

Salt Lake City As a Modern Day Trade Getter.

It is a way with the world 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 business men, financiers and of the older generation of pioneers, but this year the banner and chisel of the business 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 surprise. When a Salt Lake drummer buys his railroad tickets this year, he puts down coin for mileage enough to carry him over to Great Falls, down to Reno, and over to the Colorado river on the south. Salt Lake

has long been the center of a great geographical era. This year it is finding itself the center of a great 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 limit, no matter what the line, and will show you the addition that was built this year to accommodate the extra trade. If he shows you his order 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 Lake can get the trade by going after it. She is getting it, and nature is helping her to keep it.

It was not so a year ago. One great achievement of the year has been the comprehension of a new gospel in trade matters. It is no longer a fashion to ridicule Ogden in Salt Lake, and Murray in Sandy. Every town in Utah is pulling for its neighbor town, and all are getting into the harness that drags Salt Lake forward. This for the selfish rea-

son that they now know that a big central market is the most necessary thing to a prosperous outlying district, and that every egg-seller in the city helps to raise the price of poultry from the farm.

Salt Lake manufacturers are told in their praise of the new spirit of levity of western people to western goods.

This has come about because the people have concluded that if there are to be any marble palaces built on condensed 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 decadent on the east. Similarly Salt Lake has come to see that it is better to wear Logan gloves than New York gloves, because 40 men employed in Logan glove factory will send their wages back into the Salt Lake mattress factories and knitting works.

THE PROBLEM TO SOLVE.

The jobbers, however, have their problems. The biggest one is the coal problem. O. H. Hewlett says that the M. & M. association has over a dozen different enterprises, invest-

ing sites in Salt Lake county for factories. Every one of them finds two considerations that make a decided hesitation in this plan to go ahead. One is the prohibitive price of coal, and the other is the discriminating railroad rate. He says that both of these problems are the biggest ones 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 adjustment of rates, and a reduction in the price of fuel.

The association, he declares, will make its principal fight during the next year on these two issues. Powerful influences will have to be overcome. This he realizes, but he declares that whether the thing is done this year or next, it must be accomplished sooner 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 legislature 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 commission, and for \$3.50 coal, especially in the case of coal used by large

manufacturing plants.

One thing that will illustrate the new spirit of levity, is the beautiful home on West Third South street, not of one organization, but of three who are harmoniously directing the organized work for better western conditions. It would have been easy for these three organizations, the M. & M. association, the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, and the State Fair association, to work to 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 housing such as has not yet been done for the state. Working with them is the Civic League in Salt Lake, talking up a beautiful city, creating sentiment against muddy creeks, and in favor of macadamized cross roads, leading to paved business streets. Its mission is making the city attractive to the home seeker, while the other bodies make the state attractive to the investor and seeker of business opportunity.

A LUSTY INFANT.

The Manufacturers and Merchants' association is a year old, this Christmas. With Orvin G. Morris working away every day on rate problems and finding out all that specific data so necessary to future legislation, the association is proving that it is more than a sales in the night, and organized on lines more stable than is expressed in a mere badge and a sentiment. A year ago its future was doubtful, but the hundreds of letters received from manufacturers stating that their business has increased with the respect for home made goods, has assured it support and a place among the merchants that will be permanent.

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 struggling industries were brought up to a standard of efficiency, and many more were saved. The highlight of fellow manufacturers on their affairs.

BUSY ALL THE TIME.

The association has made the phrase "Busy All the Time in Utah," famous from the Rockies to the ocean, and the other phrase "Get Acquainted" well known through all the district tributary to Salt Lake. The millions of the year went to Logan, to Nephi, to Mantu and to Sandy. Most of them are planned for next year, following the holiday rush that is absorbing the interests of the merchants and manufacturers of the Salt Lake organization, there have been similar movements in many counties. In the south end of Salt Lake, brought electric light to Sandy, and in the north end, the organization few weeks after it was formed, and is now working for the interurban electric.

The M. & M. association ends the year with 200 members, a good balance in the bank, and a good cashing list of officers:

O. H. Hewlett, president; George McAllister, vice president; C. O. Harris, treasurer; S. L. Morris, secretary; Austin, John R. Bragg, John Q. Crockett, William R. Lamborn, J. R. McAllister, O. R. McAllister, John R. McAllister, Theo. Nyxrom, J. R. Nyxrom, George A. Whitaker and Richard Smith.

which started northward over the bay covering of the Arctic ocean about March 1.

In order to get the best possible results 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 conceived plan worked well until the expedition was stopped by a broad lead in latitude 84°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 juncture 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 (latitude 85°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

the blinding snow during that tedious interval, but even more disastrous consequences than delay resulted from the wind. The ice floes on which Peary, Henson and their Eskimoes were imprisoned were driven to the eastward by miles, and communication with the base of supplies was completely severed. Capt. Bartlett and the other officers of the ship who had been in charge of the rest of work were prevented from returning to him, and when Peary sent two of his Eskimoes to hunt for a store which he had himself deposited, a short distance away, they were unable to reach it.

It was immediately after he realized his situation, evidently some time after the middle of last April, that Peary left Storm Camp for a series of forced marches. In four or five days was able to advance nearly two degrees of latitude (20 geographical miles), but the threat of starvation compelled him to abandon further endeavor to reach the pole. Indeed, it was only after facing for three weeks perils equal to those to which he had previously been exposed that he found himself on the coast of Greenland.

In a few particulars, it is now known, Peary's ship and stores were disappearing. Still, these and other deficiencies which existed in his outfit were comparatively insignificant. Not one of them conducted to defeat. The hull of the Roosevelt fully justified the explorer's expectations, and enabled him to establish his winter quarters in higher latitudes than ever before. The influence which contributed chiefly to his failure this year was the untimely sale, which took him off from a large portion of his food supply.

Mining Surveys and Districts.

The personnel of staff and work of the United States survey-general's office for 1906, is as follows:

The Office Staff and Work-The office staff, as now composed of: Thomas H. Hull, surveyor-general; William S. Hedden, chief clerk; Henry R. M. Atkinson, chief of agricultural division; Allison L. Ames, chief of mineral division; Eugene T. Hills, Joseph Hirschvogel, L. L. Federber, Joseph L. Stephenson, William C. Jennings, David H. Blossom, Howard H. Snelgrove, Mrs. Kate F. Burton, Susan

Hull, Grace Nelson, Vera I. Felt, Margaret M. Lagan and Florence R. Jessup. It is the aim of the office to please and accommodate the great mining and agricultural public, and to execute all work in its care as well and expeditiously as possible. That the aim is reached is greatly evidenced by all who have business with the office.

Several new commissions have been issued during the year for deputy mineral surveyors, of whom there are now 33, an increase of three over 1905.

Mineral surveys approved during the year commencing Dec. 1, 1905, ending Nov. 30, 1906, giving the number of lode, placer,

MINING DISTRICTS.	Locations.		Mills.	Amended & Add'l. Field Notes.	Cert. of \$50 Expenditure.	
	Stamps.	Locations.			Stamps.	Locations.
American Fork	1	13			1	1
Ashbrook	1	6				
Beverly Lake	1	1				
Big Cottonwood	10	11				
Blue Lodge	1	2			2	6
Blue River	1	2			2	1
Bluff	1	1				
Elk Horn	1	5				
Fish Springs	1	1			1	3
Frye Colinas	1	1				
Gold Mountain	1	3				
Iron Springs	1	1			1	12
Little Cottonwood	1	1			1	7
North Stars	1	1				
North Tintle	1	5				
Ohio	1	1			1	
Ophir	1	1		1		2
Provo	1	3				
Recky	1	1				
Rush Valley	1	17		1		
San Francisco	1	2			4	20
Sierra Madre	1	17		1		13
Sierra Vista	1	1				
Steteline	3	2			1	1
Star	1	1				
Sulphur	1	1				
Tintle	8	10			3	7
Utah	6	15				
Unorganized	96	96		1	11	11
West Mountain	14	22			18	31
West Tintle	1	7				
Totals	105	400	4	3	8	150