# MONEY IN UTAH ASPHALT.

### Yields Big Profits Even After it Has Cost Between Twenty-five and Thirty Dollars to Get it to Market.

Curious eyes have been turned again to the great asphaltic or, more correctly, bitumin beds of Utah and Colorado, as a result of the reports from Chicago and New York that a large syndicate is forming to lease the reservation from the government for the purpose of working the veins, thereby creating a monopoly which will be one of the richest in the country. Strange to say the Indians are enthusiastic over the scheme. A delegation of White River Utes appeared before Secretary of the Interior Bliss in Washington and reported themselves in favor of leasing.

For understand the wonderful properties of the tar-like mixture of hydrocarbonites. As an ingredient for paving material alone it is worth the mining at the great expense which at present is attendant upon its production for the profits in the hands of a syndicate will be enormous. That a monopoly will be created goes without saying, when it is stated that there is but one field left in the country—that in California. Other beds are being used in the United States come from the island of Trinidad.

Bitumin is understood mixing with an asphaltic timestone to the making of paving material, for everything paving bids and wonderfully paving. In addition it can be used for preventing moisture action on iron plates of ship bottoms, for roofing, varnished-wire insulating, for the manufacture of mastic, low-grade brush and dipping varnishes for coating cast iron of brick or masonry, for roofing pitch, insulating electric wires, embalmed meats, for preserving iron pipes from corrosion and acids, as a substitute for rubber in the manufacture of cotton garden hose and in a score of other less important uses.

In the manufacture of paving cement asphaltic of the second grade is mixed with petroleum residue in a tank adjoining the bed, and for the manufacture of the finest of all, for use in varnish making. To be heated mixture is added of ground asphaltic limestone carrying from 12 to 15 per cent of bitumin, or, on an average, of 14 to 20 per cent asphalt. As the rough material and heating the material is drawn from the lower tunnel barrels and stored ready for shipment. For paving it is remelted, requisite amount of sand added and the mixture is then poured into the sidewalk, asphaltic paving material is now made use of in the large cities.

In the seventeenth annual report of the United States geological survey, recently issued, is shown the tremendous problem which the bitumin veins is estimated that in a ten-foot vein with a breadth of five miles, 43,560,000 tons can be mined. But this four-foot vein of three miles length, 2,844,000 tons, ready for extraction. The estimated amount of Uintah bitumin veins are given at 34,133 tons. In the Dakotas, Montana, Colorado and Black Dragon, Utah, the total tonnage reserves is estimated at 25,144,000.

Much interesting light is thrown on the Utah and Colorado fields in the government report. In part it is as follows:

The region within which the asphaltic veins occur is divided by irregular lines into a number of geographic and geologic provinces. From the north it is bounded on the west by very indistinct lines. To the south it is separated from the valley of the Grand and Price rivers by the ragged Book or Book Plateau, and the canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers, by wagon to Price, on the Rio Grande Western railway. The whole on the other of Colorado River, in their junction, the Green and Colorado, and Blue Gulch, to Moab, a steamboat and Blue Gulch via Moab to 60 miles the Denver and Rio Grande to 128 miles. It is thought impossible to those familiar with the country, however, to find a feasible route for a wagon road, unless shorter than this directly southward along the eastern side of the Uintas, and Cowboy group of ranges, for a little more, exists from Bills, there are the Colorado opening, though perhaps attended with no greater difficulties of transportation. By way of Fort Duchesne to Price the roads from these veins is about 100 miles. The vein of asphaltic in Uintah Mountains, which, perhaps, is the most accessible than any of the others, unless it should be proved practicable to utilize veins directly south of Book or Book Plateau, which would become the nearest of all the deposits to railroad communication.

The cost of refinishing the product of the Dunkelberg or Tilmer mines is now $12 to $15 per ton, finally very frequent to Chicago is sold at an average $8 a ton. The total cost of mining and placing the material in Chicago or St. Louis is, therefore, not far from $25 per ton. Office and management expenses may increase this to $30 per ton. The present price per ton in Chicago and St. Louis for the best grades is $35, leaving a net profit of $15 to $20. The future is a reduction of the price to the trade will be railroad transportation direct from the Uintah Basin, which seems probable at a future day, and competition, which will result in a more equitable distribution of mining claims to be made among the numerous companies that will doubtless be formed to work these great deposits.

The name asphalt was given by Professor W. P. Blake, in 1865, to a variety of asphalt found in the vicinity of the Pariette mountains in Utah. The name asphalt is of a later derivation than bitumin, it was adopted because of the confusion having been brought into commerce as an article of utility by the efforts of S. H. Gilson of Salt Lake, it is the name now commonly accepted in the trade.

Data, under statistic, is remarkable since the results obtained by the analysis scales that this substance appears to be purely a carbo-hydrogen and, strictly and purely an organized inorganic material." This statement is of special interest when it is observed that the raw materials mine in Utah in localities not very far from each other.

Asphalte, grahamite and uintaite forming the group of asphaltites are very closely related to one another in origin, and made of acquaintance, has not yet distinguishable by their behavior under solvents, by the action of heat, acid chlorin and by one or more of their more properties.

Uintaite is composed of 56.46 per cent volatile matter, 43.41 fixed residue and 2.13 ash—total, 99.99. The commentary of Professor Blake, as determined by Dr. William C. Day of Swarthmore college, has in carbon, 69.16 per cent; hydrogen, 8.36; sulphur, 1.33; ash, .38; oxygen and nitrogen (undetermined) 20.77.

The Uintah basin has a general outlook of about 6,000 feet and an extent length from east to west of about 70 miles, extending from the Wasatch mountains to the White river plateau, many miles east of the Colorado-Utah line. The maximum distance north and south is 35 miles over 100 miles.

The interior of the Uintah basin is a comparatively shallow depression, the area of which lies nearer the northern side. The several mesaus, tertiary, formations involved in its constitution, consisting of soft sand stones, argillaceous shales and thin-bedded limestones fairly hard, irregularly eroded into lofty table, mesas, ridges, buttes and spires, presenting, in general a rough and much fractured and decay. Green river divides, cuts the Uintah on west halves and has run for itself canyons from 1,000 to 2,000 feet deep. Wholly impassable except by boats at great fords. Rises, flows from the mountains and the center of the basin between the two ranges.

The area in which phosphate and the associations of the hydro-carbon series, namely, elaterite, ozocerite and mineral, the asphaltic bitumens and tarsands, and a great series of bituminous rocks, are found lies in eastern Utah and just beyond the western edge of Colorado. Within this area nitrate deposits are found, and phosphate discovered, confined to the Uncompahgre Indian reservation and its immediate vicinity. Uintaite is a black, very-looking substance of some brilliant luster, usually of absolutely homogeneous texture, and of conchoidal fracture. In the fracture is usually conchoidal. In appearance it gives off a fine, chocolate brown dust, and resembles in its skin and tissue, under atmospheric influences, a surface shows a fine columnar structure, a tendency to the walls of the vein and to a distance of about an inch from them, and a cuticular structure.

The walls of the uintaite veins are usually impregnated with the material to depths of from six inches to two feet. In regions in which the veins are found the surface half of the land comprises reservation extending eighteen miles beyond the borders both on the east and west. Between Dragon and Bonanza, on the Uintah Valley and the Colorado-Utah line. Besides these there are a dozen veins crossing the western boundary of the reservation in the vicinity of the fortieth parallel; another group of veins in the Uinta mountains of the junction of the Green and White rivers; a third in a quick four or five miles southeast of Ouray agency, west of the Green river and a western from southeastern of an inch to one foot in thickness in an area about ten miles wide extending from Willow creek eastward for twenty-five miles along the sides of the Green and White rivers.

The vein near Fort Duchesne has been worked for several years, and is open to a depth of 100 feet in three places for about three miles. A width of from three to four feet is maintained for a length of about one and a half miles along the middle of the outcrop, but beyond this, in either direction, it gradually diminishes, and is finally lost in pinches. The St. Louis Uintah Asphaltum company controls the greater part of the vein and has already shipped many cars.—Denver Post.

## OBITUARY.

Sister Martha Ann Bingham died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Johanna Huber, at Riverside, Box Elder county, Utah, at 2:30 p. m. on Friday, November 18, 1898, of old age and dropsy. Some three or four months ago she had a fall which broke the high end of her neck. I developed into a cancer, and it was this which caused her death.

Sister Bingham has been a prominent character for a number of years. She was born February 2, 1815, at Franklin, Franklin county, Kentucky. While she was quite young her parents removed to Missouri, and settled in Pike county. In the 30th of October, 1846, the mob came down them and expelled nearly all the settlers. Sister Bingham, then a girl of 16 years and a month, took refuge in the corn fields, and was saved. Her father, Benjamin Lewis, was killed. The mob came to the house of Sister Bingham's father, and there were driven with the rest of the saints. She was married to Robert Bingham in July, 1847, at Council Bluffs, and started across the Plains in the first company after the Pioneers, and arrived in Salt Lake City on the 24th of September, 1847, and in Salt Lake City two years and then removed to Cedar City, where she lived from 1850 to 1862, when the family removed to Riverside, where they lived. When the Relief Society was organized in that ward (November 9, 1842) she was elected president, which position she held to the time of her death. She was the mother of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters—all of whom survive her except one daughter. She leaves to her bereaved eleven children, seventy-six grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren to mourn her departure. She was for a number of years a midwife in the neighborhood and her services were called to attend and administer to the sick and afflicted. The funeral services were held at the family residence where all her children and most all of their families were, and showed respects to her they loved so well. The speakers were Charles I. Middleton of the Riverside presidency, Joseph Hall, Lorin Farr and John C. Nebeker, all of whom told testimony to the noble character of the departed sister. Sister Bingham was interred and followed the remains to the Union City cemetery, where all that was mortal of Sister Martha was laid to rest until the morning of the first resurrection. Peace to her ashes.

RICHARD DEE.


## Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

**Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.**

Some years ago I was tormented with poison by a spice you intended my into with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my sufferings of was eating from long years. I had the best medical treatment, but it only aggravated me, but all greatly treated me, but all to no purpose. The last resort, and grasping toward to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me, I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by S. S. S. to try Swift's Specific. It not two bottles, and I felt once again revive to my. Twenty-four by health and happiness again. I recovered from the start, and a new, pure and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which receives my praise entire.

Mrs. F. M. Lay,
Montgomery, Ala.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

**S.S.S. For The Blood**

is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral.

Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.


# EVENTS IN THE WEST.

### A Record of Occurrences in Neighboring States and Territories.

### DECISION IN BELEW ESTATE CASE.

**Four Years Out For Nothing—After Opera—Bad Weather in California—Miscellaneous.**

Omaha Blackman, Nov. 2, E. D. Clyde of Helena, Utah, was at the Lincoln last night. Pretty good man.

At Spokane, Wash., Peter Saint, Wager Hartnett, aged 21, grocers in Spokane, gave a party and fell forward, dead.

While the Rocky-ad son of James Hall, was killed by an engine in Salt Lake, Friday. The boy accidentally ran into an approaching locomotive, not seeing it.

The battleship Wisconsin was launched at the Union Iron works this morning, the first battleship ever launched on the Pacific coast. Within this area nitrate deposits are found, and phosphate discovered, confined to the Uncompahgre Indian reservation and its immediate vicinity. Uintaite is a black, very-looking substance of some brilliant luster, usually of absolutely homogeneous texture, and of conchoidal fracture. In the fracture is usually conchoidal. In appearance it gives off a fine, chocolate brown dust, and resembles in its skin and tissue, under atmospheric influences, a surface shows a fine columnar structure, a tendency to the walls of the vein and to a distance of about an inch from them, and a cuticular structure.

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In the Star Lake State.

To the Editor:

Our people here at Lakeetown, Star Lake Stake of Zion, enjoyed a very rich treat last evening—the occasion being the visit of Elder William Budge and Counselor James H. Hart, accompanied by Elders Moses Smith and Stephen Olsen of St. Charles, Idaho—all of whom favored us with addresses replete with interest on questions that vitally effect our present and future condition as Latter-day Saints. Our testimonies were the philosophy of our life here and hereafter; the pre-existence of the spirits of mankind; the chastity of the marriage covenant and family relations.

The brethren go on to Round Valley and Meadowville wards today and will finish up before conference, which commences next Saturday and Sunday at Paris. A complete visiting tour of the Stake is contemplated.

The preaching brethren are now both over seventy years of age. They feel well and are evidently the exponents of God's choice blessings, physically and spiritually, and the hopes of our people are for a continuation of their useful lives. Our Relief Society improvement, religious and Primary organizations have recently been set in working trim. The young men and young ladies have commenced meeting together on Tuesday evenings, for opening exercises and separating for association work proper, and this will doubtless be productive of interest and attendance. Elder Alfred Kear, a recently returned scriptorian, and Mr. Ellis, of Ogden, and Mr. Nicolaus, have charge of these meetings, and this locality is taken as responsibility with the divine favor great success through the season. Our Sunday school, with Elder Heber C. Johnson superintendent, is a flourishing institution, conducted in as nearly uniformity as possible to the system prescribed by the Deseret Sunday School Union.

Our people enjoy a spirit of especially harmony. We, like the rest of poor, weak mortals, are divided on political lines. A few exercise some pull their way under the angle or under the corner—by the way, the Populist hasn't turned down—while quite a number refused to carry out the national administration in voting.

The heads of our people, excepting wife, are resilient from charges of conspiracy, is excited. The whole case is off.

Our weather just now is quite mild, at this writing lightly snowing. But we have had a favorable season for our door tomorrow so far.

John R. Lindsay and Jesse Bell forth on Saturday evening at Star Creek Hall, presenting to the entire satisfaction of the audience The Tanner in Calif.

Elders Alonzo Francis, of Morgan City and E. J. King, of Syracuse, (ex-) left in Star Lake Stake as Y. M. M. I. A. missionary, addressed our young people meeting last night and will prosecute house to house labors during the coming week here.

The Stake presidency at Meadowville placed Elder Joseph Gibbons in charge of Church meetings, etc., will be renewed and held regularly were from now on.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH IRWIN.

Star Valley Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of the Star Valley Stake of Zion convened in the afternoon and evening of Nov. 13, 14 and 15, 1898. The meetings on Sunday were addressed by young Seth Sim, both recently filled missions, and they reached very powerfully on the first principles of the Gospel. They gave some excellent instructions to the saints.

On Monday the Bishops gave a brief report of the works of the Stake, which were found good, and showed a marked improvement in some wards or branches, under labors of the home missionaries. The members who spoke during the conference enjoyed a rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and they and many others that were of interest to the people, if they will only profit by them.

Everything seems to be prospering in this Stake at the present time. The crops have been blessed with a good harvest, this year, and all seem to be satisfied.

The weather is remarkably fine for this high altitude. No snow has fallen yet.

We would be pleased to have some of our city brethren and sisters who be whenever opportunity permits, but it is a tedious journey for those not used to outdoor life.

WM. H. KENNINGTON,
Stake Clerk.

WARD MEETINGS.

Salt Lake City, Utah,
Nov. 21, 1898.

To the Bishops of the Wards of Salt Lake City, Fermon, Sugar House, Forest Dale, Brighton, Mill Creek and Wilford:

Dear Brethren—With the consent of the presidency of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, visitors from the country who have come to the city to attend the Sunday School conventions, have been invited to attend the meetings of the above wards on the evening of Sunday, November 27th, and with the permission of the Bishops and ward authorities address the respective congregations on matters connected with the interests and progress of our Sunday schools.

The following have been appointed and will visit with them the wards as follows:

1st Ward—J. F. Bennett.
2nd Ward—Geo. K. Ingram.
3rd Ward—A. Parrott.
4th Ward—Alonzo Young.
5th Ward—W. C. Burton.
6th Ward—Jos. Lindsay.
7th Ward—W. G. Wagstaff.
8th Ward—R. C. Miller.
9th Ward—K. G. Maeser.
10th Ward—J. W. Summers.
11th Ward—Henry Tuckett.
12th Ward—W. N. Shepherd.
13th Ward—T. C. Griggs.
14th Ward—O. H. Workington.
15th Ward—J. M. Mills.
16th Ward—A. Rhampton.
17th Ward—C. O. Taylor.
18th Ward—J. H. Parry.
19th Ward—C. H. Hyde.
20th Ward—O. D. Romney.
21st Ward—Miles A. Romney.
22nd Ward—E. F. Parry.
23rd Ward—Jos. W. Summer.
24th Ward—L. Lorenzo.
Fermon—W. Bradford.
Sugar House—J. W. Lee.
Forest Dale—H. S. Horne.
Cannon—Hugh J. Cannon.
4th Ward Branch—L. W. Richards.
Brighton—W. B. Dougall.
1st Ward Branch—W. M. Stewart.
Centre—Lee Hanneken.

Your Brethren,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE GODDARD,
KARL G. MAESER,
General Superintendency.


**IF YOU CAN'T SLEEP** the cause is pretty sure to be in the stomach. If that important organ be out of order, the nerves will be too, and disordered nerves keep you awake. Sound, refreshing, invigorating sleep is sure to follow the taking of.....

**Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.**

It Cures Nervousness and Dyspepsia in Men and Women.

$10.00 CHAVON INK PORTRAITS to support frames, $1.25. Utah Portrait Co., Opposite First South, Calvin's Music Palace.

# The Horrors of Rheumatism.

*A woman's account of torture which lasted three years; of her struggles against the dreadful disease, and the good fortune that crowned her efforts.*

**Such suffering as Rheumatism causes the victims upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable.**

**Sufferers from the worst types of this terrible disease will supply the missing horrors in the following story from real life.**

**Those who write under milder forms of rheumatism will be able to imagine the feelings of the tortured victim.**

**The only justification for making public such heart-rending details is the fact that the lesson taught will be helpful to others, pointing the way to renewed life and health to every sufferer from rheumatism.**

The story is told by a woman. Her name is Mrs. Caleb Fenly; she lives in St. Paul, Ind.

"This is her account:

"I am a farmer's wife. I believe my frequent exposure to the weather caused my terrible attack of rheumatism. Damp weather always aggravated it.

"My limbs would begin to swell at the ankle joints.

"This swelling would begin in the night, at times. I would awake in agony.

"Daylight would find my limbs purple in color, swollen to twice their natural size, and so racked with pain I could not bear to touch them.

"My right arm and both legs were so drawn as to be almost useless.

"My skin became dry and yellow.

"At times my limbs would pain as though millions of needles were pricking them.

"Again they would be numb and I could not feel a needle thrust into my flesh.

"I was confined to the house three years, unable to walk nearly half the time.

"After those three slow years of agony during which I spent probably $2,000 in treatment and tried a dozen doctors, I gave up hope of any release from pain, but decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The above caused my recovery.

"The first dose gave me appetite.

"After the second dose I kept soundly the first time within a year.

"I sent for a dozen boxes. By the time I had taken the contents of eleven boxes I felt entirely well.

"The doctor said I was cured. He was greatly impressed, and since then he has prescribed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for many of his patients."

Mrs. Fenly, together with her husband made affidavit to the exact truth of the foregoing account before Notary F. N. Thomas.

The cure of the severest cases of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has occurred in every state in the Union, and to prove in ordinary cases is proportionately precise.

These marvelous vegetable pills go directly to the seat of the trouble. They build up a new cellular structure in the diseased parts by eliminating poisonous elements and renewing healthy-giving chemical forces in the blood.

They are for sale by druggists everywhere; for 50 cents a single box or $2.50 for half a dozen.

# Exclusive Agents,

Utah and Idaho, for Genuine Common Sense Pattern

# BOB SLEDS.

SIZES, 1-2- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5-

Excelling All Other Sleds in Material, Construction and Finish. Examine these before purchasing a Sled. They are more thoroughly loved than any other on the market.

**Co-op. Wagon & Machine Co.,**

GEO. T. ODELL, Gen. Mgr.

# R. K. THOMAS DRY GOODS COMPANY,

48 and 50 Main Street.

# JACKET SALE Continued

ALL THIS WEEK.

One Hundred Ladies' and Misses'

# JACKETS

....AT....

# $4.75

Each; worth from $6.75 to $10 each.

Manufacturers' Samples.

# R. K. THOMAS DRY GOODS COMPANY,

48 and 50 Main Street.