

Kaysville, a Pretty City of Thriving Industries

BETWEEN Salt Lake City and Ogden is a strip of land only a few miles wide that is formed by the ground that rises from Great Salt 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 cities are made on a geographic position more fortunate than that which Kaysville occupies, the stopping point between the two largest cities in the state. The coming of the automobile and good roads has made many a Salt Lake turn with envious eye toward Davis county, where the grass is green in the meadows, and the nearby mountains and lakes are glorious in their radiant beauty. What is a wearisome ride on the street-car is a pleasant diversion in a good

place; the newcomers have been few—hence the wonderful unity, the surprising good feeling one finds in the city. In fact there are few towns in the state that are so free from that strife which is ruinous to a city's advancement, as is Kaysville.

KAYSVILLE'S HISTORY.

Not often has its history been told; fewer times has it 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 advantages that would follow from a distribution over the fertile valleys of the new region. It was always the policy of Brigham Young to settle new districts, and implant in the very soil the truths for which his followers had endured the hardships of the plains.

ample set by Mr. Sessions camped about 10 miles further north on what is now known as Haight creek just south of the present city of Kaysville.

NAMED AFTER WM. KAY.

Soon Christopher Layton and William Kay came, Kaysville being named after the latter gentleman who was bishop of Davis county itself was named for Capt. Daniel C. Davis of the Mormon Battalion, commander of the re-enlisted volunteers, a portion of whom be-

came to Kaysville in 1847, and the creek is named, Edward Phillips, John Bennett, William Blood, Joseph Hill, William Stewart and John R. Barnes, the 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 fertility in that vicinity. The rich gravelly loam of the upper slopes was gradually appreciated, and the first school house of "the fort" established. The Indian wall constructed for protection was known as the fort; and even now it is the custom of some living in the building to speak of going to Kaysville as going "to the fort."

KAYSVILLE OF TODAY.

The present Kaysville is a most prosperous city of about 2,000 inhabitants. Its streets are broad; three railroads traverse its boundaries and it has some of the finest residences in the state. Recently a public lighting system was installed by B. E. Slusher, a promoter, 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.

The city council of Kaysville has under consideration a system of water works. A franchise has been given to Herbert Stieber, a promoter from Salt Lake, who represents eastern capital. He must deliver water to the Co-op Store corner by Sept. 1, 1909, or forfeit the money advanced. The plan is to tunnel the mountains and driving artesian wells he can get a sufficient 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 Kaysville and the neighboring village, Layton, also the saving of expense, one needs little use to either town when so situated; so when two years ago it was much damaged by a terrific east wind, it was sold to the new brick yard which had just been set up.

As the city had built a fine new schoolhouse, it purchased the old academy building, repaired it, and in a very way transformed it from a schoolhouse to a city hall. This building is now near the business district and is of much more public service than was the old one.

The music hall has been made 12 feet wider and 8 feet longer and bird's eye maple flooring placed. It now has a grand ballroom, a club 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 Blamire.

It is expected that a fourth railroad will soon cross Kaysville—the Union Pacific cut-off from Weber canyon, Farmington, and Ogden. A survey has been made for the plow and scraper. It will cut across Kaysville at the east side; and thus there will be four railroads going through the city at a distance of about half a mile from each other. Already trains can be taken at almost any time of the day.

Land values range from \$150 per acre upward. Phillips and Swanson are the best real estate men in town. They can furnish any desired information.

The present city administration includes Thomas H. Phillips, mayor; George H. Blood, Christopher Burton, John A. Agnew, senior-elect, George E. Bennett, Nick E. Bonnemort and Samuel E. Rushforth, council; Fred L.

Bennett, recorder; R. C. Jamison, treasurer; John G. Linford, marshal. Following are the officers of the Commercial club, which in many ways has been instrumental in promoting municipal improvements: John G. M. Barnes, president; Hyrum Stewart, vice president; Henry H. Blood, secretary and treasurer; H. J. Sheffield, Chris. E. Layton, James Gardner, John C. Owen, Chris. Burton, Jr., and Dr. Sommer, directors.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

Farming is the principal occupation of Kaysville's citizens, hay, grain, sugar beets, tomatoes, and such being the chief products. In the city were raised this year about 100 acres of sugar beets for which the farmers received \$1 per ton delivered at the car. The average crop was about 20 tons to the acre. Many prefer to raise beets, as

canary which is pronounced by experts the nearest in the state. Kaysville has a bank which has come first on the bankers honor list of America. Its capital is \$25,000 and its surplus \$22,000. John R. Barnes is president, John R. Galley, cashier, and Thomas H. Phillips, assistant cashier.

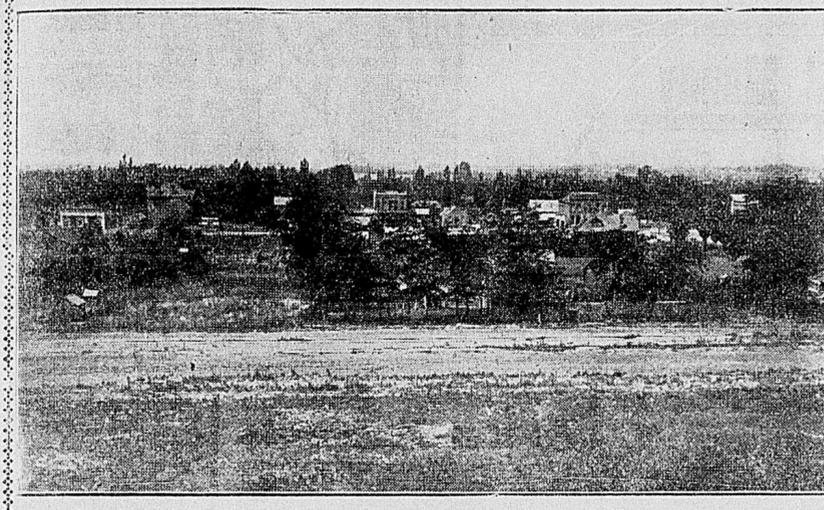
FOUR BIG STORES.

Kaysville has four big general mercantile stores, all of them doing a successful business. The Co-op which is the oldest and which has at times sold dividends as high as three hundred per cent contemplates the erection of a fine new store in the spring. It will be a brick building worth many thousands of dollars. John R. Barnes has always been manager of the institution.

The Burton brothers have already

made an early Elberta of his own which comes in a week ahead of the others thus extending the shipping season. Dr. Gleason produced this variety from an earlier and higher in color than the Elberta but is of much finer quality. The son of J. H. Hele, who has 725,000 bearing peach trees in Georgia, pronounced Dr. Gleason's early Elberta 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 hundred dollars to have the mere right of propagating 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



PANORAMIC VIEW OF KAYSVILLE.

KAYSVILLE is the fifth city in the state to have a hospital—a fact which well shows the general progressiveness and spirit of a thriving town. A photograph of the hospital appears above. Inside, it is modern in every respect, being fitted with an X-ray machine, electrical appliances and a complete equipment for first-class hospital

service. It is lighted by electricity; has electric call buttons; and thirteen rooms under the direction of four nurses.

The hospital is due to Dr. J. E. Morton, who in many ways is a leading spirit in the city. The staff includes: Dr. J. E. Morton, president, physician and surgeon, and Dr. S. H. Allen, Dr. O. C. Dixon, Dr. B. L. Kessler, Dr. A. Lee Brown and Dr. Briant Stringham,

visiting surgeons. 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.

automobile; and therefore many of Salt Lake's wealthiest people are contemplating the making of summer homes in Davis county, the garden of the state.

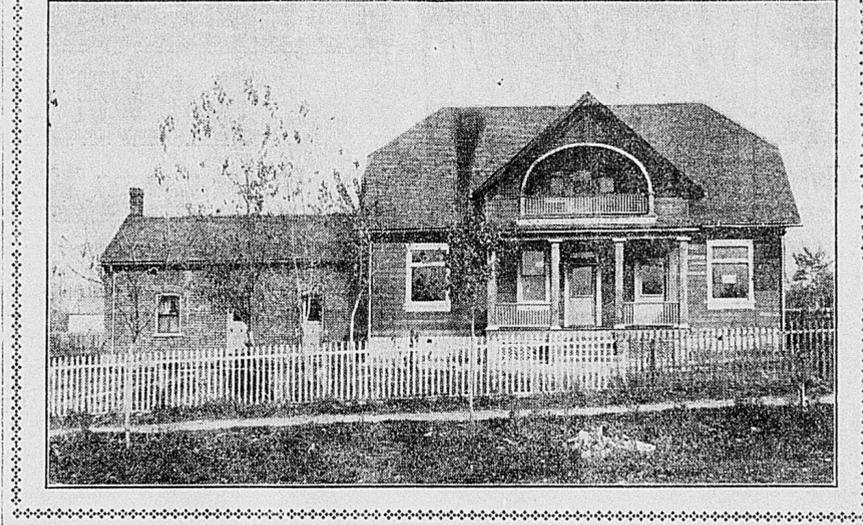
Kaysville is noted for the powerful mines that exist among its citizens. This characteristic may be due in part to its early history, and in part to the fact that the district it includes is not large enough to permit others to come in and monopolize it. The population now is composed mostly of the descend-

Men were sent everywhere; and many 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 white man to go north of Beck's Hot Springs was Peregrine 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-

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 present 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 afterwards settled in Ogden. Among the very early settlers of Kaysville may be mentioned William B. Smith, a man named Holmes after whom Holmes



THE KAYSVILLE HOSPITAL.

frosts do not affect them as they do tomatoes and, furthermore, beet raising gives easy employment to the schoolchildren in the spring time.

John W. Burton, Nick Bonnemort and John W. Thornley are Kaysville men interested in sheep; but their herds are out of the city.

SPLENDID MILL.

Kaysville has a flouring mill which for two years has held every price in Utah for flour of the state fair; and a brick yard which so far has taken first prize wherever it has exhibited 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 modern equipped in the state. The four mill was the first in the state to install a grain elevator.

Hundred of young boys and girls are employed in the fall at Kaysville's

made extensive improvements in their store which next is one of the most prosperous in the city.

Kaysville has some of the finest 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 Barnett and George Young.

In giving a summary of the advancement made in Kaysville, mention ought to be made of this phenomenal success which Dr. Sommer Gleason has had in the raising of peaches without irrigation. It was he who first proved that peaches can be grown by persistent cultivation of the soil without water. Paradoxical it may seem; but his peaches are more luscious and juicy than those raised with water.

EXCLUSIVE PEACHES

Early and late Elbertas are the main variety grown here. Dr. Gleason,

for a knitting factory, a harness shop—in fact for anything that demands location in preference to proximity to the natural products utilized in manufacture.

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 automobile road throughout the county. Gravel is near at hand and all that is needed is a little capital. Kaysville people are only waiting for better roads before they themselves use automobiles and enjoy those conveniences characteristic of most modern suburban districts.

WHY USE YOUR

Letterheads for scratch paper when we can sell you scratch paper so cheap? THE DESERET NEWS.

Brigham, The Peach City

BRIGHAM City was named in honor of Brigham Young. It is located about 21 miles north of Ogden on the Oregon Short Line railroad, and is situated on a large delta area which occurs at the mouth of Boxelder creek as it issues from the Wasatch mountains.

The soil is a gravelly loam consisting of fine sandy loam containing considerable gravel, especially in the subsoil. The gravel varies in size from the pebbles 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 underlying the city's importance in the commercial 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 strawberries and raspberries, and considerable quantities of vegetables are grown, these often being cultivated as intermediary crops in the orchards.

The first noticeable feature upon entering the city is Forest street, a wide thoroughfare due to John W. Young, who at one time was so captivated with Brigham City that he decided to make it his home.

The city was first settled in 1853, but in these days, the delta upon which it is built was so high and dry that it was counted as useless until irrigation proved the very opposite.

MOST BEAUTIFUL SITE.

The site is really one of the most beautiful in the state. A range of snow capped mountains, a picturesque canyon, a soil that not only makes the construction of roads unnecessary as in other cities, but also produces native trees in refreshing abundance; streams of sparkling water; a lake at the west; and a toward which forms the greatest duck hunting ground in the state. The main street is lighted with trees in refreshing abundance; streams of sparkling water; a lake at the west; and a toward which forms the greatest duck hunting ground in the state.

The water supply both for irrigation and culinary purposes is as reliable as any in the country; and every street has a stream purring by each walk. The fruit thrives wonderfully and has a flavor not found elsewhere in the world. In fact the city is variously known as "Peachville," "Peach City," "Fruit Town," as well as "The City of Honey." About nine-tenths of the population is employed in the fruit industry; and the work is pleasant for young and old.

MANY INDUSTRIES.

The city has marble works, canning factories, nailing, knitting works, woolen works as well as the fruit industry; but the latter is the principal support of the citizens. During the first two weeks of September over 110 car loads of peaches were shipped from Brigham; and besides this about 20 carloads were sent out in small lots by express and hundreds of thousands of bushels were hauled out by team. The income to the citizens from peaches alone was this year \$250,000.

The city owns its own waterworks, the income averaging annually \$5,000. Nearly every house in the city takes advantage of the service. The municipal electric light plant, installed 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 lighted with 200 rods with a brilliant arc lamp of 1,000 candle power, while the side streets for a radius of two and a half miles have a high power incandescent globe at each corner.

Brigham is a railroad junction, the Malad valley and the Montello and

Kelton trains leaving the main line at this point.

The climate is ideal. The hot days of summer are cooled by a soft mountain breeze after sundown; and in winter the same breezes keep the fruit from the fruit trees.

Mention has seldom been made of the great mineral wealth to be found in that district about Brigham. It may

surprise some to state that in Box Elder county can be found in varying quantities, gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, antimony, nickel, cobalt, manganese, bismuth, aluminum, saltpeter, salt, sulphur, asphaltum, soda, borax, alum, steatite, mineral paint, fire clay, fullers earth, potter's clay, porcelain clay or kaolin, infusorial earth, cement shales and brick clay. Underneath the broad

expansion of valley area lies the greatest known store of Utah, and besides these there are in the county unlimited quantities of limestone, quartzite, syenite, slate, marble, jasper and other building materials.

There are several mines near Brigham, and though coal has not yet been found, its associated minerals, natural gas and asphaltum, are present in many places. There are extensive marl beds four miles north of the city on what was once known as a mere alkali flat. Instead of finding alkali, the chemist discovered 81 per cent carbonate of lime, 7.1-2 per cent silica, 1.9 per cent alumina and iron oxide with no objectionable rebellious elements in the deposit. This deposit was found for a depth of nine feet over a surface of 1,200 acres.

HOW MARL FORMED.

There is of course a reason underlying the fact that so much marl is 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 waters. After Lake Bonneville had receded to its present level as Great Salt Lake, springs broke forth in the mountains forming creeks and rivers, which took up different chemicals in solution, the kinds depending upon the nature of

the rock formations from which the springs arose. Thus it is a well known fact that springs having their source in limestone formations will first naturally take up in solution the lime element to the neglect of any other, and if the stream be small it will be saturated with lime in solution. In the case of larger streams the water will take up other elements as the stream proceeds through rock formations carrying silica, alumina and magnesia; and when they reach the valley the solutions precipitated at resting places consist of elements in proportion not suitable for the making of Portland cement. Besides 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 this deposit in the level valley a pure solution easily gathered.

The vast majority 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 to prevent the carrying its burden of carbonate of lime in solution to the bowl-like depression of Boxelder lake where the marl beds are found. The descent of the stream is just sufficient to prevent the carrying of sand and gravel; and thus the carbonate of lime is free, available and pure. This then is why this particular spot of the great basin has a marl bed the like of which is unknown elsewhere.

Brigham has many many such resources and attractions; and now they are becoming known the prospects for the city's advancement are brighter or surer than ever before.



JOS. ZIMMERMAN.

THOUGH Brigham City has had many a representation in the "Photogram News," not once has a photograph of the subject of this sketch appeared therein, for he has never been active in a political way. Mr. Zimmerman is one of the most affable of men and one of the most public spirited in the vicinity in which he lives. He is a boaster, first, last and all the time.

Eight years ago Mr. Zimmerman came from New York to visit his uncle in Ogden; and upon making a visit to Duckville was so pleased with Brigham City as a place of residence that he at once decided to make it his home. "Joe," as he is familiarly known by his hundreds of friends, is always the first to encourage any proposition of strictly public benefit. During the last election he erected a bulletin board in front of his place of business, and at

an expense of close to a hundred dollars, gave election returns by private telegraph.

He has the finest collection of birds 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.

Mr. Zimmerman is a charter member of the Boxelder Commercial club, and a member of seven different secret organizations, including the Masonic. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, an encampment and the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias. He has a Stoddard Dayton automobile, in which he always takes pleasure in showing Brigham's attractions to visiting friends.

In many ways Mr. Zimmerman is an inspiration to a whole city.

Ashley Valley. Beauty Spot of Uintah County

So extensive is Uintah county and so varied are its resources that it merits considerable aside from that of Vernal, for though this 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 165 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 Chebon county and on the west by Wasatch. It is divided into mountainous and valley country, which is among the most beautiful in the world.

Ashley valley is 25 miles long and seven miles wide; and contains some of the finest farms in America. Thirty-five thousand acres are under irrigation; and there is yet an area of 100,000 acres of unappropriated. Everything can be grown here that grows in the same latitudes elsewhere. It is the natural home of alfalfa as many as three cuttings occur in a year. The annual yield of the valley is about 75,000 tons. Peaches, pears, apricots, plums and apples grow in profusion.

The soil throughout the county varies from heavy clay to sandy loam, and is very fertile 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 farming experiments have had splendid results with wheat, oats, corn, barley, and such crops.

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

state road is being constructed from Fort Helder, a distance of 135 miles. The annual retail business of the commercial houses of the county amounts to over a million dollars.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The sheep and wool industries are two of the biggest sources of revenue in the Uintah basin, the increase in this pursuit in the last few years being an amazingly large. Sheep owners are constantly improving their stock, imported Delaine, Rambouillet and Cotswold rams of the value of \$100 each, being the summer months the timber land of 75,000 head of sheep at present in the county, some of the largest owners being S. R. Bendall, 6,000, Reader & Whitbeck, 7,000, Wm. Siddoway, 4,000, Seales & Wells, 2,000, John S. Hacking, 6,000, Geo. Merkle, 3,000, Ed. Samuels, 3,000, J. P. Hacking, 3,000; Louis Kambell, 3,000; Park Live Stock Co., 10,000; and Wm. McCoy, 3,000.

The wool produced is of exceptionally fine quality. This is due to the fact that the climate is dry and there is little 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 Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and Nebraska, while Bozeman 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 frequently being seen in the timber lands of the Uintah mountains are used, the grazing being eight cents a head.

There are about 8,000 head of cattle in the county though on account of a

decrease in the price of feeders, cattle raising has largely given way to that of sheep and horses.

There are 3,000 head of horses in the county, most of them of excellent breed. There are eight registered stallions in Ashley valley alone, the cost each from \$2,000 to \$5,000—three 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 apitry of G. W. Vangredy, gave a united product of 100 pounds of honey; and many other people possess colonies equally as profitable.

GREAT MINERAL RESOURCES.

Equally as attractive to the newcomer, are the mineral resources of the county, for, in reality, the mountains, hills and valleys are impregnated with minerals, some of which are unknown in any other part of the world. Much prospecting has been done, and numerous discoveries have been made of metals not before known to exist here. Gold, silver, iron, zinc, lead and other precious metals are beginning to assume an importance heretofore unthought of.

The principal mineral in the county is hydrocarbon, which term is used to designate the oil, gas, kerosene, hydrogen and carbon. Gilsolite, ozokerite, claterite, wegerite, tabyrite, wurtzite, and asphaltum all come within the hydrocarbon group found in the neighborhood of Vernal.

The total hydrocarbon area is about 10,000 square miles and the estimated yield, 32,000,000 tons exclusive of the gas. It has been estimated that the limestone and the sand asphaltum deposits. The asphaltite deposits begin at the Colorado-Utah line and extend into Indian, Lake and Lamb canyons, and thence southward to Fort Duchesne. The gilsolite sells for \$40 per ton and the claterite for \$65. Gilsolite is merely carbon bitumen while claterite is frequently spoken of as "mineral rubber." Most of the hydrocarbon is known as 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 and gas which were expelled from the earth 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 obtained from them including 13 different kinds of oil.

NUMEROUS BI-PRODUCTS.

Some of the bi-products are: Cement for paving, coating for posts and poles, lubricant for heavy machinery, torpedo-proof pile coating, covering for wood block paving, binder pitch for culm in making gravel and briquette coal, rubber belting of all descriptions, rubber for boot and shoe heels, all kinds of rubber boots, pipe coatings, reservoir coating, roofings and railroad coatings. After all these there are enough colors left to make the finest inks.

Most of the gilsolite and claterite properties are owned by the Gilson Asphaltum company, the American Asphalt association, and the Raven Mining companies. The first is the largest; and it covers several vast areas in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 each. Most valuable of them all very likely is the Cowboy vein, concerning which the geological survey says:

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

but maintains a width of from 8 to 10 feet for three or four miles, and about four 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 14,000,250. It is necessary that the reader understand that in speaking of the width of these veins only in terms of the 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 for billions of dollars! As it stretches across the country looks like a timbered city sewer trench.

Years ago cattle ranchers thought the conspicuous 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 appreciated its value and interested C. O. Baxter and others of St. Louis. Excepting the Trinidad islands, no other portion of the world produces gilsolite or claterite; and for that reason the value of the properties in Uintah valley is estimated to be billions of dollars!

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

COPPER IN ABUNDANCE.

Uintah county has an abundance of copper, iron, silver 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 fortune by building a railroad that will tap the overlying resources of this magic country.

The most important copper producer in the Dyer mine, 20 miles north of Vernal, from which \$80,000 has been taken. Over 100 carloads recently averaged 50 per cent copper, leaving a handsome profit even after paying the expense of hauling it by ten dollar mile to the U. P. railroad at Carter, Wyo.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron company has recently discovered in this region a manganese deposit for use in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. J. A. Burton recently found a vein 11 to 14 feet wide at a point 10 miles up the canyon from the Whitecross agency. This vein has been opened in seven different places. The hanging wall is quartzite with four inches of talc below the ore. The ore runs from 40 to 60 per cent manganese iron, much silver and gold, but little sulphur and silica. About 100 acres of copper claims have been located near Ouray in what is known as the "black lands." This is a sand copper of blanket formation.

OIL FOR THE TAPPING.

The theory has long been that the Uintah basin is underlain with a lake of oil. A number of oil men from the famous Bakersfield, Cal. oil fields have visited Vernal for the purpose of inspecting the indications here, and they 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 tapping. In the early days the cowboys discovered a spring of water near Dragon which was unfit for drinking; but they bottled some of it and used it to grease their wagons, the experience proving most satisfactory. The Tunnel Oil company has located the ground around this spring, and a very fine lubricating oil is being taken out of a tunnel 200 feet deep.