

Brigham, The City of Homes.

BRIGHAM CITY, the county seat of Boxelder county, has a population of about 3,500 people. It is beautifully located on the western slope of the Wasatch mountains, about 25 miles north of Ogden, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. It is known as the "City of Homes," and its many beautiful residences show that the name is not misapplied. The Oregon Short-Line railway runs through the city, and a few miles to the west is the Southern Pacific. A new railroad, the Malad Valley railway, has been completed the past summer, running from Brigham out through the fertile and prosperous Bear River valley to the sugar city, Garland. This road will in a few years be an important factor in developing this city. There is promise of another road being projected to this city in the early spring, the Ogden & Northwestern, to be propelled by electricity, and which may extend into Cache valley.

A distinctive feature of Brigham City is its output amounts to about 22,000 pounds of butter per month, which means that nearly \$5,500 is distributed among the farmers every month of the year. In the fall of 1903 the business was concentrated with the Slaterville Creamery of Slaterville, Utah, which makes the Slaterville Consolidated Creameries the largest business of its kind in the state. At present the Boxelder end of the business is receiving about 40,000 pounds of cream per month from different parts of the state in the north and south, and the cream is being separated. There is a skimming station located at Collinston, in the northern part of the county, which is also a source of supply for this end of the business. The skimming station receives milk from Fielding, Beaver, Deweyville and Riverside of this county. The creamery business in our county was given a check some years ago, through the mismanagement and failure of the first enterprise which was launched, but each year confidence is being established in the minds of the people until today the creamery is looked upon by a great majority of the business men and farmers as a benefactor.

homes for hundreds of families in addition to its present population. This increase would naturally attract new business enterprises and industries and make of it one of the leading cities in the state.

The ability to get this greatly desired increase of water is now dependent on the enterprise of its citizens. From recent investigations made by N. P. Anderson, the city surveyor, at the request of the city and county officials, it is learned that one of the best reservoir sites in the state is to be found in the valley at Mantua, four miles east of Brigham City. Here the water which runs to waste seven months in the year can be stored to a depth of 40 feet if required. The reservoir site would cover an area of about one mile square and conserve enough water to irrigate several thousand acres. There is land enough within a few miles of Brigham City to take all the water that can be stored. The obstacles in the way of building this reservoir are first, nearly the whole settlement of Mantua would be inundated, and second, most of the springs from which the city gets its present water supply would be covered with from two to thirty feet of water. There is a fear that the pressure of this amount of water upon the springs might seriously affect them and it is a problem which must first be solved. This, it is believed, can easily be done and following closely on the completion of the municipal electric light plant will come the redemption of its desert lands by water which now runs to waste from October to May.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

There has been expended about \$50,000 in new buildings in Brigham during the present year, ranging in cost from \$100 to \$15,000 each. Probably the most complete and comfortable home erected in late years being that of Bishop Lorenzo N. Stohl, at a cost of \$7,000. Following is a list of buildings completed and in course of erection for this year:

	Cost.
Pioneer block, owned by W. H. Boothe	\$5,500
Boxelder Academy of Music and Dancing	15,000
Lorenzo N. Stohl, residence	7,000
Adam Larsen, residence	3,000
Christensen & Knudsen, addition to store	2,900
William H. Hovey, residence	1,500
George Craghead, residence	5,000
Power plant for city	2,500

PERSONAL MENTION.

Among the foremost business men of the city are Boothe & Peirce, who have the oldest business in the city, having been established since 1879.



THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BOXELDER COUNTY, UTAH.

is the fact that its streets and walks are nearly always dry. After the heaviest storm a few hours of sunshine makes walking a pleasure. This is due to the fact that the city is built on an immense gravel wash and the rainfall is soon absorbed.

NEW ELECTRIC PLANT.

The city has just completed one of the finest electric systems in the state. The principal streets are well lighted, and in a few weeks the majority of homes will enjoy the benefits of the system owned by the city. To the present mayor and City Council is due the credit of the inception and completion of the electric plant.

SPLENDID WATER SYSTEM.

The city has an excellent water system which furnishes the homes of the people with pure, fresh water from the mountain springs. The mains are being extended as rapidly as possible to all parts of the city and a considerable revenue is now being derived therefrom.

THE CHURCHES.

While a large majority of the people of Brigham City are Latter-day Saints, there are two other churches owning their own places of worship—the Presbyterian and Methodist, with Rev. A. Franklin and Pastor H. I. Hansen presiding respectively.

The Mormon tabernacle is a commodious and handsomely finished stone structure. It is the general meeting place for the Boxelder stake, presided over by President Charles Kelly. Lucius A. Snow and Oleen N. Stohl. The city is divided into four wards, presided over by Bishops J. B. McMaster, August Valantne, Lorenzo N. Stohl and Brigham Wright respectively.

The city was first settled about the year 1852, and its early settlers had their share of the troubles incident to pioneer life. The Indians, grasshoppers and starvation are among the hardships of the past, but they were unhappy incidents in the lives of many now living in Brigham City.

EDUCATION.

The educational development of the children of the city is well looked after. The Central school building, and the fine public library—the latter under the supervision of the M. I. associations—are well adapted to the purposes for which they were built. There are 1,025 pupils in attendance in the five public schools in the city, 20 teachers employed at a monthly payroll of \$1,000. The Central school contains 12 class rooms besides office and janitor's rooms, is heated by the latest steam heating apparatus and cost \$28,000.

THE FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Brigham City derives its principal revenue from its fine orchards and gardens, and is famous for the excellence of its strawberries and peaches. Fruit raising is increasing each year, but cannot exceed the demand. The Snow orchard company has the largest peach orchard in the city, containing 15 acres. The following table, showing actual shipments made by the produce company of Brigham City, William Hovey & Sons being among the heaviest shippers, shows the importance of this industry to the state:

Strawberries	13,000 cases.
Raspberries	11,000 cases.
Dewberries	8,500 cases.
Blackberries	2,000 cases.
Cherries	pic. 100,000 pounds; sweet, 650 cases.
Apples	20,000 cases.
Peaches	20 cases.
Pears	1,500 cases.
Prunes	1 car.
Apples	5 cars.

THE CANNING COMPANY.

A new and successful enterprise is the Brigham City Cannery Co., completed in time to run this season's crop of tomatoes. It is hoped that additional machinery may be procured to utilize the fruit crop. The building and its equipment cost \$5,000, and is located near the O. & S. depot. Its output for the season was 16,000 cases, the highest run for one day being 21,000 cans. The tomatoes from this cannery find a market in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana and Idaho. Some of the farmers have realized as much as \$200 per acre from the tomato crops this season.

THE CREAMERY INDUSTRY.

During the past five years the creamery industry has made rapid strides in Boxelder county. In the winter of 1898 the Boxelder Creamery was launched, with headquarters and place of business located in Brigham City. The enterprise was then under the direction of Bishop Bernard White of Ogden. At the time of its inception the creamery was handling about 4,000 pounds of milk daily, making on an average of less than one cent per pound. In the history of the business 4,000 pounds of milk at an average of 30 cents per 100 would mean a distribution of about \$500 per month among the farmers of this locality. Each year the business has grown until at the present time the



THE CENTRAL SCHOOL, BRIGHAM CITY.

factor to the people of the city and county. The yearly output of butter, ending Sept. 30, 1903, was 252,818 pounds.

BIG RESERVOIR SCHEME.

The future growth and development of Brigham City is dependent to a large extent upon its ability to get an increased water supply. There are 1,000 acres of land in its immediate vicinity, now dry and barren, which if water could be secured for it would equal the best orchard land there and make

Also William L. Eddy of the Eddy Drug company, who has evolved a business of considerable proportions from a small beginning.

The Stohl Furniture company has a fine, large building, well stocked, and are evidently doing a good business. McMaster & Forsgren have a large stock of builders' hardware, and are abreast of the times.

The two banks of the city have calls for loans constantly, and are paying good interest on time deposits.

BY WAY OF RECREATION



Interior View of Brigham City Opera House.

About the year 1870 the late President Snow conceived the idea of providing a place of amusement for the young people of the city, and with the assistance of the people, what is now known as the Brigham City Opera House, was built. The upper hall was used exclusively for social entertainment, while the lower hall, up to about 1882, was used as a store. At this time the house passed into the hands of a company who made some additions, put in a good stage, in the lower hall, furnished it with the latest opera chairs, and put in a modern heating plant, making it a very respectable opera house. The house is now owned by the four wards of Brigham City, with the Bishops as a board of management, who are endeavoring to give a class of amusements that will be helpful in every particular to the young people of the city. A very efficient amateur dramatic company has been organized, and have undergone a play for Christmas eve.

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Brigham City, Utah.

J. M. JENSEN. President.

JOHN PINGREE. Cashier.

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MYSTERY OF LITTLE COUNT KWILECKI.

All Sorts of Strange Evidence Indicated That He Was Bogus, and Yet Apparently the Boy is the Rightful Heir to the Rich Estates Over Which Two Titled Families Have Been Fighting Furiously.

Special Correspondence:

Berlin, Dec. 7.—German society has not yet recovered from the series of sensations with which it was provided by the extraordinary trial of which the end has just been reached regarding the parentage of the seven-year-old count of Kwilecki, a life-like little sketch of whom accompanies this article. The case occupied the attention of the high court for twenty-one days, and now that it is over, one realizes how many strange circumstances marked this attempt of one branch of an aristocratic Polish family to convict another of monstrous fraud.

The Count and Countess of Kwilecki were accused by their kinsman, Count Hector Kwilecki, of having attempted to deprive him of his inheritance by palming off as their own son the child of an illiterate peasant woman. There seems no doubt that the jury was justified in pronouncing the countess and her husband innocent, which makes all the more amazing the mystery with which the titled woman saw fit to surround the birth of her son—almost every detail of which invited suspicion. The fact, too, that the countess was fifty-one when she presented her husband with the heir who was needed to save the succession, and calculated to allay the suspicion against her. And the surprising details revealed to the fashionable audience which packed the courtroom, as to the cat-and-dog relations of this titled couple, the high position held by many of the chief witnesses, and the revelations of perjury which the case brought forth, all combine to make it one of the most sensational on record in this country.

It may be remembered that the Count and Countess make their home on their estate of Vroblevo, in Prussian Poland. The Count is sixty-four and his wife fifty-seven. Up to 1886, they had had three daughters, but no son to save Vroblevo from passing into the hands of Count Hektor. His only son was next in line. These girls by the way, were born respectively when the Countess was nineteen, twenty-seven and thirty-three. Seven years ago, however, it began to be rumored about the Kwilecki estate that perhaps the long desired heir might make his appearance pretty soon. Fashionable women who had seen the noblesse confirmed this report. And not long after, her ladyship left for Berlin, where it was understood the interesting event would take place. Why the Countess did not have been able to explain satisfactorily. Nor why, instead of finding some capable woman to help her from her own neighborhood, she engaged a maid from far away Warsaw, who, with the countess's two maids, accompanied her to the German capital. A point that also made the case against the countess look black was the fact that the noblesse did not allow her family physician to know of the birth of her son until after it was over, and then, when he came on to Berlin, declined to be examined by him. However, the physician stated that the countess always had been reticent in this respect. Not long after, back to Vroblevo came this woman of 51, apparently quite recovered, and with her she brought a bright looking and healthy baby, who promptly was touted far and wide as the new count of Kwilecki.

That branch of the noble family to which Count Hector is the head, concluded that the child was spurious and so in public time and again, until at last the count and countess grew exasperated and proceeded against their relatives for libel. The case came to trial in the local courts, which declared that Count Hector's statements were baseless.

The course Count Hector pursued thereafter furnishes a curious little study in human malevolence. For ever since his allegations against the Countess of Kwilecki were quashed, her kinsman has spent time and money in an attempt to build up such a case against her as would convince the world that she was guilty. The elaborate chain of false evidence produced against the titled woman must have been forged link by link, at the behest of her opponents. Last January, Count Hector thought his case sufficiently strong to lay before the public prosecutor, and evidently that official believed the evidence conclusive, for the countess was arrested immediately. At first, it was supposed by the authorities that she had deceived her husband as well as the rest of the world, but, as it is now known, the police decided that the count was in the scheme, too, and he also was imprisoned.

Really it was an ingenious plot that was hatched to brand the little Count of Kwilecki as bogus. Witnesses must have been bribed wholesale to give apparently damning evidence against the mother, who had laid herself open to suspicion. Some of them admitted it. It would be wearisome to set down every detail of the case against the countess, but the main points are recalled. It was alleged that the lady had employed a trusted female servant to buy a boy-baby for her. According to the prosecution a maid willing to part with her offspring was found in the person of Cecelia Meyer, a peasant woman of Cracow. The baby sold was stated to have been one of two illegitimate children belonging to this woman, the second of whom, however, she kept. Into court came the daughter of the countess' former servant, and this girl testified that her mother had confessed to her the part she had played in the game of substitution. Into court also came Cecelia Meyer, who swore to the selling of her child. The baby, when disposed of, was, she said, one month old. As there were other witnesses to carry the story along and show how the peasant boy was brought to Berlin and carried in a cab to the house in which the countess declared her confinement to have taken place. It was alleged, too, that the countess could be proved to have bought contrivances made in Paris to give her the appearance of a woman about to become a mother. And so, up to a point day or two of the famous trial's end, things looked mightily black against Countess Kwilecki.

What made it worse was the state of things which it was proved reigned in the household of the Count and Countess immediately before their arrest. They were perpetually in debt, and the bailiff was a frequent visitor at their ancestral castle. And though the rich estates were mortgaged to the last acre, the countess made ducks and drakes of her income on gowns and jewelry, while the count spent his days and nights in debauch. Servants who had been with the couple for years declared that they never heard their mistress address her husband otherwise than as a "dirty pig" or a "loathsome beast." In court, as a matter of fact, the count and countess refused to sit beside each other, but had one of the servants, who was accused of having aided them in their plot, between them.

The case against the couple collapsed in a sensational fashion. It received its first blow when witness after witness from the Kwilecki's estate was brought forward to prove that the countess' confidential woman had not

left Vroblevo during the time when she was said to have been in Cracow, and that her daughter must, therefore, have lied. Then came testimony on the part of those who had seen the countess in Berlin just after her confinement. Most of these were women of high social position, and none of them felt any doubt about their friend. Perhaps the dearest best witness, however, was the Catholic priest who baptized the "little Count" in Berlin. He declared that he had the child, nude, in his hands, that he had seen hundreds of newly born children, and that it would have been impossible for him to have been tricked into believing a month's old baby had been brought into the world a day or two before. And when Cecelia Meyer, the peasant woman, was placed on the stand, she made herself ridiculous by declaring that, though she had parted with her baby at the age of one month, she had recognized a picture of the little count as that of her child, though it was shown to her with several other photographs only a year ago. A dramatic feature of the case was the placing of the Kwilecki's child and the second son of the Meyer woman in the stand together, dressed just alike, when it was shown that they were not markedly similar, so far as lay man could see. And finally both experts in gynecology and artists declared that the little count resembled Countess Kwilecki in many ways and the peasant woman in no respect whatever.

Throughout the whole trial, the public prosecutor and himself used to receive criticism by his unvelled animosity against the defendants, which led him, in his charge to the jury, to declare that if they acquitted the countess, they would sign the death sentence of trial by this means in Germany. However, the jurymen pronounced the titled couple "not guilty" in no uncertain tone and the verdict was received with tremendous cheers.

SCHWAB'S WIFE

Charles M. Schwab is not very fond of music. His Atlantic City friend of his entertained him with a musical, and noted with no little disappointment that the student gave very little attention to the various numbers.

A young woman seated herself at the piano and played brilliantly. Mr. Schwab still seeming unimpressed, the host undertook to explain to him the dramatic nature of this young woman's performance. "What she is playing is a very difficult piece," he ended.

"Difficult, is it?" said Mr. Schwab. "I almost wish it was impossible."

C. O. BONNER UD,

The best evidence of the abounding faith of the owners of property in this and other cities of the state, in its future, is amply shown by the very extensive building operations that have been carried on here for the past few years, characterized largely by the rearing of structures destined to last for centuries. In many large buildings and contractors located here who are thoroughly well able to carry out works of the greatest magnitude, and among these none stands in higher repute than does Mr. Bonner Ud, who has been engaged in the contracting business here since 1884. A Norwegian by birth, Mr. Bonner came to this country in 1871 and has constantly since that time been identified with the material interests of the city and state for several years. Mr. Bonner is a resident of Ogden, and since coming to Salt Lake he has built many of the structures which are today illustrations of the steady growth of our city of the architectural changes which have taken place year by year. His present handsome residence, Dr. Brown's palatial home, and many other residential buildings, Mr. Bonner is the constructor of the block of buildings on the south side of east First, South Street, between Commercial and Main. Of the more recent prominent businesses places year by year. During the past year, we would mention that of the handsome new Scholl Photograph company's home on east South Temple street, and the recently completed Vermont building of the Brigham Young Trust company on State street between First and Second South streets, both of which were erected under the able direction of Mr. Bonner. Moderate estimates on contracts for all classes of public buildings, schools and private residences will be cheerfully furnished by him and a guarantee that all contracts will be carried out to the letter and entire satisfaction given.

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