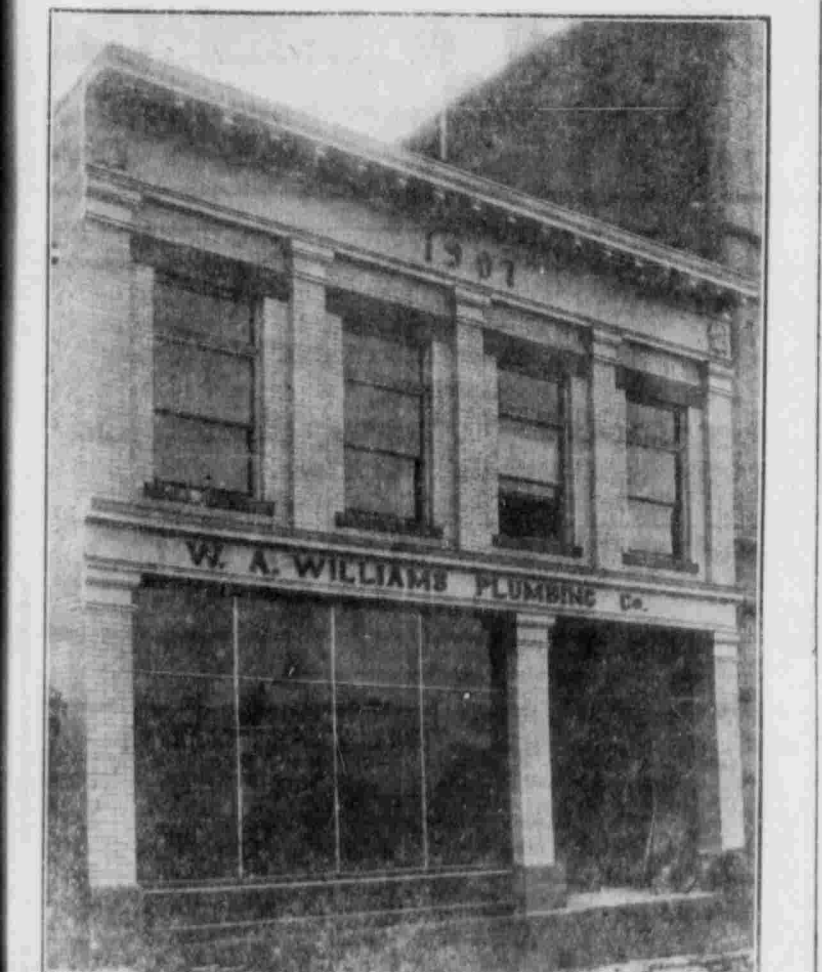
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W. A. WILLIAMS PLUMBING CO.'S NEW HOME.

For six years Provo has had a plumbing company that is a credit to the city and a benefit to the county and the southern vicinity. W. A. Williams and Alex Mortensen are the energetic partners of this prosperous firm, and from the first their business has been a success. The company is about to move into a new building, which was recently erected at a cost of \$10,000, and in which has been installed all of the latest machinery, carrying a general line of plumbing, heating and gas fitting material and accepting contracts on houses, large or small, it is well adapted to meet any demand. The operations of the company are more extensive than those of any similar concern in the state, extending to Newhouse on the south, Brigham on the north, Heber City at the east and Ely on the west. Within the last territory the company does a business of over \$75,000 a year.

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The establishment makes a specialty of the Standard Manufacturing company's standard water, the American Radiator company's "Ideal Boilers," and "American Radiators." It supplies and sets up steam or hot water heating furnaces, and receives them direct from the largest wholesale houses in America. During the past year the company has shipped 12 car loads of plumbing material, besides supplying the local trade. Courteous treatment is always assured, the watch words of the company being, "No job is too large or too small for us to handle." One thing that the W. A. Williams Plumbing company are always glad to do, is to answer promptly all inquiries concerning the prices, details and method of fitting up new buildings with the latest plumbing material. Wherever you have your new house, write to them and you'll be pleased that you did it.

COOL SUMMER AND HEAVY PRECIPITATION MARKS YEAR'S WEATHER CHART.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN has not been noted for any special meteorological disturbances. In general, the year has been uneventful, in marked contrast with the record of the previous year, when the most destructive windstorm that ever visited Salt Lake occurred Saturday night and Sunday, Oct. 20 and 21, blowing steadily for 14 hours, and the velocity reaching 60 miles an hour. Over 100 immense shade trees, carrying tons of snow were blown across the streets, and tangles of electric light wires and broken poles. Dozens of large buildings were unroofed, railroad cars were blown over, the costly east window of the First Presbyterian church was wrecked, and great damage done over the northern part of the state. The weather maps of that Saturday and Monday showed an immense high pressure area advancing over the Rocky mountains, with a very steep gradient to the southward into a deep atmospheric low pressure area over the southern plateau. Under these circumstances, the air from the high flowed into the low at a high rate of speed.

The feature of the year may be said to have been the unusually cold June, and the excessive precipitation of last winter and spring, which sent the level of the great lake up to two feet above what it was the previous year; and the indications are that with this winter's precipitation, the level will be from one to two feet higher next June than it is now. The summer was mild as to thermometer, and the fall has been beautiful over the season—pleasant to the pedestrian, but not so agreeable to tradesmen in certain lines of goods, the sale of which depends on an early fall and plenty of cold, if not stormy weather. There has been an abundance of water for all purposes, so that the stationary notices limiting watering of lawns was not issued this summer. High lake has been more than full, the water running over Battle Creek flats, and leaving compromise points two feet beneath the surface. These have been in early snow in the mountains this fall of ice—much snow, but plenty of snow is liable to come later. The valley of the great salt lake has continued to maintain its ice reputation for an equable climate this year, when there were extreme in other sections of the country. There was an exception, however, the month of June which was the coldest on record.

For January there was a pronounced dearth of sunshine, with warm southerly winds over the state, the latter part of the month, maintaining an average above the reasonable average. Storms were frequent in the latter half of the month, with an unusually heavy snowfall in the mountains, which, however, was melted by the late warm winds. As the ground was not frozen the seeping waters soaked and seeped into the earth. The moon temperature was above the normal, the highest mean being 42.2 degrees at Heaver; the lowest was 18.2 degrees at Duchesne. The precipitation was 2.36 inches, or 1.39 above the normal, so the water supply was considered satisfactory.

For February the remarkable feature was the warm, pleasant weather, with temperatures much above the normal throughout the state. The winter was unsettled and rainy the latter part of the month with precipitation above the normal over the state, so that the ground was well soaked. The snow fall was comparatively light in nearly all parts of the state. The mean temperature was 11.2 above the normal; the highest was 57.6 degrees at Woodruff. The lowest was 5.6 degrees at Green River, Feb. 15, and the lowest 3 degrees below at Pinto on the 28th. The average precipitation was 1.32 inch, or .34 of an inch above the normal. The heaviest fall was 7.23 inches at Huntsville. There were strong winds during the month. There were only 14 perfectly clear days in February. The precipitation was mostly in rain, so there was scarce, by any snow in the valleys, and rains soaked into the unfrozen ground for several days. But the snow on the mountains were remarkably large. For March the temperature averaged above the normal throughout the state, the departure ranging to nearly 12 degrees above the normal. The highest daily temperature was 57 degrees at Wellington, and the lowest 2 degrees below at Pinto. The precipitation was slightly in excess of the normal, the heaviest being over the northern part of the state, particularly in the mountain districts. There were many stormy days, the only dry days being Feb. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. There was considerable wind. There were only eight days of sunshine. There were two heavy snow storms each leaving six inches of moist snow in the valleys, the warm weather clearing off the snow. April was marked by generally pleasant weather, the first part being unseasonably warm. The highest temperature was 55 degrees at St. George on the 12th, the lowest, 2 degrees above zero at Soldier Summit on the 18th. The warm weather melted the mountain snows rapidly, resulting in high waters in streams and rivers. This was, however, checked by cold weather later. There were many damaging frosts during the latter part of the month. April closing with unseasonably cold weather. The fall of rain was slightly below the normal, with deficiency in the northern and southern parts of the state, and a slight excess in the middle section. April had 12 perfect clear days. In May, the temperature was generally below the average all over the state. The first half of the month was cool and cloudy, with the warmest part being the latter half. The mean temperature was below the normal. The highest thermometer was 57 degrees at St. George on the 19th; the lowest was 16 degrees at Heaver on the 1st. There were light frosts during the first and third weeks, with damaging frosts in some localities. The precipitation was much above the normal evenly distributed over the state. Thunderstorms were frequent, with bad and high winds in the northern and middle sections. Considerable snow fell in the mountain districts, quite a volume remaining unmelting. There were 10 perfect clear days during the month. June was the coldest of which there is any record in this part of the country. The mean temperature was 6 degrees below the normal at 8.8 degrees, the next lowest being 6.5 degrees for 1894. The highest temperature was 105 degrees at St. George on the 30th; the lowest 15 degrees above at Lucin on

the 15th and at Soldier Summit on the 16th. Frosts were frequent during the second and third weeks, uniformly distributed. The cloudiness during the first 15 days was abnormal with high winds and frequent thunderstorms. The sunshine was below the normal, but the month closed warm with an abundance of sunshine. The precipitation was slightly above the normal.

For July there were no marked departures from normal conditions. Clear weather was the rule, and cloudy periods were of comparatively brief duration. The highest temperature, 108 degrees at Corinne on the 2nd inst., and the lowest, 29 degrees at Lucin on the 19th inst. The rainfall over the northern part of the state was deficient, the heaviest fall being over the western part of the state. Thunderstorms were frequent the latter part of the month, one storm on the 27th doing considerable damage. There were 15 perfectly clear days.

For August, fair and cool weather characterized the month, the nights being cool. Light to killing frosts occurred in a number of localities in the northern part of the state. Showers and thunderstorms were frequent during the month, with rainfall well distributed over the state. The maximum velocity of the wind in Salt Lake on the 2nd inst., was 64 miles an hour from the west, and considerable damage was done to grain fields and telephone and telegraph lines. The highest temperature was 121 degrees at Wellington, on the 22nd inst., and the lowest at Lucin, 28 degrees, on the 10th inst. There were 14 clear days during the month.

For September, there were no extreme temperature conditions over the state. But at Woodruff on the 4th inst., the mercury ran up to 111 degrees, with the lowest, 17 degrees at Lucin, on the 19th inst. There were heavy frosts during the middle of the month. The rainfall was much below the normal, but thunderstorms occurred in many localities in the first and fourth weeks. The winds were generally light, but at Modena on the 28th, the wind blew at 24 miles an hour. There were 13 clear days during the month.

For October, the first half was warmer than the latter, though there was no marked cold or warm periods. Frosts were more or less general over the state. The precipitation exceeded the normal in the southern part of the state, several of the stations recording a surplus of rain during the month. There were several thunderstorms, with snow in a measurable quantity at two stations, and some sleet. The winds were light, except at Modena, where the southerly gales up to 14 miles per hour. There was more than the normal amount of sunshine, and the temperature rose to 90 degrees at St. George, on the 12th inst., and dropped to 17 above at Coyote station, on the 23rd inst.

November proved a rather uneventful month, with temperatures neither very low nor very high, the growth of the cold weather as the winter months approached was gradual, and the precipitation was comparatively limited. It was largely open weather, so that building operations were carried on to a large extent. It was not until Nov. 20 that winter made its initial bow with a heavy fall of snow.

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