

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 Recently Discovered—Farming and Grazing Lands.

Special Correspondence. Skagway, 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 Transiberian 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 mineral resources, which, though yet but hardly tapped, have poured into the mints of the United States some millions worth of the precious metal, much more, indeed, than \$7,200,000 originally paid for the territory. But gold is not the only, and probably not the greatest, mineral resource of Alaska. There are here also in abundance and paying quantities silver, copper, coal, lead, tin, cinnabar, arsenic, antimony, manganese, corundum, petroleum, and many and many varieties of building stone.

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 Valdez, in the Chitina valley, are very great copper deposits, which during the last season have been visited by many experts. Some of the ore runs 85 per cent copper and there are many thousand tons in sight assaying 16 per cent.

Recently there occurred a great mountain slide in this region, revealing the rich mineral resources of the 900,000 tons of high grade copper ore, Valdez bay and the low pass north of it are the American gateways to the Yukon valley, and already a railroad has been surveyed and is under construction to the interior, for the copper, though it can be quarried like the iron ore of Lake Superior, without a railroad will remain worthless unless the railroad itself is assured an unlimited tonnage. It is the shortest line to Dawson and the Yukon valley, and what is of more importance, it can carry supplies delivered at Valdez from Seattle, and the deep draft ocean steamers in all the months of the year, with only one break of bulk at Valdez, and also reach the deep navigable Yukon and the Koyukuk a month earlier than by the Yukon mouth, which is closed by Bering sea ice until July 1.

Coal and oil have been discovered in various sections of Alaska, and generations 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 Kenai in the Seward peninsula, which rank second to those of the Kayak, where there are rich and extensive deposits of both coal and oil. The fields near Kenai are of unique value because of their location, these being the nearest of all American coal mines to any of the island possessions of the United States on the Pacific, the nearest point, in fact, of the American mainland to Hawaii, Samoa, Guam and the Philippines, and are nearly 100 miles nearer to Asia than the Puget sound mines of San Francisco.

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 easily 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, launching barges and small boats. Oil well derricks after the style of those used in Pennsylvania 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, 18.5 per cent of lubricating oils, and the balance paraffin, vaseline and a small percentage of resinum, making this the highest grade of oil ever discovered anywhere. The log of the well referred to, 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, 4 inches; dark hard shale, 120 feet; strata of quartz, 6 inches; oil casing, 1 foot, making a total of 265 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 gusher.

There is fine timber throughout the whole of the Kayak district for fuel and lumber, being principally spruce. The climate of the district is mild, the thermometer seldom reaching zero during the winter season. The snowfall is usually from three to five feet in a season. 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 Kayak island.

The 8 Hour Day

Which the working man has fought for and succeeded in obtaining is something the wife has no share in. Her day begins 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 such a strain. What can be expected then of those women who are weakened by womanly diseases?

Women who are weak, worn-out 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 is kept confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I suffered with female weakness about eight years. I tried several doctors but derived no benefit. It was not until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that I began to feel better. This medicine was recommended to me by a friend. I have taken six bottles and I feel like another person."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" is only seeking to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss. Refuse all substitutes. 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 most of this vast area is fine farming and grazing land.

The territory possesses a unique agricultural superiority over almost every other part of the world. It is in summer there is no night, so that grain, vegetables and plants of all sorts grow in perpetual sunlight during the year. In six months, which represents in reality ten months of growth. The constant humidity 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 offers desirable homesteads of 320 acres each to 200,000 families and can support in comfort 2,000,000 people.

The greatest need in the development of Alaska is wealth producing resources, both mineral and agricultural, and 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 Colorado, the Black Hills of South Dakota or the rich mining region of British Columbia, while they would in reasonable 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 Seattle or Vancouver on some point on Bering strait, there to connect by ferryboats or tunnel with a proposed extension of the Transiberian railway, for an all rail route between 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. Constructed through the agricultural sections of the territory, which will ultimately have a large population, and with feeders from the principal mining districts, the road would be a distinct proposition having a local traffic which would more than pay the cost of construction 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 continent to the Pacific, but the resources and prospective traffic of this territory will help mightily toward the consummation of the scheme.

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 college 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 costumes, 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 on the Sagre college, the women's department of Cornell university, is the only other college for girls which has done much in the rowing line. The Sagre girls are more fortunate than their Wellesley 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 Sagre 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 unable to overcome a prejudice against having the young women appear.

The greatest hold the lead in the category of sports at Wellesley, the running track, the tennis courts and 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, in which the fair sprinters train their limbs and lungs. Bryn Mawr is the headquarters of basket ball and gives athletic instruction favored by the faculty there than at most of the other schools. Every girl on entering has to undergo a physical

examination, after which she is given a certain amount of gymnasium work, which is as much a part of the curriculum as any study. In warm weather a girl is allowed to substitute outdoor sports for calisthenics, provided she satisfies the gymnasium director that she is taking her exercise conscientiously. Walking and bicycling are especially favored to be a full equivalent hour for hour, for gymnasium work, but basket ball and tennis are regarded as satisfactory substitutes. The Bryn Mawr girls play tennis on the college grounds, and it has proved very popular. Golf is well liked at Mount Holyoke 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 "rosters" who attend the basket ball games at Smith, prove the popularity of the feminine form of football in that institution. Fencing is coming into favor at Smith, and at the University of Michigan, a large following among the women students.

Track games are the thing at Vassar. Field day in Foughkeepsie is hardly less important than coming jump week. 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 as the men in their training. Mott Haven games for the honor of attaching the initial of their colleges to their awards.

The records made at the Vassar field day are more than creditable considering 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 take part in these contests. This year a girl who was editor of the Vassar Miscellany broke two records for the running broad jump and the standing broad jump. In the first she covered 17 feet 5 inches, in the standing jump she made 7 feet 7 inches. Another girl made the 200 yard run in 3:55 seconds and the 50-yard dash in 6:35 seconds. The running high jump was with the bar at 25 inches.

In the winter Vassar girls play hockey on the little lake in the college grounds, and at Sage, too, ice hockey is played. The running high jump was with the bar at 25 inches. In the winter Vassar girls play hockey on the little lake in the college grounds, and at Sage, too, ice hockey is played. The running high jump was with the bar at 25 inches.

GIRDLING THE GLOBE.

New Pacific Cable is Now Practically Completed.

On July 4 a Message Written by President Roosevelt 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 will 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 trans-pacific service will be inaugurated will be the transmission of a message written by President Roosevelt from the main offices of the cable company in central Alaska into as closely a populated and prosperous region as Colorado, the Black Hills of South Dakota or the rich mining region of British Columbia, while they would in reasonable time bring to the agricultural districts a population as great and rich as that of the middle western states.

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BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Once the butt of ridicule the beet sugar industry is looming up prominently and promises to become the

mainstay of the irrigated section of the United States, now rapidly increasing in importance, population and wealth. The industry is peculiarly adapted to the fertile lands of the arid region, because an over supply of moisture seriously affects the quality of the beet and the highest percentage of sucrose. The matter is secured on these lands and the crop and market can be absolutely depended upon. The chief difficulty to be met in the beet sugar industry is generally of the kind of labor required, says the Live Stock World. The beets cannot be produced successfully without a great deal of hand labor on the crop. And the American farmer will not do it. The seed must 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 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 machinery 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 do the hand work on the crop at the rate of \$25 per acre. The father, mother and children, of whom there are commonly a goodly number to the family, all work in the field. The farmer prepares the land for the crop, puts in the seed and does the machine cultivation and the German family does the hand work. The total cost of producing the crop is about \$45 per acre. The farmer receives about \$15 per acre. The remainder of \$30 per acre, for which the farmer receives \$1.50 per ton, giving him a field of 20 or 30 acres. It is an additional crop, reliable, and brings the land to the highest state of culture. The latter consideration is important, for in a system of rotation it keeps the land for the crop, puts in the seed and does the machine cultivation will do.

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Table with columns: OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD, Time Table, In Effect Feb. 1, 1903. Lists routes and times for various destinations.

Table with columns: THE STATE BANK OF UTAH, SAULT LAKE CITY. Lists directors and officers.

Table with columns: U. S. DEPOSITORY, DESERET NATIONAL BANK, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Lists capital and surplus.

Table with columns: B. H. SCHETTLER, BANKER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Lists interest rates and services.

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Table with columns: THE DESERET SAVINGS BANK, DIRECTORS. Lists interest rates and services.

Table with columns: COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, CAPITAL FULLY PAID. Lists interest rates and services.

Table with columns: WALKER BROS., BANKERS, ESTABLISHED 1858. Lists interest rates and services.

Table with columns: THREE TRAINS DAILY FROM Utah and Wyoming VIA UNION PACIFIC. Lists routes and times.

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