NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

DISTRICTS THAT ARE ATTRACTING ATTENTION IN IDAHO.

Better Means of Reaching New Mexican Mines—Latest Returns from the Bonanza—Treating Black Hills Ores at Home—Reports of Fabulous Riches.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, March 18.—The new Black Jack silver mill at Silver City, Owyhee county, is completed and will commence crushing next month. At present the ore has to be hauled from Florida Mountain, but as soon as the snow disappears an incline tramway will be constructed. The ore coming out of the mines is very rich, and the product of the mill will certainly be large.

It is now almost certain that a railroad will be constructed into the Seven Devils mining district during the present year. Two or three wagon roads will also be constructed, giving easy and rapid communication with the greatest copper district west of the Rocky mountains. In anticipation of these roads the miners are doing a great deal of work in their mines. In fact, the Seven Devils will be one of the great mineral producing districts of the State this year. Already a great many people are talking of going there, and mining men are preparing to invest in several properties.

The Sheep Mountain and Seafoam districts, one hundred miles north of Idaho City, in Idaho county, will receive considerable attention as soon as the snow disappears. Some work is going on in three or four of the mines there, and the last reports were that they were yielding very rich ore. Last year considerable ore was shipped to Ketchum from those districts, a distance of nearly 100 miles, and, notwithstanding the heavy expense, dividends were declared.

The mines are large and the ore very rich in silver, but no great amount of work will be done until reduction works are erected at or near the mines, so that the heavy expense of shipping can be avoided. Timber and water are very plentiful, and the ores could be reduced near the mines at very small cost. Deadwood, a few miles south of Sheep Mountain, will be the scene of considerable activity this year. Several owners of mines there will commence shipping ore as soon as the trails are open, and some mines may be sold to St. Louis and New York men, as negotiations are now under way.

Machinery for a 100-stamp mill to reduce ore from the Wilson group of mines at De Lamar will be ordered soon. A two-fifths interest in the property was lately sold to London parties for $2,000,000.

A NEW RAILROAD IN NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, N. M., March 17.—There is now a good prospect that the low-grade mines at Hanover, Santa Rita, Pinos Altos, and Silver Creek will become large producers within a year. Heretofore the expense of transporting these ores to points where they could be reduced has been too great to allow the low-grade mines in these districts to be worked to any considerable extent. It costs $1.75 per ton to get ore from the nearest of these camps to the railroad, and $20 per ton is charged for transportation from Silver Creek. A railroad has been commenced which will be run from Whitewater, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad eighteen miles below this place, by way of Hanover, to the Silver Creek district in the Mogallon Mountains. The amount which can be saved on a ton of ore in the cost of transportation when the railroad line is completed to Silver Creek will be more than enough to pay the cost of mining and transportation to reduction works on ore mined in the Mogollon country.

The ore bodies in that region are practically inexhaustible, and the region could have been much more extensively developed than it is now, even with the high rates of transportation, had it not been for some very questionable mining deals in that section several years ago, which gave the camp a bad name. Development enough has been done there in the past two years to demonstrate the fact that a railroad line to the district will be a profitable enterprise.

The road will also be of great benefit to the mining interests of the Hanover district. The zinc mines there now produce about two carloads of zinc carbonate per week, which is shipped to Illinois for reduction. It costs about $3 per ton to get the ore from the mines to the railroad, which, with the transportation from this place to Illinois, makes the profit on zinc ore small, and only the high-grade carbonate can be shipped. There are hundreds of tons of zinc sulphide lying at the mines which cannot be shipped now, but with a railroad to Hanover the ores can be shipped as well as the lower grade carbonates. The zinc output can be increased many fold, and with concentrating works at some convenient point on the Mimbres or Rio Grande River, where there is plenty of water, the zinc output of southwestern New Mexico could be made quite important. The zinc deposits at Hanover extend for several miles from the principal mines which are now being worked. Most of the ore is sulphide, and can be successfully concentrated. There is very little water in the district, and for this reason extensive concentrating works could not be operated there.

Another strike of considerable importance has been made at Lone Mountain, and more work is now being done there than at any previous time in the history of the camp.

The Alhambra Company is making extensive improvements at Black Hawk. The new double compartment shaft is being put down as rapidly as possible, and a new wagon road is being built from the camp which will shorten the distance from this place to the mine six miles. A shipment of high-grade silver ore was recently made from the mine, and many thousand dollars' worth of ore are still in sight.

DIVIDEND PAYERS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The number of dividend-paying mines in Nevada county has been increased by two this month. The W. Y. O. D. last week declared its first dividend of 5 cents per share on 30,000 shares, amounting to $1,500, and the reserve fund and ore in sight justify the shareholders in expecting regular monthly dividends. The mine is producing in bullion twice the amount necessary to pay operating expenses, and a new ten-stamp mill and other machinery, to cost $15,000, are being put up, and paid for out of the surplus. The levels opened in the W. Y. O. D. show 5,000 tons of ore in the stopes, and the vein in the shaft below the 700 level is four feet wide, and rich in coarse gold.

The North Banner mine has paid for all its improvements made in the last eighteen months, and a surplus has been accumulated for the regular payment of dividends, the first of which was declared last week.

Six bricks of bullion were shipped on last Tuesday from the Iron Mountain mine, Shasta. The Surprise mine, on the old Shasta road, four miles from Redding, is producing ore that averages $105 per ton in gold, and the owner, J. W. Copeland, is shipping the ore to San Francisco for reduction.

Lee, Lash & Co.'s blue gravel claim on the Scott Valley road, a mile south of Yreka, is yielding $100 a day. The drifters have worked through about sixty feet of blue gravel, and still find the bedrock pitching under the hill. The stratum averages five feet in thickness between the red cement capping and bedrock, and the cement also carries gold. The success of the owners of this claim has encouraged prospectors to trace the channel in other parts of the county, and a great many locations have been made.

A quicksilver lead was discovered accidentally near Santa Ana, Orange county, not long ago, and the owners of the grant land upon which it was found have begun the work of development. A vein two feet thick has been cut in drifting into a hill, and some of the specimens taken out are rich in horn quicksilver or chloride of mercury.

REPORTS FROM THE COMSTOCK.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 14.—Last week's product from Consolidated California and Virginia was 1,507 tons of ore, averaging $29.60 per ton. Bullion valued at $49,293.30 was shipped to the Carson mint. Chollar is extracting 500 tons of $17.50 ore per week. About 775 tons per week are hoisted from the Savage. Bullion on hand at the Savage amounts to $24,342. The Overman yields about 440 tons of $45 ore per week. Last month $10,482 worth of bullion was shipped from the mine.

A strike is reported on Boone & Tilford's placer claim, Osceola district. The pay gravel is eight feet thick, and 100 shovelsful of dirt put through a dry washer yielded $16 in fine gold. The coarse gold was not caught, as the screens will not let anything larger than 50-cent piece pass through. A dozen claims have been located in the vicinity. The Union Jack tunnel, Osceola, has cut through a ledge 26 feet wide that carries gold all the way. The claim is owned by John Butterfield of Boston. The Cumberland, also owned by Boston men, shows free gold all over the face of a drift 40 feet below the surface.

ITEMS FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 17.—Under the new management the Caledonia mine is likely to become one of the best paying and best operated mines of the Homestake group. Superintendent Blackstone is having complete underground surveys of the mine made, and is preparing to place it in first-class working order. Work commenced yesterday on the enlargement of Keystone chlorination plant at Garden City, in the Ida Gray district. A number of eastern Dakota capitalists are at the head of the enterprise. It is proposed to enlarge the plant to a capacity of fifty tons per day. It was at this plant that the process known as the barrel chlorination process as applied to Black Hills ores was first tried and proven successful. Several plants of this character are now in operation here, and the fact that the capacity of these plants is being increased proves their success. Three or four more works of this character are talked of, and it is likely that before fall a number of small plants will be built.

The foundation work of the mammoth smelter being erected in Deadwood by the Swift Brothers of Hartford, Conn., is almost completed. This plant will have a capacity of 150 tons per day, with facilities for enlarging it to 500 whenever the necessities of the case demand it. It is estimated that before January 1 next, there will be smelters and reduction plants in operation in this immediate vicinity having a capacity of 800 tons daily.

At the Bianquilla, work was commenced last week and eight feet was made in the tunnel, and the ore is now of such hardness that blasting had to be resorted to in order to extract the ore. Three kinds of ore are found and piled separately, viz.: heavy spar ore containing silver and lead, manganese quartzite ore rich in sulphurets, and chloride of silver. There is a solid face of ore five feet in thickness.

Late developments on the Emmet property adjoining the Ruby Bell are highly satisfactory to the owners. The main tunnel has been driven 150 feet on an incline of 24 degrees, following the ore body which is now thirteen feet in thickness. Water has caused some difficulty and a new tunnel twenty feet lower down the hill will be run to drain the upper workings. It is estimated that a distance of seventy feet is all that is necessary to secure perfect drainage.

The ore is similar in all respects to that of an adjoining claim known as the North Star, where ore assays from $5 to $60 per ton. Work on the Little Ellen property has been commenced immediately on top of the upper or fourth quartzite, which made the face of their tunnel in dolomite. The strata have a dip to the north of about 10 degrees. The direction of the tunnel is north, which is now 90 feet run on a level, and has passed through dolomite into overlying shaly limestone. When the tunnel is advanced some 60 feet further this strata will have been penetrated and the company expect to strike lead ore.

The Bullion Company at Galena have expended more than $1,000 on their property during the past month and the mine is producing some good ore. Assays of the ore have been made showing $60 per ton, and extensive bodies of the same quality of ore are in sight. The Deadwood Central Railroad will be extended to Galena this summer, and the mines in that camp will thus be worked to a better advantage hereafter. The Black Hills and Fort Pierre road now runs within two miles of the camp, and there is a possibility of its being constructed to Galena the coming season also. The mining outlook in the Black Hills was never brighter than it is at present. Probably by another year Black Hillers will not be compelled to ship any ore outside for treatment.

NOTES FROM ARIZONA.

TUCSON, March 14.—Only a few of the headgates put in for the storage of water for mining purposes have been badly damaged by the floods. The supply of water for the season is now assured. The work on the Sierreta mines at Olive camp has been suspended. The men have all been paid off, and they cannot say whether the work has ceased for a short time in order that new machinery can be put in, or whether the mine is a failure. From one of the foremen it is learned that from appearances it is another "Washington Camp"—no good. The ore was shipped as fast as mined, and there is what appears to be a great amount of it left in the mine in sight.

A shipment was made last week from the Wedge mine. This is one of the best mines in this camp, and development work will be pushed ahead rapidly.

Much chiselling is being done in the Olive district. A large number of teams are hauling ores to the Tucson smelter. The destruction of the pumping outfit at the Reymert has caused a suspension of work sooner than was anticipated. The mines and mill will now remain idle for an indefinite period, though not owing to the scarcity of ore.

Reports come in this week for the finding of more good properties a few miles south of the town of Mammoth, in the district of that name. Copper is the product there, and plenty of it. From a depth of eighty feet a sample taken assayed 65 per cent copper and and sixty ounces silver. The extent of the ore body is unknown, as the ledge is the full width of the shaft. It belongs to Charles Pearson and Charles Thomas, and they are highly pleased with their prospect. They have owned the mine for eight years and developments are more and more favorable. Three men are now engaged in working it.

Mr. W. L. Rowan, from the Cerro Colorado district is in the city and brings good news from that point. The ore there, like most of the ores of Arizona, is lead and silver, the latter predominating. Horn silver and chloride are features of the ore. The mine on which Mr. Bowman is at work, is a prospect and is now down seventy-five feet.

The old Cerro Colorado mine, which shut down some years ago on account of the dissatisfaction among the owners, will soon start up again. The ore body is very satisfactory, and a depth of 219 feet has been reached. There are now 100 feet of water in the mine and, filling as it does the drifts and stopes below that depth, the work of taking the water from it must of necessity be very slow. There are about seventy-five good prospects near at hand, some of which are being worked.

A Mexican brings word to this city to-day of the finding of some very rich mines about sixty miles southwest of Tombstone, in Sonora, and he says many miners are leaving Bisbee and Tombstone for the new find. The gold is coarse and the water to work the mine comes from the Sonora River. At the time our informant left crowds were coming in from all directions.

Charles Phelps, one of the Harqua Hala merchants, came in this week. The rains have been unusually heavy in that district and in consequence the miners are happy, as the tanks are full and there will be a large amount of grass, making it possible to more thoroughly prospect the part of the country that they have been unable to explore owing to the scarcity of water. Work on the different claims goes steadily on in the Harqua Halias.

MINING IN COLORADO.

DENVER, March 18.—A letter received here to-day from San Bernardino, Cal., says: "There is no longer any doubt of the big gold find in San Bernardino county. The latest news from the scene of the discovery is all authenticated and cannot be disputed. C. S. Bram, a mining expert, has been at Oro Grande examining the rich gold discovery made there recently. This find is in the Carbonate mine—Judge, Silent, Davis, Rowan, and Robinson. Byam has brought with him specimens of the rock, appearing to be half gold, which were taken at a depth of 200 feet, and will go from $20,000 to $120,000 per ton. The gold-bearing vein is from two to eight inches wide. In taking out the rock a fruit can full of nuggets has been picked up. Six hundred pounds of the richest quality of ore has been sacked and expressed to Los Angeles. Two tons of the second class, assaying at $20,000 per ton, have been taken to the surface. The vein is getting wider and richer all the time, and it is safe to say that nothing equalling it in richness was ever before found in this State. The mine is in a country similar to Leadville, being a carbonate ore carrying silver, gold, and lead. On top the mine was not thought to find anything unusual was found until the shaft was sunk 200 feet. Since the discovery was made ten days have elapsed, and men have been carefully saving the precious metal, but as work progresses the mine grows richer. The shaft is now 208 feet. A second shaft, 100 feet distant from the other, has been sunk to a depth of over 100 feet, where a vein three feet wide is found, going from $2,000 to $6,000 per ton both gold and silver. The district has long been worked as a silver district, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken out. The carbonate mine, however, is the first lime rock that has been worked for gold, and the success that has followed from sinking the shaft will lead all others to follow the example. All the miners now in the neighborhood are prospecting the country for similar rock. Nothing like it has ever before been found bearing gold in such quantities, except at Leadville. On the north and east of the mountain range goldbas been discovered in placers or quartz ever since 1850, and some of the mines have paid well; but this discovery will open up a new field to prospectors, and all the old fields will be hunted over again by men seeking gold in rock similar to the mine just discovered. San Bernardino county now presents to the western world the widest field for miners in a region the least explored in the United States, and it is safe to say that the future will open up vast wealth from the bosom of the earth in what is called the desert."

News from the little mining camp of Bonanza, eighteen miles west of Villa Grove, in Saguache county, shows that some very substantial work has been done there this winter. Six years ago Bonanza was one of the most promising camps of the State, but for some reason the bottom fell out and the people moved away. Many people have a great deal of confidence in this district, and some thorough work is promised next spring. The principal event of the past week is an important strike of high-grade ore in the Bawley. Cutting into the hanging wall beside the streak of lead ore disclosed four feet of massive gray copper, which assays 433 ounces in silver to the ton. Nine carloads are ready for shipment, not all as good as this last strike, but a good grade of lead ore. In an adjoining claim, the Arctic, Messrs. Trame & Wright have been running a crosscut tunnel. Lead has been reached.

The discovery of gold has been made forty-five miles from Alamosa. The prospectors who located the claims have staked six claims called Euler, the Black Diamond, the Mabel P., and the Prairie Rose. These claims are all on separate veins. The lodes are very large, one being thirty-three feet between walls, all gold ore. The ore is of iron character, with lime gangue, and is wonderfully rich in gold.

Reports from the West Frontenac mine in Russell district, which is being worked by a home pool, are very flattering for the opening up of a large body of ore.

One of the richest bodies of ore ever encountered in Eagle county is that which has been recently opened in the Bodie, a fissure vein in the cañon of the Eagle River, and about two and one-half miles below Red Cliff. Several pockets in the vein were disclosed last week, and in each was a mass of pure wire silver assaying thousands to the ton. A small shipment was sent to Leadville for trial a number of days ago. The result was over $6,000 per ton. The streak will mill on a good average about $4,000 per ton, and it is reported to be increasing in size.

CUSTOM HOUSE GOSSIP.

AGENT HANLON CALLED OFF FROM HIS HAT RIBBON CASES.

He is Directed to Hand in His Report to Secretary Foster—The Report on the Appraiser's Stores—Gen. Spaulding Says Lyon is Right and Couch Wrong.

Secretary Foster, it is expected, will be in his chair as head of the Treasury Department to-morrow. Chief Tingle of the Treasury agents at Washington has already appeared in New York, and accompanying him comes the statement on very substantial authority that Gen. Spaulding, the Assistant Treasurer in charge of the customs department, has directed Treasury Agent Marcus Hanlon to close up his investigation of the hat ribbon refund cases and forward his report to Washington. In all there are about 1,300 cases which Mr. Hanlon thought to investigate. He has looked into about 300, and now the Treasury Department directs that he hand in his report as far as he has gone. It is said that Gen. Spaulding's order is made in deference to the official protest sent by the Federal authorities at New York that Hanlon's methods could not result to the benefit of the Government. It is also averred that Hanlon has been instructed to close up his investigation in order that Secretary Foster may be able to assume charge of the whole investigation and direct it from the information now in his possession. If Hanlon is wrong, and if he has needlessly worried the merchants and kept them out of the refunds that the United States Supreme Court says they are entitled to, and if he has in any way been influenced in this course by people familiar with Treasury Department routine, the whole batch, it is said, will be tumbled out of office. If this course is decided upon, officials well known in the nation will mourn. On the other hand, if the merchants and their lawyers have put in claims for money, to which they have no right under the decision of the court, they will suffer further delays until Secretary Foster can reexamine matters. But the order to Hanlon to stop his investigation is considered significant in New York. An eminent official in the Federal service who is temporarily in New York said on this matter:

"The department can determine the results or the policy to be pursued on the 1,300 cases from the 300 cases Hanlon has investigated, and there is no need for further delay. It is the best course to be pursued, in view of the scandal attaching to the cases. It will give Secretary Foster an opportunity to outline a policy of his own."

Collector Erhardt has returned and will be at his office without doubt this morning. It was said yesterday that the big cartage contract will not be given out until Senator Hiscock returns from Cuba and consults with the Collector. In the mean time Samuel Hess's friends believe that he should retain the designated cartage contract, as he has demonstrated that he can fulfil all its requirements, since he has got additional facilities at the public stores. Mr. Hess's friends insist that most of the animosity against him has come from Deputy Collector Williams. Even if this be true, it is well known that many merchants had occasion to complain of Hess's methods. But these complaints have vanished since Hess, on the suggestion of the Treasury Agents' Commission, secured better facilities for delivering goods at the stores.

That Special Agents' Commission is still at work, and its deliberations are creating all sorts of apprehension. It is now said, and not denied, that in the Commission's report on the condition of the Appraiser's stores certain unfavorable recommendations have been made concerning Assistant Appraiser Burke's division. It is believed that Mr. Burke is personally mentioned in the report. A statement that the report reflects on Assistant Appraisers Stevens and Pratt is denied by Solicitor Hepburn, chief inquisitor of the Commission. While Mr. Hepburn said he was not at liberty to reveal a feature of the report, he could say that most of the gossip which attributed to it accusations against a number of officials at the Appraiser's stores was untrue. Appraiser Cooper has been heard to speak disparagingly of the report, and yet Mr. Hepburn says that the Commission has agreed with most of the suggestions received from Mr. Cooper. He adds that the Commission's work will be over in a week or so.

Assistant Appraiser Brown was summoned before the inquisitors to explain. It is asserted, his absence from his post.

A report has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Cooper has been urged to resign, and that his friends think this course would not be inadvisable. By act of Congress Mr. Cooper's salary has been raised from $4,000 to $6,000 to date from March 4, and the report of his contemplated resignation is said to have come from Noodles.

Gen. Spaulding of the Treasury Department has notified Acting Collector Couch that the objections to Surveyor Lyon's new form of declaration blank have been sustained by Washington. Gen. Spaulding does not agree with Mr. Couch that the Surveyor by issuing his new declaration blank has usurped the powers of the Collector or that in any way he has endeavored to give instructions to his superior officer, the Collector. Auditor John M. Comstock, Naval Officer Phelps, and others have looked into the matter and with the return of the Collector the subject will receive further consideration.

Capt. H. D. Smith of the revenue cutter Chandler has been transferred to Boston, where he will have command of the Hamilton; Lieut. A. D. Littlefield is transferred from the Washington to the Chandler; Lieut. W. H. Roberts is transferred from the Grant to the revenue sloop Vanderbilt at Moriches, and Lieut. Charles F. Shoemaker is transferred from the Vanderbilt to the Washington.

Three $1,000 Chinese clerks have got places: Duane Carskaddan, James E. Brown, and John R. Dooley.

The order of Surveyor Lyon, concerning the examination of baggage on the steamships, has greatly troubled steamship owners and agents, and has been misunderstood. The Surveyor's order says that when the steamship wharves are overcrowded, and when they are choked with merchandise, the baggage of passengers must be examined on the steamship as she lies at the wharf. The order was issued because certain companies are said to lumber up their wharves, to the great inconvenience of the Surveyor's staff of inspectors.

Surveyor Lyon, on a report of Deputy Surveyor Collins, has stopped Newsboy Hirsch from boarding steamships to sell his newspapers. The Surveyor says Mr. Windom revoked this privilege just before his death, and since then Hirsch has boarded the steamships at Quarantine on his own authority and from his own boat. This is contrary to regulations.

Lovely Examples of Millinery in Brooklyn.

It is a curious fact that the exhibits of millinery which have been so numerous of late, while bearing a close resemblance in the fabrics employed, are each marked by distinctive features which give originality to the display. A bit of lace, some ribbon and a flower, manipulated by one set of fingers, will assume a totally different aspect from that derived under the ministration of another; and thus it is that individual taste can so readily be catered to in this city, where no two modistes evolve the same designs. The same can be said of our neighbor over the river, Brooklyn, where the spring openings of millinery have been more prolific than usual, including many worthy of special commendation. Among the noteworthy exhibitions is that of Wechsler & Abraham, on Fulton street. The imported hats and bonnets have evidently been selected by a buyer of no ordinary degree of judgment and taste, even the more elaborate models of tinsel and jewels preserving a refinement and harmony of coloring. While, however, much praise must be accorded them, those of home manufacture provoke still greater enthusiasm, due measureably to the fact that both the trimmer and head of this department had a business experience of some years at private Fifth avenue establishments in New York. Without going into details it can truly be said that the choice models made from the finest imported materials embody all the artistic features which, as a rule, obtain more especially in the products of the best private houses, with the added attraction of much lower prices.

Crazed by Drink.

NEWBURGH, March 22.—John Winne, a young railroad laborer, this afternoon ran out of his boarding house, and, discarding his coat and shoes, commenced a wild dash through the streets of the city. After running like a madman for about a mile, he stopped at the river's edge, leaped into the water, and was drowned. Winne's parents live in Haverstraw. He was crazed by drink.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.—Adv.

Through Sleeping Car for Oswego.

Daily, except Saturday, on fast St. Louis express, leaving Grand Central station at 9:15 P. M.—Adv.

Never to our recollection has well-made furniture been at such low prices as are offered at Flint's, 104th st. near 6th av. They are cramped for room, and have "cut" prices to force sales.—Adv.

DEAD UNDER THE HEADLIGHT.

The Broadwinner of the McDonald Family Struck by a Third Avenue Motor.

Engine 20, attached to a north-bound Third avenue elevated train, had just passed the upper end of the platform of the 106th street station at 5:45 A. M. yesterday. Engineer Rail felt a jar, which told him that the engine had struck something. He stopped his engine as quickly as he could, and sent Fireman Shurts along the footway to see what the matter was. A little beyond the sign "Stop" the fireman found the body of a young man on the track. The coat was torn up the back, the hat was off, and blood was dropping to the street.

There was no sign of life. The blood came from a small cut in his forehead, a circular rip in his scalp, and a long rent in the skin of his back. He was dressed in working clothes. A card of membership in the carpenters' union was found in his coat pocket, and from it they learned that he was Hugh J. McDonald.

Later in the day the police found that he was the son of Thomas McDonald of 117 East 103th street. He was a journeyman carpenter, working on Koch's new building in 125th street, near Seventh avenue. He had left his work at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and at that time had not more than $2 in money.

When he left home Saturday morning he told his father that, as he was to work overtime, he would be late home. The young man was 24 years old, and had a fine reputation for steadiness. He was the only support of his father and mother, who are too old to work.

As yet no one has been able to learn what he did between 10 o'clock and 5:45. It may be that he went down town, and, coming back, got off at the 106th street station, which is nearest his home. It was not a pleasant night to be out, and he might have got down to the footway and on the track without being noticed. It is supposed that he did not know what he was about. An autopsy may show that he was dead before the motor struck him. His hat was found in the street below near a little blood which had dripped from above. The tear in the crown corresponds to the wound in the scalp. It was thought at first that the body might have been struck by several trains, but the small amount of blood below makes this unlikely.

The engineer and fireman were not arrested, as the man had no business on the tracks. McDonald had been working only six days, and, as he had been out of work for some time before that, his pay was in a bad way for money. The sickness of a daughter who is at home aggravates this.

CAUGHT TAPPING THE BARREL.

White Watkins Was at the Bunghole Weiser Was Looking Through the Wall.

In the cellars under his saloon at Thirty-eighth street and Broadway Ernest A. Luhrs has several casks of whiskey. One cask, containing exceptionally fine liquor, has been there some time. About three months ago Mr. Luhrs discovered that a great part of its contents had disappeared. He marked the barrel and gauged it daily, and learned that from one to two gallons was abstracted each Sunday. Thomas Watkins, a colored man who has been in Luhr's employ for more than six years, was the only person who had access to the cellar on Sunday.

Luhrs got Special Officers Murphy and Weiser of the Thirtieth street station to watch the cellar. Weiser obtained permission from the owner of the paint shop next door to the saloon to use his cellar. There he made a small hole through the dividing wall and lay in waiting for the thief. He fixed an electric wire so that by pressing a button within reach of his hand while his eye was at the hole in the wall he could knock at the window of the paint shop on a level with the street. Murphy was to look out for the signal.

The scheme worked well. Yesterday morning Weiser saw Watkins enter the cellar, carrying a tin can and a length of rubber tubing. Watkins put the tubing in the bunghole, and, after establishing a suction with his mouth, filled his can. Weiser gave the signal, and Murphy entered and arrested Watkins as he was hiding the can under the lunch counter. Watkins said he had taken the liquor at the instigation of Marshall Roberts, who was helping him clean up the place. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday both men were held.

Another Man's Hand on His Watch Chain.

Prof. Arthur Dundon of the Normal College was standing on the Fulton street station of the elevated railway at about 2¾ o'clock Saturday afternoon, waiting for an up-town train, when there was a tug at his watch chain. He felt in his waistcoat pocket and found that his $130 gold repeater was missing. He made a grab for a young man, who had been standing beside him, but the young man dodged and ran down the station steps to the street. Prof. Dundon following and shouting, "Stop thief, stop thief." At Pearl and Cliff streets the thief ran into the arms of Officer Moran. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday the prisoner gave his name as John Laydon of 18 Hamilton street. The watch was not found on him, and has not been recovered. Laydon was held for trial.

Adolph Axenroth watched the fire at 652 Broadway on Saturday night. So did George Gibbons, colored, who is better known to his friends and the police as "United States." Mr. Axenroth says that he suddenly felt a pull at his watch chain and instinctively grabbed the hand of that same party. It was the hand of "United States." The watch was subsequently found on the sidewalk by an honest man, who gave it to a policeman. "United States" was held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

A Young Burglar Caught in the Scuttle.

For nearly a month the provision warehouse of William A. Clark at 164 Elizabeth street has been entered nightly by petty thieves, who have carried away hams and other goods. A week ago Mr. Clark reported the thefts to Capt. Meakin of the Mulberry street station, and the Captain assigned Detectives Foy and Hogan and Policeman Leonhard to watch the building. On Saturday night the three men hid inside the warehouse behind a lot of old rubbish. At 11 o'clock they heard a noise and started to investigate. What they found was a pair of legs sticking through the scuttle in the roof. Further investigation showed that the legs belonged to a 16-year-old Jeremiah Tuttle of 237 Mulberry street. When Jeremiah was informed that he was to be hanged immediately he broke down and told the officers he would confess all if they would spare his life. They promised, and he told them that he had sold the goods to Ernest Fikenstedt, a grocer, of 27 Prince street. The officers arrested Fikenstedt later, and yesterday morning had both prisoners in the Tombs Police Court. The grocer convinced Justice Hogan that he had not known the goods were stolen, and was discharged. Tuttle was held for trial.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

THE FEDERAL LIQUOR LICENSE.

It Does Not Permit a Dealer to Begin or Continue the Liquor Business.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Gen. Nettleton, acting Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a circular letter, of which the following is the text, announcing a change in the form of the special tax stamp for retail liquor dealers:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
"WASHINGTON, March 21, 1891.

"SIR: Letters are frequently received at the department stating that in many parts of the country retail liquor dealers claim to hold a permit or license from the United States for carrying on their business; that in many cases where local law prohibits public drinking places the law is openly violated by persons who claim to do business under at least the moral sanction of a Federal license; and that this fact, together with the belief common among many good citizens that the United States Government does in fact issue such licenses, greatly retards the enforcement of wholesome restrictive laws and promotes disorder.

"It should be unnecessary to state that the United States Government does not issue a license or permit of any nature to any person in any State to carry on the business of retail liquor dealer, and it is difficult to understand how any intelligent citizen can be imposed upon by the opposite claim. Congress having levied a revenue stamp tax of $25 per annum on the business of retail liquor dealers, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue endeavors to collect this tax, wherever and by whomsoever the business is carried on, but no semblance of permission, express or implied, is given by the United States Government, in its revenue laws or otherwise, to begin or continue such business in any place contrary to local legislation.

"It was to make clear this purpose of carefully respecting State and local laws and police regulations prohibiting or restraining the liquor traffic that Congress enacted section 3,243 of the Revised Statutes. In order that this purpose as thus embodied in law may be authoritatively announced whenever the tax is collected, a change has been made in the form of the special tax stamp issued to retail liquor dealers, as evidence that they have paid such tax. The new form, which will go into use July 1 next, reads as follows:

"'United States stamp for special tax, internal revenue. Received from ..... the sum of ..... dollars for special tax for business of retail liquor dealer at ..... for the period represented by the coupon of coupons hereunto attached.

"And across the face of the stamp is inscribed the following statement, embracing the substance of said section 3,243 of the Revised Statutes:

"'This stamp is simply a receipt for a tax due the Government of the United States, and does not exempt the holder from any penalty or punishment provided for by the law of any State for carrying on the said business within such State, and does not authorize the commencement nor the continuance of such business contrary to the laws of such State or in places prohibited by municipal law. See section 3,243 Revised Statutes United States.'

"It is believed that this action will leave no ground for further misapprehension. Respectfully,"

A. B. NETTLETON, Acting Secretary.

HARRY NOBLE HANGS HIMSELF.

Found Suspended Yesterday from the Bridge Paling in Brooklyn.

William Fletcher of 109 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, discovered about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning the dead body of a man suspended by the neck from the iron paling around the Bridge abutment in Prospect street. It was removed to the Fulton street police station. Mrs. Noble of 71 High street subsequently identified it as that of her husband, Harry Noble. She is a very pretty brunette, about 28 years old, and was handsomely dressed. Her husband, she said, was 38 years old, and a machinist. They came from Philadelphia eight years ago, and for two years, she said, her husband had been out of work a great deal of the time. His failure to get employment had discouraged him, but he had never threatened self-destruction. The High street house, in which the couple live, is rented out in furnished rooms. Noble and his wife occupied the large front room on the second floor, and it is one of the most expensively furnished than any other in the house. Its appearance does not indicate that the occupants were in any pecuniary need.

The body of the suicide was sent to an undertaker's shop. The owner of the house said that Mr. Noble seemed to be a very quiet man, and she did not know of any disagreement between him and his wife. They paid their rent regularly.

Marion Hillman Again Arrested.

Marion Hillman of 31 Second street, the wife of Gus Phillips, the actor, who is known as "Goffy Gooft," was a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, charged with grand larceny. She was arrested on the same charge about a week ago. It was alleged that she had stolen a $300 gold watch from a man in the Excise Exchange, a saloon on the Bowery, near Bond street. She was discharged. When she left the court room she was followed by Detective Foley, who, on Saturday, rearrested her. In the Tombs yesterday Foley produced a witness who testified to the woman's guilt. Justice Hogan remanded her back to Police Headquarters until this morning, when she will be rearraigned.

TRIED TO MAKE PERPETUAL MOTION.

Farmer Nathan Childs's Enthusiasm and the Price He Had to Pay For It.

SCRANTON, March 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Childs of Pine Hill, Wyoming county, got along nicely together until long after they had reared six children and married them all off. When Mr. Childs was past 60 years of age he got the notion into his head that he could solve the perpetual motion problem, and he fussed so much with weights, pendulums, cog wheels, and levers, that his wife got all out of patience with him in the course of a year or so. She coaxed him to cast aside his foolish idea, but the old man's whole heart was in his work, and all that his wife said against it failed to make him stop experimenting. For months after that Mr. Childs worked in his little shop until late every night, and Mrs. Childs finally became so exasperated that she threatened to leave him and go to live with one of her daughters unless he gave up his crazy notion at once. But the old man kept pottering away at his wheels and pendulums, and in a short time the old woman made her threat good by taking up her abode with her youngest daughter, the wife of Charles J. Boutnell, who lived on Elk Creek, three miles away.

After that Mr. Childs lived alone in the old house, cooked his own meals, and wasted his time and money on the perpetual motion machine. His children tried in vain to get him to give it up, and when his money was all gone he went to peddling pins and needles, salve and soap, and various other articles from one farm house to another, carrying his goods in a pack on his back. Mr. Childs refused to take help from his children, and he kept carrying the pack until he was crippled and bent, declaring that he would get his own living as long as he was able to stand, and that he hoped the Lord would let him die in the harness.

Mr. Childs was 82 years old last November. On his birthday he tramped eleven miles with his pack. That night he stayed at the house of Farmer O. L. Scott on East Hill, and when he left in the morning he told Mr. Scott that the Lord was going to let him die in the harness before Christmas. He said that he had never spoken to his wife since she left him, and that he didn't expect to speak to her again.

The old man was last seen alive on Dec. 16, but he was not missed until three or four days later. It snowed all day on the 17th, and those who searched for Mr. Childs got no trace of him. On the night of Dec. 15 he stayed at the house of Peter Hoveland, near the foot of Mount Wellington, but no one knew what direction he had taken. In February his wife died at the age of 80.

Last Wednesday Oliver Goodyear of Pine Hill found Mr. Childs's dead body in Thomas's ravine, a wooded spot on the north side of Mount Wellington. The old man was sitting on a rock, with his back against another rock, and he was leaning his left side against his pack. His crooked cane lay near his feet, and his spectacles were on the rock between his legs. Everything indicated that the poor old man had made his way into the secluded spot to rest himself, and that he had met with no violence. He had evidently been dead for three months, and he had died in the harness, as he desired to.

SAYS WE WERE WHITE PRIMEVALLY.

The Skin-grafting Experiments of Dr. Ege and His Deductions.

READING, Pa., March 22.—Much interest has been awakened throughout Pennsylvania by a series of unique experiments which Dr. John Ege of this city is now bringing to a conclusion. He first engrafted strips of skin taken from the arm of a white man upon the arm of of a black man, and next he engrafted skin from the arm of a colored man upon the leg of a white man.

The results have been that the strips of white skin in the black man's flesh have remained white, while the strips of black skin transplanted upon the white man have turned white. From these facts Dr. Ege deduces the conclusion that white must have been the original color of mankind. Had the white skin planted in the black man's arm turned black, then, he says, scientific men would have reason to argue that black was the original color of mankind. As it turned out, however, Dr. Ege declares that he has demonstrated beyond question that white was man's primeval color.

The experiments were begun on Feb. 20, and have been conducted with great care. On that date Dr. Ege removed with a knife as sharp as a razor a surface of skin 1½ inches long and half an inch wide from the arm of a healthy colored man, James Lewis of 1,827 Cotton street, aged 35, and inserted in its place strips of white skin of equal size taken from his own left forearm. The skin taken from the colored man was transplanted at once to the leg of Joel Saul, a white man suffering from an old wound. Bandages were applied to Lewis's arm and to Saul's leg. In the course of a week the bandages were temporarily removed and the spots inspected. It was noted that the white skin on the black man's arm appeared whiter than before, though possibly by reason of contrast, but indicating, however, that the white skin would retain its color, something which Dr. Ege avers he has never demonstrated before in science or surgery. The bandage was duly replaced, and a week later progress was again noted. The white skin was still white, and has remained so since, although the cells of the white and black outside seem to be somewhat differently constructed.

In the case of Saul the black skin implanted in his leg was found to be turning white and spreading over the diseased tissue where there had been no skin at all. Two weeks later, or three weeks after transplanting, the piece of black skin was found to have become entirely white. Further experiments were conducted in the same line with Saul, and additional