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GOVERNOR-ELECT DENEEN WITH HIS WIFE AND INTERESTING FAMILY SOON TO BE INSTALLED IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT SPRINGFIELD.

MRS. C. S. DENEEN,
Wife of the Governor elect.

GOVERNOR-ELECT C. S. DENEEN.

FRANCES DENEEN.

CHARLES ASHLEY DENEEN.

DOROTHY DENEEN.

The New Executive of Illinois Will Be Officially Inducted in Office on January 9 and Under the Most Auspicious Circumstances He Will Begin His Four Years Term—Mrs. Deneen Becomes the Titular Head of Illinois Society and Is Promised a Successful Reign—Southern Part of State Particularly Interested in the History of the Incoming Chief Magistrate.

Three weeks from to-morrow Charles S. Deneen begins his official residence in Springfield as Governor of Illinois, and with his charming wife and three rollicking little Deneens will take possession of the executive mansion for the coming four years.

Such is the wish of the Commonwealth as expressed at the late election, and under most auspicious and favoring circumstances will the new executive and his family enter upon gubernatorial and social duties at the State capital.

For the first time in the history of the State a Republican Governor will come down from Chicago to Springfield. Mr. Deneen is preceded by no Cook County resident, who was chosen to the highest office in the gift of the State as a Republican.

John P. Altgeld was from Chicago, but he headed the Democratic ticket in 1892 when he was elected. John L. Beveridge was from Chicago, but he reached the gubernatorial office through the resignation of Richard J. Oglesby, who became a United States Senator. Governor Beveridge was elected Lieutenant Governor at the same election with Oglesby.

The inauguration of Charles S. Deneen, then, is something of an epoch-marker at Springfield, aside from the peculiar political points involved in the induction into office of a Chicago Governor. Those who are interested in the social side of life at the capital city look forward with interest to the installation of Mrs. Deneen as mistress of the Executive Mansion, with the attendant possibilities of bringing Springfield society, of which the wife of the Governor is the titular head, in closer communion with the society of the metropolis, in which Mr. and Mrs. Deneen have a well-established and enviable position.

There is no insinuation in such anticipation that the Yates regime at Springfield has not been most pleasing and satisfactory to those most interested. Mrs. Yates, who delivers the social scepter to her successor from the big city, has most royally reigned during the four years that the mansion has been her home. Few have been the administrations where a more gracious and tactful woman than the wife of the retiring Governor has presided as the "first woman of the State."

MANY SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

Her social functions have been many and elaborate, with a certain democracy pervading, such as is befitting to the entertainments of the Governor and his wife. Governor and Mrs. Yates will remain residents of Springfield after the reins of government have been formally turned over to Governor Deneen and will continue to make the capital city their home.

Mrs. Deneen ascends the throne, not as a society leader with a desire to conquer new worlds, but in the quiet and unostentatious manner in which she presides over her South Side home in Chicago. By those who know her best she is portrayed as a woman of superior intelligence, unassuming dignity and most gentle and womanly as a matron. She is a prominent member of the Englewood Woman's Club, one of the leading organizations in practical woman's work in Chicago, and with a record of accomplishments which extends throughout the National Federation. With the Governor elect she is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Englewood, and has a lively interest in the work of the church through its various branches of effort.

The friends of Mrs. Deneen are legion especially in the circles of South Side society in her own city in which she has moved since she came to Chicago in 189' as the bride of the young attorney, whose steady rise in the favor of his fellow-citizens has been little short of remarkable. Her coming to Springfield will be amid the cordial greetings of Springfield folk, and she enters upon her sway with social success almost assured.

THREE LITTLE DENEENS.

Three little Deneens will take the place at the stately home of the Governor which is to be vacated by the two daughters of Governor and Mrs. Yates. There will still be a Dorothy, since the elder of the two Deneen girls bears the same name as does the firstborn of the Yates family. Frances is the younger of the Deneens, while a wholly new and interesting feature is added to life at the mansion by the introduction of Master Charles Ashley Deneen, a typical American boy, with many of the physical characteristics of his father.

The lad is the oldest of the three children, and is just at the age where "animal spirits" predominate. In his studies he is said to be a bright and shining light, and when he is at work it is all work, and when it is play it is all play. With a whoop and a hurrah, he received the news that his father had been nominated at Springfield at the end of the memorable deadlock.

He was at the head of a band of followers from the neighborhood just out of school, and the outfit trooped in to where his mother was receiving the congratulations of friends and neighbors. When she told him that his father had won, he led his cheering cohorts out into the street and organized an impromptu procession and for an hour headed the jubilant host. Such is the younger Deneen, and there is doubtless a future awaiting him amid the unconquered fields of juvenile Springfield.

His two sisters, just as bright and intelligent, are more subdued, following in their nature the quiet and reserved mannerisms of their mother. Both are in school and popular in their own circle of acquaintances and companions. Dorothy is two years younger than the young man of the house, and Frances is two years behind her sister. It is a most interesting trio and destined for a happy four years at the capital.

The success that has been achieved by the Governor elect is a manifestation of what determined personal and stubborn effort will achieve for the young man who has an honest desire to do something for himself. It cannot be gainsaid that had not Charles Samuel Deneen, with an inborn grit and a backbone of steel, issued himself an ultimatum while yet a Southern Illinois youth, that he would not fail and that he would make something out of himself, he would not now be about to step into the executive chair of one of the greatest Commonwealths of the Union.

"EGYPTIAN" BY BIRTH.

Mr. Deneen is essentially a Southern Illinois product, an "Egyptian" by birth and education, though his achievements in winning honor and renown have had their theater in Chicago. St. Clair County, just across the Mississippi from St. Louis, gave him birth, and his immediate ancestors were all intimately associated with the early history, first of the Territory and then of the State.

Many of the pioneers, who are now reduced to a corporal's guard, who now reside in the neighborhood of Lebanon and Edwardsville, recall with great interest events in which the incoming Governor's father played stellar roles. McKendree College, the alma mater of scores of the foremost sons of Illinois, educated young Deneen, and in the country schools scattered over Madison and St. Clair counties he imparted his knowledge to boys and girls, now the men and women of their neighborhoods.

The name Deneen comes from the original DeNesne, which signifies little beyond the fact that the first of the race came from the French Province of Nesne, along in the Seventeenth Century. The Deneens, who came to America long before the Revolutionary War, are not French, however, but by intermarriage combine French, Scotch, Irish and English blood, each strain of which is at times apparent in the personality of the Governor elect.

The first of the race to gain distinction in Illinois was Risdon Moore, the great-grandfather of Charles S. Deneen, whose name and fame still resound through the southern part of the State. Moore was a native of Delaware, and from there went to Georgia. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution. In Georgia he was a slave owner, but had intense prejudice against the institution, and because of his radical views was compelled to leave Georgia, and he came to St. Clair County, Illinois, in 1812, bringing with him all of his slaves, which he immediately made free and established in business.

He at once took a prominent place in public affairs and was elected to the House of Representatives of the Second Territorial Legislature, which met at Kaskaskia, in 1814. He was chosen Speaker of the House. After the admission of Illinois as a State he was a member of the First, Second, Third and Fourth general assemblies from St. Clair County, and was Speaker pro tem. of the House in the First General Assembly.

In the Legislature of 1823 he was one of the most active in opposing the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of changing the Constitution and making Illinois a slave State. Two members, of which he was one, signed a minority committee report, which opposed the calling of such a convention, and which demanded the total abolition of slavery at that early day. For this course after his return from the Legislature he was burned in effigy at Troy, Madison County, but, after a bitter campaign, Moore was re-elected to the House at the next election.

GRANDFATHER A MINISTER.

Mr. Deneen's grandfather was the Reverend William L. Deneen, whom old residents well remember as one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Southern Illinois. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1798 and came to Illinois in 1828. For nineteen years he rode the circuit, and was compelled to give up this work because of a severe illness. He then engaged in the surveying business, and was County Surveyor of St. Clair County from 1849 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855. He died in 1879.

Mr. Deneen's father, Samuel H. Deneen, was born near Belleville, St. Clair County, in 1835, and was brought up in Lebanon. He graduated from McKendree College, and after graduation became professor of Latin and medieval history in that renowned institution, which position he held for thirty years. He was Adjutant of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry in the Civil War, and later was United States Consul at Belleville, Ontario, appointed by President Harrison. His wife was Mary Frances Ashley, who came from one of the oldest families of St. Clair County.

Charles S. Deneen was born May 4, 1863, at the home of his uncle, A. W. Metcalf, at Edwardsville, Madison County. His parents believed in the discipline of hard work, and young Deneen was the beneficiary of that discipline. He went through the common schools and then entered McKendree College, graduating from the classical course in 1882, and from the law course in 1885. Mr. Deneen is now one of the trustees of his alma mater. After his graduation he taught in the country schools one term near Newton, Jasper County, and two terms near Godfrey, Madison County. All the while he was completing his law studies, and late in 1885 determined to start out for himself, and set out for Chicago, always the goal of his ambition.

FUNDS WERE LACKING.

He reached Chicago and started to attend the Union College of Law, but was compelled to quit after ten weeks because of a lack of funds. In attempting to acquire a law practice he was a frequent visitor to the criminal courts, where, through the influence of court officials, he was given cases of poor defendants and sometimes received a fee, but generally got nothing more than a shake of the hand and a mumbled thanks. Then an attorney in St. Paul offered him a clerkship in that city, but six months saw him back in Chicago.

This time he sought the advice and presence of the pastor of an Englewood church whom he had known in Southern Illinois, and from that day his advancement has been rapid. He made his home in that vicinity, which was then outside the city limits of Chicago, and through his genial personality gained many friends. Meanwhile the legal prospect was brightening, and through men who later were his political allies in the Cook County "machine" he gained a satisfactory practice and became associated with legal firms which have since become noted.

In 1891 he was married to Miss Edna Day Maloney, daughter of James S. Maloney, a farmer of Carroll County, and they have since made their home in Englewood, on Sixty-third street.

All the while that Deneen was attending to his legal and church duties he was losing none of the friendships which he had made, and early in his Chicago career got into the political game. One year there was being made a determined effort to defeat William Lorimer for the congressional nomination in the old Second District, and Lorimer needed the town of Lake, not then a part of the city, and in which the future Governor resided.

Lorimer was looking for a competent manager in that territory, and ultimately Deneen made the fight in his district for Lorimer and won. The next year there was a contest between two factions over the member of the County Committee from the same district. Lorimer played the game quietly, and when it was all over Mr. Deneen was the committeeman. Shortly after the town of Lake came into the city as the Thirtieth Ward, and Deneen was the first ward committeeman. Later he extended his influence over the Thirty-first, the adjoining ward, and for fourteen years he has been one of the influential members of the Cook County "organization." For ten years he has been a member of the State Committee from his congressional district.

ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE.

In 1892 he was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature from the Second District, but served only one term. In 1895 he was made the attorney for the Drainage Board, and appointed as his assistant Judge McEwen, one of his earliest partners. In 1896 he resigned to become the Republican candidate for State Attorney, to which he was elected, and re-elected in 1900, with a majority over his opponent 10,000 votes greater than the majority of McKinley over Bryan.

During his incumbency in office he has prosecuted many important cases, some of which have attracted national attention, among which are the following: Adolph Luetgert, Emil Rollinger, August Becker, Chris Merry and Michael Synon, wife murderers; many boodlers and crooked election judges, and these bankers charged with misappropriating funds: Charles W. Spalding, president of the Globe Savings Bank and treasurer of the State University; Edward S. Dreyer, treasurer of the West Chicago Park Commissioners; Robert Berger, William A. Paulson, George L. Magill and Adolph Kuhn, the total amount involved being upwards of $3,000,000.

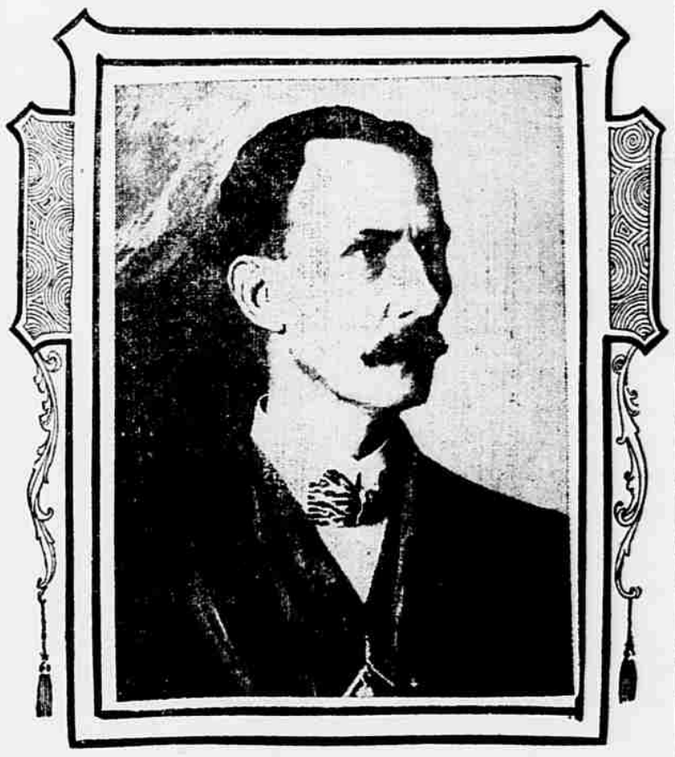
During his political course Mr. Deneen has always been allied closely with the organization commonly known as the Cook County machine, and in many conventions—county and State—has "brought in" the South Side wards to the aid and assistance of the dominating influence in the machine, William Lorimer. In a showdown, however, he always stood for what he believed to be the proper course, and with unyielding persistency clung to his view of the matter regardless of the demands of others of the upper circle. This community of interest continued more or less strong until the gubernatorial fight of 1904.

When the Deneen candidacy was launched there were those who believed that at the proper time Lorimer and other Chicago leaders would be with Deneen, their position at the opening of the campaign toward Governor Yates being such that they could not in safety take sides between the three candidates—Yates, Deneen and Lowden. Ultimately, however, the Lorimer influence came out strongly for Lowden, and since that time it has been the apparent desire of the friends of Mr. Deneen to crush the Lorimerites and drive them out of Cook County politics.

The nomination of Mr. Deneen as the compromise candidate by the union of the forces of Deneen, Yates, Sherman and Hamlin closed a phenomenal struggle and a bitter strife, but upon the surface all wounds seem to be healed over, and on January 9 Mr. Deneen will be inaugurated Governor under circumstances which seem most auspicious. With his wife and children he enters upon life at Springfield, which promises much of pleasure and success. Skilled politicians and friends of the new executive look past the four years' term and see in the not far distant future Washington and the White House.

CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF COMPANION TO FAMOUS NEVADA COMSTOCK LODE

Output of the Mine, Which Is Located Near Reno, Is Conceded by Scientists to Be First Point of Issue for Mineralized Waters Which Are Thrown From the Interior of the Earth—Colonel Hopkins Claims Herein Lies the Secret of Enormous Quartz Deposits of Ore.



COLONEL J. W. HOPKINS.

Colonel J. W. Hopkins of Reno, Nev., formerly Land and Immigration Commissioner from the Nevada State Chamber of Commerce to the World's Fair, who is now in the city, believes that he has discovered the companion to the famous Comstock Lode of Nevada. The output of the Comstock was silver, but the product of the Hopkins mine is gold.

The property is located at Steamboat Springs, Nev., ten miles from Reno, and is conceded by scientists to be the first point of issue for mineralized waters which are thrown from the interior of the earth in the great thermal belt, while the Comstock, which is but six miles distant, is a secondary point of issue. Herein, says Colonel Hopkins, lies the secret of the enormous quartz deposits of gold.

The Colonel, who is stopping at the Southern Hotel, bidding adieu to his World's Fair friends before departing for his Western home, was born in Virginia in the early sixties. His father was ruined by the Civil War, and young Hopkins was compelled to make his own way in the world. Early in life he obtained a position as a traveling salesman. He held this place for several years, later going to New Orleans.

In 1897, when the yellow fever panic struck New Orleans, he left there and entered the employ of a San Francisco firm as traveling representative. It was while traveling for this firm that he became interested in Steamboat Springs.

He secured an option on the property, which consists of an area of 224 acres, and later obtained a deed. Hopkins in 1900 opened a hotel and sanitarium at the "Springs" which, because of their medicinal properties, were recommended by physicians for the cure of blood diseases and various ailments.

GOLD DISCOVERED.

In 1901 the geyser which supplied the bathhouse became choked, and an investigation followed. A well-drilling apparatus was obtained and operations were begun in the drilling of a well for the purpose of bringing about an active flow of hot water. At the 47-foot level was encountered quartz which was full of sulphurets. Hopkins then drilled to the depth of seventy-eight feet. He sent samples of the drillings to all parts of the United States for assaying, obtaining results varying from $387.07 to $4,557 per ton in gold.

The springs or geysers issue at the base of Mount Rose, which towers 10,800 feet above the sea level, near the famous Comstock Lode, which in its palmy days nearly doubled the money metal of the civilized world, giving to the nation more than $300,000,000. This ore was all taken from hot water at and below the surface level of Steamboat Springs. Therefore, it is understood why Steamboat Springs, with its chlorine and escaping mercury, deposited the gold, the silver being carried on to the Comstock through volcanic crevices which are known to exist there.

When the Sutro tunnel was cut and the lower level of Comstock was pumped, the level of the waters at the "Springs" was lowered. This was accepted as evidence that the two came from the same general source.

FIRST SCIENTIFIC REPORT.

The first scientific report of gold at Steamboat Springs was made by Doctor Lauer, who was sent to this country in 1863 by the French Government to investigate geological conditions. In his report he said that gold was being deposited there by the action of the hot water.

In 1896 the United States Geological Survey Corps was encamped at Steamboat Springs for more than three months. The scientists found that gold was being deposited there by the hot water of the geysers and reported the discovery in monograph No. 13 of the United States Geological Survey.

The minerals were deposited by hot water arising from a great depth and carrying up in solution various metals. The waters at this point are the most highly mineralized yet discovered. Their temperature at the surface is as high as 196 degrees Fahrenheit, which is boiling point at the 4,600 feet altitude of the "Springs."

These are the only known springs that carry mercury up in solution and throw it off in vapor in the form of mercuric sulphide.

Steamboat Springs derived its name from the emissions of steam from the earth, which is described as resembling the puffing of a steamboat when under full steam.

The sanitarium and hotel which were built there in 1900 by Hopkins burned to the ground last April, destroying with them the mining machinery and apparatus.

This did not discourage the owners, as they are now arranging to install a heavy plant which will consist of pumps and drills similar to those used at the Comstock Lode.

As to the value of his discovery, measured in dollars and cents, Colonel Hopkins is reticent. That gold is comparatively near the surface in enormous quantities he firmly believes. His problem is to overcome the hot water which must be encountered at every step in mining and make it possible for men to work on the gold-bearing veins.