

Some of Moab's Principal Business Enterprises



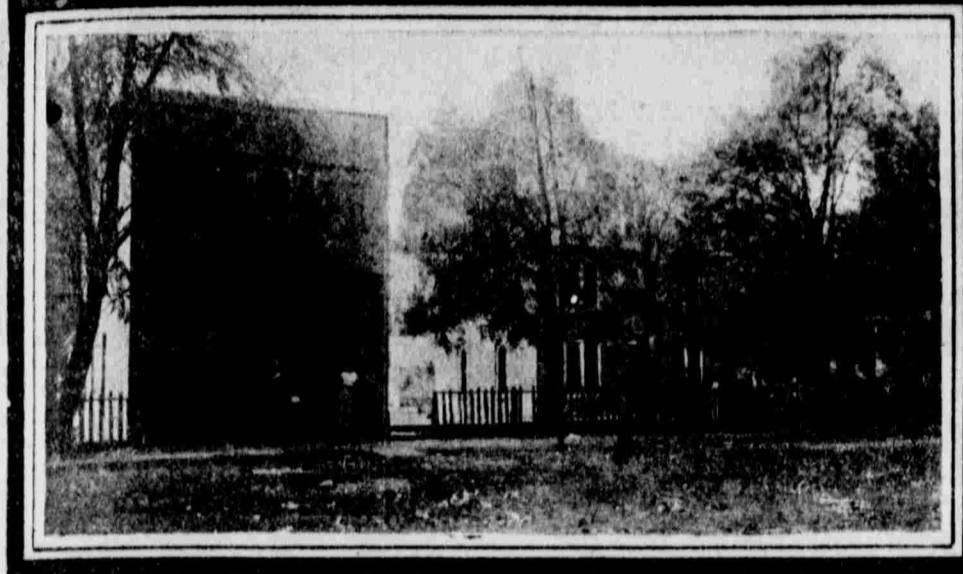
Fruit Packing, J. P. Miller



Exhibit of Navajo Blankets and Indian Curios by The Williams Drug Co.



Hammond and Sons Co. General Store



Maxwell Hotel and Millinery Store



The Williams Drug Company



COOPER, MARTIN & Co. General Merchandise

ished it was paid for, to the surprise of many.

The board was successful in getting ex-County Supt. A. Molyneux to take hold of the school in 1904, and under him the school has made marked progress. Mr. Molyneux was the prime mover in organizing the high school and he deserves much credit for the educational standard of Grand County. It is to be hoped that Mr. Molyneux will continue his good work in the Grand county High school.

The school offers a two years' course and maintains a standard which is recognized by the higher institutions of the state.

With our public schools and the county High school, our town can pride itself on having an educational system that is unequalled in any other town of its size in the state. Our watchword is "improvement and progression," which comes largely through our schools.

JAMES W. STARK.

JAMES W. STARK, formerly of Payson, Utah, came to Moab in 1896, and accepted a position with the Norman Taylor Mercantile company. When Norman Taylor died, in 1898, the Taylor Mercantile company was organized with Mr. Stark as manager.

His wife having been commissioned postmaster in 1898, Mr. Stark assumed the duties of that office and carried it on in connection with the mercantile business. He was also appointed county assessor in 1898, and has been notary public seven years.

The Taylor Mercantile Co. closed out in 1902, and Mr. Stark succeeded them in business for himself. His store in connection with the postoffice, is in a prosperous condition. He has been in town clerk for three years and was very active against the disincorporation fight in the recent town election.

Mr. Stark plays the violin. He and his wife furnish the music for the Moab dances. Mr. Stark operates an excellent photograph gallery. Cuts represented on this page are reproductions of his work. He married the oldest daughter of the late Lester Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have a nice family of four girls, and they have a well furnished six-roomed house. Although they left an excellent locality to come here they are doing their best to build up this section of the state.

HAMMOND & SONS.

HAMMOND & SONS are very progressive business men. They have been in the mercantile business in Moab 10 years and have worked up a good trade. F. B. Hammond, Sen., son of the late E. A. Hammond, and formerly of Hauteville, Utah, is manager of the firm and the success of the company is largely due to his business ability.

Besides the mercantile business the Hammonds are engaged in various

other pursuits. They own a ranch of 200 acres, where they raise much hay, grain and fruit. They expect to raise about 20,000 boxes of fruit next season. Mr. Hammond has just imported a number of thoroughbred cows and is engaged in the dairy and creamery business.

The stage line between Thompson's and Moab is owned by Mr. Hammond. This stage brings a daily mail to Moab and offers to the traveling public a speedy transfer to and from Moab. Hammond & Sons are also forwarding agents from Thompson's to all points in Grand county and from Cisco to the rich La Salle mining district, where Mr. Hammond owns the only mine in the state containing a large body of uranium ore, one that is sure to become a heavy producer.

It takes five or six men nearly all their time to look after the cattle and sheep of Hammond & Sons, and may judge that Mr. Hammond has a good sum invested in those industries.

Mr. Hammond is a thorough business man. He is always ready to buy and sell, allowing others to make a profit with him.

THE WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY

THE WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY was established in 1897 by Dr. J. W. Williams, who began the practice of medicine at Moab in January of that year, and soon after started a small drug store. In March, 1905, the company was incorporated with Dr. Williams as president. In April, 1905, D. T. Allison associated himself with the company and since then has been very active in the business. They carry a fine line of drugs, paints, oils, stationery, magazines, books, Navajo blankets, Indian curios, toilet soaps, perfumes, confections, and many fancy notions. Their business is rapidly increasing on account of the excellent stock of goods they carry. Besides the business of the company Dr. Williams has a good practice as physician and surgeon in this locality, and officiates as called to the neighboring settlements.

COOPER, MARTIN & COMPANY.

COOPER, MARTIN & COMPANY established themselves in business in 1899. In 1905 they incorporated for \$20,000 with a paid up capital of \$20,000. This year has been their best business year. The October sales of this year amounted to more than the sales of any other month since they began business. Next year they will build a new building 50 ft. x 75 ft. to make more room for the stock necessary to meet their trade.

MR. J. P. MILLER.

J. P. MILLER is the most progressive up-to-date fruit grower in Grand county. He is owner of the "Sunset Orchard" and has shipped ten carloads of pears and apples this season. Mr. Miller also buys and ships fruit from other orchards in Moab. He received two gold medals at the Elev-

enth National Irrigation congress at Ogden in 1903. One of finest display of peaches, the other for best commercially packed fruit.

The cut on this page shows method of packing pears and two carloads ready for shipment. The fruit is all carefully graded, packed and labeled before shipped.

MAXWELL HOTEL AND MILLINERY STORE.

THE MAXWELL HOTEL is a fine brick structure built in the center of the business section of the town. It is an up-to-date hotel and gives excellent accommodations to the traveling public. Pure spring water is piped from the mountains near by right into the building.

Mrs. Maxwell conducts an excellent millinery business, thus affording the fair sex of our town the latest styles of head-gear.

An "Arid Year" With Many Violent Storms and Fair Crops.

THE weather during the year presented some unusual features that distinguished it from former years. Each season in turn was characterized by some distinctive incident or circumstance that rendered it extraordinary. The winter was notable for its high temperature and abundant sunshine, conditions that were relieved by two cold spells, the latter one of marked severity; the late spring was abnormally cool and damp; the late summer extraordinary for the number and violence of thunderstorms; and finally the late autumn for its long-continued period of cloudless skies.

While there were frequent storms during December and January, yet the fall of snow was insufficient for all sections. Not until the heavy snowfall during the forepart of February were the fears for the coming season's water supply finally dispelled. The precipitation during the period was unusually heavy, especially over the southern part of the state, where at many stations the amount was the greatest on record. In view of the dry condition of the soil prior to this, the benefits derived were of incalculable value to the farming interests.

Two severe cold spells marked the winter, the first rather moderate, occurred during the latter part of December, and the second, of unusual severity, followed the heavy snowstorm during the forepart of February. During the latter period temperatures in the more elevated districts of the state were 20 degrees below zero. Cloudiness was not so prevalent during the winter, and there was decidedly more than the usual winter sunshine, an important factor in producing the abnormally high winter maximum temperatures.

March was an ideal spring month, rather too balmy, as the frost came from the ground ahead of the season. During the last decade of this month heavy rain and moist snow occurred which was very beneficial in thoroughly soaking the ground. Particularly opportune at this time was the cool wave that occurred, as it averted too rapid melting of the snow in the mountains, and tended to conserve it for use later in the growing season when the usual summer drought and warmth rendered irrigation almost indispensable.

Frequent Thunder Storms.

April was characteristic, cloudy and changeable, with frequent thunderstorms. One of these, near the city of Ogden on the 23rd, was of such violence as to deserve special mention. The roofs of several large warehouses were blown off and many smaller buildings completely destroyed. This was followed on the 26th by another storm in the same vicinity that was of greater violence. During this storm lightning struck the electric light plant and caused considerable damage. Hail also attended this disturbance that damaged crops locally to a great extent.

During the month considerable moist snow fell and high winds were frequent. May was abnormally cool and damp. With a single exception in each case, the temperature during the month was the lowest and the precipitation the greatest in the records of the local office of the weather bureau. During the coldest period of this month, which occurred about the end of the first decade, frost and ice formed over the more elevated districts, while even in

the valleys the precipitation was mostly in the form of moist snow.

Rainfall Below Normal.

The early summer presented the characteristics common to that season. Rainfall during this period was below the normal, the prevailing dryness being accentuated by high drying winds, and the supply of water in the creeks and reservoirs began to fall off rapidly. Fortunately, however, a series of general storms occurred about the middle of July that replenished the falling water supply and soaked the parched soil thoroughly. The striking feature of the latter part of the summer was the number and violence of the thunderstorms, the electrical features accompanying them being generally of a spectacular nature and the winds of damaging velocity. The attending precipitation was, however, incommensurate with the violence of the storms. The first frosts of the advancing season occurred toward the close of the summer in the more elevated districts of the state, but the resulting damage was inappreciable.

Two Cold Spells.

Two cold spells of unusual severity for the early part of the season occurred during the autumn, and freezing temperatures and killing frosts occurred during the autumn, and freezing the latter part of September, a severe rain and snowstorm passed over the state, and before it spent its energy, the soil was thoroughly soaked and the ditches and reservoirs flooded. During the remainder of this season, dry and abnormally warm weather prevailed with cloudless skies.

Good "Growing Season."

The growing season of 1905, despite

the many vicissitudes that beset it, was generally satisfactory. The persistent drought of the previous autumn had given rise to gloomy forebodings, and these seemed to be well grounded, as the mountains were bare of snow and the soil very dry. But the heavy storm of February caused beneficial precipitation over the state and all fear of crop failure was dispelled. For a long time winter grain did not germinate in many localities, owing to the extreme dryness; while in other sections its condition was not satisfactory.

Absence of Snow.

Absence of snow covering was also unfavorable as it deprived the young grain of that protecting blanket so necessary during the rigorous season. As the winter advanced, the drought was relieved in a measure, and this increase in the moisture caused a steady improvement in vegetation. The coming of the growing season found farming operations well advanced. Spring grain was nearly all sown by the end of March, and some of it coming up well. The average had been generally increased, and the cereal was generally in promising condition. The weather during the spring was, on the whole, favorable for the development of grain; precipitation came at favorable intervals, and by the end of spring the winter grain was generally coming in head, followed a month later by that of the spring sowing.

What June Did.

June was the decisive month in the conditions of the grain crop of the year, its prevailing warm and dry weather was of great benefit to irrigated farms, as the bright sunshine matured the crop rapidly, and when the soil became too dry, sufficient water was supplied for the proper moisture. The absence of timely rains caused a shrinkage of the berry from which arid-land wheat did not recover in some localities. Toward the close of the month, the harvesting of winter wheat had begun and at the close of July the cutting of spring grain was begun. This work was continued the following month and at the close of the summer was about completed. Threshing was under way

during this whole period, but was not completed until the autumn was well advanced.

Crop Summary.

The results of the grain growing season can be summarized as follows: Arid-land wheat was below the average both in quality and quantity; spring grain was fully up to the normal amount, excepting in some localities where the crop was injured by rust and in the southern counties by insects.

The mildness of the winter allowed the range to be used much longer than usual, and early in the growing season afforded ample sustenance to stock. Sheep shearing began early, and by the close of April was practically completed with the clip generally satisfactory.

The yield of fruit, on the whole, was below the average, especially peaches and apricots.

Beet and Other Crops.

Sugar beets, where properly irrigated, developed normally. The crop was nearly all up by the close of May, and the following month the work of thinning was completed. Digging became general in September, but the fall was well advanced before the crop was harvested. Yields were generally satisfactory both in quality and quantity where sufficient water for irrigation could be obtained. In localities, however, blight and insects caused considerable damage.

The yield of the fruit and second crop of lucern was about the average; the third crop was short, and lucern seed nearly a failure. The first and much of the second crop was matured before the effects of the summer dryness and heat began to be felt.

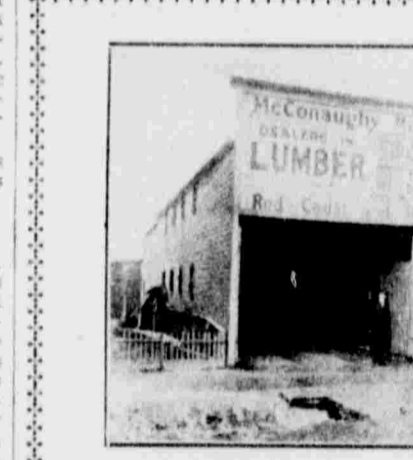
With the Garden Folk.

Gardens, where properly watered, yielded well, though insects damaged the crop considerably. Potatoes yielded satisfactorily throughout the growing season, excepting near the close when a severe freeze damaged the crop to a great extent.

Corn had a normal growth, tussled

toward the close of July and matured toward the close of the following month. While yields were satisfactory yet the ears were considerably marred by worms.

In view of the circumstances that marked its inception and the many difficulties during the progress of the growing season, the crop season compares very favorably with that of former years, and many reports stated that



McCaughy-McCartney Lumber Co.

In the picture above is shown the building of the McCaughy-McCartney Lumber Co., well known as the "Two Macks." This bustling firm is doing an immense business. They carry a large stock of building material and have the agency in this section for the Popular Flint Kote Roofing Paper. Another one of their specialties is the Washington Cedar Shingles; also all the best grades of Pacific Coast Lumber.

They are Located at 648 South State Street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. A. Dobson, R. A. It is Claimed. Was Their Originator.

Until now most people who took an interest in the matter would have credited either the late Sir Henry Cole or J. C. Horsley, R. A., with the production of the first Christmas card, and they would have put the date down as 1843. But a new claimant is now put forward, the late W. A. Dobson, R. A., and his claim is supported with circumstantial detail.

The birth of the Christmas card is set back two years, to 1841. Mr. Dobson was a lonely young man, who one day conceived the idea of a knowledge of the kindness of a friend by sending him a picture illustrative of the festive season—a cheerful family group surrounded by the familiar Christmas accessories.

The distant friend was delighted, showed it to other friends, and Mr. Dobson was encouraged the following year to secure the aid of the local lithographer. Then came imitations one after another until ten years later the business man stepped in to make money out of what was originally a work of love. But the ambitious Christmas cards of today are a long remove from the primitive Father Christmas and Robin Redbreasts of sixty years ago.—London Chronicle.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

Recipes Which the Amateur Confectioner May Find Useful.

Peppermint Creams.—To make peppermint candy, shell and break into small pieces with a rolling pin one quart of peanuts. Boil for 15 minutes, stirring constantly, one pound of light brown sugar and

six ounces of butter. Just before taking from the fire add the peanuts. Pour into flat, buttered tins and set away to cool.

Peppermint Creams.—Boil together, without stirring, two cups of sugar and half a cup of water. When thick enough to spin a thread remove the tin to a basin of cold water and beat the mixture rapidly until it becomes of a white, creamy consistency. Flavor with peppermint and squeeze through a poultry tube into quarter dollar sized drops on waxed paper.

Chocolate Peppermint Creams.—Make like the above, and when the drops are almost cooled dip into a pan of melted and sweetened chocolate. These are particularly delicious.

Hickory Nut Creams.—Boil sugar and water as for peppermint creams. Cool, heat, and when the mixture is white stir in one cup of hickory nut meats. Turn into a flat, warm tin and cut into squares.

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