



BIRD'S EYE VIEW

The Business Growth of 1902.

Nothing in the History of the Country Has Ever Equaled It.

The business growth and prosperity of the year 1902 stand forth without an equal in all the history of the country. The enormous expansion and volume of business in 1901, the creation of new enterprises and the growth of old ones, caused wonder and amazement, and it was confidently believed that the record of that year would stand a long time before being excelled. The close of 1902, however, shows that a new record has been made, and that there has been more business done, more goods manufactured, and sold, more railroads constructed, more buildings erected, more minerals mined, and in every way that the busy millions in this vast country have accomplished more than was ever dreamed possible in a like period before. The foreign trade has likewise increased, as a result of the prestige gained by this country in the Spanish war. The country has been at peace with all foreign powers, who have come to have a profound respect for the prowess of our navy and army. The best guaranty of peace is preparation for war, and foreign countries have found out that while we desire peace, yet if anyone insists on having trouble, we will cheerfully adjourn business and accommodate them, and that we are just as handy at fighting as at business. This reputation has had the effect of bringing many millions of dollars into this country in payment for our goods shipped abroad.

In all this grand onward march of progress in the United States, Utah, one of the youngest members of the family, has had a larger proportion than any other. There has been more growth of population, more development of resources, of mining, crop raising, railroading, and building, in proportion to its population in Utah during the past year than in any two states in the Union. This is not guess work or opinion, it is a mathematical demonstration, arrived at by the simple

process of adding up columns of figures. To give these figures in detail would require about twenty-four pages like this, and we have not the space to devote to such details. The following brief resume will, however, be sufficient to give a general idea of the subject.

The chief industry in Utah, and the mainstay and backbone of all the others, is mining, and the treatment of ores. In 1901 the value of the precious metals mined in Utah was about seventeen million dollars. This year it is upwards of twenty-one millions, an increase of 25 per cent. The increase has been principally in gold and copper, the two metals most in demand throughout the world at this time. Gold has become the undisputed money metal of the world, and Utah is rapidly coming to the front as the leading gold producing state. With modern methods of treatment, low grade gold ores, which a few years ago would not pay for extraction, have been made to pay handsomely, and there are untold millions of it awaiting the plucky prospector and the enterprising operator. Utah has produced upwards of five millions of gold during the past year, and the great gold camps of Nevada, which are really tributary to Utah, bid fair to produce double this production during the coming year. The great camp at Tonopah has already produced millions, and the surface is only scratched. When the verdict of the world went forth that it was gold which was wanted, Utah has responded nobly, and where a short time ago it was reckoned as only a silver state it has shown that it can supply whatever metal was wanted, and on a larger scale than was ever thought possible.

Copper was demanded for manufacturing purposes, and Utah immediately began to supply it by the millions. The production of this metal was increased from \$3,700,000 in 1901, to upwards of \$5,200,000 in 1902. A great many copper mines are being opened up, and are about ready to produce in large quantities, so that the

immense increase in the output of that metal. The low price of silver has retarded considerably the production of that metal, but notwithstanding this fact, Utah has produced upwards of seven million dollars of that metal, an increase of about half a million. This was made possible by the fact that the Utah silver ores are accompanied by a good percentage of lead, and while the silver mines of Colorado have in many cases had to be abandoned, Utah has been enabled to go right along producing silver at a profit. The production of lead also has increased, the production for this year being about three and a half millions.

Of this enormous total of twenty-one millions of dollars taken from the ground in Utah in 1902, seventeen millions have been spent in extracting it. This means that this enormous sum has been paid out here in Utah, in wages, building of mills and reduction plants, supplies, and all of the many ways incident to the conduct of such enterprises. This money has come into circulation within the state, and being dug from the ground, increases the wealth of the state by that much. The remaining four millions has been paid in dividends by the mines, representing clear profit over and above all expenses, and most of this, too, has remained in Utah. It has found its way into the construction of magnificent homes, fine business blocks, and public buildings. The Miners' Judge Memorial home in Salt Lake, an immense structure, occupying a commanding eminence overlooking the city, is a sample.

The smelting industry, following in the wake of mining, has shown an immense increase in Utah during the past year, particularly in the Salt Lake valley. The valley smelters, as they are known, are now the destination of the greater portion of the ores mined in this and neighboring states. There are five large smelters now in operation in this valley, the principal part of which have been put in operation during the present year. They have a capacity of over 6,000 tons of ore daily, and treat all smelting ores, including copper. This requires an army of men, all employed at good wages, working all the year round, owning their own homes and contributing to the general prosperity, making business for builders, merchants and manufacturers. The town of Murray is the center of that industry, and although it has been recently incorporated as a city, is really a suburb of Salt Lake City. It is already connected with Salt Lake by one electric street railway, and two more interurban electric lines are now in course of construction, besides the two lines of steam railways. Two large smelters are in course of construction in the southern part of

Utah, and the wealth of copper and silver lead ores. The cyanide mills at Mercur and elsewhere, besides enabling the profitable mining of ores which are not valuable enough to stand the cost of transportation to smelters outside.

The mining of coal in Utah has already achieved immense proportions, and is constantly increasing. It is not a question of finding the coal, for there are unlimited quantities of it in various parts of the state. The railroad companies own their own mines, and from these the supply has been principally drawn, and they have enough in sight to last for generations to come. During the past year there have been mined and shipped upwards of three and a half million dollars worth, supplying not only Utah, but adjoining states. One mine alone has been shipping upwards of a thousand dollars worth per day to California. The immense coal beds in Emery county, far larger than any that have yet been tapped, are awaiting the coming of a railroad only to market the coal, and cause many millions more to pour into Utah annually. The coal is of a superior quality, available for cooking, as well as for fuel. There is very little coal west of Utah, and with the increasing population in the Pacific coast states, there is a growing market, which will make it profitable for new lines of railroad to transport it, and thus give Utah the benefit of these untold millions, now waiting simply to be carried away and turned into money. The great coal strike, which caused such distress throughout the east, made no difference here. We could have supplied the entire eastern market so far as quantity is concerned.

Few people realized until within the past year, the immense value of the iron deposits in southern Utah. It was only when the attention of eastern capitalists was called to it, that the value of this iron came to be appreciated. It was shown that Utah possesses one-fifth of all the visible supply of iron in the United States. A syndicate was formed, which purchased the iron deposits of Iron county for two and a quarter million dollars, and are now perfecting their plans to market it. This iron cannot be measured by tons. There are mountains of it, of the best quality and easily mined. It will not have to be carried long distances for treatment, for the coal is within a short distance, and nature has provided just the right kind of coal to treat it. This output will find a market not only in the large and constantly increasing demands of the western states, but in the Orient, thus saving the large cost of freight now made necessary by carrying it across the continent. This means new railroads, more armies of men, more prosperous towns, and more millions poured into the state annually.

The actual construction of railroads to be prosperous. The sugar factories in Utah this year consist principally in extensions of and improvements in the present systems. The Southern Pacific is spending about ten millions on what is known as the Ogden-Lucan cut-off, and the other lines have spent large sums in betterments, building of shops and new equipment. Two new lines are entering the state, one from the east and the other from the west. One of these will give us a direct connection with southern California, and the other is a short route from Denver. Both of these roads should be practically completed during the coming year, thus supplying Utah with what is most needed for the development of its resources, transportation facilities. Utah is now the point on which several of the big eastern lines now have their eye, and surveys have already been made by them for routes. The increased earning of all lines entering Utah have proven conclusively that in the race for the Pacific coast, all railroads must pass through this state. Utah has commodities which the nation wants, and the railroads, in working for their own profit, will put a hundred dollars for one in the pockets of the people. Besides the steam railways, the electric lines now in process of construction, connecting the outlying towns with Salt Lake City, will greatly facilitate the handling of local freight and passenger business, lessening the cost to the farmers of marketing their products, and to the merchants of delivering goods to the.

Farming in Utah this year has been handicapped by scarcity of water. The light rainfall during the past few years has caused the sources of the irrigation streams to be diminished, and in many cases, crops have fallen short. Wheat especially has fallen short nearly one-third, owing to the fact that it is raised principally on land which depends on rainfall direct. The production of fruit has increased, principally because fine orchards set out a few years ago have come into bearing. Many thousand fruit trees have been set out by farmers annually of late years, and each year witnesses an increase in the quantity and quality of the fruit produced. Prices have been higher, so that the net results to the farmers have been about the same. The heavy snow and rainfall so far this winter gives every assurance of plenty of water next year, and in Utah that means a bumper crop. The most profitable crop for the farmer, sugar beets, has been far larger this year than any that has preceded. About one hundred thousand tons of beets have been raised, and netted the farmers upwards of \$4 per ton. Irrigated beet land produces from fourteen to twenty tons per acre, and when a farmer can get upwards of \$50 cash for the annual yield from one acre of land, he is sure

unfactured these beets into sugar to the value of about two millions of dollars wholesale, the output for 1902 being nearly double that of any preceding year. The irrigation system of farming is especially favorable to the raising sugar beets, as they can get the water at just the right time. Additional factories are under way, and this industry is only in its infancy. The other farm and livestock products marketed in Utah this year have brought upwards of eight millions of dollars, a magnificent sum in proportion to the area under cultivation and the population.

A large part of the immense amounts of money derived from the foregoing industries has found its way into buildings, throughout the state, and particularly in Salt Lake City. The building permits issued in Salt Lake City alone during the year foot up to two million dollars, nearly double that of the preceding year. This money has gone mainly into homes, indicating a permanency and solidity of growth. The wageearner who has saved up a thousand dollars, buys a lot and builds a house, at a total cost of double that amount, borrowing the difference, and then proceeding to save up to pay off the loan. This has furnished a market for a large amount of money, and those who have acquired wealth have found a profitable and safe investment for their surplus funds in mortgages of this kind. Interest rates are reasonable, and the amount which the wage earner would otherwise pay in rent, goes to pay for the home. The satisfactory nature of such transactions on both sides is shown by the fact that Utah is singularly free from foreclosures of mortgages. All of the banking institutions have shown substantial gains, and they are known throughout the country for their solidity and strength. The investment banks particularly, whose business it is to lend money on mortgages and sell the mortgages to investors, have done a large and profitable business. The interest paid remains at home, and goes back into circulation among the people who pay it.

Taken all in all, Utah has had her full share of the general prosperity during the past year. Notwithstanding the growth in the population, there is room for millions more, and they are coming. Every indication is that, with the advent of the new railroads, the forming of new manufacturing and commercial companies, and the completion of the various new enterprises now under way, there will be an immense development during the coming year, of the immense resources with which nature has endowed Utah, and that we will see a growth and advancement seldom before witnessed in the history of this wonderful country.

OGDEN'S PROGRESS.

The holiday season of 1902 finds

Ogden amongst the prosperous, happy and very promising cities of the Pacific West.

The good times are practically everywhere within Uncle Sam's domain and, of course, in Ogden.

The action of the Southern Pacific Railroad company in building the cut-off through the waters of the lake and thus making the distance from Ogden to San Francisco 126 miles shorter than over the old route for ever sets at rest any liability of disturbance in the way of railroad changes. Ogden is, therefore, henceforth a permanent fixture and an object point on the great highway of nations that goes from New York to San Francisco, crossing the continent between the Orient and the Occident. During the past year our city has made greater progress than ever before during a single year of her history.

Factories, foundries, machine shops have been added to her industries. New churches planned under construction and completed. Railway extensions and new lines planned, increase in railway machine shops, decided upon and order for construction of same given. A government building for use as postoffice, internal revenue office and other government uses. The above are but a few of the features for which Ogden should be thankful as having received during the year 1902.

Religion, educational and literature have been equally favored amongst us during 1902. The completion and occupation of St. Joseph's new church has been the pride of our Catholic citizens.

The Presbyterians are now going forward with the completion of their handsome brick and stone structure on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Adams streets. The Episcopal congregation is about to change their location and construct a new house of worship as they are about to unload for a goodly price their property on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Grant avenue. Whilst the Latter-day Saints are doing much in the way of building new ward meeting houses and assembly halls this church and temple building seems to have become contagious since Father Cushman's hard and long effort upon St. Joseph's church, which now stands as one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical structures between New York and San Francisco. We now expect that within the coming year our Jewish friends will take steps to construct a synagogue as they are becoming a very respectable part of our population and mostly people in easy circumstances.

Our public schools have a larger attendance than ever before, demanding for the ensuing year the construction of from four to six new buildings in different parts of our city.