

## Salt Lake the Great Central City of West.

How the Mines and Mills Pour Their Precious Metal Treasures into the Coffers of The Inland Empire Capital-Rich Soil, Sunny Skies, the Most Healthful of Climates and Center of Railroads.

"No internal city of the continent lies in such a field of beauty, unites such rich and rare elements of nature's formation, holds such guarantees of greatness, material and social, in the good time coming of our Pacific development. I met all along the plains and over the mountains the feeling that Salt Lake was to be the great central city of the West."

With this trite quotation Judge E. E. Colburn launches into a very comprehensive and succinct statement that is today being compiled in booklet form, containing facts and figures about Salt Lake that will be presented to our Los Angeles friends on their arrival in this city. The distribution will be made by the Salt Lake Real Estate association. This is what the judge says:

So wrote Samuel Bowles, Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, from Great Salt Lake City, in Utah territory, on the 14th day of February, 1865. In the handful of houses then lying here in the expanse of a far-reaching desert, the great editor saw the beginning of the city which now outrivaled all others in the Rocky Mountain empire. No other city was even founded in such a forbidding region so far away from human habitations—no other city had so much to contend with—the prejudices of both nature and men—the odds of the wilderness and the warfare of creeds. But all these impediments have been swept away, and today Salt Lake holds dominion over the trade and industry of an area rich and productive enough to insure many times over the fulfillment of the prophecy of Samuel Bowles.

The first thing for the three over a direct railroad, of the representative business men of a sister city—a city with which we are to go henceforth hand in hand in the work of upbuilding of the West—makes the time come for us to lay down and practically set out some of the instant reasons why Salt Lake will expand, with ever increasing speed, into one of the important trade, railroad, industrial and residential centers of the country.

It has been said that a tributary area of at least 300 miles in diameter is essential to the building of a city. Salt Lake departs for her present prosperity and future greatness. There are great areas of grazing lands covered with sheep, cattle and horses. There are many thousands acres under cultivation, including properties of the lands in the valley of the Nile. There are great farms and vineyards of enormous annual output. There are industrial institutions other than smelters, which utilize the raw material of the state and which are themselves manufacturing. Manufacturing was one of the earliest things taught in Utah. It was the thought of Brigham Young that Utah ought to produce everything within her borders needed for home use, and to provide for the people the means to help develop the development of the state's manufacturing interests.

Climate—that magic word, which has coaxed into existence California, is essential to the building of a city. Salt Lake City is the center of the world, three times that in diameter—a region containing a diversity of resources such as are found in no other place in the world surpasses. These resources are barely in the beginning of their development, and yet, in the matter of mineral alone, were the annual output to cease, the whole world would be affected adversely. Cities have their best growth when they expand to the development of the countries that surround them. Every discovery of man, every new utilization of native raw material, every acre redeemed from desolation and given to the plough, adds to their importance.

### REASONS FOR SUPREMACY.

With these preliminary remarks let us consider some of the reasons for Salt Lake City's present supremacy, and the reasons that prompt the belief that she is just entering upon an era of extraordinary growth.

The principal mining of the United States is within her tributary country, which consists of western Colorado, western Wyoming, all of Idaho, all of Montana, a great part of Nevada and all of Utah. For 500 miles in every direction from Salt Lake there are no mining cities in any way or another. No other mining city of the United States is so favorably located. Denver is on one extreme of the mining region; San Francisco on the other, but Salt Lake stands in the center. Whatever the districts are, they are conveniently reached from Salt Lake City than from any other point, and mining men who operate properties in British Columbia, California, Arizona and Colorado reside in Salt Lake. Every district of the Rocky mountain range that seeks a purchaser, finds his bid in Salt Lake City, where there are millions of dollars available for meritorious mining enterprises. There are streams of ore from every direction flowing into the Salt Lake, and mining men who operate properties in the Salt Lake area are the ones going out of Salt Lake City to pay the miners and mining expenses. Salt Lake's supply houses furnish all kinds of machinery and supplies. Mining stocks are sold in the Salt Lake Mining Exchange and the litigation that sometimes unhappily arises over conflicts of territory, is handled by Salt Lake law.

There must be in every mining region a residential center for the men who can the mines. For the region mentioned, Salt Lake is that center. Whenever fortune smiles upon the prospector and miner, his first thought is of a home in Salt Lake. That is true hundreds of mansions in Salt Lake City, some of which would not be a discredit to Fifth avenue, will testify. There is nothing in the property business so good as the mining business. There is nothing quite so good for a city to have as successful miners. Under their lavish touch mining centers grow in beauty and wealth with almost Aladdin-like speed.

But there is in that way will Salt Lake profit from the mining operations to be reduced to monies, and that is done in the smelters. Nature has been singularly prodigal in giving to Salt Lake a diversity of ores and fluxes essential to successful smelting, and that account Salt Lake has been growing year by year, until it has become the greatest in the United States. The capacity for ore treatment reaching 5,000 charge tons per day. And this, according to Mr. Samuel Newhouse, will, within the next two or three years be increased four fold, when Salt Lake will have smelters that will be treating 600,000 tons per month—7,200,000 tons per annum; more ore than is raised every year from the mines of Colorado. These smelters will require thousands of men in their operation, and thus will Salt Lake greatly increase her population.

### A STUDY OF FACTS.

A study of the mineral resources of Utah shows—and these are but a part of Salt Lake's mining stock in trade—will prove amazing. Here are some facts:

Estimated value of gold, silver, lead and copper ores now exposed in Utah . . . . .	\$1,000,000,000.00
Utah's total output of gold, silver, lead and copper to the present time . . . . .	350,000,000.00
Total mineral products of Utah for 1904 . . . . .	26,395,821.54
Estimated product of Utah for 1905 . . . . .	55,000,000.00
Total copper production of Utah for 1904 (lbs.) . . . . .	50,819,969

Estimated copper production for Utah for 1905 (lbs.) . . . . . 75,000,000  
Value of copper product of Utah for 1905 . . . . . 11,250,000.00

To appreciate the enormous growth of copper production the reader is advised that the value of copper produced in Utah from the beginning of mining in 1865 to the first day of January, 1900, was only \$6,215,290, whereas, the value of the product for 1904 was \$1,231,756.05.

### BIRTH AS A COPPER STATE.

Utah's birth as a copper state really began in 1889 with the discovery of the underlying zone of copper in the Bingham district. This zone has been found to cover a wide area of country and to supply copper in vast quantities. In vast quantities of ore, and upon that some of the greatest copper producers of the United States are located, and in operation. What has been done in Bingham, but an earnest of what may be done in other copper areas of the world, the experts, who measure the world's copper area with mathematical accuracy, freely predict that within a few years the Bingham district will produce more copper than any other district in the world. The shafts of Bingham are deep, broad, progressive, energetic, honest people who have wrung from the depths of the earth, and who will bring to the world, and to the future, everything that ought to be theirs.

### GREAT RAILROAD CENTER.

In these latter days, however, railroads have something to do with the building of cities. We have railroads in Salt Lake City—one reaching to Omaha, another to Ogallala, one reaching from Salt Lake to Denver, another from Salt Lake to Pueblo, another from Salt Lake to the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The Western Pacific is to be built from Salt Lake to San Francisco, and the Union Pacific is to be built from Salt Lake to the shores of the Great Salt Lake. A great city, and these dividends increasing as they will, year by year, will more and more contribute to the splendor and the stability of both.

In this brief account mention cannot be made of the other products of the mines, such as the hydrocarbons, sulphur, gypsum, lime, salt, clay, etc., but all these have their value in the list of Salt Lake's assets.

### OTHER RICH RESOURCES.

Not alone upon mining, however, does Salt Lake depend for her present prosperity and future greatness. There are great areas of grazing lands covered with sheep, cattle and horses. There are many thousands acres under cultivation, including properties of the lands in the valley of the Nile. There are great farms and vineyards of enormous annual output. There are industrial institutions other than smelters, which utilize the raw material of the state and which are themselves manufacturing. Manufacturing was one of the earliest things taught in Utah. It was the thought of Brigham Young that Utah ought to produce everything within her borders needed for home use, and to provide for the people the means to help develop the development of the state's manufacturing interests.

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Mr. Frawley was excellently supported throughout, the acting by Miss Mottell and Mr. Price being especially good.

### EMMA LUCY GATES SCORES A TRIUMPH.

Mrs. Emma Lucy Gates was paid a royal tribute by the Salt Lake public last evening. In the face of some of the heaviest counter attractions the town has known of late, the University of Utah, the Salt Palace, the Tabernacle, the Lagoon, the Frawley company, the Theater, and the bicycle races at the Salt Palace, an audience of over 2,000 persons assembled at the Tabernacle to welcome the singer, and to listen to the beautiful program of songs.

The night was one of ovations. The night was up to ten numbers before the young singer got herself well placed, but when she came to the favorite "Pearl of Brazil," with the flute obligato, she awakened the enthusiasm of the audience and the roof of applause that went up was one rarely heard in that grand auditorium. All the bird-like brilliance of her high tones has been retained, and her coloratura ability strengthened and increased, while her voice has been greatly improved and broadened to an astonishing degree. Her voice may now be said to be equally good above and below, something which could not be said in her earlier career as a singer.

The program of the evening contained some rarely ambitious efforts, but Miss Gates was equal to them all. It is not often that any singer essayed in one evening four numbers like "The Pearl of Brazil," the "La Boheme," the "Song of the West," and "Sing Sweet Bird."

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