

VIEW FROM OLD SCOTT'S MOUNTAIN

Salt Lake Succeeds in Sealing Black Peak to Northeast of Town.

ASCENT STRENUOUS AFFAIR.

But Panorama Bursting on His Gaze on Reaching Top, Repays for All Exertions.

The great evergreen covered peak that looms up in pointed majesty on the north side of City creek, often attracts the attention of citizens, suggesting to them as they look, that the view from that peak must be more or less magnificent. And so it is; not merely magnificent, but imposing in the superlative degree. But the climb, say, there's the rub. This is impossible, rather an imposition on the physical endurance of the climber. It is something decidedly strenuous, positively fierce, so much so that only the more active and little of limb, those whose respiratory apparatus is in respectable working order would better attempt it. It is no exaggeration to say the climb is a terrible strain, particularly since the underbrush is dense, and offers strong and aggravating resistance as one pushes his way through it. It is safe to say that a woman cannot make the ascent—anyhow in the ordinary feminine attire. If her physical prowess is much above the ordinary and she will don male attire, it is just possible she may pull through and make the ascent.

DISTANCES DECEPTIVE.

Distances are very deceptive in this country—none more so than in the ascent of climbing mountains. A New York tourist, rising here on a clear morning, looked at the mountain back of Fort Douglas and thought he would take a little walk over there just before breakfast. "How far do you think those hills are from here?" asked a resident acquaintance. "Oh, a quarter, or half a mile." "Well, you will walk just four miles to get out there, if you try it," was the response. The tourist promptly "tabled the motion," and adjourned his intention sine die.

THE CLIMB.

So it is in climbing the great peak—"Seven mile mill mountain," "Black Mountain," "Scott's Peak," as different people term it. That peak will seem within 20 minutes' climb, when three hours would be more properly the correct figure. This is disheartening, dampening to the ardor of the climber. Only so to do as to carry a good supply of water, and to be prepared to the matter immediately in hand, and climb, climb, climb. The gratifying finale will come in its own due and proper time. Then, the effort will be rewarded.

HOW TO DRESS.

Dress in duck, with spiked, high top shoes, a snugly fitting belt, and knickerbockers. The local weather is of no particular consequence. Take good, strong field glasses, alpen stocks, and if there are several persons in the party, one or two good maps. Carry a light axe and a sixshooter might possibly come handy, as there are bear in that country. The start is made from the junction of the forks of City creek, six miles up the canyon. A conveyance ought to be used to that point from town, as all of one's strength is needed in making the ascent.

THE START.

Start bright and early in the morning, for it is an all-day affair. Follow up the North Fork on the right hand side. There is a good road there at present, and the climber may imagine it is that way all along. But don't you believe it. The proverb says, "All things come to an end," and so does the easy walking after a mile. Prospectors have been working in that gulch, some of the difficulty approaching the dignity of the term "mine"; but there is no one there now. Looks as though somebody had been disappointed.

THE ASCENT.

Thence the ascent is very steep, so that the line appears to be 45 degrees if not more. Forcing one's way through that dense brush is no picnic; it is serious business, and each year the situation becomes worse. Toward the upper part of the mountain climbing along those irregular upright ledges, with steep descents on either side, is attended with danger; a sure foot and a clear head are indispensable. There is positive danger in one's making the attempt. The turning or dislocation of an ankle will hang the sufferer up there until hunger and exposure complete the job. Whether he would ever be found admits of debate.

ASCENT CONCLUDED.

But when the tip top has been scaled—Oh, the view! The local weather is as fine as the altitude is 12,000 feet, or about 8,000 feet above the federal building in Salt Lake, and it suggests viewing the crowded land from Pisgah's heights. The panorama is glorious, unsurpassed. Antelope and Stansbury islands are right at your feet with the great body of the lake extending northward until it is lost in the haze. The lake bottom is dry and covered with alkali south and west of Stansbury, and a large area between Antelope and the east shore.



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ARBUCKLE BROS., New York City.

It is curious, at the same time unpleasant to note this. The Lucin cut-off is readily discerned with Midway station in the center. Bear river bay is clearly seen, but Ogden is shut out by Farmington mountain. The south valley, clear to Utah was in at once; but the larger buildings in the city are pigmy affairs, appearing about the size of a small match box. Mountains in Idaho and Nevada are discernible while the Tintic ranges are seen to the southwest, including Mt. Nebo.

MOUNTAINS STUPENDOUS.

The Wasatch mountains are a really stupendous spectacle. It would take an artist in word portraiture to describe them; great tumultuous upheavals, massive rugged vast, irregular, in ridges, in peaks, in domes, in varied columns, in all the hues of brown and bluish gray, streaked with snowy reminders of a previous winter; a great cluster of Silurian crags, precipices, that came into being when "God said: 'Let the waters under the heavens be gathered together in one place and let the dry land appear.'" mountains that rise in rocky grandeur in a robe of clouds and crowned with diadems of snow when Lake Bonneville was forming, geological epochs ago. The observer can sit and feast his eyes on that sight by the hour without tiring; for it is the sight of a lifetime. As he looks at the magnificent lake panorama and then at the Wasatch ranges, he involuntarily exclaims with the Shepherd Corbin of Lake Tahoe: "Oh, wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful, wonderful; and yet again wonderful." Any man who can take in that spectacle and question the existence of an all-wise and omnipotent Creator, must surely be lacking in his soul.

UNTAINS TO THE EAST.

To the far east are the yellow mountains of the Uintahs, revealing great bunches and clusters of peaks and ridges in the most gorgeous profusion, with spacious vistas of the canyons in topography in miniature wreath-like in the densest green in profuse vegetation. The sharp rib formations are reduced to the level of the eye, and the perspective seems as though looked at through a reversed telescope. Material objects appear so different at that great height from what they do close at hand that the observer becomes bewildered and gets dizzy. Only those who have been up in balloons, understand the sensation. The great Mesalach of the south side of the canyon is seen reduced to an ordinary ridge, yet as viewed from Salt Lake it looms up in solitary grandeur. One must climb the great peak to see the truth; it is a sight he never saw before and may never again.

ATMOSPHERE IS RARE.

The air is rare up there, so one tires easier, loses his wind the more readily. Then there comes a pressure against the ear drums from within that may not be pleasant. Singular to relate there are abandoned gold mine claims on the top ridge of Black Mountain, several shafts, one being apparently some 200 feet deep. Gold bearing ore is strewn around the edges of the excavation, the relics of the excitement of 40 years ago, when it was believed great riches would be unearthed there. Two cabins well preserved remain. Judging by appearances there is an easier approach from Beck's Hot Springs than from City creek; but there is no telling on account of the brush.

THE DESCENT.

The last move is getting down the mountain. Climbing is one thing, and descending is another. It is generally taken about as many minutes to get down, as it takes hours to get up—that is, if the party or parties interested are sure footed. Going straight down the side of the mountain to the canyon road, is a case of "a straight line is the shortest distance between any two points," and a Salt Lake citizen who required four hours to make the ascent Tuesday last, came flying down the mountain side in 40 minutes. But between the loose rocks and the thickets, and the constant danger of falling or turning an ankle, the experience was somewhat strenuous. But it is the quickest way of "getting back to civilization." Returning by the way one ascends, ought to be easily accomplished in one-half the time of ascent.

SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET.

Important Educational Gathering Scheduled for Fall Week.

A gathering of county superintendents of schools is scheduled to take place in this city during conference week, the exact date having not yet been determined upon. An important thing that will be considered at the meeting will be the discussion of ways and means to start free public libraries in the several counties of the state. Libraries were provided for in statutes enacted by the last legislature, but the best means of carrying the measures into effect have yet to be devised. At the time of the proposed meeting of superintendents, prominent members of the various counties will be asked to confer together to help the work along. The one thing most needed is the leadership of one capable man or woman in each town to take the initiative in the work and start the project out in the proper manner. The need of free libraries is generally recognized, the state has made provision for them, and what now remains to be done is to make an early and effective a start as possible.

STAFF OFFICERS PASSING WAY

Congress Must Reconsider Former Legislation to Keep Affairs from Tangling.

"NATION ROOSEVELT SANE."

Missouri Congressman on Road to Fame as Result of His Activity To Further Peace.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington D. C., Sept. 18.—Unless Congress reconsider its former work relative to the four year detail of line officers of rank corresponding to that of vacancies to be filled in certain specified staff departments, the extinction of staff officers with present commissions in the army will result. This is a matter of serious discussion with the present paymaster general of the army, General C. C. Sniffen in his report to the secretary of war. Until the act of Feb. 2, 1901, was passed, efficient men could be promoted to the pay corps whose training had been done away with and now the vacancies to be filled in the pay corps must be made from the line of the army at the whim or caprice of the man in authority without regard to the training of the man selected for paymaster.

PAYMASTER DISTASTEFUL.

Gen. Sniffen, who, probably more than any other man who has occupied the position of paymaster general since the close of the Civil war, has been essentially an executive man. He has served all through the grades of paymaster to paymaster general. Before he was appointed to the pay corps he was one of President Grant's closest clerks and before he was called to the White House under the Grant administration he occupied a clerical position in the war department. His training has been in a business school not confined to the line or staff of the army, but comprehending both line and staff he has brought to the head of the pay department a knowledge which has been accepted by his superiors looking to betterments in the pay department.

The detail system undoubtedly has much to commend it in the line of peace, but in time of hostilities the adequacy of the detail system when applied to the higher grades of major, lieutenant colonel and captain, is seriously questioned. At such a time very few officers of the line of such grades will be found willing to leave their chance of capture, their distinction and advancement and assume the pecuniary responsibilities and risks which attend the exigent and unfamiliar disbursement duties of paymasters in the field.

MAJORS RUNNING OUT.

Gen. Sniffen, who has very pronounced views upon the question of the detail system, takes the position which has been held by his two immediate predecessors, Generals Bates and Dodge, that the application of the system should not extend beyond the lowest grade in the army, which is that of captain, and that the three field grades should be permanent. That vacancies occurring in the grade of major in the pay corps should be filled by the appointment of captains who are recommended by the line, and that the paymaster should be established by the records they shall have made for efficiency in the disbursement and accountability of public funds and that these permanent appointees should be eligible to promotion to the grade of colonel.

MAJORS RUNNING OUT.

It is an undeniable fact that the officer who devotes his official life to special duties under a permanent commission must become more expert, more efficient and competent than the officer who intermittently serves for a limited period in one or the other of several departments or corps in the army subject to detail. Unless at the coming session of Congress legislation is passed changing existing conditions in the pay corps the permanency of the field grades will be seriously jeopardized. It is in the grade of major will occur which must under existing law be filled by a detail of a major from the line. What troubles General Sniffen as to the efficiency of his corps, troubles General Alshuler, head of the quartermaster department, the latter even going so far as to recommend in his annual report a school for the training of quartermasters with particular reference to the construction of buildings and the management of stores, and a good hand knowledge of textiles and their manufacture.

The detail system was undoubtedly an experiment in peace and as the system is presented to the committees of the two houses dealing with the subject a modification of the law will be made, and the system will be further remedial legislation expected from time to time and that finally a system of detail suited to all the conditions of the world war will be adopted.

REPORTER-CONGRESSMAN.

Richard Bartholdt, who has for 14 years represented the Tenth Missouri district in Congress and who will sit as one of three Republican members in the sixtieth Congress, has capitalized himself as few men have in public life. He has stood for peace although the country of his birth has thus without number suffered war. Born in Germany and imbued with the spirit of his ancestors Richard Bartholdt from the beginning of his career in the country of his adoption has raised his voice in favor of international arbitration. Until he entered the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, Richard Bartholdt was a newspaper man and he calls himself a newspaper man today primarily, while secondarily a national law-maker. Before he took up his abode in St. Louis Mr. Bartholdt saw every phase of newspaper life in New York. He was a police court reporter, a municipal hall reporter, correspondent of the Albany German newspaper, and finally foreign editor for the New York Staats Zeitung under Otto Diefenderfer. He edited the St. Louis Tribune until he came to Congress. Throughout his newspaper career Dr. Bartholdt has been a firm believer in the principles of international arbitration instead of the nations to arms. And he has talked international arbitration in season and out until he has lived to see the nations of the world re-gathering in The Hague and adopting some of the recommendations he has made to inter-parliamentary congress made up of representatives from the world's parliaments and of which he was at one time president.

ARBITRATION ADVOCATE.

In a small cottage in the midst of Thuringer Forest in Germany Dr. Bartholdt prepared the first great international arbitration treaty which was submitted to the Inter-Parliamentary congress that met in Brussels several years ago. This work took Dr. Bar-



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Dr. Bartholdt has just returned from The Hague conference where he was an interested spectator upon the proceedings of that very great body of world statesmen and he is optimistic in his view as to the outcome of their deliberations. He believes that before the conference adjourns the American idea of a permanent arbitration court will be adopted and that a tremendous step forward for peace will be the result.

ATTENDED HAGUE.

In the little German town in which Richard Bartholdt first saw the light and on the house in which he was born there is a tablet inscribed as follows: "In this house Richard Bartholdt, an American member of parliament was born." And not so very far away in the depths of a German wood this same Richard Bartholdt wrote an international arbitration treaty which he destined to make his name famous the world over.

Senator Scott of West Virginia, in an interview accorded a number of newspapers the other day said that the country was "Roosevelt crazy." Now comes George M. Howers, commissioner of fisheries, who in an interview printed today, says that the country, instead of being "Roosevelt crazy" is "Roosevelt sane." To the man up a tree it would look as if the next nomination expelled Roosevelt whether the country has gone daft on the president or is sane in his support. Remarkable as it seems every cabinet officer who has interviewed the president at Oyster Bay comes away with the statement to the newspapers that the country is all for Roosevelt, which suggests that there is treachery in the official family, the only person for Secretary Taft in the cabinet being Secy. Taft himself.

SIDEN ATTACK OF DYSENTERY CURED.

A prominent lady at Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to a druggist who has obtained Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. She says: "While stopping at a ranch in South Dakota I was taken ill of what seemed to be cholera. They gave me some of this medicine and I cured myself in a few hours. I have had it since and have just used the last of it today. Mother was taken suddenly ill of dysentery and it helped her immediately. For sale by all druggists."

PEACH DAY AT BRIGHAM.

Excursionists Through Boxelder Capital On Annual Festival Occasion.

(Special to the "News.") Brigham City, Sept. 18.—A conservative estimate places the number of yesterday's visitors to this city at 5,000. They came from Salt Lake county on the south to Cache valley on the north, and all day the streets were thronged as never before in the history of the place.

There was brass band music on the courthouse lawn during the afternoon and evening, dancing at the Academy of Music, and a song festival at the Opera House. The first speech making by Mayor Holst, welcoming the excursionists, and by J. C. Knudson of the Boxelder Central club, the last being the inevitable speech held for the county in fruit culture and as furnishing desirable homes, J. D. Call was master of ceremonies.

An interesting game of baseball was played between teams from Wellsville and Bonifield, the latter winning on a score of 10 to 6.

The awarding of prizes in the fruit display was a difficult matter, and was finished only after much consideration on the part of the judges.

The silver trophy cup went to Peter Peterson, on a five case lot of peaches. John H. Post secured a cash prize of \$30 for the best shooting of 40 cases, and the second prize in the same contest was won by James White.

Other prizes were as follows: W. O. Knudson, \$10; Charles Wilson, \$5; Thomas Slater, \$1 for largest peach exhibited; William J. Jensen, \$1 for best orange vine; Valentine Fruit company, \$1 for best early Crawford; William Jensen, first prize for largest Elberta peach; John H. Post, second prize; George Freeman, \$2.50, handiest display.

JAP ROSE transparent toilet and bath soap made from the best toilet soap and is made in KIRK—said by all druggists and grocers.

SOUTHERN STATES REUNION.

Oct. 4th, 1907, at Headquarters on Richards Street.

On the above date at 8 p. m. will occur the Annual Reunion of Southern States Missionaries Saints and friends. Light refreshments and an interesting program will make a pleasant evening. All are invited.

The annual business meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year will occur at this meeting.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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Ages from six to twelve years inclusive, at the small cost of \$5.00 each. This will include Cloaks as high as \$10.00 each. The first callers will get the best values, so don't delay. You may pay \$2.00 on a Cloak and we will keep it for you two weeks. This offer is for

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