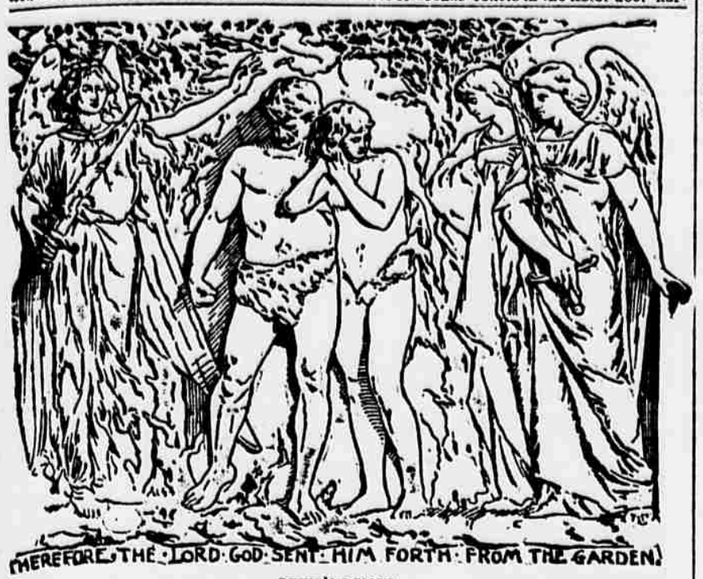
# BRONZE DOORS FOR TRINITY.

*TO BE ERECTED IN FULFILMENT OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S REQUEST.*

**Models of One of the Panels Have Been Submitted by Six Sculptors who Have Entered Into the Competition—A Selection to be Made Soon—It is Hoped That the Work will Rival that of Ghiberti—The Rival Artists and Their Work.**

A short time before his death, John Jacob Astor left a request that $100,000 should be taken from his estate to erect a set of bronze doors for Old Trinity Church, of which Mr. Astor was a vestryman. It was Mr. Astor's desire that the work of the sculptors on the doors should be the best that could be obtained.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor, shortly after his father's death, made arrangements to have these wishes carried out. It was decided to have an active competition among the foremost sculptors of the city, and the matter was put in the hands of Richard M. Hunt, the architect, to be carried out. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity, and Mr. Hunt held several consultations, and a rough plan of the whole work was mapped out.




RHIND'S DESIGN.

MORETTI'S DESIGN.

The great doors of the main entrance to the church are to contain six panels, three in each door. These panels will be three feet wide by two feet six inches high, and will be executed in bas-relief. While the subjects for all the panels have not been chosen, it is certain that they will represent the history of the Bible, as do the famous bronze gates of Ghiberti in the baptistery of the cathedral in Florence.

Mr. Hunt has sketched in the rough his ideas of the subjects that should occupy the panels, and of these the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden is one which had been definitely chosen. The two side doors to the north and south of the main entrance, respectively, will also be of bronze, but no decision has been made in regard to the designs for these doors.

Mr. Hunt began his preparation for the competition early last fall. After considerable work he picked out six sculptors, to all of whom the same commission was given. The "Expulsion from Eden" was chosen as a fitting subject, and one from the very difficulty of its treatment calculated to test the abilities of the competitors. These simple instructions were given to each of the sculptors: "Expulsion from Paradise, with reference to Gen. iii. 23, 24. In this, of course, would be represented the gate of the Garden of Eden with angelic figures prohibiting access to the human race." Some of the sculptors began their work on the clay models as early as last November, while one or two did not receive the commission until a month later. All, however, have submitted plaster casts of their designs by the middle of last month.

The collection was placed in the vestry house of Trinity Church, where the designs have been jealously guarded from the public eye. Only the vestrymen of the church and those to whom Mr. Hunt has granted permits have seen the designs.

It is understood that two or three of the designs especially met the approval of Dr. Dix and Mr. Hunt and of those of the vestry who saw them. But before deciding upon the sculptor or sculptors who were to receive the coveted commission, photographs of all the panels were taken, and copies were sent to Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who is now in London.

KAMENSKY'S DESIGN.

This was done as an act of courtesy to Mr. Astor, who is himself a vestryman of Trinity. This was the reason, Dr. Dix said the other day, why no award had been made, but without doubt the decision would be made from the present designs submitted. Mr. Hunt sent the photographs to Mr. Astor on Feb. 16, and it is understood that within a day or two he has received an answer which practically settles the competition.

Who the fortunate sculptors are will probably be known on Tuesday. It is intimated that the commission for the entire work will not be given to one artist, but that three of the sculptors whose designs are looked upon with the most favor will be selected. In that event one of the three doors will be given to each, and the keen rivalry which would naturally result would be productive of the best work of all.

The Sun has obtained descriptions of the six panels offered by the six competing sculptors and drawings of all but one of them made from photographs. While the beauty of the original is lost in an outline drawing of this kind, the pictures give a very good idea of the treatment of the subject. Critics who have examined the casts say that each has something to commend it to the eye, while several are of surpassing beauty. There is evidence in all of a careful study of the text, which each sculptor has interpreted according to his own views. "Whatever design or designs are accepted," said an artist yesterday, "it is certain that the bronze doors of Trinity will be recognized as one of the most important works of art which this country has produced, and one of which she may well be proud."

The six sculptors entered in the competition are all comparatively young men, with one exception. All but one are of foreign birth, and all have spent years of study under the best sculptors of the generation in the great European art schools.

One of the most interesting of the designs is the work of Mr. J. Massey Rhind, a young Scotch sculptor. Although Mr. Massey has been a resident of New York but two years, attention has already been attracted to his works, which are principally of a religious nature. In Mr. Rhind's panel Adam and Eve are made the centre figures, and his treatment differs radically from that of most of the other designs. It was Mr. Massey's idea to have the series of bronze reliefs in the Astor door harmonize with the Gothic character of Old Trinity itself.

The church is thirteenth century Gothic, and the entrance is of the Gothic shape. In accordance with this idea Mr. Rhind has brought the centre figures out strongly, as the work in bronze and marble which accompanied mediæval Gothic architecture recognized the centre figure as an essential. The gates of Paradise through which, in Mr. Rhind's design Adam and Eve have just passed, form a framework around the pair. This gate is represented as a natural one, formed by two trees whose branches meet overhead. It has been the artist's endeavor to depict Adam and Eve as nearly as possible as the perfect man and woman. The contrast between his strength and her weakness is especially marked. Adam's left arm clasps the woman to his side to protect her, and the muscles of his other arm can be brought out by the doubling of his fist. There is a look of dogged determination on Adam's face as he walks along with bowed head. At the left of the panel stands the angel with his left arm lifted over the pair as they go forth. He carries in his right hand the sword of fire. This Mr. Rhind has not represented as the conventional sword of flame, but as a blade of steel with tongues of flame wrapped about it. The stern face of the angel contrasts vividly with the faces of two other angels who stand at the other side of the gate. They are regarding Eve with tenderness and pity, insired by her expression of shrinking terror. At the bottom of Mr. Rhind's panel is this legend: "Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden."

Mr. Rhind is not yet 30 years old. He served a thorough apprenticeship with his father, John Rhind of Edinburgh, with whose works American visitors to Scotland are familiar. After six years of apprenticeship, young Rhind won a national scholarship at South Kensington after a sharp competition. While there three gold and two silver medals were awarded to him. He passed a successful examination which admitted him to the schools of the Royal Academy. There he studied under Birch and other noted academicians, a part of his time being employed in modelling colossal statues. Since his graduation, two of his works have been annually accepted for exhibition in the Royal Academy. Three years ago Mr. Rhind was recalled to Edinburgh from Paris where he had gone from London, to assist in executing the statue of Montrose, erected in St. Giles's Cathedral. This is generally regarded as one of the finest monuments in Scotland. Mr. Rhind's last work, "is gazing out at the barren land which meets his eyes, shocked by its contrast with the plenty he has left behind. At the same time I conceive him with a look of resolution, ready to fight for his life and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Eve is the personification of utter dejection, with no hope for the future. The angel stands by the great gate post with passive face, simply carrying out the Lord's command. Back of him extends the wall which encompasses Paradise. The flimsy drapery which encircles the angel is intended to carry out the idea of his ethereal nature. In his left hand he grasps a few lilies, symbolical of innocence. One or two have dropped from his hand to be crushed by the serpent writhing at his feet. The apple with which Eve was tempted by the serpent lies at the feet of Adam." In the upper left hand corner of Mr. Kamensky's panel these words are graven as on a cloud: "For dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

Kamensky's face reminds one of the likenesses of Count Tolstoi. He has a long, iron-gray beard and hair, which is pushed back from his forehead. He is about 50 years old. He studied in Rome, where he spent several years. Many of his best-known works were done in his younger years. Probably the most famous of his works in marble is a group called "The First Step," which represents a young mother kneeling and guiding the tottering footsteps of her child. Kamensky made this in 1869, and in 1882, when it was on exhibition at Moscow, it was bought by the Czar and placed in the gallery of the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. A few years ago Kamensky was obliged to leave his native land for political reasons, and he came to this country. He lived in obscurity for some time in Florida as an innkeeper under an assumed name, but he was found out there by some art lovers and brought to this city. He has been here about a year and his most important works have been designs for the pediments of the Kansas State Capitol. He has done a number of portrait busts in bronze, which have received commendation.

Carl Bitter is the youngest of the competitors, being but 25 years old. His design is the only one of the six in which the Lord is represented in person.

"I studied the text carefully," he said, "to catch its spirit as fully as possible. I felt it was my duty to be as exact as I could be, and this passage especially appealed to me: 'So He drove out the man and placed at the east of the Garden of Eden cherubim and a flaming sword, which turned every way, to keep the way of the Tree of Life.' To my mind this made it necessary to depict the Lord in my design, and I have done so. He stands on the left of the panel with clouds encircling Him. The lightning which is shooting forth is to typify His wrath. The Lord is pointing with His left hand to the barren ground, from which Adam is to earn his bread. Carrying out my idea, I represent the angel as standing on guard before the portal. The gate is simply an arched opening in a great wall. The clouds before the Lord are forming to hide Paradise from the eyes of humanity. Adam and Eve on the other side of the panel are bending their heads before the wrath of the Lord, as a tree is bent in a blast of wind. The way is thorny and hard, and I have tried to show Eve as shrinking from placing her feet on the ground which is so different from the soft grassy carpet to which she has been accustomed. Adam stands between Eve and the Lord to protect her from the terrible wrath. The guilty pair are dressed in the skins which the Lord provided for them from the hides of wild beasts. The angel I do not represent with a baneful dress, but with a simple cloth caught about his loins and extending to his feet. I had made many sketches while trying to work out my ideal, and the design I have offered is only a sketch in itself and not a finished work."

Carl Bitter was born in Vienna, and spent the years studying in the Academy of Art there under Weyr and Zumbusch. He obtained a gold medal there in 1888 for a marble group. Three years ago he was called to serve in the army for the full term of three years. Men in his rank of life are generally compelled to serve for a year only, but there were reasons of a political nature why Bitter should serve his three years. For eight months the young sculptor kept at the drudgery, working beside ignorant Poles and Hungarians until he could stand it no longer. He saw his grasp of his art slipping from him without the needful practice, and he deserted. He fled to Germany, and resumed his cherished profession at Halle. The city of Halle wished to erect a monument to the dead Emperor William, and Bitter undertook the task with a sculptor named Kaffsack. The monument was erected on the highest point of a crag overlooking the River Saale, and represents a valkyrie holding in her hand a medallion of the Emperor, and crushing a dragon under her feet. The police got on Bitter's track soon after this, and as he would have been returned to Austria, if caught, he determined to come to this country. He landed here in November, 1889. Much of his work for the first few months was in interior decoration and designs in plaster. He designed four colossal figures in bronze for the Pulitzer building, and there are many examples of his work in the interiors of the summer homes of New Yorkers at Newport. He is now in partnership with G. Moretti, who has made a design for the Trinity panel.

Moretti's panel represents his ideal of the expulsion. His design is of special interest as he spent several years in Florence, where he made a study of the Ghiberian bronze gates. Moretti pictures Adam as shocked at the sight of the cold, barren cliffs which meet his sight. Eve is clasping his arm affectionately, and gazing back at the serpent, the cause of the unhappy pair's downfall. The angel stands in a cleft in the rock, which is a passage way into Eden. Back of the angel is a tropical plant to bring out the contrast between Adam's old and new home. The rays of the sun are shooting behind a mass of clouds to signify God's presence. The way from Eden is represented as downward, to indicate that Paradise is on a higher level than the land into which Adam and Eve are travelling. The same idea occurs in several of the designs. Moretti has been especially exact in his detail work. He has modelled the fingers of his figures with the greatest care. This was a characteristic of Ghiberti's work in the Florentian gates.

Moretti was born in Umbria 32 years ago. His uncle is a Cardinal, living in Rome, and Moretti's family had intended him for the priesthood. He ran away instead to become a sculptor, and spent several years in Florence. About twelve years ago he went to Austria, and made his home in Agram, in Croatia. There he designed several monuments in marble. He was in Pesth when the great earthquake eight or ten years ago made such havoc with the city. Several of Moretti's works were ruined by the earthquake. He won a competition for a monument at Pesth, and made a number of marble busts of the Emperor Francis Joseph. By this time he had considerable capital, and the greater part of this he sank in a large marble quarry in Transylvania. One of the Government officials had promised to obtain imperial aid for a railroad to be built to the quarry, but this project was never carried out. He came to this city about a year ago, and since then his time has been principally spent in marble work for the interiors of Newport residences.

Another design for the competition is the work of Philip Martiny, a former assistant of St. Gaudens. His treatment of the subject differs radically from that of the others.

"I have always had a special love," said Martiny, "for the work in sculpture by the Greeks, and I have endeavored to follow the ideas of the Greeks as closely as possible and to make my design a classic one. I have not attempted to represent anything but three figures, the angel, Adam, and Eve. I do not believe that trees and landscape work add to the attractiveness of bas-reliefs of this kind. Besides the figures I have but three objects, the serpent, which I use merely to explain the subject, a thistle to represent Adam and Eve's new life, and a branch of the tree from which the fatal apple was plucked. This tree I imagined as extending its branches over the wall of Paradise, which is just behind the angel. In the angel's right hand is a sword of actual flame, while his left is raised to warn Adam and Eve that their return is cut off. I preferred not to have Eve's face exposed. It is a natural instinct of the woman to cover her face with her arm, as I have represented her. Adam is looking back with a face of terror at the exemplification of God's wrath, Eve is clinging close to his side, and I have endeavored to bring out the physical contrast between them."

Martiny, who looks the typical Frenchman, is just 33 years old. He comes from Strasburg, in Alsace, where he was a pupil of Dock for several years. He came to America in 1878, and until 1881 his work was principally in interior decorations. Then he became an assistant of St. Gaudens, the sculptor, and helped him in several of his important works. For the last few years he has been working independently. Among his works is a sanctuary lamp in bronze, now in the church of the Paulist Fathers, at Sixtieth street and Ninth avenue. Four angels are clasping hands around a Greek ball, which is suspended from the ceiling. There is now in his studio the model in clay of a group for a fountain to be placed in front of the new building of the Boston Public Library. This fountain is presented to the library by Charles F. McKim, the architect, of this city. Martiny executed the proscenium panel, representing Genius crowning the Arts, in the Madison Square Garden Theatre and modelled the Caryatides in the Music Hall of the Garden. One bust in plaster of his 8-year-old daughter was greatly admired when it was on exhibition last year at the Society of American Artists. Martiny has obtained some of the panel work to execute on the memorial arch which is being erected at the entrance to Prospect Park in Brooklyn as a war monument.

MARTINY'S DESIGN.

C. H. Niehaus was the last of the six sculptors to enter the competition. In his design the angel is represented with uplifted left arm just outside of an architectural gate in the left of the panel. Adam is hastening from the wrath of the Lord with both arms raised above his head. Eve, in her haste, has fallen on her knees by Adam's side, with her face buried in the grass. The rays of the sun are shooting out from the clouds over Adam's head, and directly in front of him is a great cactus, to typify the roughness of their coming life in the outer world.

Niehaus was born in Cincinnati in 1855 of German parents. He was a student at the McMicken School of Design in that city, and afterward at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich. There he received the first prize for a sculptured group representing "Fleeting Time," and was the first American to win that prize at the Academy. Niehaus made the statues of President Garfield and Gov. William Allen, placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington by the State of Ohio. The bronze statue of Garfield in Cincinnati is also his work.

When the international competition for the Robert E. Lee monument at Richmond was held, Niehaus received the first prize. He is now competing for a fountain which is to represent Moses striking the rock. It will be erected in Albany. Among Niehaus's smaller works are a figure of a "Gladiator," a statuette of a "Silenus," and a bust of Lord Beaconsfield. The competition is of special interest in view of the fact that the six sculptors are of different nationalities. Rhind is a Scotchman, Bitter an Austrian, Kamensky a Russian, Moretti an Italian, Martiny a Frenchman, and Niehaus a German-American.

BITTER'S DESIGN.

### Bellamyites in California.

The "Kaweat Coöperation Colony" in southern California is in straits, and the 200 Bellamyite coöperators at Kaweat are in danger of being driven from the region which they have held for the past five years, as certain Government agents have declared it to be within the limits of the Sequoid National Park. The managers of the Kaweat company have issued an appeal for help and for subscriptions to a defence fund. They say that their colony is located on land that lies outside of the Park reservation, and that about $100,000 have been spent for improvements by the colonists.

It is now reported that the Federal Land Commissioner is a supporter of the claims of the Kaweat coöperation colonists, who began to practice Bellamyism before Bellamy propounded it. The matter is under consideration by Secretary Noble of the Interior Department.

### New Home for Harlem Republicans.

The Harlem Republican Club took formal possession of its new home at 145 and 147 West 125th street on Saturday night. The exterior and interior of the new house were decorated with flags and bunting. After a prayer by the Rev. S. H. Virgin, H. C. Calkin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the keys of the house to the President, Mr. Washington Winsor. The club was then declared open and members escorted their guests through the various rooms. In the basement are the golf and bowling alleys. On the parlor floor is a library, billiard room, and parlor, which may be used almost as one room for receptions. There is also a reception room on this floor. The second floor is divided into sitting rooms and card rooms, while the third floor contains committee rooms. The apartments are all large, and the house is conveniently located.

# NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

*PICKING UP GOLD IN THE STREETS OF A CALIFORNIA TOWN.*

**Floods Interfere with Mining in New Mexico, but will Boom Arizona Interests—An English Syndicate Invests in Lake Superior Silver Mines—Finds at Aspen.**

AUBURN, Cal., March 8.—The Smith mine at West Point, Calaveras, is a new claim that has been worked only forty-five days, but in that time nine tons of ore have been taken out and sold in San Francisco for $1,200. The vein has been stripped for 35 feet, and averages 25 inches in width. The shaft has been sunk 118 feet, and the ore that was sold was taken out in sinking the shaft. The vein is between talc and granite, and improves with depth, the last ore taken out being worth $189 per ton. There is no mill on the claim, but one will be put up when the mine yields enough to pay for it. The Blazing Star mine, on a parallel vein, prospects equally well. The shaft is down 260 feet, and in the lower level is a chute of ore 200 feet long and seven feet wide, in which the free milling rock averages $50 and the smelting ore $125 per ton. The shaft will be sunk another 100 feet before the ore is stoped out.

Since Feb. 1 the Bonanza mine, in the centre of the town of Sonora, has produced $1,400. The owner of the Bonanza is also working a claim between Sonora and Columbia. Recently he struck a rich pocket, and had taken out $8,000 when the works caved in. The mine is being reopened, and the lost bonanza will soon be recovered.

On last Sunday night there was an unusually heavy rain storm in the foot hills, and here in Auburn the water washed the streets and gutters clear of soil. On Monday morning the gold hunters were out early, and men could be seen at work in the middle of the main street. One man picked up a $25 nugget, a school girl found a piece worth $8, and about $25 in scales and colors was gathered by others. Just outside of the town a farmer found a $40 chunk in the middle of the road.

E. E. Dye, owner of the Amador gold mine, had a peculiar piece of bad luck last week. He went to San Francisco to get money to pay his taxes, and when he returned on Tuesday he found that the mine had been sold that day for delinquent taxes. His property happened to be first on the list, and under the law had to be offered first for sale. As the buyer is entitled to 50 per cent. advance on the purchase price, the mine was snapped up on speculation. It will cost Mr. Dye $1,100 to buy his mine back.

During the past year 17,770 tons of ore were extracted from the Napa quicksilver mine, and the product was 27,000 flasks or 206,550 pounds of metal. The expenses amounted to $145,000. Credited to the work of development are 8,800 feet of tunnel and drift and 1,000 feet of shafts and winzes.

The Legislature has repealed the act declaring the Klamath River a navigable stream, thereby relieving the gravel mines of the incubus of the Sawyer injunctions. The Trinity Company has set four giant nozzles running, and other hydraulic miners are preparing to follow suit. The Jillson claim recently cleaned up $550 on a five days' run.

ITEMS FROM NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 8.—Samples of ore from mines in Osceola, recently bought by Lapham & Raddatz from Duff Brown, assay from $10 to $38 per ton, and there is said to be an immense quantity of such free-milling gold ore in the Osceola ledges. A lot of ore has been sent by express to men in Boston who are negotiating for the property.

Last week the North Commonwealth mine, Tuscarora district, hoisted twenty-one tons of $265 ore and sixty-eight car loads of $20 rock. The lessees of the Balback mine, Pahranagat Lake district, have quit work and given up their lease. They say the mine prospects well enough, but the difficulties encountered in working it are too great.

SILVER MEN IN THE DUMPS.

SILVER CITY, N. M., March 10.—The Detroit and Arizona Copper Companies at Clifton, Ariz., have shut down as a consequence of the recent floods at Clifton and along the Gila River. Nothing can be shipped for some time yet except by wagon train. The railroad from Lordsburg to Clifton is badly washed out and it is not expected that trains will be running again before the first of April. The damage to the railroad and the copper companies was great, and will seriously affect the copper production of Clifton this year. This reduction in the copper output of the Clifton district will very probably not be so much as the product of the mines in the Lordsburg and Stein's Pass districts which are now being opened. Several thousand tons of copper ore are now out in these camps, and the grade of ore averages as high as that mined in the Clifton mines. High grade copper ore is still being mined and smelted at Hanover, but the Santa Rita Copper and Iron Company's mines, about three miles beyond, are still idle. The principal stockholder in this company is Joel P. Whitney of Boston, who neither cares to sell nor operate the property for the present. The ore is lower grade than that mined at Hanover, but the mines could be operated successfully at the ruling price of copper.

Silver men are in the dumps since Congress adjourned and failed to pass a free coinage bill. High grade mines will be worked, but the low grade mines, from which a large part of the silver product of New Mexico comes, will not be worked to any considerable extent this year. The low price of silver will not materially affect the output at Lake Valley, Kingston, or Black Hawk, but the other important camps do not produce ore of such high grade that it will return good profits with silver at less than a dollar an ounce.

The outlook for lead mining in the Southwest this year is not flattering and the output of the mines will fall far short of the estimates made two or three months ago. Lead miners are no better off than they were when Mexican lead ore was brought in in large quantities and smelted in American smelters.

The Alpha and Omega mines at Pinos Altos are closed down, and are not likely to be started up again soon on account of a misunderstanding between the lessees. The last shipments of ore did not return enough to pay expenses of mining, transportation, and smelting. The leading lead mines at Cook's Peak will be operated through the season, even if the situation does not improve, and the Hachita mines will also be worked; but the lead output in this county outside of these camps will not be of much importance if there is not a decided change for the better either through an increase in the price of lead or a reduction in the scale of smelter charges.

There is increased activity in gold mining in the Silver City district, Grant county, and some very good mines are being developed there. The ore found is generally of good grade and the veins are much wider than they are in the Pinos Altos district, which is now the leading gold camp of the Territory. The widest gold lead in this country is in Lincoln county, and the ore is said to be of sufficiently high grade to pay for working and return a good profit. The Carlisle lead in this county is 38 feet wide, but the average of the ore on the 600-foot level was less than $5 per ton. With a plentiful supply of water and cheap fuel, this ore could have been worked at a fair profit, but the Carlisle company was obliged to pump water from the mine for use in the mill and then run it into a large tank, where it settled and was pumped back, and in this way was used over and over again. In Lincoln county there is plenty of water and an abundant supply of coal, so that the ore can be worked there under the most favorable conditions. Mines are now being worked there which produce ore worth $40 to $100 per ton, and larger mills are to be put up there, where ore can be worked at the minimum of expense.

NOTES FROM ARIZONA.

TUCSON, March 7.—Floods of unprecedented magnitude have swept over the western portion of Arizona, destroying many lives and millions of dollars of property. Our heavy rains and washouts usually come in the months of July and August, but this year we are having what is termed a regular California winter. The waters of the Gila, Salt, and Colorado Rivers rose rapidly and to a great height—in many instances so rapidly that occupants of houses along the valleys did not have time to save a dollar's worth of property. Though a vast amount of damage has been done to farming and agricultural land, the mining industry will have a boom never before seen in this country. In a few instances mills and other mining property have been swept away, but the amount of water and snow will insure a bountiful supply for the summer months.

The Olive camp is fast coming to the front as a good producer.

G. Allison & Sons received returns last week from El Paso for two cars shipped the week before, and the average per ton was $360. The supply of this kind of ore seems to be inexhaustible. The new properties of Barnes & Terry, in the Olive district, carry much copper and silver, and several of their late assays run 14 to 24 per cent. copper and 12 to 20 ounces silver. There are now about fifty tons of high-grade ore on the dump, and this is being hauled to the smelter here. They can take out daily about twenty-five tons from the two shafts alone. They also have a fine iron claim about a half mile south of the copper claims. This ore is about 70 per cent. pure iron, and in the last few days has developed a vein of copper and silver which is increasing in size and richness. They have fifteen teams hauling iron and copper ore to the smelter in Tucson.

The new mill and concentrating plant on the Saginaw near this city started up yesterday. The plant is a 5½-foot Huntington mill, and will crush 25 tons of the Saginaw ore, which is well impregnated with metal. It is the intention of the managers to crush their free ore first, and as they have between 2,800 and 3,000 tons of that class of ore on the dump and great bodies of it in sight in the mine, the run will be a long one. The tailings will be run over concentrators which have a splendid reputation as close workers of this character of ore.

The Saginaw mines will pay in Tucson about $15,000 per month.

The Copper Queen Company at Bisbee produced one-quarter of the copper output in Arizona in 1890. The road and works of the copper company at Clifton have been badly wrecked during the late floods. They estimate their loss at $90,000. Jesse R. Grant is in Sonora, and has been for some time, getting hold of good properties for Eastern capitalists. It is understood that Capt. Jack Burgess and Nat Galloway have closed a big deal with Detroit people. The price paid is said to be $150,000. The mines are copper, have been well developed, and are in the Table Mountain district.

SALE OF SILVER MINES NEAR DULUTH.

DULUTH, March 8.—The Badger, Beaver, and Porcupine silver mines in the Port Arthur district have become the property of an English syndicate. They are excellent properties, rather crude as yet, though the Beaver and Badger have both yielded a good deal of silver, while the Porcupine has lately made showings that probably entitle it to a good place. The Beaver has shipped in the six or seven years it has been worked silver to the amount of fully $600,000, while the Badger has shipped $250,000. In both all the money has been put back in developments, together with a good deal more. The Porcupine is a newer property and has shipped but little metal. The three mines are said to have been sold for $1,500,000. There are several other mines in the same district that promise well, notably the Crown Point, East End, Silver Mountain, and the Cloud Lake. All these properties except the Cloud Lake are on the line of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway, now being built, and its completion next autumn will aid all of them. Heretofore these mines have been accessible only by wagon road. Recently an officer of the Beaver said that while the company had not long before taken out a pocket of rich ore to the value of $200,000, it had spent the entire amount in following the starved-out vein to the next pocket. The silver is native in veins, which occasionally pinch up so that a body of rich ore is found, and again so broaden as to be almost lost. For this reason, and because of the fact that the earlier mines in the district were nearly all salted to catch the dollars of young English ignoramuses, the Port Arthur district has been for years under a cloud. The new owners of the three chief mines propose to put in cash enough to bring it again to the notice of the mining world.

At the mines of the Minnesota Iron Company some deep boring has been done lately with diamond drills, with surprising results. Drill 5 is now down to a depth of 1,900 feet, which is the deepest boring in the history of the range. At a depth of 1,600 feet several large veins and lenses of ore were found, and the point of the drill is now in ore, all of which is of about the average high grade shipped by the Minnesota. At the bottom of several shafts drills have penetrated from 300 to 400 feet of a continuous depth of ore.

The iron ore situation is practically unchanged, though the outlook is a trifle better. A few additional sales of ore have been made. The price of pig iron is somewhat better and lake freights are practically settled on a low basis, so that ore handlers know what to expect.

IDAHO MINING INTERESTS.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 6.—Gold has been found to exist in the iron and iron pyrites of the Wood River country in sufficient quantities to warrant the assertion that gold mining will become an important industry in the near future. In the district known as the Camas Gold Belt, a few miles west of Hailey, where a twenty-stamp mill has been running for several years, many of the mines are looking well, and if some of the negotiations now pending about transfers, more mills will be erected in the course of a year or two. The ores of that district are not high grade, but are found in very large quantities. When properly worked the mines there will yield handsome returns and pay handsomely.

The Elmira mill at Banner has run right along all winter, and the weekly product has been very large. The first east extension of the Wolverine, owned by Kennaly, Small & Simpson, has been developed to the depth of thirty or forty feet, where the vein is from three to four feet wide of very good silver ore. The surface showing is much better than the Wolverine, which is so large and rich on the 400 and 500 foot levels. There are many rich silver mines in the Banner district, but, being owned by poor men, machinery necessary to reduce the ores cannot be secured. Some mining men are inquiring into the wealth of the mines of that section, and some sales will very likely be consummated during the year. The belt of veins continues to Archie Mountain, six miles distant, where several good mines are being developed, and some machinery will be erected during the coming summer.

Three or four silver mines in Eldorado district, near the head of More Creek, Boise county, have been developing during the winter. They are turning out to be good mines, and London capitalists will become the owners of one or two of them soon. London capital generally has more go-ahead than American capital, and as soon as mines in such hands are sufficiently developed the necessary machinery is erected. We hope and believe that machinery will be erected this year, and that a town will spring up at some point near the mines.

MINING IN COLORADO.

DENVER, March 11.—Encouraging news comes from nearly every mining district of the State. In Ouray, Aspen, Leadville and other places a great deal of work is being done and new strikes are being made. One of the most active is the Red Mountain district in Ouray county, where the output is so great that the product for the year promises to be much larger than in 1890. In Aspen the wonderfully rich strikes reported to have been made recently will, if found to be genuine, excite the astonishment of the world and lift the place into still greater prominence. But great camps like Aspen, Leadville, and Red Mountain are not the only ones where active work is going on. There are several smaller places scattered through the mountains which contribute to swell the mineral product of the State. Some of them are old producers like Breckbridge and Red Cliff. In the San Juan country Telluride and Rico will be brought into great prominence this year in consequence of the completion of the railroad. The road will enable the miners of those camps to ship their product to smelters at comparatively low rates. Both camps are known to possess extensive deposits of ore, but heretofore, owing to their remoteness from railroads, it was practically impossible to dispose of the ore.

A very good find was made on Monday in the Brian Boru property. The mineral was disclosed in one of the drifts, and consists of the opening up of four feet of fine lead carbonate ore. The average breast samples gave a return of fifteen ounces silver, twenty per cent. lead, and one ounce in gold. A resumption of work will take place shortly on the New England Company's property, as all the necessary funds will be forthcoming from Eastern capitalists who are interested. Work will begin on the Ohio Bonanza shaft, which has already gone through considerable mineral.

The lessees of the Mascot mine, below Black Hawk, struck a streak of ore in that property which yielded $201 per ton. The lessees are now getting out a larger quantity of ore. Should the run continue as good as when first struck, the lessees will soon be rewarded for their outlay in developing the easterly portion of the mine.

The Utica mine is a good-paying property, and ever since it has been under careful and economic management has never failed to meet expenses and pay to its Philadelphia owners a nice dividend monthly. The shaft is now 420 feet deep and is being pushed down as rapidly as possible by two shifts. Stoping has been carried on at the 400-foot level during the sinking of the shaft to keep the mill running and to meet the expenses.

The active mines of Gunnison county are but fairly active at present, although some of the big producers are logging away. The bad weather is the cause for the stoppage. The Forest Queen is having a Dodge crusher put in and will run a private sampling mill for the convenience of the mine.

THE SUN published on Monday, March 2, under the head of Mining News, a despatch from Auburn, Cal., setting forth the difficulties of the Eclipse Gold Mining Company. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, mentioned in that despatch, denies that he went to Auburn at the expense of the company, which has an office at 60 Broadway, this city. He says he went at the expense of certain Eastern stockholders, without remuneration, his motive being the philanthropic one of trying to settle the troubles in Auburn. Mr. Lewis was for five years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Boston. He is a friend of Joseph Cook. He was a chaplain in the Union army during the war, and his explanation is doubtless entirely true.

### Col. Hooker Elected Overseer of the Poor.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 15.—One of the interesting incidents of the Vermont town elections is the news which comes up from Brattleboro that Col. George W. Hooker was elected Selectman and Overseer of the Poor in that town. Last year Col. Hooker accomplished the unprecedented feat in Vermont of running for Congress one day and going before the Republican State Convention as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor the next. Because of the complete defeat of the "over genial Colonel" on both of these occasions, some people predicted that he was dead politically. The news from Brattleboro shows that he is not without honor in his own town. Col. Hooker is quite as well known in New York as in Vermont, and here he knows everybody. He is as familiar a figure at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as at the Van Ness in Burlington. It was Col. Hooker who gained fame as the author of the sage remark that a man was a damned fool to be a Democrat in Vermont or a Republican in New York.

**Mining Stocks**
Bought and sold for cash or on margin in New York and San Francisco. T. S. Chisolm & Co., 61 Broadway, New York. (Established 1874.)—Adv.

# THE PARNELL ENVOYS HERE.

*WELCOMED DOWN THE BAY BY A PARTY OF IRISH NATIONALISTS.*

**An Address Read and Speeches Made On the Way Up to the City—A Talk with Mr. O'Kelly—Plans of the Envoys.**

The steamship Etruria having on board the Irish members of Parliament who are delegates for Mr. Parnell reached the bar late on Saturday afternoon and dropped anchor off Quarantine for the night. The committee, which had arranged to receive the envoys, went down the bay early yesterday morning. The steamboat John E. Moore left at 6:10 with forty or fifty Irish Nationalists on board. Michael Breslin was Chairman of the general committee, and J. J. Gahan was Secretary.

A special committee of eight to deliver the address of welcome consisted of W. L. O'Neill, David J. Naughtin, Edward O'Flaherty, Capt. James Tracy, James J. Gahan, Patrick Haybyrne, Stephen J. McFarlane, and Hugh Curtin. Among the other welcomers were Lieut. M. O'Kelly, John Conway, John M. Kiernan, Neil Breslin, Sam Cavanagh, John J. Murphy, Ed Whelan, Chris McCabe, James McEnroe, John W. Quigley, M. J. Quigley, Mike McCarthy, Dan Reardon, Larry Fullam, M. J. McGannon, Michael Clohissey, John Joyce, Phil Donlin, Capt. Jim Kirwin, William B. Clarke, and James W. Nolan.

When the little side wheeler ran up alongside the Etruria the envoys were not yet on deck. In response to loud calls, Mr. O'Connor soon made his appearance at the rail, and was greeted with three cheers. Messrs. Breslin and Haybyrne scrambled up the ladder and hurried to greet their friends. The appearance at the rail of James O'Kelly was the signal for tremendous cheering, which redoubled when it was seen that he had in his hand a little pot of shamrock. As soon as possible Messrs. O'Kelly, Redmond, and Harrison were taken aboard the boat. Mr. O'Connor had gone below, and in the general excitement and hurry of greeting failed to go with his colleagues on the Moore.

The delegates and their friends gathered in the cabin as soon as the Moore cast off from the Etruria for a general handshaking and introduction.

As soon as the Moore was fairly in motion, headed for New York, Dr. O'Neill, for the special committee, presented to the delegates the formal address of welcome. He said:

"We are present as friends of Ireland and firm believers in her indefeasible right to an independant national existence to bid you *cead mille failte*, and to assure you of our fixed approval of your purpose in coming to these shores.

"We have heard of the secession from the national ranks of those who preferred the dictation of an English leader to the leadership of a fairly chosen, supremely well-equipped, tried, and unpurchasable Irish statesman. And we desire to say that in your representative capacity you are welcome to the affection of our hearts, the hospitality of our homes, and all the resources we can influence or command.

"Whatever difficulty may surround the situation of Irish affairs to-day, we feel that we would not be true to our friends unless we stood by the leader she has chosen; and we would here reiterate again and again our solemn conviction that Ireland should be the sole judge of what is best for her destinies or most likely to promote her political welfare. As between English wriggery on the one hand and Irish nationality on the other there seems to be no question of choice; and it furthermore appears to us that Ireland tamely submitted to the crack of the Gladstonian whip by abandoning the only Irish public leader in modern days whom England has found it impossible to influence, purchase, or deceive, her sons would be unworthy of that very legislative freedom for which so many trials and sacrifices have been made."

In response to this address Mr. O'Kelly for the delegates thanked the committee for their cordial welcome. Continuing, he said: "The question in Ireland is not a personal question. It is the old contention of the right of Irishmen to rule in their own land in their own way. The men who are responsible for the present dissension have sheltered themselves behind other issues. We have come here to explain the true issue. The men on the other side, in their attempt to hide the great issues have been assisted by the powerful English press. The Irish news you receive here is fearfully distorted. On our leaving Queenstown there was a demonstration. One or two men made a noise, and one man was struck. We were all very sorry that he was struck. Imagine our surprise on reaching here to find that occurrence transferred into a great free fight.

"If we can explain to your fully the dangers of the situation, and the benefits of your support, the struggle in Ireland will be short and decisive. That it should be so is to the benefit of Ireland. We hope to get such support from Irishmen in America, and such material assistance as will enable us to fight these dissenters at every election. Then we will clean them out or go down before them."

When Mr. O'Kelly sat down there were calls for Mr. Redmond. In