

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.

ROVO, 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 Councilelect-The Retiring Council-Business Houses-Representative Men.

Since the spring of 1849, when the | are located some of the most prosperpioneers of Provo first entered the beaurecognized as one of the most fertile "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 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 Provo is seen before sunrise. At this point of the mountain range there are no foothills; no gradual slope, nor 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 Oquirrh range, filling its ragged 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 tip the window blinds good morning, what a glorious sight is beheld. The pines, the massive rocks, the autumn tinted groves frosted with the avaunt couriers of winter, yawning precipices, while 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

ous settelments in the State. Nature having bestowed upon Provo facilities tiful valley of Timpanago, as it was somewhat superior to the surrounding then called, after the river that is now towns, this city has built up more known as Provo river, it has been | rapidly than the others, and constitutes the radial point for a vast area. The secret for the permanent prosperity of and desirable districts in Utah.. Provo derived its name from the French 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 undeniably 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

District Judge-John E. Booth. Clerk-George Havercamp. Court Stenographer-Mont Roberts.

UTAH COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners-Joseph T. Mc-

Ewan, Provo; William B. Hughes, Spanish Fork; A. M. Davis, Lehi. AssessorRoyal T. Huish, Payson ClerkGeorge Havercamp, Provo SheriffGeorge A. Storrs, Provo Becorder, May Beau, Score, Provo SheriffGeorge A. Storrs, Provo Recorder ...May Brown Spencer, Provo Treasurer Otto F.Malinberg, Santaquin Prosecuting Atty. Jacob Evans, Provo

Surveyor, Andrew Adamson, Am. Fork Surveyor, Andrew Adamson, Am. Fork Supt. schools ...J. L. Brown, Pl Grove Co Physician, Dr. G. E. Robison Provo PRESENT PROVO CUTY OFFICERS.

J. B. Keeler. Recorder Lars L. Nelson City Attorney Thomas John Supt. waterworks, ..J. E. Armstead Quarantine Physician . . . Dr. Simmons Watermaster & road Supt, W. K. Farrer City Sexton T. H. Cluff Fire Chief W. J. Taylor

HON. T. N. TAYLOR.

as president for about seven years bringing the association of his ward ingoing to White Pine and Egan canyons, mining camps in Nevada, and the year following to Montana. By this time he had bought and paid for a yoke to the front ranks. An athletic as-sociation was created under the aus-pices of the M. J. A. soon after his re-tirement from the presidency being the of cattle, and had another yoke and a The ment from the presidency being the result of his earnest support and effort. Mr. Taylor has the respect of the people of Provo irrespective of politi-cal or religious belief, and it is general-ly 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 cull from the advance sheets of Whitney's History of Utah a short sketch of this



JESSE KNIGHT.

gentleman's remarkable life and experience:

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 an-other yoke of cattle and went on to sst 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 extermihators, 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 beeen 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



to trace the outcroppings of a veho of ore that he had previously located. As he went he mused sadiy, communing with himself, and 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 bit-terly 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 astounded and overwhelmed to hear a voice speaking to him, as if from out the mid-day heavens. It gave him to understand that the Mormon people understand that the Mormon people were his people; that this country had been prepared for them by the decree of heaven, and that they would remain here and fulfill their divir. destiny as predicted by their martyred Prophet; it bore pow-erful testimony to his soul that if he ever came to anything good or achieved any marked success in mining or in any marked success, in mining or in anything else, it would be as a "Mormon" and not as one of his people's op-ponents. Trembling in every limb and almost unable to walk, he made his way back to camp. From that hour he was a changed man. The death of his daughter Minnie, to whom he was devotedly attached, on Dec. 28, of the same year-1887-saddened him still more and caused him to ponder more seriously than ever upon his past life and present and future course The parties who had deceived him had endeavored to purchase from him certain claims in Tintic, and he had verbally bonded his interest therein for two weeks for the sum of \$200. On the very night that the option expired, he had dream referred to, followed next day by the still more remarkable manifestation of the voice. He refused to sell his claims or to have any further dealings with the parties in question, and now proceeeded to buy up the re-mainder of the ground adjacent to his operty. He paid \$450 for it, and about two years later sold the claims for \$14,-000. The proceeds of this sale, added to his ranch and cattle business, made him worth about \$30,000. It was the beginning of his success in mining. He located the Humbug mine-the vein that he was tracing when the voice spoke to him-and though it was not immediately remunerative, it became so, and is today one of the principal sources of his wealth. In 1896 a rich strike was made in the Humbug mine, and in a few months Jesse Knight was "making money easy." He now purchased from Mr. McChrystal and the Fred Auerbach estate the Uncle Sam mine, paying for \$26,000, and within the next three years cleared from that and the Humug property \$300,000. His income from both now averages \$10,000 a month. At the mines he founded the settlement of Knightville, probably the only mining camp established in the State, or in the entire West, where there is not a drinking saloon. The absence of such an institution at Knightville is due to the fact that there are few if any drinkers among the miners there employed (about 100 strong). There are now forty families in the place, but when it was founded there were but twenty. Mr. Knight at the outset made an agreement with his employes and rules were adopted to this effect: H would raise their wages without being asked, would not run a boarding house and require them to patronize it, and would arbitrarily take nothing out of their wages for hospital funds, insurance fees, or other purposes, desiring the utmost freedom and liberty for his men in every sense of the word. He further required that his superintendents and foremen ask no man his re-ligion or politics. In return for these concessions he was to be free to summarily discharge men who were found spending their wages for drink and neglecting to support their familles. Any foreman failing to report such men, if he knew of them, was also liable to imme-diate discharge. Mr. Knight insisted upon being left at liberty to employ men who would properly care for those dependent upon them, and not waste their substance in rictous living. The result is peace and temperance and the absence of any saloon at Knightville. Out of the first money cleared from his mines, Mr. Knight built a meeting house for the use of the miners and their families living at Knightville, and this building is now used for re-ligious purposes and also as a school nouse by the inhabitants of the place Deeds for the house were given to the Mormon Church. Mr. Knight has been very liberal in donating to the Church to which he belongs, and to various other worthy causes. He often lends money on good security, but is very considerate towards poor people who come to him to borrow, and many a time he has taken but 6 per cent interest from such when he could just as well have had 12 per cent had he de-manded it. Many times when he has bought in mortgages he has reduced the interest thereon from as high as 18 per cent down to 6 per cent, and once, when invited to go into an enterprise that was paying 18 per cent divi-

MR. KNIGHT'S MINING VENTURES.

Along the many other mining proper-ties that furnish Mr. Knight means for

courses were offered. From the status of a secondary school that of a college-was attained and the sons and daught. ers of Latter-day Saints were given educational advantages equal to those offered in any institution of the inter. mountain region. During the early days of Dr. Cluff's administration es-pecial attention was given to the train. ing of young men and women for Sun-day school and Mutual Improvement work. Eager students came from almost every ward in Zion to avail them-selves of the advantages offered in this direction. These courses are still of-fered and are potent factors in the betterment of our young people at home and in preparation for missionary labors abroad. The fact that more than half of the conferences in the missionfield have, during the past year, been heid have, during the past year, been presided over by former academy stu-dents speaks volumes for the spiritual instruction here provided. In 1897 the accommodations, that seemed amply sufficient five years be-fore were found altorather the smell

fore, were found altogether too small, and as a direct result of the faith and ties came within reach and develop-ment work pushed, they have become very valuable. The company is offer-ing for sale 25,000 shares of treasury stock at 10 cents per share, the proceeds of which are to be set aside for the de-velopment of the property. Mr. Knight and his sons have recently bought a half-interest in the "Black Jack" Min-ing company of which David Evans of prayers of faculty and students a new demands of the age. The name academy is retained but collegiate work is done in the higher departments equal to any given in the other higher institutions of the State. As incidental features in the work may be mentioned the library, which is one of the best in the west, and occupies two large rooms in the high school building. Here are to be 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 Hbrary, founded by Mr. Frank Warren Smith, contains upwards of 500 volumes of science and history.

his well directed efforts for the amelioration of his fellow men, and the prosecution of his many enterprises, may be cution of his many enterprises, may be mentioned the "Bull Domingo," the "Bloomin' Heagle," the "Bloody Howl," the "Bunch Grass," the "Matchless," the "Elk," the "Robert E. Lee," the "Junction" and the "Freder-ickton;" 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 company. The Rising Sun properties are all patented, being old mines that were abandoned before railroad connec-tion was made, but since these facili-ties came within reach and develop-

this time that the Blackhawk Indian war broke out-a desultory conflict ba-tween the savages and settlers in cen-

igures 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 now entirely free from debt. Two news-papers are published at Provo; the city inted and decorated. has two national banks and one savings bank; the State insant i lands, which has, in the purchase of lands, expenses disbursed over a million dolars, 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 opportunities for the founding of manufactories, its water power extending a distance of almost seven miles without diminshing 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 Tintic mining district, via Mercur to Eureka and via Utah county towns to the same point. Manager Woodhouse says there is ample power to be had 800,000 horse power yet unused but which is embraced in their franchise. The city is being lighted at present

by incandescent lamps placed or ole 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. Loose. Second ward. James Gray, Alex. Wilkins. Third ward, Lars L. Nelson, Nephi Ross. Fourth ward, George Powelson, Albert M. Car-

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

Provo City is blessed with ample rallroad 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, "parleston and other Wasatch towns; us it may be seen the mail as well as allway 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 being among the most progressive citizens in the State, or indeed, the entire West, evidences of these gentlemen's energy and liberal ald 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 de-For the manufacturing of Dosits. woolen goods. Provo has always led, so far as the inter-mountain region is concerned, and the outlook is flattering for more extensive operations in the branch of industry.

During the past year the shipments of agricultural and fruit products has een very large, due to the fact that a number of shipping and exporting companies have been established. ing a building boom, made

Sketch of the Newly Elected Mayor

of Provo. It is but fitting to refer personaly

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 two years.

The incoming Mayor of Provo is one of the young men. Mr. Taylor first saw the light of day on July 28, 1868. He is a son of George and Eliza Nicholis Tay.



T. N. TAYLOR, Mayor-elect of Provo.

lor. He was born at Provo city and at a very youthful 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 en. joyed by the company which succeeds im 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 cogni-zant of business rules and methods with a fair scholastic and excellent busi. ness education. Prof. Karl G. Maeser is kindly remembered as his most ef-fective teacher. Mr. Taylor is the the first counselor to the Bishopric of the ward in which he resides, is an ener-getic worker in whatever he assumes to be right, and proved a strong candidate for his party, winning the race under what were considered very doubt. ful conditions in his ward, and indeed the whole city being considered strongly inclined to the reverse politi-cal party with which Mr. Taylor It may be interesting to affiliated. 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 cam. paign that was to be fought, the faults failures of his opponent, be they ever so pronounced, should be in no wise re-ferred to by the campaign managers of ils party or any of the speakers.

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 feel-

A strange career, as strange, is that of the present lead-ing representative of the historic Knight family; a name identified with of 1869. 'Mormonism" at its very birth, and more or less closely connected with the early settlement of Utah. Joseph Knight, the grandfather of Jesse an elderely 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 and Pioche, Navada. of the Book of Mormon; and he afterwards befriended the boy Prophet when he was hounded and persecuted. Newel Knight, Jesse's father, was the subject of the first miracle recorded in "Mormon" history. His experience was simi-lar 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, the Provo.

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 al-ways his faithful friend, and held various responsible positions in the Church. Jesse's mother was Lydia Goldthwait Balley, widow of Calvin Balley, who married Newel Knight at Kirtland, Ohio, in November, 1834, the Prophet Joseph officiating in the ceremony; the first marriage ceremony he ever per-

formed. 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, (a 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 propertythis pet lamb. Young Jesse had been wishing for this lamb, when his mother in her tender solicitude suggested if he would but call Mr. Dalton "father" she believed the lamb would be given him. After some deep consideration, 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 recollects 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 trains to the Missouri river for emigrants, driving an ox team there and back. The next year he took up freighting as a regular occupation,



tral and southern Utah, extending over a period of four and a half years, from the spring of 1865 to the fall Jesse Knight saw three months 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

The year 1868 found him working on the railroad, helping to build the grade the Union Pacific at Quakingasp Ridge, east of Evanston, Wyoming. He worked with scraper and plow and stayed till the snow came, when he returned home well paid for his season's labor. The same winter he hauled timber for the construction of the railroad through Weber canyon. where he remained until about Christmas. * * * For several years after his marriage

young couple resided to, where their first c child. a doughter named Lydia Minerva, commonly called Minnie, was born, May 19, 1870. 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 10th, 1869, 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 Kenner to deliver 900 cords of wood. He was at Tintic imme. diately after the first mines were discovered in that now famous district and made some locations, from which, however, he has never yet realized any. thing. He hauled the first ore from the Mt. 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 out at Provo and moving onto a ranch two and a half miles below Payson, where he had forty acres of land, to which he has continually 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, He led a reckless kind of a life,

far as religion was concerned, and his good old mother told him the would come" when he would have to take "one side or the other," but he doubted the idea; while respecting her should not continue to occupy the mid-ble 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-

its stockholders.

pany of which David Evans of Salt Loke was the sole owner. This 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 a depth of 200 feet. As soon as the Messrs. Knight bought their stock a company was effected and incorporated for \$300,000 at the par value of \$1.00 per share. It is believed this property will catch the extension of

the well known Mammoth mine. Mr. Knight says that in the past three years the output of the "Uncle Sam" and "Humbug" mines at Eureka alone have netted about \$200,000 or 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.

PROVO'S GREAT SCHOOL

The Brigham Young Academy and Church Normal Training School.

During the year immediately prior to his death, President Brigham Young was strongly impressed with the need of better educational advantages for the youth of Zion than at that time existed. As a direct result the Brigham Young Academy was established at Provo in 1876. Its progress and development during the twenty-three years of its existence have been a marvel to its most sanguine friends and a wonderful testimony to the inspiration of its

founder. No more suitable situation could have been found for a great school-in the valley of Utah, where the climate is the most equable, free alike from the long dreary winters of the north, and the parching summers of the south; in a town possessing all the social and intellectual advantages of a city, without the allurements and vices that are to be found in a metropolis. The very mountains give inspiration to the student, and tourists consider this part of Wasatch the grandest scenery in the the great west.

It was with such environment that the Brigham Young academy was opened under the principalship of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, now general superindent of Church schools. In a certain sense the academy was an experiment, but from all parts of the territory students came to gain the instruction here offered. Its success seemed assured, when, in January, 1884, the building on Center street, which will always be held in veneration by old pupils, was totally destroyed by fire. This was at a period when the church was not in a financial condition to meet the emergency and the situation would have appalled a man of less stout heart than Dr. Maeser. But the sessions of the school were interrupted only a few hours. First in temporary quarters, over stores and offices, and then in the Z. C. M. I. warehouse, which was the home of the academy for many years the work went on. At this period the history of the institution educated here many of the best teachers of central and southern Utah, and also many men whose names today are famous in the state and in the na-

The quarters soon became too small for the number of students that de-sired 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 re signed 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 build

ing, surrounded by ample and well-kept grounds. It contains twenty-six class-rooms and laboratories, besides dends, he refused on the ground that it was robbing the poor in order to enrich 400 students, office, furnace and botler rooms. The building is heated through-

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

The commercial college, with upwards of 100 students, occupies four large rooms-one fitted accountants' desks, another with banking and office furniture, while 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, phonography and telegraphy, and in no school in the land is more thorough training given in the essen-

tials of a business education. For young ladies the department of domestic economy furnishes practical lessons in cookery, and special lectures on subjects pertaining to housewifery are given each semester by competent instructors. There are also courses li plain sewing, art needlework, and dress-

making. The music department, in charge of Prof. A. C. Lund, graduate of the Leipsig Conservatory of Music, is the best equipped in the State and thorough 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 children of Latter-day Saints all 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 enthused 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 of higher learning, with the fol-lowing 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, em-bracing a four years' course leading to the degrees of bachelor of pedagogy, and bachelor of science (a) in mechanics (b) in electrical engineering (c) in mining engineering (d) in civil engi-

Instructions are given in theology, English, rhetoric, English literature, French, German, Latin, Spanish, hisneering. tory, mathematics, surveying, wood-work, physiography, botany, zoology, geology, mineraolgy, physiology, chem-istry, physics, theory of teaching, ped-agogics, school supervision, psychology, philosophy, penmanship, drawing, physphilosophy, penmanship, drawing, phys-ical culture, domestic arts, including sewing, dress-making, cooking, etc., book keeping and science of accounts. Forty-one professors, instructors and special lecturers compose the faculty. Dr. Benjamin Cluff, Jr., (M. S. Univer-city of Michigan, D. Sc. D. Church board) is president. In addition to the supervision of the parent school and of supervision of the parent school and of the Beaver branch, President Cluff instructs in the higher courses in theo-logy and philosophy. To the fact that Dr. Cluff takes a personal interest in every student the success of the in-stitution is largely due. The theological department is under the immediate charge of Prof. Joseph B. Keeler, who is also principal of the B. Keeler, and





