

PROVO, UTAH COUNTY'S CAPITAL.

A Brief Resume of Provo's Various Enterprises—The Brigham Young Academy—Jesse Knight's Wonderful Experience—The New Mayor and City Council—The Retiring Council—Business Houses—Representative Men.

Since the spring of 1849, when the pioneers of Provo first entered the beautiful valley of Timpanogus, as it was then called, after the river that is now known as Provo river, it has been recognized as one of the most fertile and desirable districts in Utah. Provo derived its name from the French "Proveau," given by General Fremont in his exploring trip to the Pacific, but gained the name of "Garden City" by the profusion of flowers and general vegetation that responded to the labors of the early tillers of the prolific soil.

It has one peculiarity not seen in any other locality along the base of the Wasatch mountains. In other places the twilight begins after sunset, but at Provo is seen before sunrise. At this point of the mountain range there are no foothills; no gradual slope, no benches, and the main street runs straight into the feet of one of the grandest sections of the Wasatch range.

On the western side of the Utah lake may be seen the sunlight on the peaks of the Ogilvie range, filling its rugged surface with a glow far beyond the power of the artist's brush. But it is yet twilight in the valley, for the day ruler will still be hours behind in rising, and when it does up the window blinds good morning, what a glorious sight is beheld. The pines, the massive rocks, the autumn tinted groves, the snow-capped peaks of the mountains, the blue sky, the white clouds, the snows of past years fill all the pockets and reservoirs among the gold tinted clouds.

Provo is indeed a most desirable locality from any point of view. It is especially an educational center, being the birthplace of that noble temple of learning, the Brigham Young Academy, of which more is said in another part of this article.

The town had a population of 5,992 in 1895 and it is conservatively estimated that the census of 1900 will throw the figures into the seven thousand column—being already the third largest town in the State.

The Stake Tabernacle is one of the finest places of worship in the State, with a seating capacity of 6,000, and contains a fine organ. The building is lighted by electricity, is beautifully painted and decorated. It is entirely free from debt. Two newspapers are published at Provo; the city has two national banks and one savings bank; the State Insane Asylum, which has in the purchase of lands, building, operation, supplies and other expenses disbursed over a million dollars, is located on the bench east of the town.

The city has a first class system of waterworks built at an outlay of \$150,000, furnishing the pure water from the Provo river, near the mouth of the canyon. In an economical sense, the chief feature of Provo is its opportunity for the founding of manufacturing, its water power extending a distance of almost seven miles without diminishing the force of the stream, or interfering with the utility for irrigation.

A modern system of electrical power has recently been placed in the Provo canyon by the Telluride Heat and Power company of Colorado, where 200,000 horse power is now being utilized for the generation of electricity for Provo City, and a loop embracing the entire Timpanogus mining district via Mercer, Eureka and via Utah county towns to the same point. Manager Woodhouse says there is ample power to be had for \$50,000 horse power yet unused but which is embodied in their franchises.

The city is being lighted at present by incandescent lamps placed on each pole throughout Center street and East and West Main streets.

A sewerage system is being placed in, covering the central and more densely populated districts. This is being constructed by the city council at an outlay of \$16,000; the council are pushing this enterprise to a completion before their tenure of office expires, January 1, 1900.

The incoming administration is composed of the following officials: Mayor—T. N. Taylor. Councilmen—First Ward—David R. Beebe, C. E. Loebe, Second ward, James Gray, Alex. Wilkins, Third ward, Lars L. Nelson, Nephros, Ross, Fourth ward, George Powlson, Albert M. Carter.

Recorder—J. U. Buchi. Treasurer—Mary Boshard. Marshal—Myron C. Newell. Justice of the Peace—A. A. Noon. City Attorney—Thomas John. City Physician—R. H. Allen.

Provo City is blessed with ample railroad facilities, being crossed by the two great railway systems, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western railway; the latter having a branch line running from Provo to Heber, Harleton and other Wasatch towns; as it may be seen the mail as well as railway service is the very best that could be desired.

Provo is today the home of some of the wealthiest mine owners and promoters in the State who have built costly and magnificent homes and are recognized as the most progressive citizens in the State, or indeed, the entire West, evidences of these gentlemen's energy and liberal aid to public enterprises may be seen in the various parts of the city, by the public prints and in the mining camps where the properties may be located.

In close proximity to the city mining interests are developing that promise employment for many men, as well as to retain millions of dollars in the State. Various companies have been organized for working gold, iron, silver, lead, coal, asphaltum and copper deposits. For the manufacturing of wood goods, Provo has always led, so far as the inter-mountain region is concerned, and the outlook is flattering for more extensive operations in this branch of industry.

are located some of the most prosperous settlements in the State. Nature having bestowed upon Provo facilities somewhat superior to the surrounding towns, this city has built up more rapidly than the others, and constitutes the radial point for a vast area. The secret for the permanent prosperity of Provo lies in the fact that all who locate there become bona fide residents, and are zealous in their efforts to build up a prosperous city.

Provo is rapidly becoming the center of manufacturing. Its geographical situation is undoubtedly the best that could be selected for producing and dispensing manufactured articles, the railroad facilities being equal to those of any other city in Utah.

The present city and county officials consist of the following, well known citizens, the greater part of the county officials being residents of Provo. PROVO'S OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. District Judge—John E. Booth. Clerk—George Haverkamp. Court Stenographer—Mont Roberts.

UTAH COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners—Joseph T. McEwan, Provo; William B. Hughes, Spanish Fork; A. M. Davis, Lehi. Assessor—Roy T. Huish, Payson. Clerk—George Haverkamp, Provo. Sheriff—George A. Slone, Provo. Recorder—May Brown Spencer, Provo. Treasurer—Otto F. Malmberg, Santaquin. Prosecuting Atty. Jacob Evans, Provo. Surveyor—Andrew Adamson, Am. Fork. Supt. schools—J. L. Brown, Pl. Grove. Co. Physician, Dr. G. E. Robinson Provo.

PRESENT PROVO CITY OFFICERS. Mayor—T. N. Taylor. Councilmen—First Ward, Brig Johnson, Thomas Beesley; Second ward, H. J. W. Goddard, W. H. Brewster; Third ward, E. V. Vincent, A. W. Harding; Fourth ward, Thomas Martin, John E. Booth; Fifth ward, W. M. McKendrick, J. B. Keeler.

Recorder—Lars L. Nelson. Marshal—Newell Knight. Justice of the Peace, Alenzo A. Noon. City Attorney—Thomas John. Supt. waterworks, J. E. Armataed. Quarantine Physician, Dr. Simmons. Watermaster & Road Supt., W. K. Farrer. City Sexton—T. H. Cluff. Fire Chief—W. J. Taylor.

HON. T. N. TAYLOR. Sketch of the Newly Elected Mayor of Provo.

It is but fitting to refer personally to that stalwart young business man Mr. T. N. Taylor, whom the citizens of Provo have honored in selecting as their official head for the ensuing year.

The incoming Mayor of Provo is one of the young men. Mr. Taylor first saw the light of day on July 23, 1863. He is a son of George and Eliza Nichols Taylor.

He was born at Provo city and at a very young period of his life, took a great interest in mercantile pursuits helping his father in the store, even as early as 1877, when his first entry may be seen in the old day book of the firm, being then but 11 years of age. His father at that time having the largest furniture house south of Salt Lake City, a distinction still enjoyed by the company which succeeds him under the firm name of Taylor Bros. Co. Mr. Taylor is the manager and has been since the organization was effected in 1887.

Young Mr. Taylor proved very apt in all he undertook, both at the store and at school, taking advantage of the dull seasons he attended school, and as he grew older became fully cognizant of business rules and methods with a fair scholastic and excellent business education. Prof. Karl G. Maeser is kindly remembered as his most effective teacher. Mr. Taylor is the first counselor to the Bishopric of the ward in which he resides, and is an energetic worker in whatever he assumes to be right, and proved a strong candidate for his party, winning the race under what were considered very doubtful conditions in his ward, and indeed the whole city being considered strongly inclined to the reverse political party with which Mr. Taylor affiliated. It may be interesting to know of a little incident which occurred just prior to election at the time when his friends were urging him to become their standardbearer. Before he would accept the nomination he made it conditional that in the campaign that was to be fought, the faults or failures of his opponent, be they ever so pronounced, should be in no wise referred to by the campaign managers of his party or any of the speakers. It was not done by either party and as a result the entire campaign was carried on without that bitterness that had been the rule heretofore. No personalities were indulged in, no hard feelings engendered and a quiet but determined battle of ballots fought.

This incident is very characteristic of Mr. Taylor and has always been his watchword to never climb up on some other person's downfall. Mr. Taylor has ever been an arduous worker and strong advocate in Mutual Improvement lines. He served

as president for about seven years bringing the association of his ward into the front ranks. An athletic association was created under the auspices of the M. I. A. soon after his retirement from the presidency being the result of his earnest support and effort. Mr. Taylor has the respect of the people of Provo irrespective of political or religious belief, and it is generally conceded and believed that he will prove an energetic, impartial and thoroughly business executive.

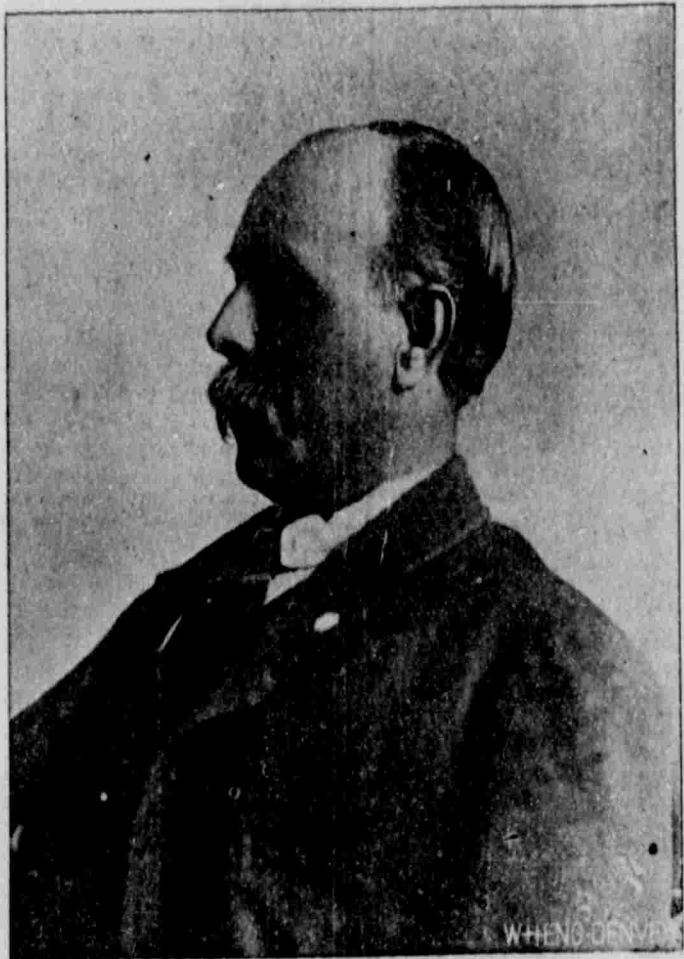
JESSE KNIGHT.

A Sketch of the Interesting Career of the Well Known Mining Man.

Any correct history of Provo without liberal reference to Mr. Jesse Knight would be incomplete, for his life and associations are inseparably connected with the rise and progress of that city. The "News" has been permitted to cut from the advance sheets of Whitney's History of Utah a short sketch of this

going to White Pine and Esan canyons, mining camps in Nevada, and the year following to Montana. By this time he had bought and paid for a yoke of cattle, and had another yoke and a wagon on credit. He took a load of potatoes (also obtained on credit) to Montana, but was unable to sell them for money, and so traded them for another yoke of cattle and went on to "at Chance," now Helena, and spent the summer in logging, at which he made money. It was the time when the operations of the so-called "road agents" (highwaymen) and their exterminators, the "vigilance committee" were in full blast, and Jesse remembers seeing one morning, while driving into Helena, with a load of lumber, the body of a man hanging to a tree, having been strung up during the night by the "vigilantes."

During the six months, more or less, that he was in Montana, Jesse did not see a familiar face. He was entirely among strangers, and was known to them as the "Young Mormon." In the fall he returned to Utah. It was about



JESSE KNIGHT.

gentleman's remarkable life and experience.

"A strange career, and as interesting as strange, is that of the present leading representative of the historic Knight family; a name identified with 'Mormonism' at its very birth, and more or less closely connected with the early settlement of Utah. Joseph Knight, the grandfather of Jesse, an elderly man, in good circumstances, residing at Colesville, Broom county, New York, rendered substantial aid to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery while they were translating at Harmony, Pennsylvania. In 1829, the golden plates of the Book of Mormon; and he afterwards befriended the first vision. Newel Knight, Jesse's father, was the subject of the first miracle recorded in 'Mormon' history. His experience was similar to the Prophet's own, at the time of receiving his first vision. Newel was praying in the woods for light and guidance in relation to the Latter-day Gospel, which he had heard preached, when he was seized upon by an evil power from which he was delivered only after the Prophet had laid hands upon him and rebuked the devil in the name of Jesus Christ. He was one of Joseph Smith's first converts, was always a faithful friend, and held various responsible positions in the Church. Jesse's mother was Lydia Goldthwait Bailey, widow of Calvin Bailey, who married Newel Knight at Kirtland, Ohio, in November, 1834, the Prophet officiating in the ceremony; the first marriage ceremony he ever performed.

Jesse Knight's earliest recollections are attending his mother's school and herding cows on the East bench above Salt Lake City. Afterwards he worked on his stepfather's farm, (as Mr. Dalton) tending sheep.

A pet lamb was given him by Mr. Dalton, which increased until he had ten sheep of his own, the first property that he ever possessed, and which was subsequently taken away from him. An amusing reminiscence is connected with the receipt of his first property—this pet lamb. Young Jesse had been wishing for this lamb when his mother in her tender solicitude suggested if he would call Mr. Dalton "father" she believed the lamb would be given him. After some deep consideration, he thought he would try the experiment and with a choking effort he said, "father, may I have that lamb?" to which Mr. Dalton responded, "Yes my son," with pleased exultation. Mr. Knight smiles now as he recalls how he lost the flock as soon as he quit calling Mr. Dalton "father."

He first hired out to Mr. Ben Roberts, putting up hay for the overland mail station on Fish Spring Desert, where he remained about a year; he then went with the Church train to the Missouri river for emigrants, driving an ox team there and back. The next year he took up freighting as a regular occupation.

He led a reckless kind of a life, so far as religion was concerned, and his good old mother told him the "time would come" when he would have to take "one side or the other," but he doubted the idea; while respecting her severity he saw no reason why he should not continue to occupy the middle ground.

But a great change was about to come over him. One night he had a remarkable dream, in which he was shown that cer-

tain persons, one of them a young man whom he had known from boyhood, had combined to deceive and defraud him in a mining deal then pending. After denouncing them, on the mere strength of his dream (which had a most literal fulfillment), completely justifying his course) he walked up over a mountain to trace the outcroppings of a vein of ore that he had previously located, as he mused sadly, communing with himself, at a certain point sat down under a tree. He was all alone. The fact that he had been betrayed by men whom he had trusted, and especially by one who had been almost as dear to him as his own son, was a great sorrow to him, and he wept bitterly as he reflected upon it. Men had deceived him, and only God was to be trusted. Such was his conviction, and with this feeling in his heart he was as aly. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed his occupation of freighting and made trips to Montana and Pioche, Nevada.

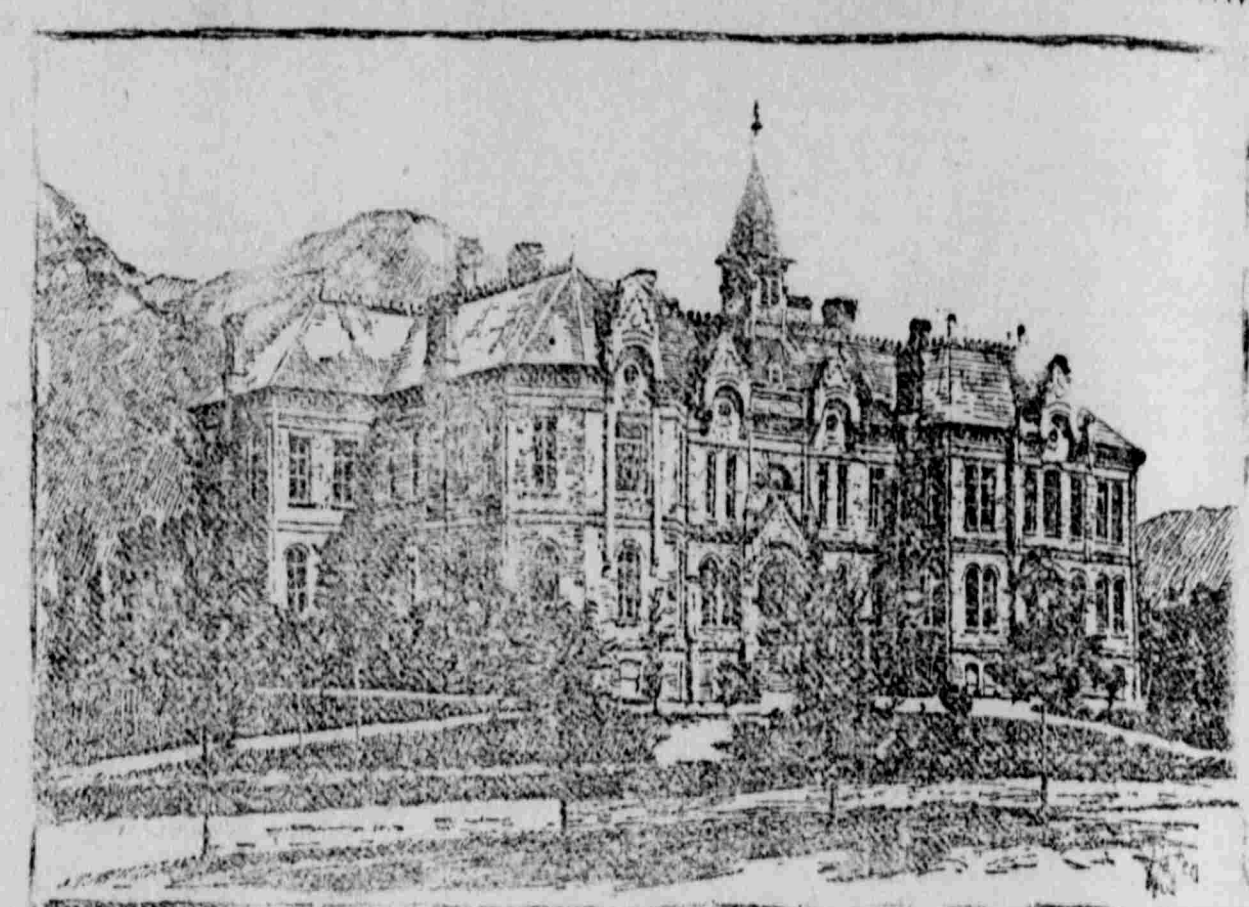
The year 1848 found him working on the railroad, helping to build the grade between the savages and settlers in central and southern Utah, extending over a period of four and a half years, from the spring of 1845 to the fall of 1850. The young husband and father service in this war, scouting in the mountains and guarding the settlements south of Provo. He was a member of Captain Alva Green's company of cavalry. At the expiration of his term of service he resumed his occupation of freighting and made trips to Montana and Pioche, Nevada.

For several years after his marriage the young couple resided at Provo, where their first child, a daughter named Lydia Minerva, commonly called Minnie, was born, May 19, 1850. The young husband and father continued freighting and teaming in the canyon, at one time getting out rock for the foundation of the Provo Woolen Mills. He was at Promontory on May 10, 1859, when he witnessed the driving of the last spike that united the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and there took a contract from a man named Kemmer to deliver 900 cords of wood. He was at Tintic immediately after the first mines were discovered in that now famous district, and made some locations, from which, however, he has never yet realized any money. He handled the first ore from Mr. Nebo mines to the Homansville smelter in Tintic, and also hauled ore from the West Tintic mines.

Soon after this he went into the cattle business, selling on at Provo and moving onto a ranch two and a half miles below Payson, where he had forty acres of land, to which he had forty acres added up to the present time. There he reared his family. He gave up freighting and confined himself to buying and selling cattle, farming, dairying, and occasionally investing in mines; though it was not until many years later that his mining investments became profitable.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY MAIN BUILDING AT PROVO.

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he preaches. He lives in a comfortable and handsomely furnished house, but he lives plainly and unostentatiously and affects nothing showy or vain either in manner or apparel. He is a humble, earnest, man, simple in his tastes, sincere in his convictions and plain and outspoken in expressing them.

MR. KNIGHT'S MINING VENTURES.

Along the many other mining properties that furnish Mr. Knight means for his well directed efforts for the amelioration of his fellow men, and the propagation of his many enterprises, may be mentioned the "Bull Domingo," the "Bloomin' Heagle," the "Bloody Hovel," the "Bunch Grass," the "Matchless," the "Elk," the "Robert E. Lee," the "Junction" and the "Frederickton," all these properties are located in the Tintic district. They are owned by a corporation known as the Rising Sun and Domingo Consolidated Mining company. The Rising Sun properties are all patented, being old mines that were abandoned before railroad connection was made, but since these facilities came within reach and development work pushed, they have become very valuable. The company is offering for sale 25,000 shares of treasury stock at 10 cents per share, the proceeds of which will be used for the development of the property. Mr. Knight and his sons have recently bought a half-interest in the "Black Jack" Mining company of which David Evans of Salt Lake was partner. The property adjoins the Ajax at Mammoth. They have spent about \$40,000 in improvements such as roads, hoisting equipment and sinking a triple compartment shaft to the depth of 200 feet. As soon as the Messrs. Knight bought their stock a company was effected and incorporated for \$200,000 at the par value of \$1.00 per share. It is believed this property will catch the attention of the well known Mammoth mine.

Mr. Knight says that in the past three years the output of the "Uncle Sam" and "Humbus" mines at Eureka alone have netted about \$200,000, an income of \$100,000 per year; of course a large portion of the sum has been reinvested in other properties and in the development of claims held by himself and other mine owners, particularly his two sons, Raymond and J. Wm. Knight, who are now associated with him in all his various enterprises.

As incidental features in the history of the academy may be mentioned the library, which is one of the best in the west, and occupies large rooms in the high school building. Here it is found all the standard works of reference and the current periodicals. The class of '97 has founded a library of philosophy; that of '98 of theology; of 1900, general literature; of 1902, history. In addition the Maria Leland library, founded by Mr. Frank Warren Smith, contains upwards of 500 volumes of science and history.

The Beckstead laboratory of mechanics, is well equipped and offers to young men rare opportunity to become practical and competent artisans, while like opportunities in chemistry and physics are given by the Magley and to an laboratories, founded by families of this name.

The commercial college, with upwards of 100 students, occupies four large rooms—one fitted accountants' desks, bookkeeping and stenography, and the remaining two are devoted to typewriting and recitation purposes. In this department students make practical application of all instructions given, in book-keeping, typewriting, stenography and telegraphy, and in no school in the land is more thorough training given in the essentials of a business education.

For young ladies the department of domestic economy furnishes practical lessons in cooking, and special lectures on subjects pertaining to housewifery are given each semester by competent instructors. There are also courses in dressmaking, art needlework, and dressmaking.

The music department, in charge of Prof. A. C. Lund, graduate of the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, is well equipped in the State and the instruction is given in voice culture as well as in instrumental technique and harmonics.

It is the aim of the Brigham Young Academy to give to the advantages of higher education that are enjoyed at the present day. To effect this President Cluff has gathered about him a faculty of specialists. But each teacher is enthusiastic with the spirit of the Gospel, for theology is recognized as the fundamental study in the institution. The Church Board of Education, by a recent action, recognizes the Brigham Young Academy as a Church institution. The following departments of instruction: 1. a kindergarten, including a kindergarten training school; 2. a normal training school, consisting of the eight grades of a primary school; 3. a high school, offering (a) an academic course; (b) a normal course; 4. a commercial college; 5. a collegiate department, embracing a four years' course leading to the degree of bachelor of arts; 6. a department of science (a) in mechanics (b) in electrical engineering (c) in mining engineering (d) in civil engineering.

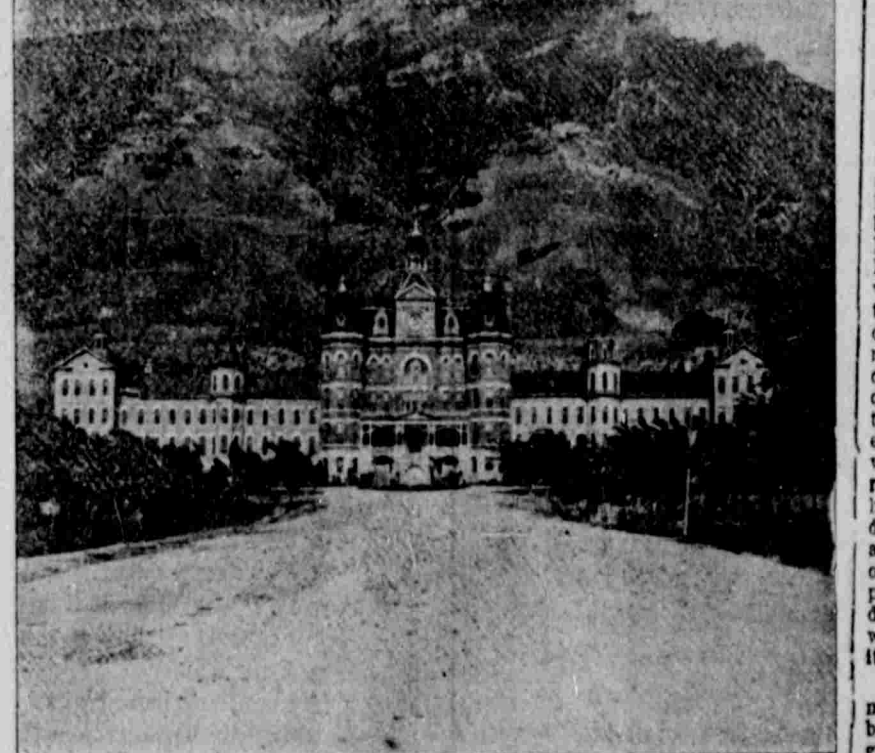
Instructions are given in theology, English, rhetoric, English literature, French, German, Latin, Spanish, history, mathematics, surveying, geology, work, physiology, botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, physics, chemistry, physics, theory of teaching, pedagogy, school supervision, psychology, sociology, penmanship, drawing, practical culture, domestic arts, including sewing, dressmaking, cooking, etc., book keeping, and commercial college. Courses in the commercial college are also principal of the commercial college. Courses in the commercial college are also principal of the commercial college.

Dr. Benjamin Cluff, Jr., succeeded Dr. Maeser as principal, which office was afterward changed to that of president of the institution, and as the number of students increased in proportion to the accommodation, more instructors were employed and new

quarters were built. The quarters soon became too small for the number of students that desired to attend the academy, and in 1891, the building which is at present occupied as the high school and Church Normal Training school was completed. It was dedicated and occupied in January, 1892. At this time Dr. Maeser resigned his principalship to accept the position that he now holds, but on the great foundation that he laid the work is being continued and his influence and character are noted in every advance that is made.

The High School is an imposing building, surrounded by ample and well-kept grounds. It contains twenty-six classrooms and laboratories, besides an assembly room that will seat 400 students, office, furnace and boiler rooms. The building is heated throughout by steam and is admirably ventilated.

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INSANE ASYLUM, PROVO.

(Continued on page twenty-four.)