

THE BUILDING OF THE CITY.

The Beginnings and the Growth of Utah's Capital—Material, Political and Intellectual Development of the Chief City of the Saints.

THE SITE OF THE CITY.

IN THE early days of the settlement, the present site of Salt Lake City presented to the eyes of the pioneers an appearance almost as desolate as that which it wears today. The rugged, bare, and rocky hills, the deep, dark, and narrow canyons, and the vast, open, and level plain, all seemed to be in a state of nature, and to have been left to the elements. The pioneers, however, saw in this desolate landscape a place of promise, and they began to build their homes and their city.



tion of mud, lava, and other volcanic material, and the fact that the city was built on a level plain, which was a great advantage for the early settlers.

ENGINEER PEAK.

Mountains are a source of inspiration to the artist, and the people of Utah have a peculiar regard for the majestic peaks of the Sierras. The first of these peaks, which was seen by the pioneers, was Engineer Peak, which was named in honor of the engineer who had led them to the valley.

It is a striking landmark. Its form, high and rugged, is a source of inspiration to the artist, and the people of Utah have a peculiar regard for the majestic peaks of the Sierras.



SALT LAKE CITY IN 1825.

the first of these peaks, which was seen by the pioneers, was Engineer Peak, which was named in honor of the engineer who had led them to the valley. The pioneers, however, saw in this desolate landscape a place of promise, and they began to build their homes and their city.

At a meeting held on the evening of Wednesday, July 20th, the Apaches were appointed a committee to lay off the city. On the following

Monday morning, August 2d, Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherrard commenced the work of surveying, but decided to wait until the night they were to be installed by a council of the Apostles. That same evening, however, the work was resumed, and the city was laid out.

Monday morning, August 2d, Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherrard commenced the work of surveying, but decided to wait until the night they were to be installed by a council of the Apostles. That same evening, however, the work was resumed, and the city was laid out.

On the same day a question arose as to whether the city should be built on the level plain, or on the hills. The decision was made in favor of the level plain, and the city was laid out.

On Sunday, July 25th, the members of the Church assembled in a grove on the Temple block, which was the first meeting in the history of a building erected in the valley. Though it was of a light and temporary character, it was a great success.

At the latter meeting it was decided that the pioneers, who had divided into two camps, and the fledgling brethren, who were occupied by themselves, should form one camp and labor mutually together, that the officers should act as a committee to

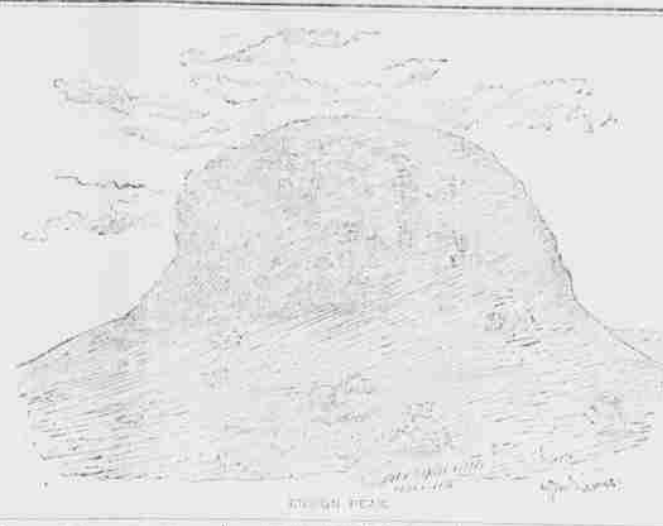
the east side by a row of four or five high houses, and on the other side by a high adobe wall. The doors and windows of the houses were on the inner or west side. A path led in each house being the only entrance to the interior or east side. The row of houses was broken by a large gate that was the only point of access to the interior of the fort. The road of the houses opened to the west. They were made too flat to shed water well, and a discomfort resulted to their occupants.

One of the original dwellings constructed in the fort has been preserved intact, and now stands on the lot between the residence of John H. Smith and First North Street, to which place it was removed many years ago. In this building Mr. Smith, who was born, the accompanying engraving of it affords an excellent idea of the dwellings in which the pioneers of the Old Fort passed their first winter in Utah.

On Saturday, August 5th, President Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, and those of the Twelve who were in the camp, selected their city lots, the corner that they subsequently built houses upon and improved, plainly indicating that they regarded the fort or stockade they were building as a temporary refuge.

By August 20th the survey of the city was completed. The plot measured 124 blocks of ten acres each, three and a fourth including that in which the fort was being built, were designated as public squares. By August 24, twenty-seven houses had been built in the fort.

At a conference held in the bowery of the Temple block, August 22, 1847, a stake organization was provided for, John Young being chosen to preside. The stake organization was completed and put in operation at a conference held October 3. At the conference of August 22 the settlement was, on motion of Pres-



ENGINEER PEAK.

ident, the city was named Salt Lake City, and the name of the city was changed from Great Salt Lake to Salt Lake City.

BECK'S HOT SPRINGS.

One of the finest health-giving bathing resorts in the West.

Nature has played many curious tricks in and about Salt Lake City, but certainly none more curious or beneficial to humanity than the hot springs.

There are several hot springs near the city. Among the largest and best of these are Beck's Hot Springs, which are situated about three miles north of the city on the Salt Lake and Ogden Railroad.

The springs issue from the face of the mountains in a tremendous volume. The temperature of the water, if not accurate, is about 120 degrees, but it is gradually cooled in the bathing pool to the desired temperature.

Persons afflicted with rheumatism are greatly benefited by bathing in this water, when it is at a temperature of from 100 to 120 degrees, and if the bathing is continued they are permanently cured.

The water contains large quantities of sulphur, salt and soda, and is bathing in it is considered as absolutely effective remedy for skin diseases of any nature.

When cooled sufficiently to drink it is very beneficial for stomach trouble and frequently works permanent cures of aggravated cases. Mr. John Beck, the owner and proprietor of these springs, has expended a large amount of money to make the same attractive as well as useful. The swimming pool is one of the largest and best covered pools in the country, being 150 feet in width and about three hundred feet in length, the depth varying to suit all.

Salt Lake City, with ample hotel accommodations.

Mr. Beck is contemplating some improvements, and experiments which will result in the improvement of the springs, as well as to their utilization.

One of the new departures is to be a large observatory, which is to be located by water from the springs.

In the way of entertainment it is believed that amusements on a large scale will be located by the water and made possible.

No closer vicinity than Salt Lake City, without taking a trip to the mountains, which it seems as if another earth had sent forth, for the express purpose of relieving the pain and suffering of her living creatures on the surface.

Salt Lake Electrical Supply Co.

Located at 15 West First South with the largest and most complete line of electrical supplies in this city is the Salt Lake Electrical Supply Co., with the well known electrician, R. W. Noel, as manager. The name of this well established business is not very old with the people of Salt Lake City, having been incorporated in 1901 with E. C. Crooks as president and R. W. Noel as secretary and treasurer. Prior to the incorporation of the firm the business was conducted by Mr. Noel, who came here seven years ago with a small stock and since that time, under careful management, the business has grown to its present position. Today he occupies two large store rooms and a warehouse with a full and complete stock valued at \$25,000. He gives his personal attention to all work entrusted to him, and pays strict attention to the smallest details.

They make a specialty of electric wiring, bells, amusements, lighting, stoves, telephones, motors, dynamos, and the Dayton rolling mills. They are prepared to do all kinds of wiring and repairing of dynamos and motors and guarantee satisfaction on all work. They also carry the finest line of chandeliers and shades in the west.

A SOLID CONCERN.

Owned by the Only Local Fire Insurance Co. in the Mountains.

Among the prominent and solid home institutions which have made a good record for themselves in the past ten or twelve years of Utah's history, is the one insurance company of the intermountain region, the Home Fire of Utah. When the Home began business in 1886, there were less than thirty different companies organized between Denver and San Francisco. Today but three of the number remain, and the Home is one of the three. The other twenty-seven have succumbed to hard times and poor business management, while the Home is stronger today than ever before at any period of its history. It has a paid up capital of \$250,000, all of which is invested in the best going class of Utah securities and Main street realty. It is the principal stockholder in Z. C. M. L., and one of the largest in the Denver National Bank, Clark, Edgely & Co., the Great Western & Machine Co., State Bank of Utah, Thatcher Bros. Banking Co., and other strong dividend paying concerns.

The Home has a record for prompt settlement of its losses, second to no other company doing business in Utah. One of its strongest recommendations is that its adjusters are well known men in the community, and that as soon as a fire occurs a settlement is made immediately, the surplus by fire not having to wait the arrival of a foreign adjuster.

The Home's stockholders and officers are among the best known men in the community, and what money it makes is disbursed in the community where it does business. It has just declared its 35th dividend to its owners.

The names of the officers of the Home are as follows: Heber J. Grant, president; Geo. Romney, vice president; H. G. Whitney, secretary; L. S. Hills, treasurer; Directors, Thomas G. Webster, Joseph F. Smith, Henry Dinwiddie, John Henry Smith, F. M. Lyman, C. S. Burton, E. A. Smith, David Eccles, Jas. R. Barnes, John C. Culler, and R. T. Farnsworth.

Prof. Carless' Music Studio.

Prof. Carless can be found busily engaged with pupils from 8:30 a. m. till 9:30 p. m. in his studio which is located in the Deseret National Bank building.

The Professor is widely known throughout the State as one of the most successful music teachers in Utah. Having been engaged during the past thirty years as a teacher of violin, piano, harmony, voice training, sight reading, etc., in addition to his work as conductor of orchestra, opera, orchestra, Tabernacle choir, and other musical societies.

Those who intend to study music would do well to take advantage of his long experience as a tutor, and practical musician. His terms are very moderate and the studio centrally located.



SALT LAKE CITY IN 1897.