Something About Utah and Its Resources

Kane County

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT UTAH.

In square miles	84,590
In acres	54,395,600
Its breadth, miles	275
Its length, miles	345
Population	340,000
Number families in state	75,000
Assessment of property, 1909—	
Real estate	$59,290,392
Improvements	36,614,450
Personal property	39,816,422
Assessed by state board	37,759,394
Number of farms in state	35,000
Value of farms	$210,000,000
Land subject to cultivation in state	22,000,000
Land in mountains and lakes	20,000,000
Utah's rank according to population	43
Balance in state treasury, 1909	$2,999,752
Disbursements state treasury, 1909	2,873,495
Outstanding warrants outstanding Nov. 30, 1909	91,519
Forest reserves in acres	7,436,327
Due to state from forest reserves last year	$ 32,681
Agricultural products	1,700,000
Dairy crop	8,000,000
Poultry products	3,200,000
Honey and eggs	2,000,000
Sugar beets	$1,296,000
Wool	2,520,000
Sheep, number 3,115,000; worth	10,000,000
Mining industry	17,936,000
Value in coal and salt	12,600,000
Gold output for 1909	36,131,079
Expenditures from mines, 1909	7,103,642
Coal output, 1909, tons	2,000,000
Coal in Utah coal fields in tons	196,458,000,000
Number irrigated farms	3,200
Average acreage irrigated farms	45.5
Average amount water used per acre (in acre ft.)	4.35
Hydro-carbons in state worth	$7,000,000,000
Petroleum output in 1908, barrels	630,000
Funds for education, per capita	$23.62
School population	104,876
Average attendance schools	65,510
Expended for schools 1908-9	$2,501,818
Value school property	$5,495,217
Beet product, 1908, worth	$169,000
Highest mark at lake, feet above sea level	4,212
Sixth largest state in union; admitted to union January 4, 1896. Sego lily is state flower.	

STORY OF KANE COUNTY.

The southern boundary of Utah contains three counties, the one in the center is Kane county, and it is bounded on the north by Garfield and Iron counties; on the east by San Juan; on the south by the state of Arizona, and on the west by Washington and Iron counties. Few residents of Utah have ever visited this county, owing to the difficulty of reaching, due to the fact that the nearest railroad point from the county seat town is more than 150 miles. Therefore, Utahns do not know that this one county, situate in their own state, is four times larger than is the state of Rhode Island, is as large as the state of Connecticut, and half as large as the state of Massachusetts. In fact, it is an empire of itself, and yet it has barely been explored. Kane county was named after Col. Thomas L. Kane, who wrote a series of stories about the Mormon people, in which he extolled and eulogized the saints.

Historians Do Not Agree.

As to the date of the first settlement in the county there is a diversity of opinion, and Utah historians differ as to the date. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that when Kane county was named by the territorial assembly it included within its borders a portion of Iron and Washington counties. According to "Richards's Utah" the principal settlement in the county was Virgin City, on the Upper Virgin river, which settlement was laid out by Nephi Johnson. If, on the other hand, Harmony is included in Kane county, then the county was first settled in the spring of 1852 by John D. Lee, who settled at Ash Creek. Should Harmony be not included, then the settlement, as said, was at Virgin City, in 1855, and a short while later, in 1858, Toquerville was founded, the first settlers there being J. T. Willis and six other families, who went there from Cedar City.

When Kanab Was Settled.

Kanab, the present county seat, was established in 1870. Other early settlements were Johnson, ten miles east of Kanab; Pahreah, near the junction of Pahreah river and Cottonwood creek, settled in 1872, and Orderville, on the west bank of the Virgin river, in 1875. Rockville, or Grafton, was the first county seat, being so designated by the territorial assembly, but in 1869 an act of the assembly caused the removal of the seat of the county to Toquerville. Kane county, in 1865, was included in the second judicial district. So much for early history.

There are coal and gypsum deposits in the county, but no precious metals. The eastern part of the county is mountainous, and the Kaiprowitz plateau covers a large part of that section of the county.

There is one incorporated and six unincorporated towns in the county. These towns are:

Kanab	800
Mt. Carmel	140
Orderville	420
Glendale	325
Ranch	120
Johnson	100
Pahreah	31

Debt of the County.

The county has a floating indebtedness of $1900, or $1.00 of debt for each inhabitant. The rate of interest paid on this indebtedness is 5 per cent. The rate of taxation for 1909 is:

State	8 mills
County, general purposes	5 mills
County, school purposes	4 mills

WEATHER FACTS ABOUT UTAH.

Mean annual temperature	49 degrees
Southern portion, mean	58 degrees
Northern portion, mean	42 degrees
Mean highest for state, about	66 degrees
Mean lowest for state, about	35 degrees
Lowest temperature ever recorded	—36 degrees
Highest temperature ever recorded	115 degrees
Average date of first autumn frost, first week in September.	
Average date of last spring killing frost, last week in May.	
Annual average precipitation	11.00
Northern portion	18.00
Southern portion	6.00
Winter average, northern portion	3.50
Winter average, southern portion	1.60
Spring average, northern portion	4.60
Spring average, southern portion	1.30
Summer average, northern portion	1.60
Summer average, southern portion	1.50
Autumn average, northern portion	3.00
Autumn average, southern portion	1.50

During the years 1908 and 1909 there were eighteen marriage licenses issued. During these two years there were no divorces granted, and one person was naturalized. He was of Swedish nationality. The value of the courthouse, jail, real estate and all other property owned by the county is $1500. There are four manufacturing establishments in the county, viz.: A flour mill, saw mill, brick yards and shingle mill. There is one newspaper, this the Lone Cedar, printed at Kanab. There are no saloons in the county.

The school population of the county is 547, about one-fourth of the total population of the county.

Valuation of Property.

As to the valuation of the county, here are the figures taken from the assessment roll for the year 1909:

Real estate	$131,857
Improvements	109,215
Personal property	279,967
Personal property is:	
Colonies of bees, 118; value	$ 297
Merchandise and fixtures	20,700
Machinery	5,610
Money	500
Personal, not otherwise enumerated	22,725
The livestock in the county, as shown by the assessment roll, is:	
Horses, 742	$ 26,707
Cattle, 5407	68,032
Sheep, 55,625	135,200
Swine, 57	196
Total	$230,135

On July 1, 1909, there were eighteen mortgages on record in the recorder's office, securing property valued at $100,000.

Irrigating Propositions.

There are three irrigating canal companies in the county, with a capitalization of $69,048. The cost of the canals was $26,800. Their aggregate length is nine and one-half miles, and the cost of maintaining them during 1909 was $1716, while the acreage irrigated was 1552.

As said, while Kane county is among the largest counties in the state, it is sparsely populated, due to its isolated condition from the railroad.

FACTS ABOUT KANE COUNTY.

Area in square miles	4,373
Area in acres	2,718,000
Population	1,900
Assessed valuation, personal property	$279,967
Assessed valuation, real estate	$131,857
Assessed valuation, improvements	$109,215
Property assessed by state board	$1,114
Industries are mining and agriculture.	
School apportionment, state	$1,888.35
School population	547
Expenses per capita for school purposes	$19.91

WEATHER FACTS ABOUT KANE COUNTY.

KANAB—Mean temperature: January, 33.1; February, 33.4; March, 40.5; April, 47.8; May, 53; June, 63; July, 69.1; August, 68.8; September, 60.4; October, 51.2; November, 42; December, 28. Average, 49.2.

Average precipitation—January, 1.58; February, 1.26; March, 2.64; April, 1.20; May, 1.04; June, 0.27; July, 1.00; August, 1.17; September, 0.71; October, .54; November, 1.80; December, 0.81. Annual, 13.72.

RANCH—Mean temperature: January, 28.0; February, 28.1; March, 32.8; April, 42.4; May, 48.0; June, 55.7; July, 61.7; August, 62.3; September, 55.0; October, 46.9; November, 35.8; December, 27.3. Average, 43.4.

Average precipitation—January, 2.66; February, 2.95; March, 5.17; April, 1.63; May, 1.43; June, 0.28; July, 1.64; August, 1.30; September, 1.33; October, 1.17; November, 1.85; December, 1.41. Annual, 23.12.

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES FOR THE ELKS' EXCURSION

Some interesting entertainment features have been arranged by the committee in charge of the big excursion to California planned by the Elks in February. The members of the local lodge have been assisted by a number of prominent men in the antlered herd in the City of Angels, and the Salt Lakers who take the trip on the big three-section "Purple Special" will have plenty to do when they arrive at the southern California metropolis.

One of the stunts that will attract widespread attention will be a tuna-fishing contest. The Salt Lake lodge is reported to contain some high-class anglers but the Los Angeles experts cannot be convinced that any inland piscatorial sharks are equal to the task of landing the gamey tuna. Some handicap matches have already been tentatively arranged.

Exalted Ruler James Collins, the terror of the finny tribe inhabiting the muddy precincts of the Jordan river, feels that he can tow ashore anything in the deep sea line that conflicts with his hook. Collins will be pitted against one of the Catalina island experts in a handicap match. A. J. Davis is also of the opinion that he can land anything that dallies with his hook and line. He, too, will be given an opportunity to make good.

The big excursion leaves February 5 from the Oregon Short Line depot. A side trip to Honolulu will be a feature of the excursion and more than one-half of the accommodations of the steamship Alameda have already been engaged for the voyage. Judging from the reservations already made, more than 1200 persons will take the trip to California.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES

Baroness de Knoop of London, England, attended the vesper service last week and commented very favorably upon the work being done here through the association.

The "War of the Roses" banquet will be given Tuesday evening, January 25. Everyone who brought in at least five points is eligible to attend.

Plans are being completed for a demonstration of the modern shorthand system in the Brooks Arcade rooms some evening in the near future. A large class has been organized at the Y. M. C. A. and a number of young women have requested that such a course be given by the Y. W. C. A. Further announcements will be made next week.

The new class in domestic science will begin January 28. Enrollment may be made any time by telephoning the Brooks Arcade office. Already quite a number have enrolled for this practical work.

At the vesper service yesterday the Rev. P. A. Simpkin gave the address and Miss Irene Kelly furnished a special musical number. Light refreshments were served at the close of the service. These little afternoon services are not only helpful in themselves but are a means of becoming acquainted with other young women of the city.

The work of the employment bureau is being appreciated more and more and each day brings new calls for help as well as for employment.

"Fighting Bob" Evans Pointedly Talks of Panama Canal and Trade

Special to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—According to Admiral Robley D. Evans, the Panama canal, contrary to the promises of those who planned it, will not increase the volume of our trade with Chile and Peru, and will, if the railroads are allowed to establish rates to suit themselves, speedily become a financial ruin. "Fighting Bob" is still true to his name and now, continuing in the forthcoming February number of Hampton's magazine his arguments in favor of keeping open the canal free to the people of the nation, he proves his pen is mighty as the biggest ship he commanded. He points out that if the increase of our Chilean and Peruvian trade was at first assured, the chances are that shippers would, after the canal was opened, much prefer to go through the Straits of Magellan, and, instead of paying canal charges, pay the same money for coal wherewith to make the return trip by way of the canal.

Financial Argument.

The canal charges were $16,000." Admiral Evans in the course of his article in this magazine militant, the amount of money converted into coal at Valparaiso means 1000 tons. If we allow half of this, or 500 for the trip each way, we find a ship can pass through the Straits of Magellan, steam up the coast to the canal, and then retrace her course to her home port as she came, cheaply than by passing through the waterway.

The point at which the trade of the west coast of South America would divide between the Panama canal route and the route of Magellan route, has been fixed just south of Valdivia in Chile. The reason of canal rates the dividing line must be shifted north about 4000 miles, which will give the Magellan route all the commerce, at least as far north as Callao in Peru. If we say that four-fifths of the trade of this coast—which has heretofore gone to the credit of Panama—will remain where it is, we shall not be far wrong. Nothing but a free canal can change this condition."

Taking up in detail the commerce of New Zealand and of the Pacific islands, the admiral finds therein the same arguments for his place of a free canal. He goes thoroughly into the question of coal supply, coming to the conclusion that if we place cheap coal in South America, this move will also injure the financial success of the canal.

Benefit to the South.

The admiral passes into a brilliant prophecy concerning the southern section of the country, which he says will reap the greatest benefit from the canal, because it brings it nearer a market for the things it produces. Its cotton goods, manufactured at home out of raw material grown on its own soil, will be eagerly sought by the people of South American countries. He points out the advantage of Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans as gulf ports which will aid shipping through the canal. He insists that the railroads, if allowed to establish rates to suit themselves can easily cripple the canal, and can make such charges that there will be no profit either for the producer or the consumer.

"Fighting Bob" makes the same prophecy concerning the products of the Pacific states, notably California. He comes out for a waterways plan in the middle west, saying that it would greatly add to the prospective cheap transportation, and would have the effect of holding in check the overcharging by competing railroad lines. In conclusion, Admiral Evans says:

"The bitter opposition of the railroads of the company to connect the two oceans by a canal is well known. For many years it was so effective as to prevent any company from getting such a canal or even securing a charter to get one. It was not until the Nicaragua Canal company, after a long struggle, secured its charter from the congress of the United States that there seemed any hope of ever really having a canal. The battle in congress for the present projected waterway to be dug and owned by the United States showed how strong the railroad interests were, and when the work is completed the action of these same railroads will determine whether we are, as a nation, to benefit by it or not."

COAL MINERS DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—Ten per cent increase in wages for bituminous coal miners of North America probably will be the demand formulated in the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America here Tuesday.

Contracts between bituminous miners and operators of the following states expire on March 31:

Central and western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Contracts in Tennessee, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Washington also will expire this year. In all these states a uniform increase in wages will be asked.

BUTTE WOMAN TRIES TO BURN SELF ALIVE

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Timothy Lynch was probably fatally burned early this morning in an attempt at suicide. The woman, following a quarrel with her husband, is said to have dashed kerosene on her skirts and then lighted it with a match. She then dashed out of the house and flung herself into a snowdrift.

Ask Your Neighbors

So many people scattered all over the American Continent have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines that there's scarcely a hamlet where some of these grateful people are not to be easily found—ever ready to say a good word for the medicines which cured them and which very likely may cure you, if similarly afflicted. Look them up. They are walking advertisements for Dr. Pierce's medicines—ever ready to pass the good news along that these medicines *cure* when many others fail. Little advertised NOW, because their record of 40 years of cures makes great displays of their merits unnecessary. The great American *people*, pretty generally know of their unequaled record.

As a Stomach and Liver invigorator, and Blood cleanser

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY"

IS PAR EXCELLENCE THE REMEDY NEEDED.

For Woman's Peculiar Weaknesses and Derangements,

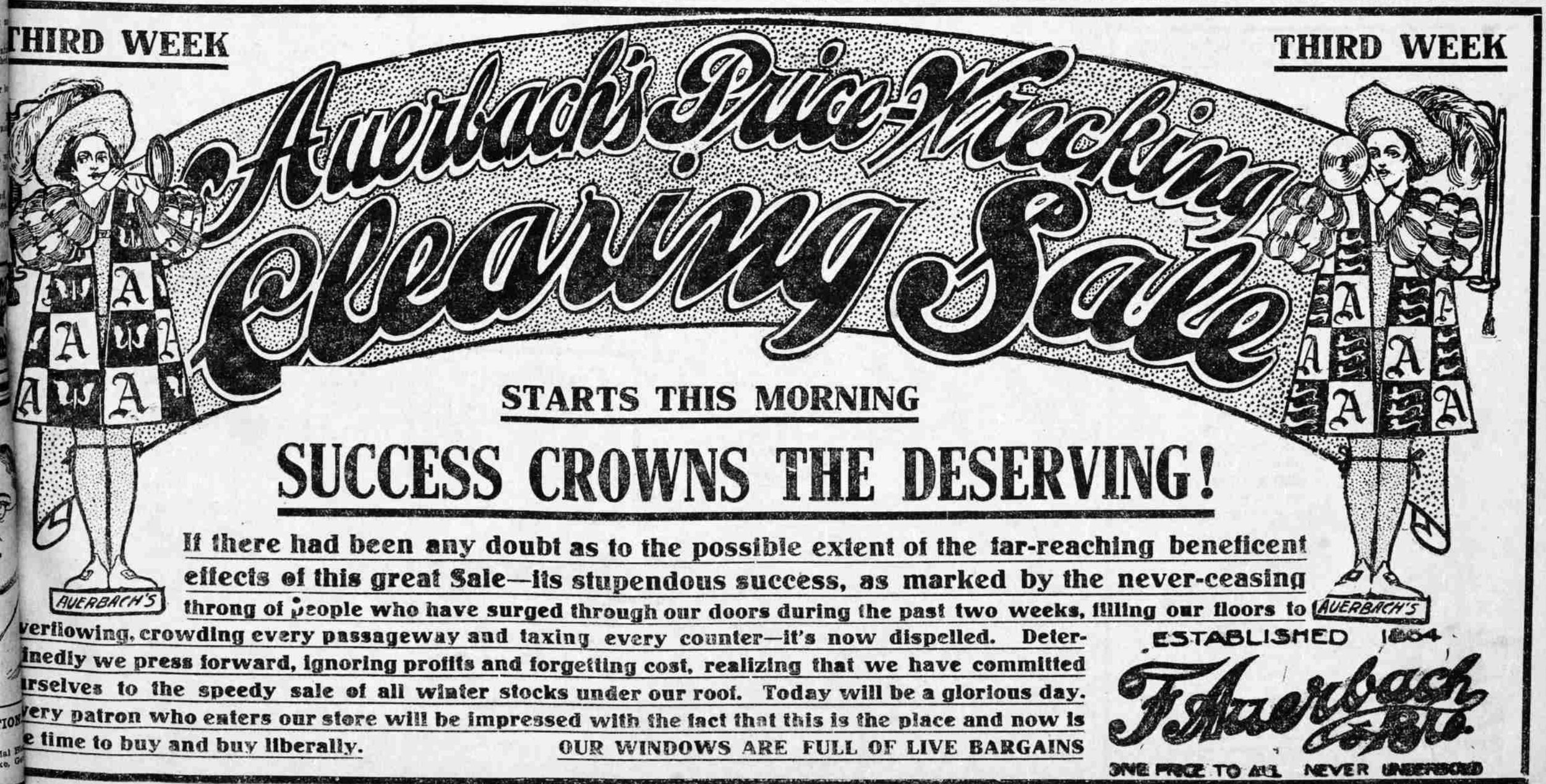
DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Still Stands at the Head of the Line.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R.V. Pierce, M. D.,—the People's Schoolmaster in Medicine—revised and up-to-date book of 1000 pages—which treats of diseased conditions and the practical and successful treatment thereof. Cloth-bound sent post-paid on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing *only*, in strong paper covers for 21 stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

THIRD WEEK THIRD WEEK



STARTS THIS MORNING

SUCCESS CROWNS THE DESERVING!

If there had been any doubt as to the possible extent of the far-reaching beneficent effects of this great Sale—its stupendous success, as marked by the never-ceasing throng of people who have surged through our doors during the past two weeks, filling our floors to overflowing, crowding every passageway and taxing every counter—it's now dispelled. Determinedly we press forward, ignoring profits and forgetting cost, realizing that we have committed ourselves to the speedy sale of all winter stocks under our roof. Today will be a glorious day. Every patron who enters our store will be impressed with the fact that this is the place and now is the time to buy and buy liberally.

OUR WINDOWS ARE FULL OF LIVE BARGAINS

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD