

NEW MEXICO'S VARIED MINERAL RICHES.

Attention is being drawn to the immense zinc deposits in Grant county, New Mexico, says the Rocky Mountain News. The Mineral Point Zinc company of Wisconsin has been through its agent, William Swaincoat, operating for years at Hanover, yet so quietly have the affairs of the company been managed that few outside of the charmed circle have had the faintest idea of the magnitude of the operations. Many carloads of the ore have been shipped east from the mines and all of it was high grade zinc ore. In the Carpenter district on the western slope of the Black range or Mimbres mountains, are located some of the richest as well as some of the most extensive deposits of the mineral to be found anywhere, but these vast fields have been worked only in a desultory way. South of Carpenter district occur other large deposits of zinc which only await the coming of some energetic men with capital to become as profitable as gold mines. As soon as roads are built to those deposits so soon those mines will pay handsomely. Across the range east of Hanover and towards Georgetown exists zinc ore in immense quantities and last year \$30,000 worth of ore was shipped from a single one of the mines located there. Now that the Hanover railroad is being extended up the Hanover gulch, many of these ore deposits will be developed, especially since zinc has advanced from \$20 to \$25 per ton and there is practically an unlimited demand for it, the zinc mines in the country being few.

Hanover and Bland vie with each other the honor of being the most prosperous mining camps in New Mexico at present, although Santa Rita, Elizabethtown and Jicarillas might also lay claim to that distinction. At Hanover there are at present 1,500 men and very few women. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Hanover employs only Mexican labor, as little if any mining knowledge is required by the workmen, the entire mountain side being quarried from openings innumerable along the immense vein. A considerable force of miners is kept at work breaking ore and such is the ease with which the ore is extracted that as soon as the railway reaches the mines a trainload of ore may be sent every day. There are many mines at Hanover that can be purchased at ridiculously low figures, considering the amount of ore in sight. Were Hanover situated in Colorado, 20,000 to 30,000 people would be living there, and the gulch would be lined with big smelting plants and iron works. About two and a half miles from Hanover are situated some of the richest iron and manganese ore deposits in the southwest. They have been worked spasmodically for many years, but difficulty of access and cost of transportation have thus far prevented extensive development. At Shingle canon thousands of tons of ore are corded up on the dumps. The camp is abundantly supplied with timber and water is found anywhere in the gulch at a depth of ten to twenty feet.

Adjoining the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company a new town called Dewey has been laid out. The new town is on the line of the new railroad being built and is surrounded by immense deposits of ore. Waterworks are already projected and the owners of the townsite intend to make the new town the model mining camp of the southwest.

H. C. Meyers has made an important gold discovery near Lordsburg, and there has been a rush to locate claims. The gold fever at Portal has not waned as yet, and over 400 claims have been staked. The natural indications, however, are all against gold existing in any large quantities at Portales.

Several important copper finds were made four miles from Santa Fe and now the nearby hills swarm with prospectors. If the new discoveries are what J. G. Schumann and other mining men interested in the find claim them to be, Santa Fe will have a flourishing mining camp as a suburb very soon. It has been known for years that the mountains immediately surrounding Santa Fe contained immense bodies of copper and other ore, but none of it assays over 8 per cent. copper. The ore is easy to get at, and there exists ample facilities for mining and transporting the ore, and if a start is soon made in developing the surrounding ore deposits there will be an astonishing growth.

A ten-inch streak of almost pure galena was struck on the left fork of the Red river.

The Whelan mine, recently sold to Montana parties, is shipping gold and copper ore, and the prospectors are on the ground making new locations and starting development in that district.

Chance for Low Grade Ores.

A new process for the treatment of low grade gold ores has just had a practical test at Colorado Springs. It is said to work satisfactorily and profitably on ore running as low as \$3 a ton. We don't suppose that means that the mill would pile up a great fortune for its owner in a few months on \$3 ore, but if it will work rock carrying so low a value as that and not lose money by the operation, the new discovery will be of great value to this section of the country, because there are vast volumes of ores in the mountains of New Mexico running from \$5 to \$10 a ton, but not being "free" ores they cannot be worked by stamps, and the values are not sufficient to pay for smelting. According to this process, as we understand it, all such ores can be worked on the ground, and there will be nothing to ship but the values. The new plan seems to be very much the same as the cyanide process, which is now working satisfactorily wherever it has been tried. The new arrangement, however, has a number of improvements which, it is said, render it much superior. In the main, however, the operation is the same. The ore is first pulverized very thoroughly, and placed in vats in a chemical solution (the composition of which is the real invention), and after it has been in this bath forty-eight hours it is drawn off and passed over a series of copper plates which, it is claimed, retain prac-

MINING NOTES.

It is rumored that Keith and Kears have made an offer for the interest of Haggin and Hearst in the Daly West mine at Park City.

The Daly-West of Park City has shed the Anchor, which adjoins its property, for \$200,000, the value of 10,000 tons of ore alleged to have been taken by the Anchor from the Daly-West ground.

The Northwest Copper company have moved their small smelter plant from Caprum, Idaho, to the Iron Dyke mine on the west side of Snake river, where it will be set up and operated.

The Plumbago mine in Sierra county, Cal., has a ten-stamp mill running constantly, operated by water power, and there is said to be sufficient ore in sight to keep the mill in operation fifty years.

The United Copper company, Summit county, has filed with the United States land office an application for a mineral patent on Antietam lode and mill site, Carbonate mining district, Uintah county.

Reports from the Wandering Jew in Davis county indicate a steady widening out of the vein, with increased values as work progresses. Copper-bearing ores are said to have made their appearance with lead.

The Coleman group of copper claims at Contact, Nevada, fifty miles north of Elko, which is owned by Utah parties, has been bonded to Butte copper kings, who are doing considerable development work in the camp.

The report that the Huntsman, in the LaSals, has encountered a big lead is verified. The ore goes 2,000 ounces in silver and 15 per cent copper, with a fractional amount of gold. A carload of ore is now sacked and its delivery at the depot will begin in a few days.

Captain De LaMar is making an attempt to master the mill dust in his cyanide plants, and has made a contract with an inventor looking to that end. The experiment will be tried in the De Lamar mill at DeLamar, Nev., and if successful, will be installed at Murcur.

At the Pinto King and Pinto Mammoth in the La Salle mountains, which was recently bonded to Peter McCourt, Ernest G. Miller and A. L. Searles, the ground located about twenty-five miles from Blake, ores have been encountered that show from 10 to 30 per cent copper, 60 ounces silver and \$1 to \$3 in gold.

A lease and bond on the Star No. 1 and Star No. 2 in American Fork canyon, near the old Miller mine, has been secured by Salt Lake men, who will begin the construction of surface improvements at once. A carload of ore is new on the surface that shows 50 per cent lead, 40 ounces silver and \$1.50 in gold per ton. A road to the mine is also being constructed.

Thomas Kearns, David Keith and Clarence McCormick have bonded the Yellow Pine at Boulder, Colo., for \$150,000, which is to be paid on or before August 1st.

The mine has been a big producer, and just before the panic of 1893, the owner refused \$500,000 for it. Since that time no work has been done, owing to the low price of silver.

The mill on the Star Grant, White Pines county, Nevada, was started up last week and is running smoothly. The plant has a capacity for handling 100 tons of crude ore daily and is four miles distant from the mines, the concentrates going to the smelter at Golconda. The company has provided for a steam wagon with which to transport the ores, and will have it in active operation in a few days.

Considerable interest is being manifested in Park City's copper belt, which is now almost certainly demonstrated to extend all the way from the Valeo to the Copper King, a distance of at least six miles, and scarcely a day passes but what investigators make a trip to some of the claims on the lode, most of which are owned by poor men who realize the need of capital for development work.

The mining industry on Miner's Mountain, Wayne county, is in a most prosperous condition. Among the late and interesting developments are those that have been made by a crowd of farmers at a point two and a half miles south of the Boston-Utah company's camp, where they have broken into a vein forty-five feet between walls. In this is found a fine carbonate of copper which is regarded as well worth working.

The Aetna Mining and Milling company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000 in 25 cent shares. The claims are the Aetna, Pleasant View, Tiroll, Ida and Veauvia, in Warm Springs Creek district, Blain county, Idaho. John W. Burton is president; Frank E. Wilson, vice-president; W. F. Oleson, secretary and treasurer; Otto C. Backman, assistant secretary; Frank E. Wilson manager, and Joseph Beck assistant manager.

The Copper King group in Morgan county is the foundation for the Copper Coin Mining company, with a capitalization of \$100,000. Upon the ground is now exposed a nice chute of ore running very high in copper, while on samples silver is to be seen in native form. Work is now progressing upon it, and in the organization arrangements have been made to continue it on even more energetic scale. The latest assay from the property showed as much as 67 per cent copper.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

The Duke d'Arcos Comes from One of the Oldest Families of Europe, But His Wife Is An American.

Don Jose Brunetti y Gayoso, Duke d'Arcos, the newly appointed minister from Spain, is a howling Iberian swell. His ancestors were famous people a century before Columbus was born; in fact, the family is one of the most ancient in Europe. In the National Museum one may see a geographical globe, made in Germany about the year 1453, which, for obvious reasons, has no America on it at all, but only a blank of blue ocean instead. All the provinces and principal towns of Spain, however, are carefully delineated on this interesting sphere, which is of large size, and one of the cities shown is Cadiz, which, by the way, was given by royal grant to a forebear of Don Jose's, "for his good and loyal services in the war against the Moors."

Thus it will be seen that the new Spanish minister, who is expected to arrive in Washington next week, is a personage provided by birthright with a background of hoary antiquity. The oldest American families are mere mushrooms compared with his ancient line, and the supplementary titles he enjoys are so numerous that he is able to take only a few of them with him when he goes out in society. For example, he is Marquis of Zahara, as well as Marquis of Cadiz, and incidentally is obliged to uphold the dignity of Count of Coasarez.

In the course of so many centuries Don Jose was obliged to accumulate quite a large number of ancestors, and to one of these, in 1469, the town of Arcos was given by the then king of Spain. Those were the good old times when monarchs were accustomed to give away a town or two whenever they felt in a good humor toward anybody. It was much as if President McKinley, if he were an unlimited potentate, should make a present of Trenton, N.

Janiello, elated by his success, lost his head—as it turned out, in more senses than one. A reaction, cleverly engineered by the duke, set in, and the upshot of it was that the fisherman's head was cut off and carried to the viceregal palace, amid the applause of the very populace of which not long before he had been the idol.

Quite naturally, their family being so famous, wealthy and conspicuous, the men of the d'Arcos name have been prominent in public life, generation after generation. Thus it came about that Don Jose Brunetti, while as yet lacking the ducal title, entered the diplomatic service of his government. He was appointed "diplomatic supernumerary" in the foreign office at Madrid in 1862 and two years later was sent as attache to the Spanish legation at Vienna. After filling various other minor diplomatic posts in Europe he was made first secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington in 1876. Since then he has been minister resident at Caracas and Montevideo, minister plenipotentiary to Chili, and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, holding this last office from 1894 until recently. His appointment to Washington, of course, is a promotion.

It so happened at the time when Count Brunetti, as he was known, became first secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington twenty-three years ago, a very beautiful and charming girl had been newly introduced to the society of the capital. Her name was Virginia Woodbury Lowery, and she was the only daughter of Archibald Lowery, a conspicuous Washingtonian, who enjoyed through inheritance the possession of large means. Miss Lowery's mother was herself a daughter of one of New Hampshire's most famous men, Levi Woodbury, who was a mem-

ever read, but simply for the purpose of inserting a circular. I have at last succeeded in stopping him."

THE MYSTERY OF DREAMS.

A Case in Which the Coincidences Were Remarkable.

On an occasion during the civil war I dreamed that I was standing beside a road when there came marching along it a strong column of prisoners with guards at intervals on the flanks. I asked one of these guards who the prisoners were and where they had been captured. He informed me that they had been taken in an engagement with the enemy on the day before, and that there were nineteen hundred of them. I then asked some 1, stander what day of the month it was and was told that it was such a day of a certain month, some six weeks later than the date of the dream. The whole dream was extremely distinct and it made a strong impression on me. I related it to a number of my comrades within the next few days, and then thought of it no more. Six weeks later, on the morning of the very day that had been mentioned in the dream as the date when the column of prisoners had passed before me, I was on picket two miles distant from the point where I seemed to be when I saw them. It was soon after breakfast, and I was standing by the side of the road at the fire, talking to the officer of the picket, when an aide to the commanding general came riding down the road. He had been a schoolfellow of our officer's at West Point and reined up when he recognized his friend. He told us that he had good news, that there had been a sharp engagement with the enemy the day before and that our people had captured nineteen hundred prisoners who had just passed the headquarters that morning on their way to the rear. —New York Post.

Longevity in Animals.

The elephant sometimes undoubtedly attains the age of 150 years. As a basis for this opinion we have the famous Bheemsuttee, owned by his highness the Maharajah of Mysore. This elephant was captured in 1805, when about 3 years old. In 1876 she was in excellent health and showed no evidence of great age. The natives of some of the Indian tribes believe that an elephant never dies, for the reason that they have never found a dead one. The Singhalese believe that the elephant has a certain place—a deep valley which no man has ever seen—to which they retreat when about to die. The whale is undoubtedly a long-lived animal, and is accredited with a century of life. A quiet, uneventful life, without great exertion, is conducive to longevity, which perhaps explains why the turtle attains such great age. In 1821 there died a tortoise which had lived in the Bishop's gardens at Peterborough for over a century, and from the records and account of it, kept from time to time, it was estimated to have attained the ripe old age of 223 years. In 1625 a friend presented Archbishop Laud with a tortoise which he placed in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, where it lived until 1753, or 128 years, dying then, not from old age, but on account of the neglect of the gardener. An interesting case of longevity was seen in a turtle brought from the Seychelles in 1766 by the Chevalier Marion du Presne. He delivered it to the authorities of the Mauritius, who kept it until 1853, when Sir Charles Colville, then governor of the island, sent it to the London Zoological Gardens. This gave the tortoise a known age of 67 years, and as it was fully grown when first brought to Mauritius it may easily have been a centenarian. Fish are known to attain great age, and instances of fishes living twenty and thirty years are not uncommon. It is supposed that some of the golden carp in the parks about Paris are over 100 years old, and a pike in an English pond had a silver tag to the effect that it was 90 years old.

Latest from Cuba.

The Spanish police reporter for the Cuba Times gathered the following interesting items the other day: Fine—The Inspector of the Fifth precinct of police general, Calixto Enarnorado, put a fine on the lady Sona Terrado, living at Campanario No. 12, for emptying her slops into the street on a gentleman's head. Detailed—Finding the gentleman Don Lorenzo Carbonell inebriate and making a noise he was arrested. A Mule—in Marina street there was found a mule running loose without knowing his owner. He was sent (the mule) to the Posos, subject to the disposition of the second lieutenant of the Alcaide.

All He Could Promise.

"Now, Tom," she pleaded prettily, "promise me one thing. Promise me that when you leave the club tonight you won't go anywhere else, but will come straight home." "I'll come as straight as I can, my dear," Tom answered, thoughtfully. —Somerville Journal.

Five Hundred Dance in a Cask.

The largest cask in the world is the Blatner cask of Nuremberg, Germany. It is 105 feet in diameter and fifty-one feet deep, and its completion a few years ago was celebrated by a ball, at which over 500 persons were on the floor of the cask.

The tax on coffee amounts in France to about 14 cents a pound, while in England it is only 3 cents a pound.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.

J., or Chester, Pa., with the inhabitants thereunto appertaining, to Senator Billy Mason or Representative Henderson. This was a very jolly old custom indeed, and pity 'tis that it should have fallen into desuetude. Anyway, the facts quoted explain how the family title of the Duke d'Arcos originated.

With Cadiz for a city property and Arcos for a country place, the family of the new Spanish minister felt itself pretty adequately provided for territorially, but, unfortunately, there came a time, in 1493—one year after the discovery of America—when their most Catholic majesties, Ferdinand and Isabella, decided that they required the seaport of Cadiz in their business. This business was the trade with the East Indies, which part of the world had then newly loomed up, not merely in a geographical but also in a commercial sense. There was no resisting the royal demand, and so the then Duke d'Arcos gave up the title deeds to the property, receiving in exchange a brand-new collection of titles and other equivalents.

Few ancient families are without at least one wicked ancestor, and to this rule the noble line of Arcos is no exception. It is recorded in history that in 1646 Don Rodrigue Pons de Leon, Duke d'Arcos, was sent by the king of Spain to govern Naples as viceroy. This was exceedingly rough on Naples, as is proved by his record while acting in that administrative capacity. However, it may not have been so much his fault as that of his government, which at that time needed money very badly to carry on wars with France and Portugal. He was instructed to grind out of the people every peseta they could be persuaded to give up, and these orders he carried out to the letter. His agents did their duty pitilessly, and the duke closed his ears to the complaints of the unhappy victims of his exactions. In one case certain unfortunate had the impudence to declare that they had not money enough to buy a bed, and the tax collector replied, "Why, then, do you not sell your wives and daughters?"

This course of procedure finally provoked a rebellion in 1647, which quickly assumed most formidable proportions. The uprising was headed by a fisherman named Manzaniello, and was so far successful that the viceroy was finally compelled to yield and to grant all the demands of the revolutionists, including equal rights for the people and the nobility and the abolition of the excessive taxes. Unhappily, Man-

ber of Jackson's cabinet and, at the time of his death, a justice of the Supreme Court. Thus, her social position was the highest possible, and, from Brunetti's point of view, she was eminently eligible as a wife.

SOME QUEER BOOKMARKS.

Librarian Could Stock a Museum with These Curious Articles.

To some people anything is good enough for a bookmark, says the New York Telegraph. In a good many instances they forget to remove them when they have finished reading the book. That is the reason why so many odd things find their way to the public libraries. A librarian was talking about this thing the other day. He said: "I could stock a museum with the queer things I have found in our books. These articles include all kinds of bills, grocery bills, gas bills and the like; hair pins, fancy and plain and of all metals, and hair ornaments of every design and material; love letters galore, some of which make one blush reading; locks of hair, bits of lace, dress samples and watch chain charms; pen-and-ink, pencil, crayon and water-color sketches; postal orders and postage stamps; and I have also a dried human ear, which I found in a book on surgery, borrowed by a medical student probably, as I hear they carry all sorts of uncanny things about with them. Photographs, too, figure largely in my collection. I once found an insurance policy in a book, but it was quickly claimed. It is purely the result of absent-mindedness. A person deeply engrossed in a book and suddenly called away from it would dreamingly put his hand out and take the first thing he saw to use as a book mark, then go away and forget all about it. The time allowed for borrowing the book might expire on that or the following day and probably a member of the family might casually pick the volume up and return it to the library without thinking of examining the interior. The receiving clerk at the library counter is supposed to turn over the pages of returned books in the presence of the borrower, but whether this is always done largely depends upon the humor of the assistant. In a crush returned volumes are laid aside for future examination. The artful advertiser cannot let even library books alone. Somebody is an agent for a certain patent medicine. He takes out half a dozen books to anybody else's one, that they are