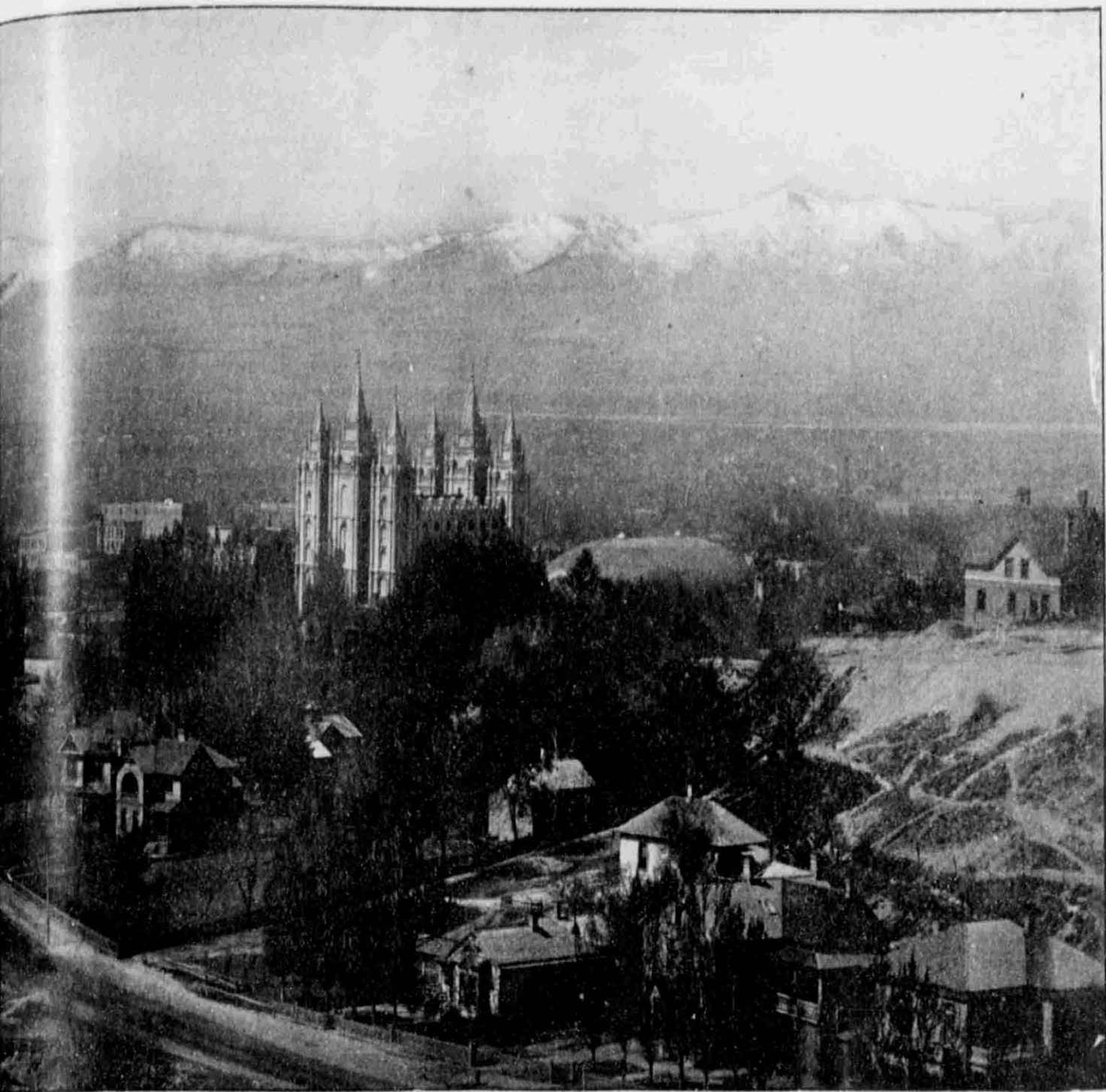


"The City of the Angels."

# LOS ANGELES



THE Educational, Social and Trade Center of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Montana—Has a Busy People, a Balmy Clime, Great Natural Advantages and a Glorious Future.



VIEW OF LOS ANGELES, 1900.

which was removed from this building Mr. Young was born. On August 7, President Young, with his family, arrived in Salt Lake City. The Twelve who had been chosen to settle in the valley, selected their city and they subsequently organized and improved, planning that in which the fort built, were designated as wards. On August 25, twenty-five wards were given names at the same time. At this conference President Young advised the brethren to build their houses so as to admit plenty of fresh air, or some of them would get sick after sleeping in wagons so long. The immigration which reached Salt Lake valley during 1847, organized into companies of hundreds, fifties and tens. They brought 566 wagons. There were too many of them to be accommodated in the original fort, and two additional blocks, or parts of blocks, south of it were settled upon and enclosed. They were extensions of the first fort and communicated with it by gates. DANGEROUS OUTSIDE. While it was considered hazardous for a family to live outside the fort, some of the settlers chose to do so. One of these was Lorenzo D. Young, who built a log house on City Creek, northeast of the stockade, and in December moved into it. It was the first dwelling outside of the fort, and stood on the present site of the Bee Hive House. Early in the spring of 1848, the city was divided into nine wards, and a Bishopric was established over each. These Bishoprics were the sources of local government in their respective wards as well as religious. They collected and disbursed taxes, controlled in the construction of

the next year. What are now the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards were settled and more or less built up during the year 1848, the streets being substantially the same then as now. The population of Salt Lake City at the close of the year 1848, was about 5,000 souls, a gain of about 3,000 during the year. But this gain does not represent, by a great deal, the number of immigrants who came to Salt Lake valley during that year, as large numbers of the new arrivals settled elsewhere than in the city. New settlements were founded, both north and south, during the year. On August 7, 1848, a few days more than one year after the advent of the Pioneers, a count was made by which it was ascertained that there were then in the city 450 buildings. Many others were in course of construction, and many families were living in tents, wagons, etc. THE WARD SYSTEM. In 1849 the city was divided into nine wards, and a Bishopric was established over each. These Bishoprics were the sources of local government in their respective wards as well as religious. They collected and disbursed taxes, controlled in the construction of

roads, bridges and other public improvements, determined land disputes and other litigation, and took the lead in matters pertaining to religious worship. This government by Bishops was unique and without parallel or precedent in America, though in the early colonial days of New England a minister sometimes exercised an authority or performed functions similar to theirs. It is to be distinctly understood that they never usurped authority, and that all the powers exercised by them were voluntarily conceded to them by the members of their wards. Almost invariably their instructions and decisions were cheerfully acceded to by the people, because they were recognized as intelligent, unbiased and judicious men, whose greatest desire was to serve the best interests of their flocks. Their public duties were discharged without fee or reward, and they bore themselves as fathers to the people. There existed no secular government having machinery that reached and provided for the immediate needs of the people; but an elaborate and effective ecclesiastical organization was put in operation as soon as possible after the arrival of the first settlers, and it admirably served the existing requirements. The city grew fast during 1849, and in 1850, its population was estimated at 8,000. It was a great reservoir into which poured the stream of immigration from the east, and out of which issued colonizing bodies that were founding new settlements in various directions and at many points. The growth of the city has gone steadily forward.

From this time on Salt Lake City continued to grow steadily and without interruption until today, when it stands the undisputed trade and educational center of a vast and growing empire, comprising Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Montana. Its fame as a natural sanitarium is spreading, too, and with the completion of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake, converging into it, the city must take a great leap forward during the coming decade.

## HAS HAD TWELVE MAYORS.

Salt Lake City has had in all twelve mayors since its settlement by the Pioneers. They were: Jedediah M. Grant, Abraham O. Smoot, Daniel H. Wells, Erasmus L. Smith, William J. Bennett, James Shreve, Francis Armstrong, Geo. M. Scott, R. N. Baskin, James Glendinning, John Clark and Ezra Thompson, the present incumbent.

## ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

Generally speaking, Salt Lake City has had officers who have looked well to the economical side of affairs. This was the spirit of the people from the time the city was incorporated, as is shown by the record of the first meeting of the first officers. Except the alderman and magistrates, they served without pay, and their first thought was to make the city beautiful and clean. It was a memorable occasion when those first officers met at the state house and organized. The minutes of that gathering are preserved complete and are most interesting. They are as follows:

"An ordinance having been passed by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, January 8th, 1851, 'Incorporating Great Salt Lake City,' Jedediah M. Grant, mayor, Nathaniel H. Felt, William Snow, Jesse P. Harmon and Nathaniel V. Jones, aldermen, and Vincent Shurtliff, Benjamin L. Clapp, Zera Pulsipher, William G. Perkins, Harrison Burgess, Jeter Clinton, John L. Dunyon and Samuel W. Richards, councilors, met pursuant to notice from the clerk of Great Salt Lake county court, in the State house, and having been severally sworn to observe the Constitution of the United States and this State, they organized in due form. The ordinance incorporating Great Salt Lake City was read by the clerk of the county, where the mayor informed the Council that it would be necessary to appoint a recorder, treasurer and marshal for the city.

"Motioned that Robert Campbell be the recorder of Great Salt Lake City; seconded and carried. "Motioned that Elane Luddington be the marshal and assessor and collector of Great Salt Lake City; seconded and carried.

"They being notified of their appoint-

and receive your pay in the next time, but as to aldermen and magistrates, they will receive their fees." He wished to counsel the Saints not to law with each other.

## MEN OF PIETY.

"The Mayor wished it understood: 'I am on hand to do what good I can and the Council have similar feelings. In my opinion, it should be the pride of this City Council to be men of piety and men that will do their duty and have a guide in it. We should work for the welfare of the people, as we have the license to do all the good we can and remove what nuisances there may be in the city, be constantly awake to the interests of the city, have as little law as possible, and attend to peace and good order, and as we know what is right, have the firmness to do it.' "The clerk then read the rules of the City Council of Nauvoo which had been approved by the Prophet Joseph Smith, defining their duties, which are somewhat similar to the rules of Congress and those of the Legislature of Deseret."

## BEAUTIFYING THE CITY.

For the next decade, much attention was given to the prevailing policy of beautifying the city with the result that Salt Lake became famous at an early day for its attractiveness. The settlers planted shade trees along the sidewalks, the outer edges of which are to this day bordered with flowing streams of mountain water, and in a few years the city was a bower of flowers and verdure in the summer season.

## TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

The trade development of the city began at about the same time, and the upper part of East Temple street gradually put on the garb of a business center. By 1870 several big mining enterprises were under way and the great industry was of particular importance to the city and its business interests. The completion of the railroad and telegraph gave a further impetus along this line, and brought the population up to 20,000. The future of the city as a trade center was by this time plainly seen, and in 1880, the population had increased to over 30,000. The next ten years was a period of rapid growth and by 1890 the population was over 40,000. From 1890 to 1900, the residence lines were extended in every direction and in an architectural way the city was transformed. The humble shacks of the Pioneers, rapidly disappeared and handsome modern residences were built by the hundreds.

Salt Lake, with all its development, its great business enterprises, its mills and factories, is still essentially a city of homes. One big factor in giving it this character is the high standard of its educational institutions. This has exerted a powerful influence in bringing from the surrounding States a splendid class of people as residents.

## PRESENT POPULATION.

The city's population index is an excellent one. The official census taken by the government, 1890, though it is believed by the most conservative officials that a conservative would fairly, safely add a good many more names to the number shown. Nevertheless, a conservative estimate of the city's growth within the next ten years should show it a population at least a hundred per cent larger than it now has.

## A RAILROAD CENTER.

Salt Lake's claims as a railroad center will be greatly added in the very near future. The city now has two routes to the East, the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific line to the north, the Oregon Short Line line to the south, the Southern Pacific and numerous feeders to them all. The coming of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake from the west and the Thompson from the east on its way to the Pacific coast, will bring increased advantages to Salt Lake in the way of adding to its commercial importance.

## INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

Few cities of the land have more interesting reminiscences than some that relate to the early incidents that intervened in the development of Salt Lake. For instance, all of the more significant names across the Arroyo stretch intervening between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River. All words were hauled by ox teams and

fabulous prices prevailed. Sugar sold at 60 cents a pound, coffee at \$1.25, tea at \$4.50; nails at \$70 a keg; coal oil at \$25 a can; cheap calico now worth 3 cents, at 40 cents a yard, and ordinary overall denim, \$1.25 a yard, and other things at proportionately high prices.

## FLOUR \$1.00 A POUND.

Flour, the staff of life, brought various kinds of prices, all high and fancy, however, much of it selling at \$1.00 a pound of 100 for a 100 pound sack. Finally President Young took a hand in the matter and fixed a uniform rate of \$5 per 100 pounds.

## WHEN FOOD WAS SCARCE.

Much of the time in early days food was scarce and the struggles and hardships of the settlers made more severe. In fact the people were in the midst of famine. The grasshoppers had destroyed their crops and men and wo-



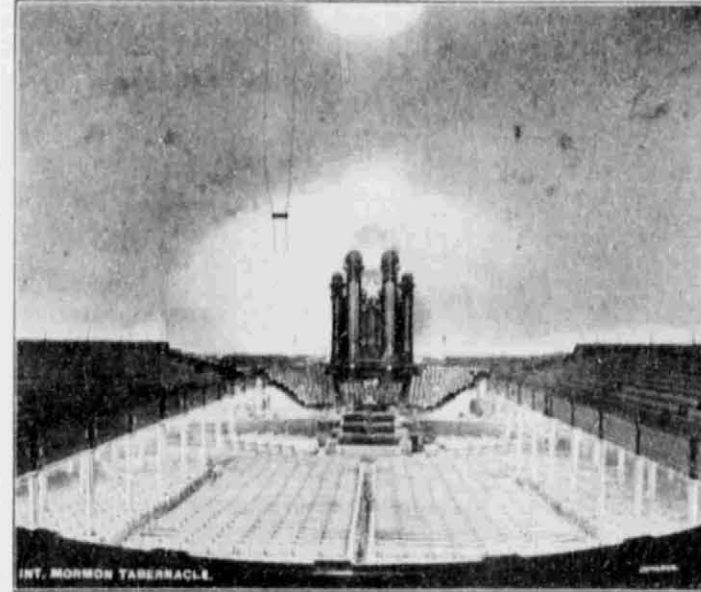
MAYOR EATON, LOS ANGELES.

Frederick Eaton, better known as Fred Eaton, present mayor of Los Angeles, like Mayor Thompson of Salt Lake, was born in the city of which he is chief executive. He was born in 1854, and his education has principally been obtained in the school of experience. His leading occupation has been in the field of civil engineering. In politics he is a Republican. He was elected by a narrow margin and his term of office expires December 31st of the present year.

men were compelled to go to the hills for sage roots and to the flats for thistles in order that their families might be sustained.

## THE COMING OF THE SEA GULLS.

The coming of the sea gulls was a temporal salvation to the people. They came from the west in great flocks. At first the people were frightened at their approach thinking that they were a new source sent to afflict them. But in this they were hardly mistaken for on flying to the ground they immediately set about devouring the grasshoppers. These they would eat until they were so full that they could scarcely fly. And yet they did fly away to the foot hills where they disgorged themselves of the grasshoppers, only to come back and repeat the process again and again. This greatly work was kept up until the valley was entirely rid of the cross-devouring pest, and the people saved from starvation. The latter were not slow to recognize the intervention of Providence in the advent of the sea gull which prior to that time had not been seen in Utah so far as known. And to this day the bird is looked upon in a semi-sacred manner and is protected by law. The consequence is, it has become so gentle that it will follow in great numbers at the heels of the husbandman as he turns the sod with his early plow, searching for worms and insects upon which it feeds. In this way it continues to be the friend of the farmer. And as already shown its habits make the farmer the best friend of the sea gull which finds a home much of the time upon the islands of the Great Salt Lake.



INTERIOR OF MORMON TABERNACLE.

The view here presented gives a very fair idea of the interior of the celebrated Mormon Tabernacle, showing plainly, as it does, the great auditorium and long sweeping galleries, which border the entire walled space. The big organ, too, one of the very largest in the world—is clearly seen in the extreme center with the more than 100 choir seats immediately surrounding, while further down in front is the pulpit or the triple stand, occupied by the presiding officials of the Church during the Sunday and other religious services held in the building. When the vast edifice is filled with a multitude of earnest worshippers, listening to the words of some impressive speaker, and when, during the musical exercises, the grand old organ, reinforced by Zion's famous Tabernacle choir, sends forth its deep-toned peals of music, the scene—the occasion is such as to linger long in the minds of those present.

ment, appeared and accepted their offices.

## PREST. YOUNG TALKS.

"His excellency, the Governor, addressed the Council and said: 'You have been sworn to fulfill the duties of your offices. The next thing will be to file your bonds, then attend to such business as shall be for the welfare of the city. You will have to regulate markets, keep streets clean, remove nuisances. You will want a city police, city inspectors, and you will appoint the different officers who will see to the cleanliness of the city. The municipal council will meet every month and the City Council as often as is necessary.' "SQUIRE' WELLS' ADVICE.

"Squire' D. H. Wells addressed the council and said: 'I am very glad that the City Council is now organized. I hope to see the officers proceed in seeing that the original design of beautifying the city by planting trees in the streets is carried out, and that the water is carried into its proper channels and not run down the middle of the streets.' "The Governor suggested to the City Council to appoint a supervisor of streets and levy a tax forthwith, and said to the Council: 'You will attend to the duties of your office in this time,