

A GIRL IN THE GOLD MINES.

California Teacher's Strike in the Klondike Region—A Practical Miner for Seven Years and Now a Capitalist.

Miss Jennie Hilton, a school teacher of Idaho, Cal., has made a fortune in a Klondike gold mine, says a San Francisco letter to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Last May she bought a claim for \$7,000, which has already yielded eighty pounds of gold at bedrock. A few days ago she refused an offer of \$40,000 for the claim. Old miners say that there are millions in it. Miss Hilton made a lucky strike in a gold mine in the Harqua Hala region, in the western part of Arizona, near the east bank of the Colorado river, several years ago. Her fame as a successful prospector and developer of gold ledges went abroad very fast. Last winter Miss Hilton had abundant opportunities to go to the Klondike, backed by capital to the amount of thousands of dollars, but she declined all the offers and went up to Dawson City in March and April on her own hook, but accompanied by a brother and an uncle from Sacramento. When she went away she wrote to several friends that she expected to be gone two, and perhaps three, years in the Klondike region. She wrote to a cousin, James W. Mead, in this country, last August that she had bought a rich claim very cheap, but gave no particulars. Her friends, who knew about her mining transactions and investments, say that she has made about \$38,000 clear money in her brief career as a miner.

In 1891 Miss Jennie Hilton was teaching a district school at Spadra, in Los Angeles county. She gave up teaching in June, 1892, and became a prospector for gold in the mountains. She was born in Zanesville, O., and came with her parents to Stockton when a little child. She has practically made her own way since she was sixteen years old.

Miss Hilton began her mining operations seven years ago at Phoenix, Ariz. She arrived at Phoenix one night and the next afternoon in a temperature of over 110 degrees in the shade went forth with a geological hammer and a bottle of acid in hand to learn about the rock formations in the mountains of the Gila valley.

Almost every day in the year parties of mining prospectors and miners start with a grub stake from Phoenix for the mountains and foothills, but the sight of trim little Miss Hilton, dressed in short woolen skirts, heavy shoes and immense sunbonnet, trudging along at the side of her two donkeys, both laden with the usual camp outfit of blankets, pickaxes, pans, shovels, gridlons, bags of rations and carpet sacks of clothing and followed in procession by her big brother and her uncle, each accompanied by a laden donkey, was a sight that has remained distinct amid the hundreds of similar scenes in the memory of the spectator.

When the cooler autumnal weather came the young woman and her brother and uncle prospected over the mountains. The next winter the school-teacher prospector and her companions went to Globe, Ariz. It was at that time the most notorious community in the territory. Hundreds of hard characters—men who robbed, assassinated, shot and stabbed—had rushed there. But that did not deter Miss Hilton. There were but two other women in Globe that winter. She says she was treated with kindness and on many occasions the courtesy shown her in a rude way by the queer old characters, who had lived on the borders of civilization for a generation, was almost touching.

Next winter Miss Hilton opened an office for assaying in Prescott and did a fair business. Her method of making assays was liked and the miners had confidence in her statements of the values of ores.

She was to remain in Prescott, but when spring opened her enthusiasm for prospecting was renewed by the news her brother sent her that he had found over in the Harqua Hala region the best looking auriferous rock in the whole territory. Miss Hilton closed her assay office and went across the country to Harqua Hala with her uncle and accompanied by the usual complement of jackasses and camp outfit. The Harqua Hala mining region was the most prosperous in the southwest at that particular time. The mines lay in dark red quartz twenty miles east of the Colorado river and seventy or more miles north of Yuma. A more God-ford-

saken, hot, desert region one can scarce imagine. Once there Miss Hilton set about studying the "lay" of the land. It was a strange condition of affairs in the region. Only a few prospectors could get the secret of the gold deposits from the surface indications. For weeks the young woman miner and her brother tramped from morning until evening over the Harqua Hala rocks and desert wastes. Several mining claims were located and then followed weeks of labor, patient watchfulness and consideration as to what claim was the best. Nearly all the old and experienced miners quit the torrid and dry region, believing that there could never be another profitable mine found there. Miss Hilton was convinced, however, that the ledge in which she had opened a claim was neither a shallow pocket nor a vein which would soon pinch out. Her brother disagreed with her and went with a small army of discouraged miners to a cooler climate.

It is a long story how the young woman miner and her uncle stayed with their location, how they drilled and blasted in the rock, how they labored day after day for several months in opening their vein of ore, how they suffered amid privations and under a fearful sun, how they pounded gold bearing rock to dust in an iron mortar and got the gold out by tricks with quicksilver, so as to have something to sell while they developed their property.

At last a shaft was down twenty feet and several other small openings were made. Then, while the uncle remained at the mine, Miss Hilton went forth to sell the property. She carried a grip-sack well filled with specimens and a head full of practical facts about her mine. She went all over San Francisco with a miners' directory in her hand, seeking possible buyers and showing specimens from her mine. A score of times she thought she had a prospective buyer, but there was no sale. She was told on every side that it was useless for any one to attempt to sell a mine so little developed. Among the mining people she was known as the girl miner. From San Francisco Miss Hilton went to Salt Lake. There with the knowledge born of experience in San Francisco, the young woman began a siege on a dozen of the more likely buyers of a gold mine. Her knowledge of the intricacies of mining was surprising. In a week she had interested two miners from St. Louis in her property. They went down to Los Angeles, and thence to the Harqua Hala region along the Colorado river. After a few days they agreed to buy the property for \$30,000 if the property appeared so well after they had worked in it for two weeks as they saw fit. Before the end of the week the deeds were passed at Yuma.

A year ago Miss Hilton was invited to address the Sorosis club of New York—on the subject of women in gold and silver mining. It was proposed even to give Miss Hilton a whole afternoon to her paper and its discussion, so anxious were the women of New York to learn from her, but she was getting her property in shape then for her Klondike trip, and she declined the invitation.

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down to his office between 9 and 10. A New York man rises at 6:30 in his suburb and is busy at work at 8 o'clock. The Englishman takes off an hour during the day for luncheon at his club, while the American gets his meal in fifteen minutes. The Englishman spends more than another hour at afternoon tea and gossip with friends and sauntering about between his club and his office. The American packs every minute with work. The very walk of an English merchant, slow, dignified, self-satisfied, and that of the American, rapid, eager, anxious—the one looking as if time were of no importance nor circumstance, and the other as if the loss of a minute might mean ruin—are the visible indices to the character of the nations.

"No man goes slow" if he has the chance going fast, man stops to talk if he can talk walking, no man walks if he can ride in a trolley car, no one goes in a trolley car if he can get a convenient steam car, and by and by no one will stop to talk if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube. No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer, no one dictates if he can telegraph, no one telegraphs if he can telephone, and by and by when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another and do business with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter books and ledgers. It is the American's regret that at present he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but, doubtless, some employment will be found for them in the coming age.

words, a million and a half of Tagals were to have the right to dispose of the destinies of six and a half million other Filipinos, but we said, in the name of our national honor and in the name of righteousness: "No." As we brought liberty and peace, we will eventually bring prosperity to Cuba, so also shall we bring order and peace and in their train good government to all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. To accomplish this, I am sure you will realize, will be a hard task. It is not to be entered upon lightly or under the influence of selfish or mercenary motives. Our duty will be to remain humanitarian, and so it must remain throughout.

THE BIG ALLEGAN METEORITE.

Popular and Scientific Interest in Meteors—Why They Scarcely Indent the Earth in Their Fall.

The "Allegan Meteorite," as they call it at the National museum, is the latest thing of its kind in the scientific world. It came to earth about eight o'clock one fine morning last July, with Thomas Hill on the Saugatuck road, Allegan, Mich., as its lighting place. It was a mixture of stone and iron, and is supposed to have weighed seventy pounds when it fell. As it is seen at the National museum, Washington, D. C., now it is labeled sixty-two and a half pounds. Seven pounds of it were broken or hacked off by relic lovers before it got safely into the scientific clutches of the museum.

Great crowds of people over the Allegan claimed to have seen it fall, and assert that it came with a rushing, roaring noise like that unto distant thunder. They say that it came down almost perpendicularly. It gave a bluish tinge to the atmosphere through which it passed, but possessed no luminosity. It was not so awful hot when it fell, as is attested by the fact that the leaves and grass into which it fell were but very slightly charred.

The stone is now seen at the museum is about seventeen inches long by twelve inches thick and is rather irregular in shape. One end of it is badly shattered. It is polyhedral in outline, the larger surfaces are convex and are covered with a thin black crust. Professor Wirt Tassin, who shares with Professor George P. Merrill the distinction of being the best authority on meteorites in Washington, said of it in his explanation to me: "The structure is chondritic, and the essential constituents are olivine and an orthorhombic pyroxene, together with very finely disseminated metallic iron and undecomposed sulphides. It belongs to the group known as the Kugelen-

Chondrite, of Berzina." This meteorite is so soft that it will fall away to sand when pressed between the thumb and fingers. It is therefore kept in a glass case. It is probable that the earth is frequently bombarded by meteorites, but it is protected by the atmosphere, which for a distance of some forty miles acts as a cushion to keep the meteorites off. Scientists tell us that the wonder is not that the meteorites fall, but that they ever get to the ground, for they have great opportunity to be burned up by the atmosphere as they pass through space. The twenty to fifty miles a second until it enters the earth's atmosphere. Its velocity is then reduced by the resistance of the air and it frequently fails, if it is not destroyed in passage, like a brick of a house. Sometimes the generation of heat as it rushes through the air, though not enough to burn it up, causes sufficient expansion to make it burst.

Meteorites are nearly always covered with a crust of varying thickness resulting from the heating and fusion of the surface of the mass during its passage through the air. Professor Tassin tells me that in the fall of meteorites there is no such thing as "periodicity." The phenomena may occur at all times, all periods, all latitudes, all longitudes. They may be of any shape or size and may be made up chiefly of metal, of metal and stone or mainly of stone. They are grouped in three classes—"meteoric stones," "meteoric stones," and "meteoric stones." There are numerous theories as to their origin, but the only safe theory is that they come from "outer space." The Tucson meteorite is the most famous of the best known at the museum. It fell upon the Santa Catalina mountains, near Tucson, Ariz., and is said to have long been used by the natives as an anvil. It weighed fourteen hun-

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From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver..... 8:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco..... 9:05 a. m.
From Milford, Sagette, Provo, Inter-mediate points..... 9:35 a. m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco..... 9:50 p. m.
From Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminal points..... 10:30 p. m.
From Tintic, Mercer and Intermediate points..... 6:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and Intermediate points..... 6:40 p. m.
From Provo, Logan, Brigham, Ogden and Intermediate points..... 7:50 p. m.

DEPART.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Butte, and Intermediate points..... 7:00 a. m.
For Tintic, Mercer and Intermediate points..... 7:35 a. m.
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminal points..... 7:45 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and Intermediate points..... 9:45 a. m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco..... 11:45 a. m.
For Provo, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Intermediate points..... 8:30 p. m.
For Ogden, Denver, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and San Francisco..... 8:45 p. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and Intermediate points..... 8:45 p. m.
*Trains south of Ogden leave on Sun. days only.

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THE PEOPLES FAVORITE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY: No. 6—The "Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City..... 7:00 a. m.
No. 2—The "Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver..... 11:45 a. m.
No. 4—The "Atlantic Express" for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver..... 6:40 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY: No. 101—The "Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City..... 3:00 p. m.
No. 1—The "Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver..... 3:00 p. m.
No. 3—The "Pacific Express" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver..... 3:30 a. m.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY: No. 6—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East..... 7:15 p. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East..... 8:05 p. m.
No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East..... 8:35 a. m.
No. 8—For Ogden and the West..... 5:00 p. m.
No. 10—For Ogden and the West..... 5:05 p. m.
No. 12—For Ogden and the West..... 5:10 p. m.
No. 14—For Ogden and the West..... 5:15 p. m.
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No. 100—For Ogden and the West..... 8:50 p. m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY: No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East..... 5:00 p. m.
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No. 99—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East..... 9:05 p. m.
No. 101—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East..... 9:10 p. m.

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