Salt Lake City As a Modern Day Trade Getter.

that its people grow into the strength of maturity with hardly a conscious note of

the changing seasons. They awake some morning to find themselves men and women and to use their greater strength in greater enterprises. Salt Lake is branching out into the greater activities this year in a way to suggest that the awakening has occurred.

To make a great city by the western sea has long been a dream of buliness men, financiers and of the older gen. eration of plonears, but this year the hammer and chisel of the hariness world has so rapidly replaced the fanciful dream of the past, that the greater city is finding itself a reality too material to even occasion sur-prise. When a salt Lake drammer buys his railroad tickets this year he puts down coin for milesge entruch to carry him over to Great Falls. buys his relitered tickets this year, he puts down coin for mileage chruch to carry him over to Great Folls, cown to Rane, and over to the Cole. The horness that drags Salt Lake rado river on the south. Sak Lake

way with the world has long been the center of a great s people grow into ight of maturity with convolute population as well, and that is the

vital thing. Are Salt Lake jobbers and manufacturers doing well? Ask the man. He will take you through a factory that is crowding its output to the it, no matter what the line, and show you the addition that was limit. will show you the addition that was built this year to accommodate the extra trade. If he shows you his or-der book, he will call attention to orders from Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Salt Lake is now the shipping and distributing center for all this area, and it isn't necessary to say that Salt Joke on not the all this area, and it isn't necessary to say that Salt Lake can get the trade by going after it. She is getting it, and nature is helping her to keep

It was not so a year ago. One great achievement of the year has been the comprehension of z new grapel in trade matters. It is no long-er the fashion to ridicule Ogden in

son that they now know that a big central market is the most neces-sary thing to a prosperous outlying district, and that every egg-sater in the eity helps to raise the price of poultry from the farm. Salt Lake manufacturers are loud in their posts of the new point of

in their praise of the new spirit of legalty of western people to western

This has come about because the people have concluded that if there are people have concluded that if there are to be any marble palaces built on con-densed cream sales they would rather see them on East South Temple street where the city tax collector can get at them, than on Broadway, where they signify only that the west is de-pendent on the east. Similarly Salt Lake has come to see that it is better to wear Loren classe than New York to wear Logan gloves than New York gloves, because 10 men employed in a Logan glove factory will send their vages back into the Sait Lake mat-

tress factories and knitting works, THE PROBLEM TO SOLVE.

The jobbers, however, have their problems. The biggest one is the coal

on the abandoned premises.

over been recorded. It was Fort Cam-

was 1973, and the date of its cale at

time housed four companies of in-

fantry. At the precent writing there

is no data at hand to specifically chow

where these troops came from, of

what general military movement they

ahead. One is the prohibitive price of coal, and the other is the discrim-inating railroad rate. He says that both of these problems are the big-gest now before the manufacturers and that before any of the greater growth that is the city's due, can be made a reality there must be an ad-instruent of rates and a reduction in

justment of rates, and a reduction in the price of fuel.

The association, he declares, will make its principal right during the next year on these two issues. Power-ful influences will have to be overful influences will have to be over-come. This he realizes, but he de-clared that whether the thing is done this year or next, it must be accom-plished scoper or later, as the future of the country cannot be long held in leash by the monopolies which at present restrain it. There is sure to be a breaking over, either in the next k gislature or in one that will be elected to meet the issue. The lines the M. & M. will follow this winter will be to struggle for a railroad com-

problem. O. H. Hewlett says that the M. & M. association has over a dozen different enterprises inverti- by in the case of coal used by large

are narmonously unecting the or-ganized work for better western con-ditions. It would have been casy for these three organizations, the M. & M. association, the Merchants and the sections of the merchants and Manufacturers' association, and the State Fair association, to work to cross purposes, and to engage in an

cross purposes, and to engage in an internal warfare for supremacy. However, the end of the year finds them pooling their interests in one large exhibit, and perfecting plans for boosting such as has not yet been done for the state. Working with them is the Civic league in Sait Lake, talking up a beautiful city, creating sentimen, against muddy ecorolags, and in favor of macadamized cross roade, leading to naved business streets. Its mission is making the city attractive to the home seeker, city attractive to the home seeker, while the other bedies make the state attractive to the investor and seeker of business opportunity.

A LUSTY INFANT.

gating sites in Salt Lake county for factories. Every one of them finds two considerations that make a de-cided hesitation in the plans to go ahead. One is the prohibitive price of coal, and the other is the discrim-inating railroad rate. He says that both of these problems are the bigand the other phrase ed," well known thro triet tributary to Salt cursions of the year of Nephi, to Manti and of them are plann following the holida pressed in a mere badge and a senti-ment. A year ago its future was ioubiful, but the hundreds of letters received from manufacturers stating absorbing the inte-chants and manufa Sale Lake organization been similar movement and in the se that their business has increased with the respect for home made goods, has assured it support and a place county. place brought electric among the merchants that will be perfew weeks after manent, electrics

manent. Its effect, too, on the merchants themselves has been to convince them that bad goods would not do, that in the fight for commercial supremacy they must hold their home trade by delivering standard goods, and in this way many straggling industries were brought up to a standard of ef-ficiency they could not reach without the Hinelight of fellow manufacturers on their affairs. on their uffairs.

BUSY ALL THE TIME.

ris, treasurer and the follo Austin, Joon 1 low, William G Uneau, O. R. Romery, Theo tine, Georga

interval, but even more disastrous or

sequences than delay resulted from (

wind. The ice fine on which Pe

Henson and their Esquinans were

miles, and communication with (

base of supplies was completely a

cred. Capi, Bartlet, and the others

cers of the ship who had been

charge of the roller work were r

prevented from inistering to him,

when Peary sent two of his bist Esq

maus to hunt for a store which he h

humself deposited a anort distance p they were unable to reach it. It was immediately after he real

his situation, evidently some time the middle of last April, that I

equal to those to which he had

self on the coast of Greenland.

In a few particulars, it is now know Peary's ship, and stores were dis pointing. The boilers did not give i

pointing. The boliers did not give hi so much steam as he expected, and it canned whale meat which he took for his dogs is said to have poisoned son of them. Still, these and other def

ciencies which existed in his outfit comparatively insignificant. Not of them conduced to defeat. The

of the Roosevelt fully justified the

plorer's expectations and nabled h

establish his winter latitudes than ever l

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Storm Camp for ches. In four or

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O. H. Hey McAllister.

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The Manufacturers and Merchants' The association has made the line, C

letic field, where track material is which started northward over the ter, the blinding snow during that term covering of the Arctic ocean about March 1. In order to get the best possible re-

suits from his resources, it was Peary's intention to limit the consumption of food when he made his final dash by limiting the number of consumers. He purposed eventually to join forces with Henson, who has always attended him before, and to send the rest of his associates back when they could no longer be of immediate service. Hence the duty of the "supporting" parties was to transfer their precious freight either to Peary's own sledges or leave it in some readily accessible spot on the ice, for use when the leader himself returned.

This admirably concelved plan worked well until the expedition was stopped by a broad lead in latitude \$4:38, nearly 100 miles from Grant Land, When his progress was there checked Peary improved the opportunity to send Capt. Bartlett and Mr. Clarke back for reinforcements. Mr. Marvin, Dr. Wolf and Mr. Ryan were at that functure already making their second outward trip. New ice having formed across the opening which had stopped them, Peary and Henson advanced again, without waiting for any one else, and succeeded in pushing poleward about 40 miles further. Their first detention here (lati-(ude \$5:12) was caused by fog. but a furious gale sprang up which lasted six days, and which led Peary to name this particular resting place "Storm Camp." Not only was it impossible to travel in

Mining Surveys and Districts.

The personnel of staff and work of Hull, Grace Nelson, Vora I. Folt, Marthe United States surveyor-general's of | gavet M. Liggan and Fiorence B. Jessup. fice for 1906, is as follows;

The Office Staff and Work-The offic staff, as now composed in: Themas Hull surveyor-general, William B. Hedgecheif clerk; Henry R. M. Atkinson, cale. of agricultural division; Allison G. Andrews, chief of mineral division; Eugene T. Hills, Joseph Hirschvegel, L. L. Soder. berg, Joseph L. Stephenson, William C. Jennings, David H. Blossom, Howard H. Snelgrove, Mrs. Kate F. Burton, Suste

It is the sim of the office to please and commedate the great mining and agrieron. The date of its establishment coltural public; and to execute all work in he care as well and espeditionaly as possible. That the aim is reached is get craity conceded by all who have husiness with the uffice. Several new commissions have been is sued during the year for deputy mineral

surveyors, of whom there are now 53, an increase of three over 1905.

Mineral surveys approved during the year commencies 30, 1905, giving the number of lode, placer, and mill site loss

MINING DISTRICTS.	Slot-	Lede	Plac	SH	Sc .	Add'l		
MINING DISTRICTS.		ju i	Placers.	MIII Sites	Amended & Add'i Fleid Notes		Cort. o \$500 Ex penditure	
					Sur- veys	Loca- tions,.	Sur- veys	Loen- tions,.
American Fork	1			111111			1	1
Ashbrook				0.44.19			Series.	band.
Beaver Lake			110111	Juni Hag	1242.42	TACEAR.	2	1
Big Cottonwood	10		- 2	- 2	<	******		
Blue Ledge	1.25.24			11.000				
Elk Horn				1.640.60			1	
Fish Springs	1							61.7.13
Free Coinage	1 14 12			< 3.4, 3.4, 4			1.1	
Jold Mountain	1		1.6.6.6.1.5	$1 \times 0.7.5 \times$	282.424	1.5.6.4.6.5	1 1	
ron Springs	1.00.00	CRAMER PR	100121		2.575.83.8	******		
Little Cottonwood	1.1.1.1		1. 414 (414 (41		*****	111111111		1.1
North Stars				114244			- 22	
North Tintic	1 1						0	14111
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Ophir	1.00.03	×			11	1		Sec.
Provo	i i			Sec.		in di	and the second	2000
Rocky	1 1	-17						
Rush Valley	3	- 23			2	2	1	
san Francisco		14	134343		varance.	a a sector	4	1
Sierra Madre	2	13	TAKEN'	112112	eres in	line	2	1
Snake Creek	1	3			1	3	2	
Stateline	- 3	$\tilde{\tau}$	******	******	inverte	versis.	1	
SLAP	1	2	10000	1.0.0.0.0		VALUES.	13 19 13	1400
Sulphur	1	1	171711	12.02.00	1 2 2 2 2 2		111111	180.00
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Intah manana mananamana	6		- coold	124135	(ALXAN)	******	7	
Unorganized West Mountain				111114	1	1	- 2	
			Sec. Sec.		- 2)		18	
West Tintle		and the second second	And the owner of the			And in case of the local division of the loc	wanter with the	_
Totals	1 100	400		3.	8	11	60	16

Mining Districts. Dec. 15, 1906, is 22,763,627.07. During the year 1906 surveys have been approved covering an area of 189,706,11 acres, invloving a mileage of 679 miles, 26 chains, 67 links, and located as follows: American Fork Beaver Lake ... Big Cottonwood Castle Peak Acres. Counties.

Dec. 1, 1995, ending Nov, ations.			were a part, and just what necessi-
			ties they responded to in taking up their station at Fort Cameron, FRONTIER INDIAN POST,
MIII Sites	Amended & Add'i Fleid Notes	Cert. of \$500 Ex- penditure	The old residents of Beaver were told that this was a frontier Indian post. Those who were familiar with the unrest in the east occasioned by
	Sur- veys.	Loca- tions Sur- veys	constant slandering of the Mormon people, looked on the post, as an- other Camp Floyd, or Fort Douglas, placed here to meet any possible

ring of the Mormon on the post, as anloyd, or Fort Douglas, meet any possible emergency in the shape of trouble with the Utah settlers. It is difficult for western people to know how remote these western valleys were in the days before railroad and telegraph gave detailed information readily. It will be recalled that

Johnston's arny was ordered west with instructions to subsist off the resources of "Utah valley," and this at a time when the entire community was starving, and eating rations to at a time when the entire containing was starving, and eating rations to await another harvest, this being the heart of the famine era. Finally the equipment of Camo Floyd which the army built was sold for \$100,000 at auction, when it had cost the govern-ment is 4 and and, and thus this mills ment \$4.000.000, and thus this mill-tary excursion became known in his-tory as "The Contractors' war" in-stend of the "Mormon war" as it threatened to be known at first. A similar financial sacrifice accompanied the sale of Fort Cameron.

FOUNDING OF FORT DOUGLAS.

Camp Floyd went out of existence ir, 1861, 13 years before Fort Comeron was established. tras, Fort Dougl Between the two as was established. cras, Fort Douglas was established It was a command of California volunteers under Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, that founded this post. They reached the abandoned site of Camp Floyd in October, 1862, and perspired there for a time with anxiety to go on On the way in they stopped for

er. It fed the elephant for 10 years, I Lake. The Utah militia had been or Lake. The Utah militia had been or-dered out to fight Indians in the south in 1865, 1866 and 1867, and the dele-gate in Congress had petitioned for national help. It may be that this fort was the tardy outcome of the request. More-probably, however, it followed the crusade of eastern misrepresenta-tion of Utah conditions. This crusade has many times made hours of peril and anxiety for Utah settlers, but each time the light of clearer understand-ing, and more complete information has made a mationni change of plan and then deserted it to its fate. The people of the locality profited out of the situation by opening the school In nature this elephant was a mlifmy station, about which little has

public suction was 1883. It at one has made a national change of plan and brought peace where the instigators of the woird tales had hoped for armed conflict.

F. A. CAMERON.

Fort Cameron was built at th mouth of Beaver canyon. To build I, the government took possession of 240 acres teres of land, and erected buildings before finishing its

work. Four companies of soldiers came in 1872 to occupy the fort. This made a lucrative market for Beaver labor and Beaver garden pro-

One of the prettiest spots in the drill ground cleared and parked by the military. Here for 10 years the solders drilled back and forth, and did this conders and forth, and solaters mined back and forth, and did this service only. Then in 1853 they marched away, possibly to go to Fort Duchesne, a point nearer the growing Ute Indian menace. The buildings were erected at a cost many times their selling price. They were put up at public auction, along with the site which together benefit a the site, which together brought a total of \$6,000 as they were considered about as useful as a palace in the middle of the Sahara.

BOUGHT FOR SCHOOL.

The buildings lay idle for 15 years the buildings hay falle for is years before a school was founded to occupy them. They were owned by the Church in part, which had invested boping to finally utilize them for school purposes, and in part by P. T. Farnsworth and J. R. Murdock of Penant Beaver.

In 1896 the movement to make a school at Beaver matured, and was launched in the Utah legislature, in the shape of a bill to make a branch of the university there. In the poli-tics that were played while the bill was up, a committee on selecting a site declared for Cedar City, and thus came into existence the Cedar City Branch Normal school on a proposi-tion originally started to utilize the Fort Cameron buildings.

The people of Beaver did not des-pair. R. Maeser who had worked for the earlier scheme before the leg-islature, now turned to the R. Y. academy, a Church school, located at Provo. President Cluff favored the idea of a Beaver branch. He submitgeneral authorities of or education, and

turned out for mosts with the home institution at Provo. The lands not needed for school purposes are util-ized as a farm and orchard, the revethe going to assist the school's main-

It often happens that military ne cessities cause the expenditure of reat sums of money in buildings to vacated in the next decade, just fortresses are built to be abandoniust of along the sea coast, or made useless by new inventions. Utah has had three such forts within her borders, one at Dachesne, one at Camp Ployd, and one at Beaver canyon. Fort Douglas, located on the railroad and directly in line with railroad connections with the east and west promise to remain as a permanent station.

WHAT DEFEATED

How fortunes havebeenmade

Scrutiny of Peary's account of his ast campaign in the north shows that when he left his ship last February he had much reason for hopefulness. The number of dogs at his disposal was not so great as he could have desired, but they made a brave showing. His Esquimau drivers were loval and experienced. The few whites who accompanied him were almost as enthusiastic as their leader, and were men of courage and intelligence. Finally, he seems to have had plenty of food for his human and canine companions. A part of this was temporarily deposited on the north shore of Grant Land, near Cape Hecla, and the rest was carried on the sledges of five or six separate parties,

PEARY IN THE NORTH.

and a design of the second	A HOLIU L'UMB ANTINCIAL STRATTICES AND
Boxelder 49,156.46	Clifton and contraction and contraction
Garfield 19,946.28	Elk Horn
fron	Free Coinage
Cane	Hot Springs
alt Lake	Iron Springs
BIT LARG CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR STORES	Little Cottonwood
Sevier 16,313.29	North Star
Tintah	North Tintle
Washington 16,326.50	
and the second se	
Total	a shear a second s
In addition to the above there are in the	Rocky management interviewerstration
	Rush Valley
office a large number of townships part-	Sierra Madre
y, or wholly, worked up, but not yet ap-	San Francisco
y, or where, worked on but the set of	Snake Creek
proved, embracing several hundred miles,	Stateline
and several hundred thousand acres.	Star
	Sulphur
and the second sec	Tintle
MINERAL SURVEYS ORDERED.	Untah maynu muummund
and a second second second to second determined	Unorganized
Orders for mineral surveys issued during	West Mountain concentration
the year commencing Dec. 1, 1905, ending	West Tintie
Nov. 30, 1906:	Totals
Nov. av, 1800.	A VIALUE FRANKLISTER AND

Fort Cameron and Other Utah Army Posts

ANY Utah people know that | first impulse towards it came from there is a school at Bea-Uncle Sam. ver. Utah, known as a branch Yet that is a fact, and Uncle Sam's

interest was not of the philanthropic of the B. Y. university. Few of them, however, know the romantic order either. The government invested in a large white elephant at Beavstory of its founding, and how the

taime In Rub fore moving to Fort Crittenden, which name the abandoned Comp Flovd site name the absolute Camp Flord site had taken. They marched on to Salt Lake City later in the fall, and estab-lished Fort Dorglas above the town, entering over the Jordan bridge on North Temple theet. They paused in the city to salute the residence of Gos. Herding, and hear a speech from him. Then passing on to the east bench, Utab's permanent mili-tary post was established. Cache val-ley was the scene of a fight in Jan-uary, 1862, with Indians along the Bear river. Bear Henter furnished this diversion for the troops by com-ing out on a raid with a band of Ban-nocks and Snaker. After that Fort Douglas settled down as a regular garrison, to take its permanent place garrison, to take its permanent place in Utah life.

the Church board of education, and Mozars. Cluff, Maeser and Parcridge visited Beaver. While they were there the people pledged themselves to fit up the buildings and raise \$1,200 annually for 19 years to support the branch academy. Thus came into ex-istance what is now a flourishing routhern Utah school. The sessions opened Sept. 26, 1898, with E. D. Pari-ridge as principal. There were five assistant teachers, and instruction was provided in primary, preparatory and bigh school courses. Only two years or high school work were given at first but this was extended to three years in 1991. The school now em-ploys 15 teachers who are under the direction of Frincipal A. E. Anderson, The students sumber about 259 each The students number about 250 each NEAR HOW BUILDINGS ARE USED.

FORT DUCHESNE. The manner in which the old build-

This Connor fight was one of the last serious Indian encounters in the country, although the Mesker massa-cre just across the Colorado border led to the establishment of another

ings were utilized is of interest. The military hospital is now a library, and a science laboratory, while one room is the headquarters of a sewing class. The general barracks buildings have ted to the establishment of another Utah fort early in the eighties, known as Fort Duchesm and the last to be abandoned. If had an important career in keeping the Utes and Un-compaignees on the lands assigned to them in their enforced westward movement from Colorado. This survey of the other military been utilized in many ways. One is a dormitory with 20 rooms in it, an-other is used as an assembly hall, and contains rooms for five classes. The carpenter shop and blacksmith This survey of the other military posts leves Fort Cameron out of con-sideration, either as an Indian post, or

post established to be near Salt time parade ground is now the ath



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COPT CAMERON. BEAVER COUNTY. AS IT LOOKS TODAY.

"Buy a good mining stock; buy it low; when it has made an improbable advance, sell it; buy another good stock." -CECIL RHODES.

INote what fortunes investors have made acting on suggestions given in my Market Letter. The following are only a few of the recommendations which have proved more profitable

Recommended at			Not	v Selling at
\$7.00 per share Boston Consolidated	-	-		\$32.50
5.50 per share Utah Copper -		-		34.00
1.25 per share Ohio Copper -		1.24	-	4.00
.50 per share Mohawk				17.00
.15 per share Red Top -	<u>_</u>			4.00
.15 per share Palace Goldfield -				30
6.00 per share Nevada Consolidatea	ł			19.00

With confidence I can recommend the following stocks as very promising for good investments. An investment in some of each of these stocks should make from 100% to 500% within six months, besides paying good bank interest in the mean time.

Goldfield Gold and Copper	•					at \$.10	
Empire State of Fairview -			•			at .15	
Ajax of Tintic District -	•	•		38		at Market	
Little Chief of Tintic District						at Market	
Victoria of Tintic District				-		at Market	
Frisco Contact of Beaver County	,		•		1.1	55 10 .75	
Lulu of Beaver County .						at 1.50	
Ohio Copper of Bingham -						at Market	
Yerington Ironsides of Nevada		•		•		at .25	
Nevada-Douglas of Yerington						at Market	
Daly-Judge of Park City -		4		•		at Market	
						1. 2. 17 A. S. S.	

For informa ion and candid opinion, and for copies of Weekly Market Letter write

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