

LOS ANGELES

"The City of the Angels."

"The City of the Saints"

SALT LAKE.

The Enterprising and Growing Municipality Near the Great Pacific, Which is Shortly to be United With Salt Lake by Bands of Steel.

THE ancient City of the Angels, founded by soldiers from the Mission of San Gabriel, in 1781, was known as a Spanish Pueblo, by the heavenly and earthly title: "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles." It had the patronage and protection of the Spanish governor until 1847, and was principally occupied by Spanish speaking people, even down to so late a period as twenty years ago. The first recorded census, 1790, gave 141 inhabitants, which increased to 1,500 in the year 1847. The town then began to awaken from the languorous slumber of its semi-civilized occupancy, and to take on the air and purpose of progress, characteristic of the American colonizer, with the usual results. The real life and new growth of the modern city began within twenty-five years. These are explained, as to population, by the figures of the United States census, taken for three decades; the number of inhabitants was as follows:

1880.....	11,311
1890.....	50,325
1900.....	102,479

This shows an increase during the past ten years of 103 per cent, which is claimed is a larger percentage of increase, made in that time, than by any other American city of equal or greater population. Los Angeles now takes rank as the 36th city in the United States, while in 1890 there were 120 cities of larger population. Not only is the city entitled to much credit for this splendid increase, within municipal limits, but it is the central figure in the equally remarkable growth of population in all southern California.

A HEALTHFUL CITY.
That the population shall continue to increase rapidly is but reasonable to expect. It is derived so largely from the immigrants attracted by its climate, which must afford a perpetually increasing number, as the possibility and delight of living here becomes better known to those who suffer in less genial climes. This is in a sense a hospital city, a veritable refuge for sufferers in the last stages of consumption, which necessarily produces some alarming features in the matter of vital statistics. As a matter of fact, it is one of the healthiest cities in the world. Consumptives come here, but they are not produced here, and if they come in time they are benefited. The birth rate does not, however, keep pace with the number of deaths per annum; that being accounted for by the fact, as stated, that many deaths occur among the transient population, caused by changing residence, when it is too late for the climate to benefit them. The number of births for the year was 1,608, or 15 to 1,000—the number of deaths was 1,707, or over 16 to 1,000 of population.

SUPERB LOCATION.
The location of Los Angeles is superb. Midway between the ocean and the Sierra Madre range, it is from 12 to 20 miles distant from the former, and 10 miles from the mountains. The city embraces an area of about 35 square miles, and presents a great variety of attractive locations for residences. Beautiful homes constitute its chief attraction. A part of the residence section is upon rolling hills, from which charming views are had of the lofty mountains to the eastward, at present snow capped, and of the sloping valley with the Western ocean in the distance. The older residences were in the level southwestern part of the city, where you still see many beautiful homes; but during the recent years the hills at the west end have grown much in favor and many handsome residences are erected there, some in the old mission style of architecture, which seems most appropriate, cool and homelike.

FINE STREETS.
For about twelve years there has been a great work in street improvement in Los Angeles, until there are now nearly 300 miles of graded and paved streets; 10 miles of asphalt paved streets, and over 300 miles of cement side walks. There is a good sewer system, which empties into a main leading to the ocean. The water supply of Los Angeles is fairly good. The water is taken from the Los Angeles river, and is filtered through beds of gravel. Pure springs of water are located some distance from the city, and water is brought from there in carboys for table use. For nearly twenty years the city has been thoroughly lighted by electricity, some of the lamps being on tall masts. The street railway system is very efficient. It comprises 175 miles of single track, narrower, however, than the standard gauge. It is all operated, with the exception of one short line, by electricity, and in addition to the local lines there are through lines running from the center of the city to the foothills of the Sierra Madre range back of Pasadena, and to the sea shore at Santa Monica.

BIG BUILDING RECORD.
There has been a wonderful amount of building in Los Angeles during the past four or five years. New residence sections have been built up; for the year ending Nov. 1, 1900, there were issued 1,843 building permits, aggregating in value about \$2,500,000. On the principal business streets, especially Spring street and Broadway, a number of splendid business blocks have been erected, some five and six and even seven stories. In the residence portion of the town are hundreds of beautiful homes, costing all the way from \$3,000 to \$20,000 each, many of them of unique and striking architecture. They are surrounded by luxuriant semi-tropical trees and shrubs, and flowers of the most brilliant hues, and sweet-

est fragrance. At mid-winter, such delicate plants as the heliotrope, poinsettia, calla-lily and jasmine are flowering profusely in the open air and beds of geraniums abound.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
The public buildings are the county court house, the city hall, in which is the public library, and the High School. By far the most imposing of these is the county court house, located on a commanding hill, reached by Temple street and Broadway. This building is of three stories, and three colors of stone. One of granite, and two of sandstone, and is more to be admired from its graceful design and fine proportions and beautiful site, than from the materials or interior arrangement and finish. The High School is a structure for any city to be proud of, and the

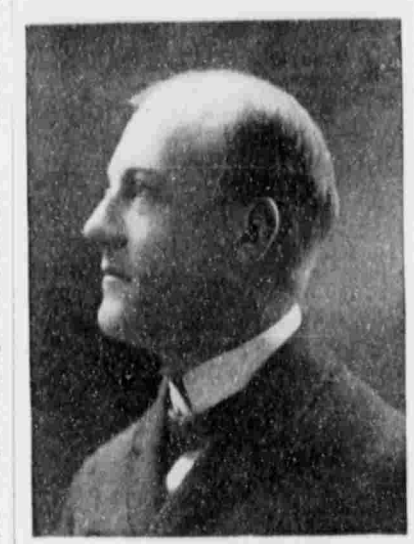


GOV. GAGE OF CALIFORNIA.
Governor Henry M. Gage of California is a native of New York, where he was born in 1853. He is an attorney by profession and went to California in the '70s. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected in 1898 for a term of four years. His majority was 19,093.

public schools, of which there are many, are well designed architecturally, commodious, well lighted and ventilated and beautifully finished and furnished. They are generally built of wood, and on this account, in fear of fire, are not carried higher than two stories.

FIRST CLASS HOTELS.
As would be expected in a city that attracts so many visitors from all parts of the world, the number is about 30,000 annually. Los Angeles possesses first-class hotels. In addition to the half dozen large hotels, of which the Van Nuys is chief, all handsomely appointed and supplied with every modern convenience, there are scores of smaller hotels, lodging houses and boarding houses, which cater to the demands of guests of every sort and condition, while thousands of private families offer rooms for rent at moderate prices. No sign in the city is so frequent as "Furnished Rooms to Rent." The town is now beginning to fill up for the winter, and the streets are thronged with seekers of rooms and houses.

SCHOOL FACILITIES.
The school facilities of Los Angeles are excellent. In addition to the complete system of public schools, elsewhere fully described, there are numerous private schools and colleges in the city and suburban towns, with hundreds of private teachers, who make a specialty of music, painting, deport-



GOV. WELLS OF UTAH
Governor Heber M. Wells of Utah has just been elected for a second term on the Republican ticket, leading the McKinley electors by 501 votes. His majority was 3,113 in a total vote of 32,047. He is 40 years of age, and is Utah born.

A City of Sunshine, Fruits and Flowers, Where Health, Busy Commerce, Education, Art, Science and Social Advantages Go Hand in Hand.

ment, elocution, physical training and other branches. There are numerous lecture halls, lodge rooms and other places for meetings and entertainments. There are three theaters; theatrical and opera companies, as well as vaudeville shows are well patronized. In the spring time there is usually a Flower Festival. One to last a full week is now being arranged for Los Angeles to come off in April, 1901. Besides the old California and the Jonathan clubs, there are a number of other well appointed social clubs in the city. The public library contains 60,000 volumes. This is located on the top floor of the city hall. It is managed by a board of five directors, appointed by the mayor, and is under the immediate supervision of a lady librarian, who, with a capable corps of assistants, attends to the requirements of the reading public. A feature of this library is the public school section. By stipulation of the appropriation law the teachers in the public schools are permitted to take out a sufficient number of volumes at a time to accommodate their classes. In this way an enormously increased circulation is given to the books. The need of this really splendid library is a suitable building for its ever increasing number of volumes, and an adequate endowment for maintenance and expansion.

SEVEN PUBLIC PARKS.
There are within the city limits, seven parks, having a combined area of 600 acres. Besides this, a park of 3,000 acres just outside of the city has been located, but is not yet improved, except in the locating of drives. In these city parks are seen beautiful specimens of semi-tropical plants and trees, date palms, the palm, bamboo, eucalyptus, pepper and umbrella trees. Little artificial lakes have been made, upon which boats and water fowl appear, and there are small menageries and seal ponds. Band stands are a feature of the principal parks and concert bands give regularly upon Sundays and holidays, when thousands assemble and crowd the drives and walks and the arbor covered benches generously supplied.

The suburbs of Los Angeles afford interesting excursions. The seaside resorts, which are crowded in the summer and remain open all the year round, are within a few miles of the city. These are Santa Monica, Long Beach, Redondo, and Santa Catalina Island. The latter is a picturesque mountain island, two hours sail from the main land, San Pedro harbor. The accessible mountain resorts are Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe, peaks in the Sierra Madre range. The summit of the latter, 5,800 feet, is reached by a combination electric and cable incline railway, in from two to three hours. Hotels have been erected near the top, and half way to the summit, which also is an observatory, electric searchlight and other attractions, for the crowds of people who enjoy the unique ride and seek a higher altitude for pleasure and health.

ORCHARDS AND GARDENS.
The countryside surrounding Los Angeles, cultivated as orchards and market gardens, is dotted with beautiful homes. A Tully-Ho drive, made almost every day, carries its delighted passengers over good roads out past the Ostrich Farm, where a stop is made to see these interesting birds. In all their stages of development, from the freshly hatched out chick to the 200 pound fully grown bird that stands seven feet high. Thence through Pasadena streets of the most splendid homes in Southern California, and by the great Green Hotel, out to the orange groves, and on to "Lucky" Baldwin's ranch, than which there is no more perfect home of perfect horse-flesh, and returning the drive is through the beautiful park, in which it has its setting.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.
Coming to the commercial side of Los Angeles, one must note peculiar conditions. The population is largely made up of a leisure class, men who have retired from business and are rich, and of transients, here for pleasure and health and not for business, yet the city is a tremendously earnest and active part of trade, and its institutions are strong and progressive. The twenty-two banks of Los Angeles are solid concerns. They have a combined capital of \$27,000,000. On Nov. 1st, 1900, the deposits amounted to \$23,395,505. The bank clearances for the year ending October 1st, 1900, amounted to \$116,824,731. The wholesale mercantile houses carry heavy stocks of goods, and do an immense trade with all Southern California, and also with considerable territory lying north of Los Angeles county, as far as Fresno; with Lower California, with Arizona and with Sonora. Jobbing houses in the products of the soil, in oil well supplies, and in general merchandise, do a large volume of trade, though they may not always carry heavy stock. In some lines, however, the wholesale houses appear to have large capital invested, and are doing profitable business. Retail stores from the most elegant grocery, furniture, dry goods, fancy groceries, and book stores, down to the cheapest sort of curio stands, abound in all parts of the city.

MANUFACTURING.
Manufacturing is increasing, especially since the rise of petroleum has been adopted for fuel. Manufacturing of assaying and mining supplies, and heavy chemicals is prospering, and Los Angeles leads in the manufacture of what is known as Mexican stamped and carved leather goods. The chamber of commerce advertises openings for additional manufactures for the drying, canning and preserving of fruits, and vegetables; for oil refineries; a gas factory, and mineral reduction works. Los Angeles is central for a rich and productive mining region, extending from Fresno clear to Old Mexico. In some California there are gold mines, dropping an aggregate of nearly 1,000 stamps. Over 7,000 men are engaged in the mining industry. The principal gold mines are located just north of Los Angeles county, at Hangsburg, in Kern county. The product of the mines for the year is estimated at \$4,410,000. There does not appear to be any excitement or over much activity in real estate, though a steady volume of business in the transfer of improved property is reported. Since the collapse of the never-to-be-forgotten real estate boom of 1885-87, town lot subdivisions have not been so much as proposed; but new residential districts have been built, as the extension of the business section has driven residents to other and more desirable localities. Prices of building lots are now considered quite reasonable, and houses and lots can be bought at fair prices. The assessed valuation of property within the city is \$57,576,074; the municipal tax rate is \$1.50 and the county rate \$1.33 1/2 per \$100.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.
To get a proper understanding of the present industrial sources of wealth and prosperity, to which Los Angeles owes its marvelous development, we must consider those chief industries—



TYPICAL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCENES.