

they raise them from their books, will gaze through its large windows upon a glorious view of valley and lake; with the fertile farms of their father's, stretching away toward Utah lake on the west, and to the foot of the mountain on the east. The school trustees, Oscar Greer, William J. X and David Lewis, under whom the enterprise was inaugurated, may well be proud of their task—and the solid support of their fellow townsmen.

Spanish Fork stands solid on co-operation, and Jack Jones, the superintendent proves himself a John of many trades and master of all he attempts. Under his management the co-operative interest of Spanish Fork is successful and on a solid basis.

The mercantile department is a decided success, and the large milling interest known as the Gem Roller mill, with capacity of 20,000 pounds per twenty-four hours, is running full time with six men employed. Mr. George W. Robinson is in charge.

The shoe department with Thomas C. Holding superintendent, and his eight associates have turned out the past season about eleven thousand dollars worth of shoes. The demand for their goods is increasing; their ladies' fine goods are in demand. The machinery of this department is all of the newest style, but to stand by the side of their chief operative and watch the continuous flow of nails and brads issuing like a stream from his mouth, which, persuaded by the rapid and vigorous application of an old rasp dexterously wielded by the hand of the said operative, take their exact portions in the sole of the shoe with the rapidity and precision of soldiers on dress parade and bear witness that the mechanism of the human frame is yet in the ascendant of cold iron.

A meat market and harness shop near by are also under the control of Jack Jones, Esq., who, with his corps of near upon thirty assistants, keep all the affairs of this large business in successful running order, and as we glance back upon the great walls of this co-operative institution, we wish continued success to Supt. Jones and his assistants, and pass on, wondering wherein the source of the great strength lies that keeps his co-operative concern running successfully when so many of its fellows have succumbed. It may be perhaps in the fact that the capital stock is distributed more equally among the citizens, thus binding their interest to its support. May their great bios groan under the weight of the grain they hold until relieved from their burdens by a good and fair market price; and be filled from year to year by the bounteous harvests, that their broad acres shall yield to the industry and skill of their agriculturists.

William Tex has been supplying the people of this city with home-made brooms for the past thirty years, and now with the united efforts of his sons, has turned out about 5,000 brooms the past season. After filling the home demand, Provo woolen mills and Puyon have taken the balance. The handles are bought of Eccles of Ogden; a great portion of the broom corn is home raised this past season. As high as 800 pounds can be produced per acre, and commands from 2½ to 5 cents per pound.

And now the foundry owned and operated by C. R. Larsen, with three assistants, whom I found busy in preparing for a run on the brackets for the cloak rooms of the new school house. They have orders now pressing which will take them two months to execute. Mr. Larsen introduced to our notice his home-made steam engine, which furnishes the motive power for running the lathes and other machinery of the establishment.

Truly, Spanish Fork is one of the strong towns of our State, and although some of our citizens have advanced the idea of bonding the municipality for needed improvements, the great majority wisely, but stubbornly, hold to the principle of advancing no further than they can, on a spot cash basis.

ALBERT JONES.

STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 30.—(Special).—During the summer of 1896 Stockholm will present an aspect quite different from that during the year 1896, when the first Scandinavian exhibition took place. The great northern exhibition, to be held this year, invites not only the Scandinavian kingdom, but also the whole world interested in Scandinavian matters to festivities.

At the time of the exhibition of 1896 there were scarcely 140,000 inhabitants in Stockholm, while its population now closely approaches 300,000. Several new districts have been added and large parts of the old ones have been rebuilt in a way suiting a modern capital with rows of magnificent residences, broad avenues and shady parks. The Old City only is still lying on its islet, surrounded by water, with its narrow and dusky alleys and ancient houses, bringing the thought back to old Stockholm of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The conveyances and public buildings of all kinds in the town have at the same time acquired an entirely modern character. Trams, driven by horses, steam and electricity, cross in different directions, and elevators ascend to the south part of town, situated upon high cliffs; and the inter course between the seven isles upon which Stockholm is situated is carried on by steam launches and ferryboats up to the number of fifty.

As to one kind of communication the Swedish capital can decidedly be placed in the front rank of all the cities in the world. Stockholm is first of all the city of the telephone. The city of Stockholm possesses no less than 14,000 telephones, all being of double wire and of excellent quality. That is one telephone to every 20 inhabitants. For the sake of comparison it may be mentioned, that the immense London at the beginning of the year 1893 had but 5,000 telephones and New York at the same time no more than about 10,000 telephones.

Stockholm is renowned throughout the world for its beautiful situation, and few indeed are the towns capable of attracting the tourists to such an extent. Other countries such as for example, Norway and Switzerland, might be more visited than Sweden, they being more especially the resorts of tourists, since the alternately smiling and magnificent nature of Sweden has but lately been made more publicly known to foreigners, but scarcely a

single place in these two countries can claim such a world-fame as Stockholm in what concerns beauty and loveliness.

The capital of Sweden has acquired this reputation, because all what the south and middle parts of Sweden contain of the picturesque, lively and rich beauty of nature is concentrated in the exact spot where Stockholm is situated.

This charming and lovely nature, surrounding Stockholm on all sides, and forming narrow and green islands, even in its central parts, is what gives the town its open and lively aspect and which awakens the admiration of the stranger.

Besides this it may be said that life in Stockholm is stamped with a continental character more than is the case with most of the towns of its size. An elegant, lively and pleasure-seeking population is the characteristic of Stockholm. There may be few cities in which a perfectly isolated stranger, without friends and acquaintances, can stay with so much pleasure for a day, month or year as Stockholm. Not only the town itself but also the life and customs of its population are laid bare as an open book before his eyes. He can go everywhere and everywhere he is treated with kindness and civility. Stockholm is too large to be classed as a small town, but not large enough to let the stranger disappear as in a bee hive.

An active life reigns during the delightful summer nights of the north. Though street lamps and other illumination never are lit at this time of the year, it is never so dark as not to enable a person at midnight to read a newspaper when seated at a window. Sounds of music practically drown the summer resorts and pour its harmony over the adjacent parks and promenade, all crowded with gay and pleasure seeking people.

A summary of the opinions of foreign authors and tourists regarding Stockholm will be most suited to the purpose of showing the impressions made by the Swedish capital upon the stranger.

The well known German author, Max Nordau, writes in his work, *From Krem to Alhambra*, about Stockholm, as follows: "It seemed indeed almost impossible to think of a more charming picture of a town than the one Stockholm presents. Nature and civilization have joined in order to create a matchless gem of a town. Stockholm is a perfect piece of decoration with the most surprising transformations."

God took one day a piece of the Scottish coast a piece of the shore at Naples, some pieces of the Hayerian islands, some of the granite cliffs of the mountain range of Ural, a piece of the Canadian forests and some parts of the city of Paris, shook all well together in a cask and threw the whole out pell mell at the shore of a bay of the Baltic, where it today forms the capital of the kingdom of Sweden, and is called Stockholm."

The renowned narrator of travel, Paul du Chailu, writes in his well known book, *The Land of the Midnight Sun*, about Stockholm: "The stranger who arrives a fine morning in June for the first time at the charming and pictur-