DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY DECEMBER 19 1908

Skaysville, a Pretty City of Thriving Industries cannery which is pronounced by $e\hat{x}_{-}$ has an early Elberta of his own which comes in a week ahead of the others thus extending the shipping season. Dr.

Great Bart Lake to the foot of the Wasatch range. At the central point is Kaysville, a pretty city of thriving industries.

it is not often that eities are made on a geographic position more fortuon a geographic position inder forder nate than that which Kaysville occu-ples, the stopping point between the two largest cities in the state. The coming of the automobile and good roads has made many a Sait Laker turn with and many a bar bar bar of the with enclous eye toward Davis county, where the grass is green in the mead-ows, and the nearby mountain and lake glorious in their radiant beauty. hat is a pleasant diversion in a good

KAYSVILLE'S HICTORY. Not often has its history been told; For times has its history been recorded; and therefore it is but right that some of the old names should be mentioned here. Far back in 1847 the few who had crossed the plains to Salt Lake, began to appreciate the great advan-tages that, would follow from a distri-bution ever the forthe values of the

ETWIGEN Sait Lake City and ants of the earliest families to go into Ogden is a strip of land only a few miles wide that is formed by the ground that rises from surt Lake to the foot of the ch range. At the central point sville, a pretty city of thriving

the poor lean cattle they had dragged over the plains with them, for grass was not sufficiently plentiful in the val-ley of the Jordan to furnish feed for all the stock that came with the pl-oneers. During the winter of 1847 and 1848 Mr. Haight did little else than herd big sufficiently the spring of 1848 his cattle, though in the spring of 1845 he broke soil and planted seed. NAMED AFTER WM. KAY.

Soon Christopher Layton and William bution over the fertile valleys of the new region. It was always the policy of Brigham Young to settle new dis-tricts, and implant in the very soil the truths for which his followers had endured the hardships of the plains. Kay came, Kaysville being named after the latter gentleman who was bishop. Davis county itself was named for Capt, Daniel C. Davis of the Mormon

creek is named, Edward Phillips, J. Green, William Blood, Joseph Hill, Wil-liam Stewart and John R. Barnes, the last named being the first to set up a

last named being the first to set up a store. In those early days the present site of Kaysville was covered with oak brush and sage; and it was thought that there was enough water only for the three first families. Irrigation was yet new. Most of the first settlers had homes down by the lake side as there was more grass and apparent fertil-ity in that vicinity. The rich gravely

vias more grass and applied the state ity in that vicinity. The rich gravelic bloam of the upper slopes was gradually appreciated as best; and the eventual site of "the fort" established. The In-dian wall constructed for protection was known as the fort; and even now it is the custom of some living in the it is the custom of some living in the outlying districts to speak of going to Kaysville as going "to the fort."

KAYSVILLE OF TODAY.

of the finest residences in the state, Recently electric lights were in-stalled by R. E. Slusher, a promoter who has sold his interest to the city

Bennett, recorder; R. C. Jamison, treasurer; John G. Linford, marshall Following are the officers of the Commercial club, which in many ways bas been instrumental in promoting municipal improvements: John G. M. Barnes, president: Hyrum Stewart, vice president: Henry H. Blood, secre-tary and treasurer; H. J. Sheffield, Chris, E. Layton, James Gardiner, John C. Owen, Chris, Burton, Jr. and Dr. . Owen, Chris. Burton, Jr., and Dr. Somner Gleason, directors,

PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

Farming is the principal occupation of Kaysville's citizens, hay, grain, su-gar beets, tomatoes, and fruit being the chief products. In the city were raised this year about 100 acres of sugar beets for which the farmers received \$4 per ton delivered at the car. The R. Barnes has always been manager of the institution, average cróp was about 20 tons to the acre. Many prefer to raise beets, as The Burton brothers have already

Trst on the bankers honor list of Ymerica. Its capital is \$25,000 and ts surplus \$53,000. John R. Barnes s president John R. Galley, eashior, and Thomas H. Phillips, assistant ashier. FOUR BIG STORES.

Kaysville has four big general mer-

cantile stores, all of them doing a successful business. The co-op which is the oldest and which has at times oald dividends as high as three hundred per cent contemplates the crec-tion of a fine new store in the spring. It will be a brick building worth many thousands of collars, John

berta to be the best in the country, he having come out here specially to see it. Prof. Northrop of the Agricultural College, gave the same opinion and said it ought to be worth several hund-red dollars to have the mere right of red dollars to have the mere right of proposating the variety. There is a great future for Kaysville for it is so situated that whatever it produces finds a ready market in the market in the cities that surround it. Although it has a comparatively large fruit manufacturing plants it can and will support more. There is room

Gleason produced this variety from a seedling of the Elberta. It is not only

carlier and higher in color than the Elberta but is of much finer quality. The son of J. H. Hele, who has 725,090 bearing peach trees in Georgia, pronounced Dr. Gleason's early El-

The present Kaysville is a most pros-perous city of about 2,000 inhabitants. It streets are broad; three railroads rayerse its boundaries and it has some

in-

Who has sold his interest to the city. The meter system is used; and soon every house in the city will be lighted by electricity. Street lights have not been put up as yet but of course they will be soon. The power comes from the Utah Light and Power company's line that runs aside the Oregon Short Line track Line track. The city council of Kaysville has under consideration a system of water works. A franchise has been given to Heber Steiner, a promoter from Salt Lake, who represents eastern, capital, He must deliver water to the Co-op Store corner by Sept. 1, 1909, or for-feit his franchise. He feels that by tunneling the mountains and driving artesian wells he can get a sufficient supply of pure water. Line track. supply of pure water. supply of pure water. Some years ago Kaysville erected a fine court house on the north side of the city with the intention of making the building accessible to both Kays-ville and the neighboring village. Lay-ton. However, it was found to be of little use to either town when so situ-sted: so when two years ago it was had just been set up. As the city had built a time new schoolhouse, it purchased the old acad-emy building, repainted it, and in every way transformed it from a schoolhouse to a city hall. This building is now near the business district and is of

PANORAMIC VIEW OF KAYSVILLE.

"ATSVILLE is the fifth city in the service. It is lighted by electricity; visiting surgeons. has electric call buttons; and thirteen |

rooms under the direction of four nurses. The hospital is due to Dr. J. E. Mor-A photograph of the hospital appears above. Inside, it is modern in every respect, being fitted with an X-ray ma-bies disclosed appears and surgeon, and Dr. S. H. Allen, Dr.

Comfort, care, caution-these are the watchwords of the institution. When one considers the country air with a beautiful landscape, which includes the Great Salt Lake on the west and the snow capped Wasatch at the east, and also the saving of expense, one feels that Kaysville and even Davis county people would do well to patronize their own hospital.

Salt Lake's wealthiest people are con-templating the making of summer homes in Davis county, the garden of

the state Kaysville is noted for the powerful unity that exists among its citizens. This characteristic may be due in part to its early history, and in part to the fact that the district it includes is not large enough to permit others to come in promiscuously. The population now is composed mostly of the descend-

state to have a hospital-a fact

which well shows the general progres-

iveness and spirit of a thriving town.

chine, electrical appliances and a com-O. C. Dixon, Dr. B. L. Kessler, Dr. A. plete equipment for first-class hospital Lee Brown and Dr. Briant Stringham, chose new districts of their own accord. Davis county was the first portion of the state visited by the pioneers after their entrance into what is now

Salt Lake. The first while man to go north of Beck's Hot Springs was Perc-grine Sessions who made the trip on the 28th of September, 1847. He settled about 10 miles out at what he called Sessionville, later, however, known as Wood's Cross and Bountiful. Hector C. Haight following the ex-

automobile; and therefore many of | Men were sent everywhere; and many | ing disbanded at San Diego in March, 1848, rejoined their people in Salt Lake in June. Capt. Davis settled on a stream which is just south of the pres-ent Farmington.

Bishop Kay, after whom Kaysville was named was soon called to go out on the Carson mission; and he sold his place to John S. Smith, and after-wards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes

much more public service than was the old hall. old hall. The music hall has been made 12 fect wider and 8 feet longer and bird's eye maple flooring placed. It now has a gallery, a box office, a cloak room, and two stage dressing rooms. It is owned by the Latter-day Saints. The bishopric includes Henry H. Blood, Chris. Burton, Jr., and Lambert Blam-ires.

ted; so when two years ago it was such damaged by a terrific east wind, was sold to the new brick yard which

ated:

It is expected that a fourth railroad will soon cross Kaysville-the Union Pacific cut-off from Weber can-yon to Farmington, which is already surveyed and ready for the plow and scraper. It will cut across Kaysville at the east side; and thus there will be four railreads going through the city at four railroads going through the city at a distance of about half a mile from each other. Already trains can be Laken at almost any time of the day. Land values range from \$150 per acre upward. Phillips and Swan-Kaysville's real estate firm—can furn-

The present city administration in-cludes Thomas H. Phillips, mayor; George H. Blood, Christopher Burton, Jr. (state senator-elect), George E. Bennett, Nick E. Bonnemort and Sam-uel F. Bushforth council: Fred L. uel E. Rushforth, council; Fred L.

expanse of valley area lies the great-

est known gas field in Utah, and be-sides there are in the county unlimited

quantities of limestone, quartzite, syc-

tomatoes and, furthermore, beet raising gives easy employment to the schoolchildren in the spring time. John W. Burton, Nick Bonnemort and

SPLENDID MILL.

Kaysville has a flouring mill which for two years has held every prize granted for flour at the state fair; and a brick yard which so far has taken first prize wherever it has ex-hibited its brick. Many of Salt Lakes new homes are being constructed with Kaysville brick, shipped direct over the Bamberger line. About a hundred men are employed in the summer on the brick yard which is the most modernly equipped in the state. The flour mill was the first in the state to install a grain elevator. Hundred of young boys and girls Kaysville has a flouring mill which

Hundred of young boys and girls Early and late Elbertas are the are employed in the fall at Kaysville's main variety grown here. Dr. Gleason,

made extensive improvements in their | for a knitting factory a harness shop,store, which now is one of the most prosperous in the city, Raysville has some of the finest in fact for anything that demands loca-tion in preference to proximity to the natural products utilized in manufacture.

Gravel is near at hand and all that is needed is a little capital. Kaysville peo-ple are only waiting for better roads before they themselves use automo-biles and enjoy those conveniences characteristic of most modern subur-ban districts. ban districts.

WHY USE YOUR Letterheads for scratch paper when e can sell you scratch paper so



nite, slate, marble, jasper and other building materials. RIGHAM CITY was named in Kelton trains leaving the main line at surprise some to state that in Box surprise some to state that in Box Elder county can be found in varying quantities, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manya, of Brigham Young. It is this point. The climate is ideal. The hot days located about 21 miles north of of summer are cooled by a soft moun-tain breeze after sundown; and in winiron, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manga-nese, bismuth, aluminum,saltpeter, salt, Ogden on the Oregon Short Line railroad; and is situated on a large ter the same breezes keep the fro sulphur, asphaltum, soda, borax, alum, steatite, mineral paint, fire clay, fullers, earth, potter's clay, porcelain clay or kaolin, infusorial earth, cement shales, from the fruit trees. Mention has seldom been made of delta area which occurs at the mouth of Boxelder creek as it issues from the the great mineral wealth to be found in that district about Brigham. It may and brick clay. Underneath the broad Wasatch mountains, The soil is a gravelly loam consisting of a fine loamy sand containing con-siderable gravel especially in the sub-The gravel varies in size from soil. The graver varies in size from line pebles to fragments three or four inches in diameter. In some places there is very little interstitial soil, this being so especially where the slopes are steepest and the water action greatest. This type of soil is the secret under-lying the city's importance in the com-mercial world, for it is adapted to fruit and truck farming, and is devoted largely to orchard fruits, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums and cherries. Small fruits, particularly drawberries and raspberries, and con-siderable quantifies of vegetables are grown, these often being cultivated us intermediary crops in the orchards. The first noticeable feature upon en-tering the eity is Forest street, a wide fine pebbles to fragments three or four the first noticeable feature upon ele-tering the city is Forest street, a wide theroughtare due to John W. Young, who at one time was so captivated with Brigham City that he decided to make The elfy was first settled in 1853, but in these days, the delta upon which the lown is built was so high and dry that I was counted as useless until irrigaon proved the very opposite.

sketch appeared therein, for he has

never been active in a political way.

frosts do not affect them as they do

THE KAYSVILLE HOSPITAL.

residences in the state; and new ones are going up all the time. The new ones that have been erected this year are owned by Walter Dummer, Thomas Bone, Dr. Morton, John Bar-

The next thing that the city needs after a waterworks system is a public library and the perfecting of the roads. The leading citizens of Kaysville are very anxious to combine with Salt Lake and Ogden in the making of a fine au-tomobile road throughout the county nett and George Young. In giving a summary of the ad-vancement made by Kaysville, men-tion ought to be made of this phenomtomobile road throughout the county. enal success which Dr. Somner Glea-son has had in the ràising of peaches without irrigation. It was he who

EXCLUSIVE PEACHES

without infiguration of the soil without water. Paradoxical it may seem; put his peaches are more luscl-ous and juicy than those raised with

cheap? THE DESERET NEWS.



John W. Thornley are Kaysville men interested in sheep; but their herds are out of the city.

water.

decrease in the price of feeders, cattle | but maintains a width of from 8 to 10 the rock formations from which the springs arose. Thus it is a well known raising has largely given way to that fact that springs having their source in limestone formations will first natur-ally take up in solution the lime eleof sheep and horses. There are 3,000 head of horses in the county, most of them of excellent breed. There are eight registered ment to the rejection of any other, and if the stream be small it will be satu-rated with lime in solution. In the case

stallions in Ashley valley alone which cost each from \$2,000 to \$5,000-three

feet for nearly six miles. Its total length is between seven and eight miles." MILLIONS OF TONS. The estimated available tonnage of this vein is 14,069,250. It is necessary

feet for three or four miles, and about

MOST BEAUTIFUL SITE.

The site is really one of the most beautiful in the state. A range of snow rapped mountains, a pleturesque can-yon; a soil that not only makes the instruction of roads unnecessary as it drains itself, but also produces na-It drains itself, but also produces na-live trees in refreshing abundance; streams of snarkling water; a lake at the west, and a lowland which forms the greatest duck hunting ground in the world-this is the site of Brigham. The water supply both for irrigation and culinary purposes is as reliable as any in the country; and every street has a stream purling by each walk. The fruit thrives wonderfully and has a flayor not found elsewhere in the

The fruit thrives wonderfully and bas a flavor not found elsewhere in the world. In fact the city is variously known as "Peachville," "Peach City," "Peach Town" as well as "The City of Homes." About nine-tenths of the population is employed in the fruit in-dustry; and the work is pleasant for yoing and old.

MANY INDUSTRIES.

The city has marble works, canning factories, mills, knitting works, wood works as well as the fruit industry: but the latter is the principal thought of the citizens. During the first two weeks of September over 110 car loads of peaches were shipped from Brigham and heider this shout 30 carloads were and besides this about 30 carloads wer sont out in small lots by express and hundreds of thousands of bushels were houled out by team. The income to the cutizens from peaches alone was this year \$250,000. The city owns its own waterworks.

Mr. Zimmerman is one of the most afthe income averaging annually \$5,000 Nearly every house in the city takes

advantage of the service. The municipal electric light plant, inshalled three years ago, at a cost of \$20,000, has proved a big benefit to the town, which is as well lighted as any in the state. The Main street is light-ed away 20 mad, with a bellight ed every 20 rods with a brilliant are lamp of 1.000 candle power, while the side streets for a radius of two and a



JOS. ZIMMERMAN.

an expense of close to a hundred dol-HOUGH Brigham City has had , lars, gave election returns by private Telegraph. 1 many a representation in the Christmas "News," not once has a

He has the finest collection of birds photograph of the subject of this in the northern part of the state, many of them being rare specimens taken at the duck swamps near Brigham. His collection of rare old coins is valued at \$1,500, this being the face value only. He also has probably the finest collection of Boxelder county ore to be found in that neighborhood. table of men and one of the most public spirited in the vicinity in which he lives. He is a booster, first, last and all the time

Mr. Zimmerman is a charter mem-Eight years ago Mr. Zimmerman ber of the Boxelder Commercial club, came from New York to visit his uncle in Ogden; and upon making a visit to Duckville was so pleased with Brigand a member of seven different secret organizations, including the Masonic. He belongs to the Odd Fellows enham City as a place of residence that he at once decided to make it his home. "Joe," as he is familiarly known by the Knights of Pythias. He has a Stoddard Dayton automobile, in which Laff miles have a high power incan-descent globe at each corner. Brigham is a railroad junction, the Matad valley and the Montello and

natural gas and asphaltum, are present in many places. There are extensive mart beds four

miles northt of the city on what was once known as a mere alkali fiat. In-stead of finding alkali, the chemist discovered \$1 per cent carbonate of lime 71-3 per cent silica, 1-9 per cent alum-ina and fron oxide with no objection-able rebelious elements in the deposit. This deposit was found for a depth of nine feet over a surface of 1,300 acres. This deposit of marl, by itself, has not the chemical elements in proper proportions to make Portland cement, but fortunately, directly underlying, there is a blue clay which by analysis shows 49 per cent in silica, 14 per cent in alumina and 3 per cent in oxide of iron. This clay mixed in the proportion of one part of clay to four parts of marl makes a cement equal to the best Portland or English.

HOW MARL FORMED.

There is of course a reason underly-ing the fact that so much marl is formed in this particular place and so formed in this particular place and so little elsewhere around Great Salt lake. Ages ago during the Lake Bonneville period, a deposit of blue clay was left over the surface of the valley during the recession of the wa-ters. After Lake Bonneville had receded to its present level as Great Salt lake, springs broke forth in the moun-

up other elements as the stream perco-lates through rock formations carrying silica, alumina and magnesia; and when they reach the valley the solutions pre-cipitated at resting places consist of elements in proportions not suitable for the making of Portland cement. Be-sides the larger streams carry down much sand and gravel making the cement elements unavailable. The water of small streams take up little of this sand and gravel, and thus deposit in the level valley a pure solution easily

gathered. Now most of the small mountain Now most of the small mountain streams flow eventually into big creeks or rivers and do not go alone to the level lowland. One stream, however, does go to the quiet level of the valley alone It has its source in the mountains above Brigham in springs which rise from non-magnesian and non-silicious limestone ledges, and has for

400 years been carrying its burden of carbonate of lime in solution to the bowl-like depression of Boxelder lake where the mari beds are found. The descent of the stream is just sufficient to prevent the carrying of sand and is the basic has a mark basic basic and the structure of the second seco

which is unknown elsewhere. Brigham has many many such re-ources and attractions; and now they tains forming creeks and rivers, which took up different chemicals in solution, the kinds depending upon the nature of surer than ever before.

Ashley Valley. Beauty Spot of Uintah County

city is the commercial center of the territory under consideration, it were merely confusing to tell of the attraction of all under the one heading. Uintah county is 105 miles long by 55 miles wide, and is bounded on the north by part of Wyoming, on the east by part of Colorado, on the south by Carbon county and on the west by Wasatch. It is divided into moun-tainous and valley country, which is among the most beautiful in the

Ashley valley is 25 miles long and even miles wide; and contains some of the finest farms in America. Thirty-five thousand acres are under irriga-tion; and there is yet a large area of land unappropriated. Everything can he grown here that grows in the same latitudes elsewhere. It is the natural home of alfalfa as many as three cut-

home of alfalfa as many as three cut-tings occurring in a season. The an-nual yield of the valley is about 75,000 tons. Peaches, pears, apricots, plums and apples grow in profusion. The soil throughout the county var-ies from heavy clay to sandy loam, and is very fortile and deep. There are thousands of acres of bench land well adapted to the culture of sugar beets, and with the spread of Irrigation, a sugar factory can be expected. Dry sugar factory can be expected. Dry farming experiments have had splendid results with wheat, oats, corn, barley, and potatoes.

The county roads are being improved constantly, a heavy road grader being always operating in some portion of the county. At the present time a

S o extensive is Uintah county and so varied are its resources that it merits considerable aside from that of Vernal, for though this

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheep and wool industries are in the Uintah basin, the increase in this pursuit in the last few years being astonishingly large. Sheep owners are constantly improving their stock, im-ported Delaine, Rambouillet and Cots-wold rams of the value of \$100 each, frequently being seen. There are about frequently being seen. There are about 75,000 head of sheep at present in the county, some of the largest owners being S. R. Bennion, 6,000, Reader & Whit-beck, 7,000; Wm. Siddoway, 4,000 beck. beck, 7,000; Wm. Siddoway, 4,000; Searles & Wells, 2,000; John S. Hacking, 6,000; Geo. Merkley, 3,000; Ed Samuels, 3,000; J. P. Hacking, 3,000; Louis Ka-bell, 3,000; Park Live Stock Co., 10,000; and Walt McCoy, 3,000.

The wool produced is of exceptionally The wool produced is of exceptionary fine quality. This is due to the fact that the climate is dry and there is lit-tle wind to blow sand and dust upon the sheep. The herders, too, give their flocks frequent dippings, thus keeping them in a healthy condition. The principal markets for the Uintah county sheep are benuer. Kausas City county sheep are Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Nebraska, while Boston and St. Louis are the receiving points for wool. All of the sheep men own their spring and fall ranges, which were purchased from the state; and during the summer months the timber lands of the Uintah mountains are used, the grazing being eight cents a

of larger streams the water will tak Percherons, two Shires, one coachhorse one Clydesdale and one thoroughbred The honey of the county is noted for its superior quality. There are in it 4,000 colonies, which make an annual supply of 300,000 pounds. Last year, one colony of bees together with the swarms from it, at the apiary of G W. Vangrendy, gave a united product of 1,000 pounds of honey; and many other people possess colonies equally as profitable

GREAT MINERAL RESOURCES.

Equally as attractive to the new-comer, are the mineral resources of the county, for, in reality, the mountains, hills and valleys are impregnated with minerals, some of which are unknown elsewhere in the world. Much pros-pecting has been done, and numerous discoveries have been made of metals not before known to exist here. Gold, copper, fron, silver and other precious copper, iron, silver and other precious metals are beginning to assume an im-portance heretofore unthought of. The principal mineral in the county is hydrocarbon, which term is used to designated all matter containing hy-drogen and carbon. Glisonite, ozoker-

within the hydrocarbon group found in the neighborhood. The total hydrocarbon area is about 10,000 square miles and the estimated

yield, 32,000,000 tons exclusive of the elaterite veins, the bituminous lime-stone and the sand asphaltum depos-its. The asphalite deposits begin at the Colorado-Utah line and extend into Indian, Lake and Lamb canyon, 50 miles southwest to Fort Duchesne. The gilsonite sells for \$40 per ton and the claterite for \$65. Gilsonite is merely crude bitumen while claterite is fre-quently spoken of as "mineral rubber." ozokerite, known as mineral wax, is found near Soldier Summit.

The origin of these hydrocarbons is conjectural, some scientists, however, declaring that they come from the oil of extinct fish that at one time lived here in a vast ocean. The uses to which they can be put are so varied that it is almost beyond belief. It has lately been discovered that 52 bi-products can be made from them including 13 dif-ferent kinds of oil.

NUMEROUS BI-PRODUCTS.

Some of the bi-products are: Cement for paving streets, waterproof paint for guns, varnishes, coating for barb wire fences, coating for sea walls acid proof lining for chemical tanks, rooting pitch, insulation for electric wires, smoke stack paint, coating for posts and poles, lubricant for heavy machinery, torpedo-proof pile coating, coavering for word proof pile coating, covering for wood block paying, binder pitch for culm in making eggeite and briquette coal, rub-ber belting of all descriptions, rubber or boot and shoe heels, all kinds of ubber boods, pipe coatings, reservoir coating, roofings and rairoad coatings, After all these there are enough colors eft to make the finest inks.

Most of the glisonite and elaterite properties are owned by the Gilson Asphotons are owned by the Onion As-phaltum company, the American As-phalt association, and the Raven Min-ing companies. The first is the largest; and it owns several veins worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 each. Most valuable of them all very likely is the Cowboy vein, concerning which the geo_ logical survey says:

'This is the largest of three veins in the White river region, a maximum width of 18 feet having been observed

head. There are about \$,000 head of cattle in the county though on account of a

that the reader understand that in speaking of the width of these veins only the actual width of the gilsonite from wall to wall is considered. There are no rocks between, as is the case with metalliferous ores; and all that is necessary is to pick it out, sack it, and sell it. The worked vein as it stretches across the country looks like

stretches across the country looks like a timbered city sewer trench. Years ago cattle rangers thought the conspictous black streaks to be coal in some form; but upon attempting to burn it, it merely melted and spread like rubber. Sam Gilson, after whom the mineral was named, first appreciat-ed its value and interested C. O. Bax-ter and others of St Louis Evenet ter and others of St. Louis. Except-ing the Trinidad islands, no other por-tion of the world produces gilsonite or elaterite; and for that reason the value of the properties in Ulntah valley is ca-timated to be billions of dollars!

In Salt Lake City already there is a factory built to convert these hydro carbons into commercial products such as paints, varnishes and rubber goods; and it is thought that the annual out-put will exceed \$1,000,00 in value.

COPPER IN ABUNDANCE.

Uintah county has an abundance of copper, iron, sliver and gold ore; but little development work has been done on account of the difficulty in transporting the product. Some day some one will wake up and make a huge for-tune by building a railroad that will tap the overflowing resources of this

The most important copper producer is the Dyer mine, 30 milese north of Vernal, from which \$800,000 has been taken. Over 100 carloads recently averaged 50 per cent copper leaving a handsome profit even after paying the to the U. P. railroad at Carter, Wyo. The Colorado Fuel & Iron comparer

has recently discovered in this region a manganese iron suitable for use in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Ira Burton recently found a vein 11 to 14 feet wide at a point 10 miles up the canyon from the Whilerocks agency. This vein hus been opened in seven different places. The hanging wall is quartzite with four inches of talc below the are. The ore runs from 40 to 50 the ore. The ore runs from 40 to 60 per cent manganese fron, much silver and gold, but little sulphur and stitca. About 1,000 acres of copper claims have been located near Ouray in what is known as the "bad lands." This is a sand copper of blanket formation.

OIL FOR THE TAPPING.

The theory has long been that the Uintah basin is underlaid with a lake of oil. A number of oil men from the famous Bakersfield, Cal., oil fields have visited Vernal for the purpose of in-specting the indications here, and the, declare that the sand asphaltum which is located four miles west of Vernal is simply a strata of common sand and that the oil underneath oozes up through the sand, thus forming the asphaltum. They claim there is oil there for the digging. In the early days the cowboys discovered a spring of water near Dragon which was unfit for drink-ing; but they bottled some of it and used it to grease their wagons, the experlment proving most satisfactory. The Tunnel Oil company has located the ground around this spring, and a very fine hubricating oil is being taken out of a tunnel 200 feet deep.

What a glorious country this is! Its needs are tew-a railroad to Vernal, a direct mail route through the Uintah reservation and the making of Green river navigable. How truly it is the