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## KEARNS STRUCK IT RICH

How Utah's New Senator Made His Great Strike.

## A FINE ILLUSTRATION OF PLUCK.

The Poor Irish Lad Worked Sixteen Hours a Day Before He Found Pay Dirt in the Mayflower Mine—Then He Secured the Silver King—Greatly Respected by All Parties in Utah.

On Easter morning in the year 1890 Thomas Kearns, miner, now United States senator from Utah, made his strike and laid the foundation for his fortune.

For years he had had the "miner's fever." With a run of bad luck that would have disheartened most men and lasting seven years, he kept steadily at it, believing that in time he would make his strike. And he did. The story of his trials and tribulations reads more like a romance. But, then, it has often been said that truth is stranger than fiction, and his case at least furnishes one of the strongest proofs.

Born in Woodstock, Ont., of Irish parentage, young Kearns removed to this country with his family when 10 years of age. His father was a farmer of moderate circumstances, and he received his first wages as a farmhand. A few years later, when gold was discovered in the Black Hills, young Kearns moved with the flood of prospectors westward. For several years he engaged in the business of freighting and with his "desert ship" hauled provisions and miners' tools into that wild region, which was swarming at the time with redskins. It was no easy undertaking, fraught with innumerable dangers and requiring the hardest kind of work. But this association with miners proved to be the best sort of schooling for the man who a few years later was to startle the mining world with one of the biggest discoveries on record. His honesty and frankness won the admiration of all whom he encountered, with the result that young Kearns was much sought for when any freighting was to be done.

Gradually the great railroads of the country threw out their arms, and in a few years the "ships of the desert" gave way to the puffing steam engine. His occupation gone, young Kearns followed a group of miners one day and located at the mining camp of the Ontario mine, which is still one of the best paying mines in the west. Endowed with the happy disposition of Erin's sons, he cheerfully took up the work of miner and with pick and shovel engaged with the Ontario shift. He furnished one of the best illustrations to the youth of this country of what pluck and integrity can do.

Interesting though the life of Senator Kearns may be, the reading public is more concerned with the actual story of his strike than anything else. It was the Mayflower mine that brought over the pilgrims and showed them a new and beautiful country. It was the Mayflower mine that opened up a new life for Senator Kearns and brought him wealth.

While he was working in the Ontario mine he prospected one day in the vicinity of the Mayflower, as yet an undeveloped property claimed by a man who had found on the surface a few pieces of galena ore. Day after day young Kearns prospected the property and after awhile became convinced he had found a mine that it would pay to develop.

He told his story to his partner, and then the two set about to acquire the property. First of all it was necessary to "bond" it—that is, to give a sufficient bond and proceed with the development of the property, the idea being to finally purchase it. A shaft was sunk, and there is no better illustration of the character of the man than this—he worked 16 hours a day during the next year. Eight of these hours he devoted to the Ontario mine for wages; the other eight he spent in the Mayflower working for himself. Deeper and deeper went the great shaft until 18 men were necessary to carry on the work.

Just at this time the property got into litigation, and a man of less determination would have thrown up the whole matter, disheartened. As yet, however, no ore in considerable quantities had been found to warrant the belief that the mine was a rich one. On Easter Sunday morning, after the drills had been at work for hours, Kearns stopped the men and directed that the mine be "shot." This means that the holes drilled were to be filled with giant powder and touched off. There had been many such operations before, but they had not materialized ore in any quantity. It was always with Kearns, "Well, the next one will bring the ore." And he was right in this instance, for after the blast had gone off an immense piece of lead ore weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds and as large as a man's body was found lying near the scene of the explosion. At last his financial light had shone, and he fervently thanked God for his good fortune. But was it to be good fortune? The mine was still in litigation, and if it had ever become known that such a large body of ore had been found the fight against him would have been waged with greater energy. As it was, he was enjoined by the courts from making personal use of the small amount he had been taking out and was required regularly to pay it in to the court.

In the Mayflower mine 18 men held a secret that meant, if it were divulged, ruin perhaps to the ambitions of Kearns. With rare judgment, how-

ever, these men were kept in the mine, and not even the engineer on the surface knew of the great good fortune that had happened right under his very feet. For weeks and weeks he was kept in ignorance, and one day, as Kearns returned from the successful termination of his suit, innocently remarked that he believed they were about to make a strike, since he had noticed lots of ore in the dirt hauled to the surface. "It was only the trash," said the senator to a Washington Star man in recounting this incident, adding significantly, "There was \$25,000 or \$40,000 worth of ore piled up right under the man's feet, and he knew nothing of it."

Believing in the future of the mine and convinced that the vein extended the direction of the Silver King, Kearns proceeded to acquire that property. It was owned by two old men who had prospected a little, but who were without funds to develop it. For \$67,000 the claim was purchased, but it cost five or six times that amount to acquire the adjoining property in order to protect the mine. The Mayflower vein led to the Silver King, and the development of this latter mine made every one connected with it independently wealthy.

There are other mines in Utah in which Senator Kearns has a large interest, but none of them is as important as the Silver King. The mine is worth today close on to \$200,000,000. The acquisition of wealth has not turned the head of Senator Kearns. He is still the plain, blunt business man of long ago, scrupulously honest, and who regards his word as his bond. Every miner in Utah loves him, and it is to these qualifications more than anything else that he has attained the high political position he now holds.

Senator Kearns has been identified with the politics of Utah for a number of years. He was a member of the city council of Park City in 1895; was chosen a member of the constitutional convention the same year, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis. He was one of the bolters that withdrew because of the silver plank, but last year his differences had been forgotten and he was a delegate again to the Philadelphia convention and an out and out McKinley man. He has been a member of the Republican state committee since Utah obtained her statehood and before that was a member of the territorial committee.

There are few men in Utah who can boast the popularity of Senator Kearns. Broad and liberal in his religious views, he commands the respect of all sects; generous to a fault and a philanthropist of no small parts, he has won for himself the loving admiration of all classes. One of his recent benevolent acts was the building of a church orphanage at a cost of \$100,000, under the direction of the good Sisters of Charity, where the poor and needy children of the state, without regard to religion or race, find refuge and means for acquiring an education with which to take up the battle of life.

## STRIKERS NOW BOSSES.

Millmen Raised Money and Built Their Own Sawmill.

Sawmill operatives who went on strike in San Francisco recently are now running a big co-operative mill. Seeing no other way to supply the union carpenters of the city with union mill material and failing to induce the mills to start up on the eight hour basis, the strikers decided to raise the money to build a mill of their own with the assistance of organized labor. The unions have now erected the biggest mill in the state of California. The wheels of this concern are running on full time, and its perfect machinery is turning out eight hour mill work as fast as 2,000 union carpenters can place it on the buildings in the city. The mill is equipped with the best machinery in the market.

Three shifts of 75 men each run the mill night and day.

This is the first time in the history of organized labor where such an effort was put forward to win a strike. The new concern is owned by the Progressive Planing Mill company, a corporation formed by delegates representing the various local unions in the city that have subscribed for the stock. It was chartered with a capital of \$100,000, or 20,000 shares at \$5 per share, which were sold only to bona fide local unions and not to individual members. The company is entirely free from debt. Cash has been paid for everything purchased to date. The value of the plant is about \$25,000.

Some of the employers are offering as high as \$7 per day to any of their old, experienced hands who will return to work, but the men are determined to go back until they get the eight hour day.

## Hatchet For Mrs. Nation.

The Rogers Silver Plate company completed a full sized hatchet, heavily plated with silver, which has been shipped to Wichita, Kan., addressed to Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon wrecker. The instrument was inclosed in a leather case, so arranged that Mrs. Nation may carry it handily when on her crusades. The express package containing the hatchet and case was inscribed, "From Thomas S. Turrell, Medina, N. Y., who will gladly furnish more hatchets if they are needed."

## Strange Gases.

An immense deposit of an unknown gaseous substance is said to have been discovered near Rio Grande City, Tex. It ignites quickly and gives out a strong flame, which lasts for a remarkably long time. Scientists are quoted as saying that the substance is either an unknown mineral or ordinary clay highly charged with natural gas. In either case the value of the deposit as fuel is immense, as it covers many thousands of acres and is of great depth.

## SPIDER TAUGHT INVENTOR.

Flying Machine Builders Solve Problem of Alighting.

The spider suggests the idea for a flying machine on which E. W. Appleman of Clermont, Pa., is at work. His flying machine consists of a boat equipped with a screw and propeller, like a modern steamship, and a balloon, which is to hold the vessel in the air while it travels. Heretofore the difficulty in alights of this pattern has been in reaching the ground when the craft was once fairly launched.

Here is where the spider set the example. Mr. Appleman had noticed the manner in which the spider lets itself down and draws itself up by the use of one slender filament, and he applied the same idea to his machine. His vessel is attached to the balloon by means of an iron cable, which is wound around a drum in the body of the vessel. The drum is operated by a two horsepower naphtha engine.

The inventor proposes to let the balloon go up, filling it with enough gas to permit it to reach the desired height, then to wind up the cable until his vessel has reached the balloon and is ready to start on a voyage.

If there is wind, he will use a sail. If there is none, locomotion will be furnished by the screw propeller.

The machine is shown by working model in the inventor's shop at Clermont. The vessel proper is conical in shape, built of oiled canvas covered with asbestos to protect it against storms and fire. In the body of the vessel are the drum and the naphtha engine. The screws are at each end or if so desired can be placed so as to extend perpendicularly from the sides. They are of mortised wheel shape, somewhat resembling windmills. The iron cable runs up through the center of the deck and through the hollow mast, just the length of the vessel, which is fitted securely to the deck. This mast is fitted with a peculiar umbrella-like attachment which can serve as a parachute. When the ship is moving ahead, the umbrella spreads out like a mutton leg sail.

At the end of the mast is a long, spiral spring through which the cable passes. It serves to lessen the swing on the vessel which the balloon exerts, and to ed and fro by air currents would otherwise give it, and at the top of the spring is a ball bearing swivel which permits the balloon to whirl as much as it wishes without disturbing the action of the vessel below.

## THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Syracuse Women Think They Have Solved Domestic Problem.

One group of women believe they have discovered the key to the domestic service problem. They are the members of the Household Economic association of Syracuse, N. Y., who have been studying and experimenting on the subject for ten years.

Their solution comes in the form of what they call a "model home school" which they have just opened. "We have been at this domestic business so long," said Mrs. C. C. Hall, president of the association, to a reporter, "that we think we know what the trouble is and how to remedy it. Our association is composed of a large number of women who employ servants and who are especially desirous of improving home conditions and the relations between mistress and maid. We have watched the experiments made in other cities where cooking schools and similar things have started and failed, and we shall avoid the mistakes they have made."

"The model home school we have opened is a place where every branch of housework is taught—cooking, dining room service, laundry and housemaids' work. It is in charge of Mrs. L. A. Scattergood, a professional and practical housekeeper. She instructs the classes in the school and has some outside classes. She will also give private lessons at any home if desired, and she has one public lesson every week.

"There is a dining room in connection with the school, which is a sort of sample of what the school turns out. We have also a registry bureau for the benefit of employers and servants and a woman's exchange, where all sorts of articles made by women are sold or exchanged."

## Swedish Waterfalls to Be Utilized.

Sweden is a country whose inherent powers of nature are worth barrels of gold, writes a Copenhagen correspondent. There are so many waterfalls which might be utilized as motive powers for works of every description, but want of capital leaves the most of these natural sources of wealth inactive. A few waterfalls have been taken into the service of factories and other works through the application of foreign capital, but too many are left unused. As the waterfalls belong to the crown a certain reasonable rent is paid. There is a movement on foot to erect a large station for the production of electricity at the waterfalls of Saarikoski and Saukokoski, in Norrbotten.

## An Application.

Howdy, Mr. Congressman, 'plse as you can be: I wish you'd bump up some seeds and send 'em round to me. I'd like a lot of marigolds, with colors so intense, To decorate the pathway from the front door to the fence. I'd like some phlox and foxglove, so's to beautify the scene. And a lot of "everlasting" to be jovial and green. Send round some morning glories to make the windows gay. And perhaps you'd better start a patch of sun-flowers right away. We ought to have some hollyhocks to help things put a bit. And Japanese chrysanthemums would '—make a hit. And if perchance there are some specimens that we've forgot. Just put 'em in the bundle, and we'll take 'em with the lot. And I'll vote for you right freely, and I'll rise up and declare That this country's agriculture is a mighty fine affair. —Washington Star.



# -1- tell of -2- -3- nervous -4- -5- conditions

Woman's nerves are very delicate and are readily influenced by certain conditions. Nervousness is a real and grievous affliction. In women, nervousness is usually associated with those diseases peculiar to women. It may be due to stomach disorder, however, or it may be due to heredity. When due to heredity, it is hard to overcome, and the woman must be patient and watch carefully these conditions. Taking cold often brings on such conditions.

## in 9 cases out of 10

Hudyan will be found beneficial, and the tenth case can get money back if the woman will write to the Hudyan Co. and send the Hudyan wrapper. Women who suffer with headache, as in figure 1—sunk eyes and dark, heavy circles around eyes as in figure 2; pale, thin face, as in figure 3; palpitation of heart, as in figure 4; weakness of limbs, as in figure 5—should use Hudyan. You may be dizzy, you may have pains in back, pains in side, bearing down, dragging pains—why then use Hudyan. Hudyan cures women who suffer with Leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, ovarian and uterine troubles. Hudyan cures women who are all run down, pale, sallow faces, no vim, no vigor—all languor. Hudyan cures the functional derangements of the heart—not organic heart troubles, but fluttering heart, due to gases pressing on the heart, or nervous imaginary heart lapses. Don't get afraid if you have a pain over the region of the heart—it may be just due to a bad stomach—cure stomach and you cure heart trouble. No cause for alarm. Try Hudyan—it does help—it will help you. Get Hudyan from your druggist, or get it direct from Hudyan Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal. Hudyan is sold 50 cents for one package—six packages \$2.50. Hudyan is good—Hudyan is true. You may write in confidence to Hudyan doctors free.

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Incorporated Under State Law.

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Four Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.

## Trust Department.

Estates and property of all kinds are managed by this department. Which is kept entirely separate from the banking business of the company we act as executor of and trustee under Wills. Administrator, guardian and conservator of estates. Receiver and assignee of insolvent estates. General financial agent for non-residents, women, invalids and others.

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Rock Island, Ill.

Incorporated Under the State Law. Four Per Cent Paid on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON PERSONAL COLLATERAL OR REAL ESTATE SECURITY.

## OFFICERS—

J. M. Buford, President. John Crubaugh, Vice President. P. Greenaway, Cashier. Se an business July 2, 1900, and occupied S. E. corner of Mitchell new building.

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