DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1501.

and Aevelapment work begins as soon as machinary can be got on the ground. Parafin oil shales are found on the cost flank of the Wasatch range, the math fank of the Ulntah range, and with fiank of the Uintah range, and south fiank of the Ulntah range, and the west parts of the Colorado parts of the continenta divide. Distillation has estracted 25 per cent of paraffin from this shale. From the Junb county off shade forty gallons of fine par-affin oil to the ton have been secured with imperfect distillation, while laboratory tests gave eighty gallons to the ton, with illuminating and fuel gas, parafin, ammonia and tar residium. From this latter were obtained aniline from this latter were brains a minine fies, saccharine, benzol and other products. The Juab Oil and Coal com-pany owns 2,500 acres of land nine miles from Juab City. Rich paraffla shales are found in Sanpete county. The rush to the Green river oil fields has been the means of the organization of a steamer company on Green and Grand rivers for local convenience. It. s said that with the development of the Utah oil fields will come the need of pipe lines from the fields to the railroad with large pumps and tanks and all the appurtenances of a great oil

producing section. Robert Forrester divides the Utah fields into two great districts, the Henry Mountain Basin and the Uintah Basin. The presence of so much asphal-tum along the line of the springs and seeps indicates that many Utah oils will carry from 15 to 20 per cent of asphal-tum and analysis give light and heavy oils and asphaitum in the crude material. There has been considerable de lay in getting work started in the Utah fields by inability to get machinery on the ground in anything like quick time. and it is urged that so much valuable time has been lost in getting machin-ery from San Francisco or Pennsyl-vania that a manufactory of oil boring machinery should be started in Salt Lake City.

In Wyoming, the success of the prospectors has been hardly short of phe nomenal. The presence of oil, especial ly in the Sweetwater country, has been known for over fifty years, and Denver people once took hold of a project to develope the Sweetwater oil springs, but the opposition of eastern oil men and the lack of facilities to work with proved too much of a burden, and though sporadic attempts were made from time to time to develop the oil, t was not until the discovery of oil in the Union Pacific well near Aspen that the public became really stirred up to a realization of what was within easy grasp. Promising oil fields have been developed in Lander, Shoshone, Belle Fourche, in Uinta county, Twin Creek, Powder river, and elsewhere in the central and northern parts of the state, but the excitement has been concentrating rather around southwestern Wyoming, where the fields are of un-usual promise and where developing is progressing at a marvelous pace. The belt lies about 7,000 feet above sea level with four distinct and parallel anticlinals traversing it, with a north and south trend for forty miles in length and eight miles in width. But little was done in exploiting this country since 1879 until L. E. Nebergall, while boring for water for the Union Pacific, just for water for the thind rather has west of the Spring Valley station. struck oil at 650 feet and at 1,148 feet a twenty-two foot bed of good oil sand was struck. It is oll sand claimed l was struck. It is that had this well been "shot" it would have immediately yielded 250 barrels of oil per day. Then, when an analysis showed the oil to be of the best lubricating and illuminating qualities, the boom was started which is continuing with an ever-increasing rush. Within an area of thirty miles wide and sixty-five miles long, extending from Hilliard to Fossil, fully Wyoming western oil averlocated. ages 32 degrees gravity, and is claimed to be the highest grade of illuminat ing oil found anywhere in the United States. Prominent men from all over the Union are rushing into the western Wyoming fields. Senators, lawyers, newspaper men, business men, profes sional oil speculators, railroad men, everybody. Specially promising results have been scored at Aspen, Hilliard, Fossil, Piedmont, Spring Valley, Cas-par, Lander. The Wyoming Illuminating company controls 320 acres near Evanston, where \$12,000 has been expended for development, and two wells are being sunk. The intermountain company, in which are interested Sena tors Elkins, C. D. Clark and Thomas Kearns, has acquired 110,000 acres of land extending through the entire oil belt, sixty-five miles from Hilllard to Fossil. The first well is well under way, and a big flow of oil is expected by February next. The Fossil consolidated Oil company, with a million capi-tal, controls 1,000 acres at various points in the Fossil Basin and foot well is being sunk. At 516 feet. oll was struck with an estimated flow of ten barrels per day. The Wyoming Paraffin company, with a million cap-Ital, controls 1,640 acres of land in the ting oil in commercial quantities Fossil Basin. At a depth of 175 feet a strong flow of gas was struck with indications of oil later on. Then a Callfornia syndicate, operating in the vi-cinity of Aspen tunnel, holds about 20,-000 acres, and three wells are to go down great industries of the nation. GEOLOGY OF PETROLEUM. there at once with the expectation of It has been generally supposed that petroleum occurs in all of the geologi-cal formations, from the Silurian up reaching oil at 1,500 feet. Marked developments were reached in Fremont county, where three wells were drilled o the Tertiary. While this is true in back in the eightles near Lander, where it was reported that 4,000 bars rels of oil ran to waste annually. One a way, yet it is misleading, for petrol-cum is not found uniformly distributed through all of these intermediate for-mations, but occurs principally in two of the three wells flowed 1.270 barrels in twenty-four hours. No. 3, a gusher ages of geological history. These are near Lander. when once accidentally the Silurian and Cretacious. The vast unchained, spouted seventy feet above the derrick. There are twenty or accumulations of petroleum in the western hemisphere are found in the thirty other companies doing business Silurian and Devonian rocks, while in in Wyoming, and the number is steadthe castern hemisphere it is found in the Eocene and the Miocene formations.

VIEWS OF AN OIL EXPERT. annownannonnannannannannannannannannannanna Holse, Idaho, Dec. 20 .- In view of the | lake 100 acres in extent and of un great interest being taken at this time in the oil industry throughout the northwest, and of the many finds and petroleum indications throughout the ntermountain section, the following in-

terview by a Deseret News correspondent with Mr. J. J. Deming, the oil expart, will be of general interest: Petroleum or "rock oil" has been known by civilized man from the begin-ning of history. Herodotus in his earli-est writings mentions the oil springs of Zanynthus and the fountains of Hit have been celebrated by the Arabs and

Persians. Pliny also describes the oil of Agrigentum, which was used in lamps under the name of Sicilian cil. Mention is again made of petroleum springs in China, in the earliest recrds of that ancient people. The abundance of petroleum and the fire temple of Baku on the Casplan sea

ave been frequently described by the travelers and writers who have gone overland from Europe to India. Peroleum in North America was first mentioned by a Franciscan missionary in a letter written in 1627, and pubished in Sagard's history of Canada Feter Kalm, an explorer, describes the petroleum springs and eil creek in is book of travels in North America, ablished in London in 1772. During the rench and India;) war the French mmander at Fort Duquesne, where e city of Pittshurg now stands, deribes the oil springs in that vicinity General Montca n. Later on freuent mention is made of oil springs in rrespondence relating to what is now

ennsylvania, West Virginia and Ken-

known depth, and intersected with small rivulets of water. Thousands of tons each year are cut out of this great reservoir and shipped to various parts of the world for street paving, roofing, tc. These demands are ever being sup-

land of the Amazons. Humboldt gave a great deal of study and scientific investigation to this remarkable phen-Chemical research was instituted in the early part of the last century to

determine the component parts of the crude off. Several European chemists had determined the atomic constitution of a variety of different petroleums and generally agreed that it contained an equal number of atoms of carbon and hydrogen. It has been recently determined that some varieties of petroleum contain nitrogen, sulnhur and oxygen. These last elements are, howver, really not component parts of peroleum and should be considered as

mourities. The general chemical formula given o Pennsylvania petroleum is Ci6. H16. This formula is, however, gradulated off into the various by-products in the distillation of the crude oils, as C24, H22, which is of the benzole series. ORIGIN.

The real origin of petroleum has been subject of much speculation by selenific men during the last 10 years and

grannannannannannannannannannannan i from time immemorial in Persia, China and Japan and these primitive methods of production would furnish interesting subjects for study, yet it is impossible in a brief article to more than indicate the different methods of production and refining. In the great producing fields of Canada, Russia and the United States, the development of an oil territory has a system that has been well defined. The first step in a new oll re-gion is the sinking of a test well, some-times called a "wildcat:" the boring of these first wells are watched with in-tense interest. The first wells are fre-quently drilled to a depth of 3,000 feet, the lake, and to all appearances the supply is inexhaustible. This lake is a mystery which scientists have dis-cish wrote the first account of it in leigh wrote the first account of it in 1595, when he landed there on his voy-age in search of the Eldorado and the pedoing the well.

From five to twenty-five gallons of nitro-glycerine in tin tubes is let down to the bottom of the well and is ex-ploded by percussion or by drepping a sharp pointed from on the explosive. The effect of this powerful explosive is not apparent at the surface, yet these explosions in a dry well will frequently produce a gusher. The life of a produc-ing well is usually five years, this perlod, however, is subject to very great fluctuations. Some wells have been pumped out in two years: there are wells still producing drifled forty years ago, within sight of where Drake drille1 his first well in 1859. One well will seldom drain more than one or two acres. and frequently four or five wells are drilled on less than one acre. Up to the discovery of the Beaumont Field, Texas, the greatest producing wells were in Russia near the Caspian sea; some of these wells produce 40,000 barrels per day. There are many large producing wells in Pennsylvania, but the largest at the present time are at Beaumont, Texas-it is said that two of these wells have

in one day. During the early years of the last as usual there is a difference of opinion. The distillation or refining of crude century petroleum and its various. It is a question involving much greater petroleum is a process somewhat comforms was noted by many scientific obscurity than the origin of coal, for plicated, and many different machines

\$125,000, Price, Arthur J. Lee, president W. H. Clark, secretary; holdings in Emery county. Spanish Fork Oil company. \$5,000, Salt Laks City, J. A. Grose, president; F. E.

Arnold, secretary, Spring Valley Oll and Development, company, \$150,000, Salt Lake Ciry, C. R. McCCornick, president; J. C. Gladden,

secretary. Twin Creeks Oll company, \$10,000, Og-

den, John D. Carnahan, president; E. C. S. Brainard, socretary, Utah Lubricating Oll company, \$50,

900, Salt Lake City; Joseph R. Wa'ker, president; Charles A. Walker, secre-tary; properties on Green river. Utah Union Oil and Dc elopment company, \$50,000, Salt Lake City J. J. Thenam, president: Edward W. Clarke manager: S. L. Hague, secretary: pro-merties at Soldier Summit. Tucker and

Mill Fork siding in Watsatch and Utal ounties. Uintah Oll company, \$1,000,000, Salt

ake City, C. B. Stewart, president: F M. Eakle, secretary,

M. Eastle, Secretary. Utah Oll and Refining company, 310.-000; Sait Lake 'City, J. A.' Mer dich president: W. H. Honneter, secretary, Utah and Colorado Oll company, 5500,000, Sait Lake City, Delevan A. Holmes, president; H. O. Sherard, Sec-catary.

etary. Utah Crystal Oli company. \$25.600. Salt Lake City, N. B. Campbell, presi-dent: A. H. Meredith, secretary.

White Star Oll company, \$200,000, Sait Lake City, A. H. Tarbet, president; W. C. Crawford, secretary; holdings in Dairy Fork canyon, near Milford sid-

Wyoming-Utah Oll company, \$500,660, Ogden, A. Van Patten, president: Trant

Francis, secretary, Juab Oll and Coal company, Sait Lake City, \$100,066, G. D. Haven, pre-sident; E. B. Wilder, secretary; proper-ties in Juab county.

Milton Land and Oil company, \$100, 000, Salt Lake City, D. J. Williams pre-sident: Lewis Telle Cannon, secretary produced more than 60,000 barrels each holdings in Emery county.

Home Lubricating Oil empany, \$100, 200, Salt Lake City, Heber M. Wells president: Charles S. Eurton, secretary. Salt Lake San Henito Oli company, \$300,000, Salt Lake City, M. A. Breeden, president; Charles W. Olson, vice-presi-

Goldberg Oil and Mining company \$70,000, Price, Herman Hill, president 370,000, Price, Herman Hill, president;
L. O. Hoffman, secretary.
Utah Oll and Paraffin company, \$25,-000, Salt Lake City, W. B. Folsom, president; H. Barnett, secretary.
Baku Oll company, \$100,000 in 1,000,-000 shares. A. Scott Chapman, pres-dent, John T. Lynch, secretary.
Properties in Utah and Carbon coun-ties.

Utah Shale company, \$50,000, Salt Lake City, W. H. Hackney, president; S. L. Hague, secretary; properties near Fucker, Utah county.

Western Oll company, capital stock Western Off Company, Captern Stores \$50,000 in 10-cent shares; William Hat-field, president: A. J. Davis, secretary, Salt Lake Oll and Gas company, cap-ital \$250,000, in Shares of 25 cents each.

J. A. Kuykendall, president: B. S. Rives, secretary and treasurer. Prop-erty, Green River, Utah.

Price Hole Oil and Mining company capital \$100,600, in 400,000 shares of 25 cents each; property in Carbon county,

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nerve specialist, a member of the New Orleans Yacht club and well connected

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PIEDMONT OIL COMPANY'S WELL

Spring Valley, Wyo., 15 miles N. E. of Evanston. This well is located between THREE OIL STRIKES and in PROVEN GROUND. ABUNDANCE of WATER. CHEAP FUEL GOOD DRILLING and only 400 feet from the railroad. Write for particulars concerning the GRAND PRIZE now being offered. TREASURY STOCK 7 cents, Address R. R. IVES, SEC'Y, OGDEN, UTAH. men in their observations in various | unlike coal it has no organic structure | have been invented for that purpose parts of the world. The first oil found in the United States by boring was in and can only be inferred upon circum-stantial conditions that it is of organic One of the methods commonly used is introduce into the crude oil in a 1819, in Wayne county, Ky. A hole was bored for salt water, but it yielded so origin. These conditions are so strong that nearly every geologist has con-cluded that they must be of vegetable closed vessel superheated steam, the first distillate that passes off is called

fly increasing. Idaho is swinging into line with indications of oil at a number of points, but it is only in Owyhee county, thirty-five miles from Boise, where any amount of development work has been done, and the indications there are said to be exceptionally good. The Idaho Parafin Oli mpany of Bolse, with half a million upital, is sinking a well 600 feet on 640 acre tract it owns in Owyhee county. In all there are fifteen companies organized to exploit and develop oil properties in that state.

Eastern papers have frequent articles about the newly developed industry in the West, and the many uses petroleum can be put to are attracting attention Scientific papers are handing the sub-ject in a thorough and discriminating manner, and the study of oil strata formations and the peculiarities gen-erally are being written up by experts for publication in the press. Prominent western dailing are publication western dailies are publishing special oil editions, including exhaustive treatises, California and Pennsylvania specialists have given Utah and Wyoming a careful looking over and with one accord they state frankly that the old center of the country is being removed to these states. It will not be long before the intermountain railroads une oil for fuel in their locomotive fire-boxes as well as the roads on the coast. and it is only a matter of a short time before oil will be used for domestic purposes just as gas was during the shorr poses just as gas was during the short time it was utilized from the Davis county wells. And Salt Salt City will be the center of the oil swim. A pipe line to this city and a refinery has al-ready been broached, and an oil exchange is proposed. It will soon be needed the way the situation is pro-gressing. Utah and Wyoming people have just cause to be thankful for the exploitation and development of the great oll fields in these two states.

CARBON OIL COMPANY.

The Directors have authorized the hares treasury stock at 10 cents. R. L. COLBURN, Broker,

George Westervelt, Secretary, 9-12 At-

much of that it was abandoned for or mineral sources. During the last twenty-five years French and German brine and has continued to produce oil in small quantities until the present hemists have advanced arguments in In 1829 another well was drilled in Cumberland county, Ky. This well was a large producer of oil, but most of it favor of a chemical origin. They base their arguments on a series of experiments in which powerful deoxidizing agents like the alkali metals or iron at a white heat are caused or iron was allowed to run to waste, a small amount, however, was bottled up and sold in various parts of the world as a liniment under the name of "American with steam and carbonic acid. In this case the hydrogen of the water and the carbon of the carbonic acid having At an early date petroleum was also collected by the Indians in New York state on the shores of Seneca lake, and sold as medicine by the name of Genesbeen deprived of their oxygen, unite to form another compound of an olly nature closely resembling petroleum. In fact, sufficient quantities of these olds have been produced to prove their iden-The refining of petroleum for illuminating purposes commenced in 1851, simultaneously in the United States and England. The limited suptity with oils of Pennsylvania. Before

there are some producing wells

t the oll sands are found beneath coal measures in the Upper Devon-while in Canada they again de-

along the Rhone valley, in the Jurassic imestone; in Pennsylvania and New

scand to the Lower Devonian. Along the eastern foothills of the Rocky

countains the oil measures occur in

he Cretacious, while in California it

one periods. From these observations

onfined to any particular formation,

but if found must necessarily be in some of the sedimentary formations

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.

The crude petroleums are usually di-

he second contains little or no parafilme

and has an asphaltum base, changin rapidly on exposure to the aid to th

ompounds known as gilsonite, asphalt,

The Pennsylvania and Wyoming pe-roleum belongs to the first class from

which the Illuminating and lubricating

which have not been metamo

and the oil shales.

is apparent that petroleum is not

accepting these conditions it is necesassume a condition of the sary to ply of the crude oil in the British isles prevented the manufacture of illuminearth's interior concerning which we know but little. While the theoretical chemistry of supply of the crude oil in the United States kept pace with the demand until this origin does not forbid such pos-sibilities there are other conditions rethe refining of petroleum is one of the lating to the origin of petroleum which

deal with the known rather than the possible. It has been observed that when coal, wood, vegetable, animal matter or any other organic substance is subjected to destructive distillation at low temperatures, there is produced an olly fluid, the analysis of which al-so gives the same chemical formula as the Bradford oils of Pennsylvania.

The petroleum found in Canada and Tennessee make it extremely difficult to account for their origin upon any other hypothesis than that of the product of the decomposition of animal re-The oil in these regions fills mains. the cavities of fossil corals and geodes all of which seem to be hermetically sealed in the rock. The petroleum found in these particular cases, is in the silurian limestone that was probaoly deposited in the sea at the time of which wast quantites of marine animals were buried. From these facts it is fair to pre-

sume that these oils in whatever manner they may have been formed are of animal origin. In the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields where petroleum occurs In large quantities, it is found quite uniformly saturating heavy beds of uncemented sandstone. This oil sand is usually overlaid with a thick shell of clay or shale, impervious to oil or ts; these sedimentary beds hold down the gas and oil under great pressure. The oil in this field does not occur

if so, but slightly. The oil in the adford fields of Pennsylvania is in cavities or fissures, but is uniform over many square miles of territory. found in a coarse-grained sandstone called the third oil sand. This is more As far as has been determined, this oil than 100 square miles in ex-tent and from 20 to 125 feet thick. The southwestern edge of this oil zone is submerged in sait water; its northern edge is higher and filled with gas under a high pressure. This extreme say pressure. strata is underlaid with a shale mohan 1,000 feet in thickness containing great quantities of fossilized sea weeds. The Silurian ocean here contained a veritable sargasso. This would seem to be conclusive evidence of a vegetable origin in these particular fields. This extreme gas under a high pressure. This extreme gas pressure on the oil accounts in a measure for a gusher when a bore-hole taps the lower part of the oil basin. In Colorado, Cana-da, Tennessee and some other smaller paids the oil is found in figures. There are other facts that will demonstrate the vegetable and animal the-ory. First, petroleum has never been found in any of the crystalline or erupfields the oil is found in fissures, geodes and cavities in the oil-bearing lve rocks where we would most natur-ally look for it if the theory advanced

formation. In California in the sands by the French and German scientists were true. Neither has it been found in of the sedimentary rocks that tave been thoroughly metamorphosed by heat. The large oil fields are usualvided into two classes. The first has a heavy parafine have, the compounds of which are exceedingly stable, chang-ing but little on exposure to the at-mosphere. This first class forms the greater part of the oils of connecce; the second convigue little or me offer y near coal measures, yet there are xceptions, the California field being an While the determination of any of these théories relating to the origin of petroleum is of very little ractical value, yet it would be of very rreat value to know whether there ar at laboratories in the earth where mical action is going on producing se oils and replenishing the store e of nature, or whether this chem-

process has long ago ceased. the animal and vegetable theory be correct, then we must conclude that the generation of petroleum has long since been completed and the off zones

oils are extracted. The second class are found in Colorado, California and

He calls it an incurable disease. 'I have come to Chicago," said the doctor, "to make suicide easy, not to say attractive. We are constantly shocked by a body found in the lake or lying mutilated in the park. Serious-

"gas-oil," used in stoves and gas enthmselves. gines. During the process of distillation several grades of gasoline are produced be-fore the Illuminating oils appear; after the illuminating oils are given of, the various grades of lubricating oils fol-low. In the complete distillation about fifty different products are produced, many of which are compounded and enter into various uses.

Rigolene, the lightest of all known fluids, and the most volatile, with vaseline are extensively used in surgery. Cynogen is used in ice machines, othe distillates are compounded and are used for paints and the rare pigments.

Reviewing the past history of petro-eum it may be said that its use has become universal as a lighting agent. It has displaced animal and vegetable oils as a lubricator for the heaviest machinery or the most delicate dynamo. It is very largely used for heat and steam Looking toward the future purposes. use of petroleum products, we have ev-ery reason to believe that its various uses will increase and the demand keep pace with the production. The indus-trial development of the West depends much upon the ullization of these pro-ducts. Oil and gas mean cheap fuel and therefore, cheap power. It is to be hoped that these great natural re-

sources will not go undeveloped, or be appropriated by the few to the exclu-sion of the general public.

UTAH OIL COMPANIES,

The oil companies in Utah number forty. All have been organized during the present year with one exceptionthe Juab Oil & Coal company, which has been in the field for a number of years. The names, location, capitalization of each follow:

Annual Oil company, \$20,000, Salt Lake City, W. M. Spencer, president; Edward E. Buch, secretary, Baid Mountain Oil company, \$62,500, Ephraim, J. M. Hansen, president; M. of trade. F. Murray, secretary; properties in Sanpete county.

California-Utah Oll company, \$24,000, Salt Lake City, C. M. Kilbourn, presi-W. I. Roberts, secretary. dent; California-Vernal Oll company, \$24,-00, Salt Lake City, C. M. Kilbourn, president; W. I. Roberts, secretary, Carbon Oll company, \$250,000, Salt Lake City, W. P. Lynn, president; George Westervelt, secretary

Chicago Oil company, \$30,600, Salt Lake City, Frank T. Burmester, presi-dent; H. Barnett, secretary, El Verde Rio Oil company, \$1,500,000, Ogden; J. A. Cuttery, president; S. S. Smith, secretary.

Smith, secretary. Fossil Oll company, \$1,000. Ogden, Jease J. Driver, president; Horace B.

Stratford, secretary. Garn Oil company, \$50,000, Salt Lake City, William C. Hall, president; Lee Duning, secretary; properties on Green

river. Green River Oil company, \$250,000, Salt Lake City, James H. Moyle, presi-dent; F. C. Bassett, secretary, Golden Scepter Oil company, \$5,000,

Price, E. C. Lee, president.

Marin County Oil company, \$250,000, Salt Lake City, Joseph Lippman, presi-dent; A. C. Ellis, Jr., secretary. Ogden Fossil Oil and Land company,

Signed Fossi off and Land company, Signed, J. C. Armstrong, presi-dent: George J. Kelly, secretary, Price Oil company, \$59,000, Price, L. Lowenstein, president; Morris Sommer,

ecretary San Juan Oil company, \$100,000, Salt

Lake City, E. A. Well, president; J. S. Bransford, secretary.



THE STANDARD. Do you have the Standard Dic-THE EAGLE DYING, CLEANING tionary in your library or school room? If net, you are not

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Stansford, secretary. Salt Lake Off company, \$200,000, Salt Lake City, J. O. Wood, president: J. Barnett, secretary. Red Ridge Off company, \$50,000, Salt Lake City, E. V. Higgins, president; S. L. Hague, secretary; properties near Thistie, in Utah county, and in Juab county.

Little Gents', Boys', Youths' and Men's Shoes. Their Mining Shoes are cele-brated throughout the western country. Business is done in twelve States and Territorics extending as far north as Portland, and south into Old Mexico, including all adjacent and involved ter-The personnel of the firm is made up of Joseph P. Dunn, president; C. J. Dunn, vice president, and L. M. Purcell, secretary and treasurer; well known gentlemen of Denver, practically cogni-zant of every branch of their business, and noted for their enterprise and modern business methods.

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