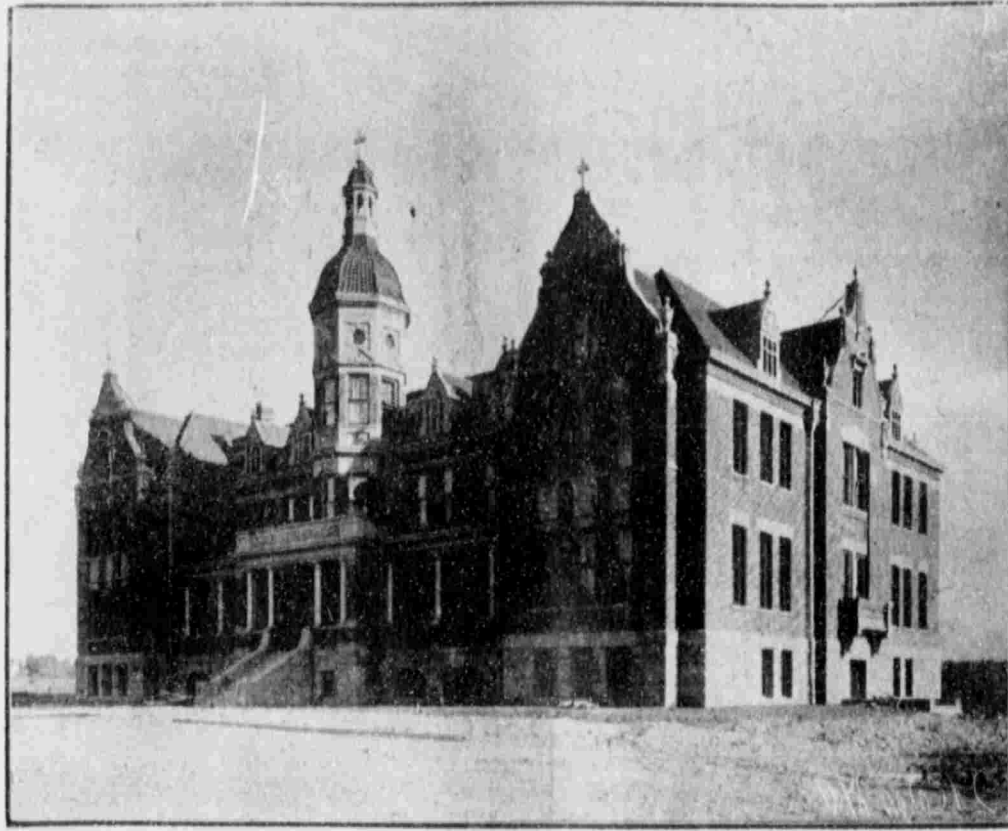


OPENING OF KEARNS ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE.

THE formal opening of the Kearns St. Ann's orphanage will occur tomorrow afternoon when a reception will be held at that noble institution which will extend from the hour of 2 until 6 o'clock. The general public is invited to inspect the building and its appointments on this occasion and undoubtedly there will be a great number of the prominent

residents of this city take advantage of this opportunity to view a charitable institution that ranks among the foremost of this intermountain region.

The general public is probably by this time very familiar with the outside appearance of the handsome structure that stands in the center of twenty acres of land upon Twelfth South between Fourth and Fifth east. The history of the causes that brought about the erection and endowment of this home for orphans in this State by the philanthropic wife of one of Utah's prominent mining men, whose name



KEARNS ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE.

Splendid Institution Reared by the Catholic Church Through the Liberality of Mrs. Thomas Kearns. Contributions of Others.

will go down to posterity as belonging to a personification of all that is good and womanly, is too well known to need further comment. Although the building has cost more than was at first estimated, every cent of the \$60,000 which is represented by the edifice of brick and stone, has been paid by Mrs. Kearns, and the institution will start out tomorrow, free from incumbrances.

Even the furniture of this splendid institution has been provided by public spirited and generous persons of this city who have responded nobly to the appeals of Bishop Scanlan and his associates on behalf of the fatherless and motherless little ones of this State. From the time that the Catholic pre-

late first launched out in his self-imposed missionary labors on behalf of the orphans his efforts have been nobly rewarded to the extent that he has not had to ask in vain for any assistance in this noble object.

Now that the doors of the institution are to be thrown open to its future inmates for all time, it is a fitting tribute to the Catholic church to be able to say that there will be no distinctions in regard to the antecedents or creed of the orphans. The Kearns St. Ann's orphanage is ready to receive all.

There are now 92 children in the orphanage, and a delighted band of tots they will be when they get into their

new quarters. In addition to this number, arrangements have been made for the accommodation of from between fifty and sixty poor orphans from the outside, who will be admitted into the home in the immediate future.

In connection with the building of the handsome home for the homeless, bright eyed children, the story of how Bishop Scanlan came to place the supervision of the contract in the hands of Architect Neuhausen has not yet appeared in print. It appears that when Mrs. Kearns gave Bishop Scanlan her check and told him to go ahead and build the orphanage according to his own idea, the bishop called on several architects for their terms on such work.

Mr. Neuhausen, the last one called on, told the bishop at once, for such a cause he would only be too glad to give his services free of cost. And he has done so, and looked after it at all times just the same as if he was being paid for every minute of his time. He has been well repaid since for his generous offering, as the bishop has since employed him as the architect for St. Mary's Cathedral, and Mr. Kearns has employed him as architect for his new handsome residence on east South Temple street.

The furnishing of the orphanage is in every way commensurate with the pretensions of the edifice and the noble cause of humanity which is represented in this monument to philanthropy. Through the efforts of a number of leading citizens, the various departments have been furnished in a manner that makes the home an ideal one in every respect.

The names of those who have furnished the Kearns St. Ann's orphanage and the amounts they donated, are as follows:

Mrs. A. H. Tarbet, boys' dormitory.....\$838.50

Mr. A. H. Tarbet, girls' dormitory.....844.75
Mrs. J. C. Lynch, individual bed-rooms.....68.65
W. J. Halloran, do.....68.65
Mrs. C. M. Reed, do.....68.65
P. J. Conway, do.....68.65
P. D. Clegg, do.....68.65
Mrs. David Keith, dining room.....339.75
C. K. McCormick, halls, stairs and landings.....334.85
F. E. McGinnis and Edward McGinnis, chapel and vestry room.....250.00
D. H. Peery, Jr., class room "A".....129.29
W. H. Clark, class room "B".....129.29
Mrs. C. A. Quigley, individual bed-rooms.....27.85
Mrs. Jacob Bamberger, do.....33.85
O. P. Gillis, three individual bed-rooms.....101.50
Owen Hogle, kitchen.....121.15
Mrs. Thomas Kearns, parlor.....140.90
James Hogle, study room.....108.90
Mrs. Henry Newell, sisters' dining room.....66.42
A. Hapner, office.....66.00
G. S. Holmes, sewing room.....66.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kearns, community room.....55.00
Neil Gillis, bath.....31.15
Neil Gillis, boys' wash room.....31.15
Neil Gillis, girls' wash room.....31.15



FATHER SCANLAN.

The Well Known and Much Beloved Catholic Bishop, Who Originated and Supervised the Erection of the Building.



MRS. THOMAS KEARNS.

Public Spirited Lady who Gave Sixty Thousand Dollars Towards the Erection of the Orphanage.

OUR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

The commercial and industrial outlook for Utah is exceedingly bright. Notwithstanding the ill effects from the past season's drouth the larders of the people are generally full, the mills are being worked and the mines are paying bigger dividends than ever before. The strong prospect for a new railroad to the Pacific coast has given business men a firmer grip on enterprises whether in hand or projected and altogether it may be said that Utah is entering upon a new era of individual and collective growth—a growth that means the development of resources that have been set throughout the entire Commonwealth with a lavish hand. With a long pull, a strong pull and a pull together, Utah's commercial and industrial importance is assured.

MANUFACTURES

"Utah is a great State. She has, I should think, over a quarter of a million of people. It is her destiny to have very many more. Her growth will be steady and rapid and the coming of the industrious citizens from elsewhere will be welcome. But these people must have something to do. Profitable employment must be found for them. It can be found for them, for Utah has the natural resources necessary to that end. What is needed is capital intelligently invested."

So spoke a leading business man to the "News" a couple of days ago. A few minutes later the writer was greeted with Colonel T. G. Webber, general superintendent of Z. C. M. I. From that gentleman, whose experience and thorough business training are ever ready to detect, to forecast and provide for or avert, all conditions, came and amplified verification of what is quoted above. Said Colonel Webber:

"Yes, manufacture is what is needed. But that will come in time. Z. C. M. I. engages at present in manufacture in two lines only viz: Making boots and shoes in one department and overalls in another. But we buy and sell every article of home manufacture that there is upon the market; and that, too, in great quantities. Take for instance sugar, canned tomatoes, the products of our woolen mills in all their varied lines, brooms, sulphur, salt, candles, all cereal products, the lighter kinds of leather and scores of other things. When questioned particularly as to what the institution was doing in the boot and shoe line Superintendent Webber replied:

"We manufacture something over four hundred pairs of boots and shoes a day. It takes only forty minutes to make a pair of shoes collecting from the time that the leather is given to the cutter, until it is finished and put in the crate ready for shipping. In our boot and shoe department our full capacity is five hundred pairs per day. Last year we turned out fifteen thousand pairs of shoes at a value of \$67,000. This year we will turn out \$75,000 worth. Of boots and shoes we manu-

factured one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth in 1899, and will exceed that by probably \$15,000 in 1900. This represented the manufacture of seventy-six thousand pairs of boots and shoes.

Speaking of general conditions in the commercial world, Col. Webber said: "While the outlook is bright prices of most all mercantile goods are much higher than for some time past except in two or three lines, but all this can be overcome by the application of proper business methods. There are a good many things in a State which can be taken advantage of to the profit of the individual and the community alike. For instance, take fruit raising. It holds out great possibilities to the man who engages in it in an intelligent way. Our climate and soil are splendidly adapted to fruit growing.

A glance at some of the exhibits at the fair will convince the most skeptical of that fact. As fine fruit can be raised in Utah as can be raised anywhere and yet the business, except in a few notable instances, is followed in a haphazard way. Many thousands of dollars could be kept at home annually if fruit were properly taken care of. Our own dried fruit is bringing only 10 and 15 cents a pound, while that of California brings 7 or 8. The truth is we do not go at the business in a right way. Big money awaits the man who plants a large orchard, takes care of it and should be taken care of and puts his fruit on the market in an up-to-date marketable manner."

UTAH SUGAR.

The sugar industry of Utah is now in its tenth campaign, the first year's run having been made at Lehi in 1891. The development of the industry has been enormous and has tended to illustrate most thoroughly the diversified nature of the crops which Utah soil is capable of producing. How immense have been the strides that beet sugar has made in the State can be best illustrated by a brief statement. Utah consumes each year about 20,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar. In 1891 the output of the Lehi factory was 1,112,800 pounds. This has gradually risen until last year it was 13,355,875 pounds in Lehi alone, while in Ogden 5,000,000 pounds additional were produced, a total of over 18,000,000. This year for the first time, Utah will produce enough sugar to satisfy her own consumption and leave a considerable margin to be shipped to outlying States. But for the extreme drouth of the past summer, the product of the three plants of the Utah Sugar company, at Lehi, Springville and Hingham Junctions would have amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, that of the Ogden Sugar company would have reached 10,000,000 pounds, a total of 30,000,000 pounds or 10,000,000 more than the consumption of the State. Even with the drouth it is estimated that the factories together will produce from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 pounds, leaving a considerable margin for export. Montana alone will purchase at least \$250,000 worth of our product and a market will be sought for the first time in Denver and at Missouri River points.

The present season is the first in which the Utah Sugar company has made contracts for beets with the

farmers of four counties. Utah, Salt Lake, Sevier and Sanpete counties will send beets to the factory and more than 1,600 farmers' names are on the books of the company. The crop has proven a very profitable one for the farmers, and even with the wet back autumn for sugar will continue. As the Lehi and Ogden factories are ready to receive the benefit of the high rates, the outlook for both companies this year is considered to be a very favorable one.

The amount invested by the Utah Sugar company now reaches about one million dollars. That invested by the Ogden company is in the neighborhood of \$400,000. The daily capacity of the Ogden factory is 250 tons of beets; that of the Lehi plant 1,000 to 1,150 tons.

THE WOOLLEN MILLS.

Not many Utah people are aware of the fact, or if they are aware, they do not stop to realize its importance, that this State is shipping its woolen goods as far east as New York. More than that the very markets of New England themselves, the oldest manufacturing districts in the country, have been invaded by the products of Utah's mills and artisans. In the intervening territory in such cities as Denver, Omaha and Chicago, Utah woollens find immediate sale. Putte, Helena and the Sound cities of the northwest are all patrons while San Francisco draws liberally for the Pacific coast trade.

"The fact is," said John C. Cutler, the official representative of the Provo Woolen Mills, to the "News" a few days ago, "Utah is exporting fully three-fourths of her woolen products every year and the demand is constantly increasing. The reason for this is plain. We are turning out a very substantial line of goods which, when once worn, acts as a testimonial as to its own durability. Were this not the fact we could not go into the markets east, north and west of us and successfully compete with other trade as we do."

"The 'News' man admitted his astonishment at Mr. Cutler's statement that Utah was sending so great a proportion of her woolens out of the State. Commenting upon this Mr. Cutler said: "It should be a source of astonishment to every one; yet we understand it and could give the reasons, though I take it they are not essential to this interview or material to the public."

"There are six or eight woolen factories in the State," continued Mr. Cutler. "Only four, however, are operating this year. This, you know, has not been a very good year for woolen mills and we, among the rest, have proceeded cautiously."

Asked as to the amount of capital invested in the business in this State he replied: "The Provo Mills, of course, represent the greatest amount. We have something over \$400,000 in that. We employ directly and continuously about 150 persons, mostly from the valleys, as nearly as we can compute 750 persons

obtain their support from the operation of our mills alone."

Mr. Cutler, with the conservative business acumen for which he is well known, did not care to be quoted as to the capital invested, the number of lands employed, or the quality of goods the lesser factories turned out though he added: "All Utah factories make good goods."

A careful estimate, however, will place the other woolen mills investments, situated at Ogden, Brigham City, Logan and Beaver, two or three other places at somewhere near \$200,000, and the number of persons drawing support therefrom at about 300.

"At Provo," Mr. Cutler resumed, "we have from time to time been obliged to put in the latest and most expensive machinery to compete with the eastern markets, though this year we have not installed as much as we did last year. Our products cover the best cassimeres, blankets, linseys, shawls, tailor made suits, woolen battings, yarns, etc."

When questioned as to why this had not been a profitable year to woolen mills throughout the country Mr. Cutler answered that it was on account of the general rise in prices. "For instance," he said, "wheat that sold for 1.80 in 1899 at 95 cents in January and February of this year at \$1.30 in Philadelphia. You can readily see what that means to those who were not prepared for such an upward shoot. Now, you can understand why woolen goods cost more the country over. We were partially fortified for this emergency, however, for the reason that we were supplied to a considerable extent with stock put in last year, so our patrons have not suffered as much as many others. The American Trust company, with a capitalization of a hundred millions controls the woolen business of this country, and there is no getting away from it. It fixes the prices and regulates the trade. As an illustration: In July, 1899, it quoted worsteds at \$1.37 1/2 a yard. It October it had the figures at \$1.75. Then came a small decrease. But a big advance continues."

The annual output of Utah woolen goods will approach very close, in dollars and cents, to \$100,000. Of this amount the Provo Woolen Mills contributes \$20,000.

THE TOMATO INDUSTRY.

As a manufacturing State, Utah assumes the widest importance. In the variety, extent and quality of her products; and the colossal operations of her industrial institutions have long been a matter of universal wonder and comment. Many kinds of legitimate manufacture find expression here in its highest form, and numerous branches, which by reason of their peculiar adaptation to the conditions existing in this State, are distinctive of the West, have assumed international importance. This State has long been recognized as the manufacturers' Mecca; and in no department of its business activity has there been so marked and rapid a development as in its industries.

Prominent among the leading industries of the State of Utah is essentially that of the packing of fruit and tomatoes, which are raised in luxuriant profusion in the fertile valleys of this fair domain. During the past

five years, canning factories have sprung up on all sides, until today in Davis and Weber counties there are no less than ten big concerns that represent an invested capital of \$250,000, and give employment day and night throughout the season to no less than 1,000 hands.

The first tomato canning factory that was built in Utah was erected in Ogden City in the year 1887, and from that time to the present the industry of producing tomatoes, canning the product and shipping it to other States has grown with great rapidity until today Weber county is able to furnish eight factories, which have been in active operation during the past six weeks of this season.

The ten factories at present running at their full capacity in this State are: The Utah Canning company, Adams Nursery company, Salt Lake Valley Canning company, and Ogden Canning company, all situated in the immediate neighborhood of Ogden; Wood's Cross Canning factory at Wood's Cross; Syracuse Canning company at Syracuse; the Clinton and the Hooper Canning factories at Hooper; the Roy Canning company at Roy, and the Chief Canning company at Plain City. These ten factories have a capacity of 7,000 cases (24 cans to the case) each day, and will run on an average for close upon fifty days before the season's crop is cleaned up.

Of the factories enumerated above, two of them—Adams Nursery company and the Roy factory—have their own can manufacturing plants, and it is proposed that next year all will be provided in a similar manner, so that they will be independent of outside and imported cans, thereby obviating the necessity of throwing tons of fruit and tomatoes into the river, as was the case last year, when the orders for cans from California were not forthcoming at the required time. Of these ten factories, six of them are also supplied with complete plants for packing fruits, such as peaches, pears and berries.

Owing to the superiority of the soil and the irrigation facilities at the command of the farmers of Weber counties, the Utah canned tomatoes have the reputation of possessing the finest flavor of any in the United States, and in the Eastern markets the two-and-one-half pound can of the Utah product commands the same price as does the three-pound-can of the Baltimore brand, or a premium of twenty per cent.

It is estimated that this season there have been raised in the tomato districts fully 12,000 tons of this nutritious vegetable, which will net to the farmers close upon \$100,000. This immense amount of tomatoes, when packed, will represent in the neighborhood of 450,000 cases, at an average of \$1.60 per case.

This industry has been given a vast amount of attention by the farmers and canners of the product in the State and a material benefit financially is being felt by the community on account of the direct results of the establishment of these enterprises in this State.

Inquiries have already begun to come in from New York for the Utah canned goods, while negotiations are now under way to open an extensive trade with the Orient, with every indication that the efforts will be crowned with success. In addition, large shipments will be made to the Missouri river points, with St. Joe as the distributing point.

Taken all in all this year has been an exceptionally good year for the to-

mato growers. In the early spring there was considerable rainfall, which was of much advantage to the farmers, and the long summer season has also been a great benefactor, so the effect is that the entire tomato crop has practically ripened. In some parts of Weber county the farmers suffered from a scarcity of water, with which to irrigate their farms, which has retarded their crops materially, but taken on an average, the season is a very excellent one.

WITH THE MINES.

The mineral product of Utah for the year 1899 amounted to \$15,927,988.82 according to the annual statement issued by Wells, Fargo and company. This value represents the computation of the gold and silver produced at their mint valuation, and other metals at their value at seaboard. The export value of Utah's minerals last year was \$12,255,549, truly a magnificent sum. Great as is that output, however, it is expected that the present year's totals will be greatly in excess of the above figures. Everything points that way at present, despite the fact that the output of several big mines has been materially reduced during the present year. Their diminished supply of ore to the smelters has, however, been more than made up by the increase from other properties. This fact is evidenced by the dividends paid by the mines of the State during the past nine months. The total broad money distributed by ten dividend paying mines in that time amounts to \$1,567,500. In the first nine months of last year \$1,375,300 was paid to the shareholders in ten mining companies. In the first nine months of last year the following mines are credited with the sums placed opposite their names:

Silver King, Park City.....	\$450,000
Grand Central, Tintic.....	287,500
Mammoth, Tintic.....	160,000
Centennial-Eureka, Tintic.....	145,000
Swansea, Tintic.....	45,000
Bullion-Beck, Tintic.....	40,000
South Swansea, Tintic.....	20,000
Sacramento, Mercur.....	45,000
Mercur, Mercur.....	75,000
Horn Silver, Pisco.....	40,000
Total.....	\$1,577,500

The mines contributing to the increased dividends this year, and the amounts paid up to September 20th, are as follows:

Silver King, Park City.....	\$450,000
Daily West, Park City.....	375,000
Centennial-Eureka, Tintic.....	217,700
Mammoth, Tintic.....	160,000
Mercur, Mercur.....	90,000
Ontario, Park City.....	50,000
Gemini, Tintic.....	40,000
Swansea, Tintic.....	45,000
Horn Silver, Pisco.....	20,000
Grand Gulch.....	4,800
Total.....	\$1,575,500

It will thus be seen that the Bullion-Beck, Grand Central, South Swansea and Sacramento mines have not made any distribution this year. On the other hand the matches Silver King increased its monthly dividends from

\$50,000 to \$75,000 in the beginning of the year. The Ontario has also appeared in the dividend column again with a distribution of a quarterly dividend of \$45,000 each. The splendid record of the Centennial-Eureka has also enabled the company to pay two quarterly dividends of \$100,000 each, whereas under the old management the monthly dividend amounted to only \$15,000. The increases, together with the steady output from the Daily West, have caused the amount paid in dividends up to September 20th, this year, to exceed last year's payments during the same period by \$489,000. If this fact is any criterion by which to judge, a marked increase in the mineral product may be looked for when the returns shall be published at the end of the year.

The above earnings are entirely independent of Captain De Lamar's Mercur mines which are believed to have netted from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per month a long time before the consolidation took place. The profits of the Utah Consolidated also are not included in the above, nor are the profits from Jesse Knight's Tintic mines reckoned in this sum.

The outlook for the future is very bright, notwithstanding that a lull has overtaken a few mining companies. The Grand Central is doing a great deal of exploratory work and, with the lawsuit against the Mammoth settled, it is confidently expected to soon re-enter the list of dividend payers. The giving out of the big ore body in the Dullman Beck some months ago has necessitated much exploratory work, and with encouraging conditions at the north end, the prospects of increased shipments from this old producer are very favorable. The South Swansea is also affected by litigation, which, with the sinking of a new shaft, has retarded operations. With a rearing plant on the way to completion the Sacramento, of Mercur, is also expected to give a good account of itself in the near future.

New producers, too, are being brought into line in various parts of the State. Immense sums are being expended on Gold Mountain by Sargent, Kimberley, Hick and others. It is estimated that upwards of \$2,000,000 is in sight there in the Annie Laurie mine, which they are opening up. At Stateline the Ogden and Johny mines give every indication of turning out handsome sums for their owners. At Pay, Nevada, a new producer in the shape of the Horse-shoe, has entered the lists. The product is said to be excellent.

Stockton is also improving. The Hercules has paid for itself and is now earning money for its owners. The West Argent, with a mill in course of construction, ought to shortly do the same. A big impetus will be given the camp if the experiments at the Horneville shall prove good value to exist below the water line. This fact has been made in Stockton before and much attention is being given to the place individuals who are at the back of the expensive outfitting.

The splendid record which is being made by the Consolidated Mercur company at present is also attracting much attention, while prospecting in Tintic has been stimulated by a big strike in the Star Consolidated and also in the Tintic Consolidated. Tintic has the "old field" camp, has within it mighty possibilities. It seems to be specially attractive to those who favor big combinations in mining and therefore promise the greatest two semesters and the increase in the capacity of a third by Bingham companies, the output is not as great as will be the case next year.