ALASKA HAS **GREAT WEALTH**

Recent Development of the Territory's Resources.

BIG OIL AND COAL FIELDS.

Rich and Extensive Deposits of High Grade Copper Ore Lately Discovered-Farming and Grazing Lands.

Special Correspondence.

Skaguay, Alaska, June 4.-Several things, notably the prospective settlement of the long standing and perplexing Yukon-Alaskan boundary dispute, the proposition of the United States government to establish at Dutch Harbor a naval coaling station, the offer of Uncle Sam to give homesteads to settlers on agricultural lands, the present operations of the United States geological survey and the revival of the scheme to build a railroad through the territory as a connecting link between the American transcontinental lines and the Transsiberian railway in an all rail route between New York and Paris, conspire to bring Alaska into especial prominence just at the present time.

Pretty nearly every one. I assume. knows something of Alaska's vast min-eral resources, which, though yet but hardly tapped, have poured into the mints of the United States many millions' worth of the precious metal, much more, indeed, than the \$7,200,-000 originally paid for the territory. But gold is not the only, and probably not the greatest, mineral wealth of Alaska. There are here also in abun-dant and paying quantities silver, copper, coal, lead, tin, cinnabar, arsenic, antimony, manganese, corundum, pe-troleum, slate, clay and many varieties

Speaking of copper, which, with the growing development of electricity, is becoming one of the most valuable of metals, Alaska will soon be prepared to supply the world's demand for this useful product. Copper ore is here in abundance, only awaiting the coming of the miner and smelter. About 140 miles from Valdes, in the Chittyna valley, are very great copper deposits, which during the last season have been visited by many experts. Some of the ores run 85 per cent copper, and there are many thousand tons in sight

Recently there occurred a great mountain slide in this region, revealing, so it is claimed, as much as 40,-000,000 tons of high grade copper ores. Valdes buy and the low pass north of it are the American gateways to the Yukon valley, and already a railroad has been surveyed and partly graded to the interior, for the copper, though it can be quarried like the iron ores of Lake Superior, without a railroad will remain worthless. The railroad itself remain worthless. The railroad itself is assured an unlimited tonnage. It is the shortest line to Dawson and the Yukon valley, and, what is of more im-portance, it can carry supplies deliv-ered at Valdes from sailing vessels or deep draft ocean steamers in all the months of the year, with only one break of bulk at Valdes, and also reach the deep navigable Yukon and the Koyukuk a month earlier than by the Yukon mouth, which is closed by Ber-

ing sea ice until July 1.

Coal and coal oil have been discovcoal and coal oil have been discovered in various sections of Alaska, and generatious after the anthracite and petroleum fields of Pennsylvania have become exhausted Alaska will be furnishing the world these producers of heat and light. Some of the most extensive coal fields are those at a point westward from Kenal in the Seward peninsula, which rank second to those of Kayak, where there are rich and of Kayak, where there are rich and extensive deposits of both coal and oil. The fields near Kenal are of unique value because of their location, these being the nearest of all American coal mines to all of the island possessions of the United States on the Pa-cific, the nearest point, in fact, of the American mainland to Hawaii, Samoa, Guam and the Philippines, and are nearly 2,000 miles nearer to Asia than the Puget sound mines or San Francis-

Very little, so far as I have observed. has yet been written about Alaskan oil. Indeed very little was known of the oil deposits of the territory until a comparatively short time ago. Properly speaking the oil fields of southern Alaska are divided into three parts—the Cold bay district, the Cook inlet district and the Kayak district. While all these districts show unmistakable evidences of oil, the Kayak district casily takes the lead and will receive the first attention of the public from the fact that several hundred thousand dollars have already been expended in surveying, building roads, bringing in expensive machinery, launches, barges and small boats. Oil well derricks af-ter the style of those used in Pennsyl-vania are beginning to dot the landscape rather thickly, and already Kayak has its oil exchange.
An analysis of the Kayak oil made

from specimens taken from a well drilled some months ago shows 69 per cent naphtha and illuminating oils, 16.5 per cent of lubricating oil and the balance paraffin, vaseline and a small percentage of residuum, making this the highest grade of oil ever discovered ywhere. The log of the well referred as nearly as can be learned, is as follows: Surface drift, 5 feet; broken shale, 10 feet; light colored soft shale, 140 feet; fine grained sandstone, 18 feet; strata of coal, 6 inches; dark hard shale, 190 feet; strata of quartz, 6 inchsnate, 199 feet; strata of quarts, 6 inches: oil casing, 1, foot, making a total of 365 feet, when oil and gas apparently in abundance were found. The well was capped, but it is asserted upon good authority that it is a 2,000 barrel

There is fine timber throughout the whole of Kayak district for fuel and lumber, being principally spruce. The climate of the district is mild, the ther mometer seldom reaching zero dur-ing the winter season. The snowfall is usually from three to five feet in a s ason. The Kayak country is at all times accessible, there being two entrances, one between the mainland and Big Kayak island, the other between Big and Little Kayak Islands. There is always good shelter for a ship at anchor about a mile from the town of Kayak, which is situated on little Ka-

While gold has thus far been Alas ka's principal contribution to the world's accumulations, the development of its other mineral resources will add vastly greater wealth. But these do not tell the whole story of Alaska's richness and fecundity. The territory has great agricultural possibilities and is already making wonder-ful strides in farming and stock raising. Wheat, barley, oats, rye and all hardy vegetables and berries are profusely grown. Cattle, sheep and swine flourish in the luxuriant pastures the

country affords. Alaska covers 590,804 square miles, or 369,000,000 acres, equal to the com-bined area of Maine, New Hampshire,

The & Hour Day

Which the working man has fought for and succeeded in obtaining is something the wife has no share in. Her day be gins before his and ends long after it, as a rule, and many a night her rest is broken by the baby's

fretfulness. The healthiest woman must wear out under can be expected then of those women who are weakened by woman-ly diseases? Women who are weak,

and run-down will find new life and new strength in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and must of this vast area is fine farming and grazing land.

farming and grazing land.

The territory posses a unique agricultural superiority over most other parts of the world. It is this: In summer there is no night, so that grain vegetables and plants of all sorts grow in perpetual sunlight during five con secutive months, which represents in reality ten months of growth. The constant humidity which the sun constant numbers which the sun maintains at the roots of all Alaskan plants by means of the progressive thawing of the ground deeper and deeper pushes their growth; and hence the marvelous fertility of the soil in a region which many have imagined to be cold and sterile.
The offer, therefore, of Uncle Sam to

give farms to all his sons who will come here and till them is not to be scoffed at. It is no joke. Alaska can furnish desirable homesteads of 320 acres each to 200,000 families and can support, in comfort 3,000,000 people.

The greatest need in the development of Alaska's wealth producing resources both mineral and agricultural. sources, both mineral and agricultural, is better transportation facilities. It is not too much to expect that these alone would convert the mining districts of central Alaska into as closely a populated and prosperous region as Colora-do, the Black Hills of South Dakota or the rich mining region of British Co-lumbia, while they would in reasona-ble time bring to the agricultural districts a population as great and rich as
that of the middle western states.
The scheme for the building of a

railroad through the heart of the territory from Scattle or Vancouver to some point on Bering strait, there to connect by ferryboats or tunnel with a proposed extension of the Transsiberian ratiway, for an all rail route be-tween New York and Paris, may be an "Iridescent dream," but there is nothing chimerical or visionary about the advisability and practicability of building the Alaska link of the line. structed through the agricultural sec-tions of the territory, which will ulti-mately have a large population, and with feeders from the principal mining districts, the road would as a distinct proposition have a local traffic which would more than pay the cost of conwould more than pay the cost of con-struction and operation and go a long way toward making the whole project a dividend paying enterprise. It may be a long time before the globe trotting traveler will ride through Alaska on his Pullman without change from the American metropolis to the French capital, but the resources and prospec-tive traffic of this territory will help mightily toward the consummation of

THE ATHLETIC MAIDEN.

Outdoor Recreations at the Girls' Colleges in The East.

Rowing, Basket Ball, Hockey, Fencing, Golf and Track Games Quite Popular.

Wellesley, Mass., June 15 .- With the

coming of the good old summer time the Wellesley coilege girls have returned to the outdoor pastimes interrupted by Boreas, and every afternoon Lake Waban is filled with boat loads of maidens in fluffy gowns or in real athletic togs, according to the degree of masculinity the wearers having attained. Wellesley was the first girl's college to take up rowing in dead earnest. The girls row in regulation barges with sliding seats, and they get right down to business. While Wellesley has not yet entered a crew in the New London races, she has turned out some four oars which have made good time. Sage college, the women's department of Cornell university, is the only other college for girls which has done much in the rowing line. The Sage girls are more fortunate than their Wellesiev sisters in that they have Courtney, Cornell's famous coach, to train them. The varsity crew men, too, are very ready to go out with the Sage girls and give them advice. The Cornell girls have reached a high state of efficiency in handling the heavy spoon oars, and the great dream of the Wellesley girls is of an intercollegiate regatta in which they may measure themselves with Courtney's pupils. So far their dowager deans have been un-

able to overcome a prejudice against having the young women appear. While rowing easily holds the lead in the category of sports at Wellesley, the running track, the tennis courts and the basket ball field are not negand the basket ball field are not neglected. Basket ball is in high favor at all girl's schools, and it is played with an intensity which leaves visible results in the way of scratched faces, sprains and bruises. Wellesley has a fine running track seventy-five feet wide and a hundred yards long, on which the fair sprinters train their timbs and lungs.

Eryn Mawr is the headquarters of

Bryn Mawr is the headquarters of basket ball—in fact, athletics are more

examination, after which she is given a certain amount of gymnasium work, which is as much a part of the curricplum as any study. In warm weather a girl is allowed to substitute outdoor work for calisthenics, provided she satisfies the gymnasium director that satisfies the gymnastin driver to the sate is taking her exercise conscientiously. Walking and bicycling are considered too easy to be a full equivalent, hour for hour, for gymnastim work, but basket ball and tennis are regarded

as satisfactory substitutes. The Brya hockey, or shinney, and it has proyed yery popular. Golf is well liked at Mount Holyhoke and Bryn Mawr. Mount Holyoke and Smith not only have fine gymnasiums, but the country roundabout is just the sort to invite the girls to long tramps and all sorts of outdoor recreation. The crowds of "rooters" who attend the basket ball games at Smith prove the popularity of the feminine form of foot-ball in that institution. Fencing is com-ing into favor at Smith, and at the University of Michigan the folls have a large following among the women students.

Track games are the thing at Vassar. Field day in Foughkeepsle is hardly less imbportant than commencement itself. The parents of the girls who are to compete in the contests come from long distances to see their daughters jump and run, and the girls work as hard for a "V" us the men work in the Mott Haven games for the honor of at-taching the initial of their colleges to

The records made at the Vassar field day are more than creditable consider-ing that the girls have practically no training, from a man's point of view. Besides this, the girls have to be unusually high up in their studies before they are allowed to compete. This year a girl who was editor of the Vas-sar Miscellany broke two records for the running broad jump and the standing broad jump. In the first she coving broad jump. In the first she covered 14 feet 6½ inches; in the standing jump she mads 7 feet 7 inches. Another girl made the 220 yard run in 30 3-5 seconds and the 50-yard dast in 6 3-5 seconds. The running high jump was won with the bar at 4 feet 2½ inches.

In the winterVassar girls play hockey on the little lake in the college grounds, and at Sage, too, ice dockey is played. Toboganning is a universal winter amusement at Sage, the long and steep hills of Ithica making fine natural slides.

CIRDLING THE CLOBE.

New Pacific Cable is Now Practically Com-

pleted. On July 4 a Message Written by Prest

Rossevelt Will be Sent Around The World in Forty Minutes,

Special Correspondence.

San Francisco, June 17 .- It is confidently predicted by the officials of the Pacific Cable company that on the Fourth of July messages wil be flashed over their new cable from San Francisco to Manila. With the completion of the Pacific cable the globe will be girdled with wire, and one feature of the ceremonies with which the transpacific service will be inaugurated will be the transmission of a message written by President Roosevelt from the ten by President Roosevelt from the main offices of the cable company in the Postal Telegraph building in New York city all the way round the world back to its starting point. From New York the message will go overland to San Francisco, thence by

the new cable to Honolulu, to Midway island, Guam and Manila. From Manila it will be taken up by the cable and telegraph lines of the Eastern Telegraph company, through Singapore and Madras to the Azores, from which point the Commercial cable will bring it back to New York. It is estimated that the message will be received in the Postal building within 40 minutes after it has been ticked off. It is well known that in going west around the world a traveler gains a day some-where out in the Pacific, and it will be seen that the message will actually be returned to New York 24 hours before it has been sent.

The section of the new cable which connects San Francisco and Honolulu has been working several months, and quite recently the section between Manila and Guam was completed. The only link yet to be laid is that between Guam and Honolulu via Midway Island. The cable steamers Anglia and Silvertown are at work on that now. Between Guam and Midway island are some of the deepest abysses of the Pacific, and the work there will necessarily be more difficult than on the other sections, but it is not expected that the steamers will encounter any serious obstacles. There seems to be no reason why the company's patriotic desire to join our own country with our far eastern posses-sions on Independence day should not

Manila can now be reached by wire through the European lines, but the expense of messages sent that way is much greater than will be the charges over the all American line. With the heavy business of the government be-tween Washington and the insular capital this saving will be a great con-sideration.

Little Guam, captured from Spain some time after the fall of Manila, had not heard that war had been declared. The governor sent an envoy to the commander of the American vessel which had fired on his fort with an apology for not having answered the supposed salute because he was out of powder. Henceforth, the natives of Henceforth the natives that far off isle as well as the Ameri can officers who are marooned on serv ice there will be as much in touch with the doings of the great world as the people of San Francisco and New York. The laying of the Pacific cable has been very expeditious. It is less than two years since the preliminary work was begun. However, the company had the advantage of the use of the charts made by the government steam-er Nero when the United States was contemplating the laying of a cable under federal ownership, and the tedious work of survey was obviated. Beous work of survey was obviated. Be-sides the great improvements in the methods of cable laying have been in-troduced since the first Atlantic cables were put down.

The Anglia and Silvertown are model cable layers. An intricate system of wheels and rollers, with tanks in which continual tests for electrical conditions can be made, constitute their paying out apparatus. The wheels are so arranged that they can be raised or lowered to give the cable more or less bend as it passes between them. Powerful brakes control the speed of payerful brakes control the speed of paying out. The length paid out and the speed of paying out are obtained approximately by the number of turns made by the drum over which the cable passes, and this is checked by the mile marks, the known position of the joints, etc., as they pass. The difference between the speed of the vessel and the speed of paying out gives the "slack" which allows the cable to follow the uneven bed of the ocean.

The total length of the cable is a lit-

The total length of the cable is a little under 8,000 miles. The distance from San Francisco to Manila is 6,871 surface miles, but the hills and valleys under the water take up over a thousand miles of "slack." The cost of the cable is suppressingly \$22,000 and the cable is approximately \$22,000,000.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

favored by the faculty there than at most of the other schools. Every girl on entering has to undergo a physical nently and promises to become the Once the butt of ridicule the beet

mainstay of the irrigated spotlum of the United States, now rapidly increasing in importance, population and wealth.

The industry is peculiarly adapted to the irrigable lands of the arid region, because an over supply of moisture seriously affects the quality of the beet and the highest percentage of sacchaand the highest percentage of saccha-rine matter is secured on these lands and the crop and market can be abso-lutely depended upon. The chief diffi-culty to be met in the beet sugar in-dustry is scarcity of the kind of labor required, says the Live Stock World, The beets cannot be produced successfully without a great deal of hand labor upon the crop. And the American farmer will not do it. The seed must e put in thick in order to be put in thick in order to get a good stand, and when the plants have come up they must be thinned out by hand and the weeds pulled by hand. No machinery has yet been devised that eliminates this hand work. The American farmer is educated to another sort of agriculture. He wants to plant, cultivate and harvest his crop by machin-ery that permits him to ride and drive. To meet this difficulty, the sugar men

are bringing in German families who contract with the local farmers to d the hand work required on the crop a the rate of \$20 per acre. The father mother and children, of whom there are commonly a goodly number to the fun ily, all work in the field. The farme prepares the land for the crop, puts in the seed and does the machine cultiva-tion and the German family does the tion and the German family does the hand work. The total cost of produce ring the crop is about \$25 per acre. The average yield of beets is said to be 1 tons, for which the farmer receive \$1.50 per ton, giving him safely \$30 per acre net. At this rate a field of 20 a 20 acres is a profitable feature of a farm. It is an additional crop, reliable and beings the large to be highers and.

and brings the land to the highest state of culture. The latter consideration is important, for in a system of rotation it keeps a farm clear of weeds as no other system of crops or machine culture will do. If you have kidney or bladder trouble and do not use Foley's Kidney Cure, you will have only yourself to blame for results, as it positively cures all forms of kidney and bladder diseases. Sold by Johnson-Pratt Drug Co.

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month are:

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4. LadyRose's Daughter, Ward 1.50

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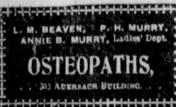
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