AFTER MINERAL WEALTH.

SENDING MANGANESE IRON FROM LEADVILLE TO CHICAGO.

A New Source of the Ore Needed in Manufacturing Bessemer Steel—More Reasonable Prices for Cripple Creek Claims—Doings in Other Mining Territories.

DENVER, March 4.—The Illinois Steel Company of Chicago has contracted for the purchase of 10,000 tons of manganese iron ore from the mines of the Leadville Mining and Leasing Company and the Catalpa and Crescent Company, both of Leadville. If the ores prove satisfactory the shipments will be continuous. For the present, 150 tons daily will be shipped to Chicago. Manganese ores are essential to the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, the supply of which has been obtained from Russia, Germany, Cuba, Chili, and a small quantity from the Virginias. The Bessemer Steel Works in Pueblo have always secured their supply of manganese from Leadville, but, owing to high freight rates, the Eastern steel companies could import cheaper than purchase the Colorado ores. Now that better rates have been secured, the Illinois Steel Company will try the Leadville ores. They contain from 12 to 20 per cent. metallic iron to 28 to 35 per cent. manganese, besides small values in silver. The Leadville manganese ore bodies are very large.

During February Leadville shipped over 35,000 tons of ore, and the promise for March is a greater tonnage. All the old mines are producing steadily and a number of new shippers have been recently added. It is reported that English capital has been trying to buy the Little Johnny for $3,000,000 without success. The company is prepared to sell, but has not publicly named a selling price.

Shipments from Cripple Creek mines have somewhat increased. No new strikes have been made, and the owners of claims are now more anxious to sell, and at what may be considered a reasonable price. Prices for unimproved mineral ground in what is called the favorable locality are too high, and sales are accordingly limited in number. For speculative purposes the outlying district is just as good, and prices there are within bounds. There is an enormous amount of activity in the thousand or more prospects of the camp, out of which some new mines ought to be established.

Inquiries made of many companies result in the one reply, "We are sinking." The Lincoln Boy Company from their lease on the Work property received from a two-car lot shipment $217.13 net; from a three-car lot shipment $127.46, and from a 24,000-pound shipment $122.93. No further shipments will be made until the machinery is set up over the new shaft and pumps are started. The management out of its lease upon this property expect to secure a heavy tonnage.

The Climax is producing much low-grade ore which is thrown on the dump, yet it shipped three car loads of high-grade ore this week. The Thompson, near the Elkton, made its first shipment, amounting to thirty-two tons, this week. It was taken from a fifteen-foot vein at a depth of 250 feet, and assays about one ounce to the ton. A contract has been let for 100 feet more depth in the shaft, while the company will break down ore at the 230-foot level. In the north drift of the Cardinal, at a depth of 175 feet, four inches of ore have been discovered that runs $128 to the ton, which encourages further development. These are cited as instances of what is doing in Cripple Creek by active companies. Many companies are making no progress because they have no capital, and await the sales of treasury stock before attempting to operate their properties.

Quite a number of leases are expiring now, and the owners generally decline to renew them, hoping to make sales or desiring to do their own work. Reports from a number of leases are most encouraging. The Doyle lease on the Orphan Belle at 145 feet has opened a two-foot vein of ore running $200 to the ton. Another lease on the same property is shipping twenty tons per week. From a lease on the Longfellow twenty tons of high grade and 200 tons of low grade were recently sent to the mills. The Eagle Gold Company from its lease upon the Comet, one of the Isabella properties, is stopping at the seventy-five-foot level, some high-grade ore showing much free gold. Three sets of lessees on the Half Moon are shipping pay ore.

The Lincoln mine, recently discovered near Gillett, is now working 125 men. The Lincoln shaft is down seventy-five feet, and some ore is taken out daily. The King of Diamonds shaft is at the same depth, and a car load is daily sent to the mills. Two other shafts are being driven by the Lincoln people.

Rich carbonate ore is reported from Cow Mountain, southeast of Cripple Creek. A shipment is promised next week and a town site has been laid out. There is much activity on Straub Mountain and about Lawrence, especially about claims along a well-defined phonolite dyke.

The shipment from West Creek resulted in a return of $32 per ton. The scientific mining men universally condemn the West Creek country, but the tenderfoot still swarms into that district, and now something like a dozen town sites are laid out. It will take time, depth, and plenty of money to prove West Creek to be a mining district.

The Gold and Silver Chief, on Cornet Creek, in Telluride, has been leased and bonded to a newly organized mining company of Eastern men, and the Alleghany stamp mill has been leased to handle the ore of that mine. A wire tram is to be erected to connect mine and mill. Last year nearly 2,000 tons of ore was milled by the works on Bear Creek, averaging $22 to the ton. The vein is well defined, and is believed to contain such values as will make the property one of the best payers in this district. Some new strikes in the Saw Pit camp have extended the mineral area fully a mile. The latest strike has been made in the Philadelphia, where a flat vein was discovered lying upon the limestone contact. The ore has been followed by a tunnel for forty feet, and assays one ounce of gold and twelve of silver. The ore is three feet in thickness on both sides of the tunnel.

Rumors of an astonishing gold strike in Ouray are heard, but the facts are being suppressed. The Wedge has undoubtedly found the Bachelor vein, and a shipment of a thousand sacks will soon be made. The vein was found in a twenty-five foot drift at a depth of 220 feet. The Bachelor is making regular shipments of fifteen tons daily that returns about $22,000. This vein has been traced beyond the Wedge into the Pony Express and across the Uncompahgre River. Imogene Basin has greatly advanced under the discoveries of the past year. With concentrating mills and cheaper transportation facilities, that basin will rival Marshall Basin in profitable mining.

In incorporating the Iowa group of mines near Silverton, the owners filed a statement showing the values of the ores by many shipments and a detailed description of the property. This is an unusual procedure, but the property can stand such a showing. The 200,000 shares of treasury stock to be offered at 50 cents are for the purpose of raising money to immediately erect the great tram system, which will materially reduce the cost of transporting the ores to the mill.

In the old Alma district 50 new claims have been staked out this year, and shipments are largely in excess of last year. Preparations are making to reopen a number of old properties, and shipping mines are increasing the number of miners materially.

Boulder county has been receiving more attention during the last six months. Specimens of gold leaf and high-grade tellurides are shown from old mines and new development work. Machinery has been erected on many properties and returns from shipments all give encouraging indications that the mining revival has benefited that entire district.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, March 2.—The Childs syndicate which purchased some of the best mines in the Carlisle district early last year, has recently purchased other properties there and has bonded nearly every valuable mine in the camp which has not already been purchased by the syndicate. For the past six years, or since the Carlisle Gold Company, Limited, suspended operations there the production of the camp has been light. The Childs syndicate which is now heavily interested in mining property in the camp, has been developing properties there for more than a year and the managers are entirely satisfied with the results. Rich bodies of ore have been discovered and miners are confident that the production of gold will soon be as large as in the best days of the camp when the Carlisle mine was paying the English company which owned it regular dividends of $25,000 a month.

The ore bodies at Carlisle are practically inexhaustible, but much of the ore is low grade and can be worked only at a small profit. The Childs syndicate is making preparations to start up a big mill in the camp some time next month. As soon as this is done, Carlisle will again become one of the important gold producing camps of New Mexico.

The Flagler Reduction Works, in this city, have been leased and the thirty-ton smelter in connection with the works will be blown in in a few days. Although the Flagler works are among the most complete plants in New Mexico for the reduction of ores, the plant has been idle since last summer. Most of the ore required to keep the smelter in operation will come from the Central district, where several mines are producing gold, silver, and copper ores in considerable quantities.

News comes from the Ladrone Mountains, in Socorro county, of the discovery of high-grade gold ore there. The formation is said to be similar to that of Cripple Creek. Assays which have already been made of the ore run between $400 and $500 a ton. The ore bodies are capped with lime and iron, which is a good indication.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CUSTER CITY, March 1.—The business men of Hot Springs, in the southern Hills, have issued a call to the mining brokers and miners of the Hills for a convention next week to form a Mining Exchange. They will examine all stocks offered for listing and hope to keep in check the evident intention of some men to start a boom on irresponsible stocks. Never in the history of the Black Hills has there been so much gold production as at this time. Old and abandoned mines, as well as a great many new discoveries, are being added to the producing class. Rich strikes are of frequent occurrence, owing to the many prospects that are systematically worked. The veins of the Hills are strong and well defined on the surface, and it requires less money to develop them than in most districts.

The find made last week in the Aspen mine shows better and better. Specimens showing a profusion of free gold, have been taken out, in addition to the vast quantities of sylvanite in the lead. The Buckhorn Company, which owns the Aspen, has a force at work opening the property, and will at once ship a car of ore to the cyanide mill at Deadwood, and another to the Omaha and Grant smelter at Omaha. Upon these tests will depend the company's decision as to whether it will put up a large plant on the north fork of French Creek for properly treating the ore.

The Golden Star mill of the Homestake Company at Lead, has just resumed work, dropping 200 stamps. This mill is using over 500 tons of rock a day, and 250 men have been added to the force of the Homestake since its resumption. The company now has 440 stamps at work in this city, and 100 at Terraville, making this one of the most thriving camps in the United States and giving the Homestake the greatest number of stamps in operation by any gold mining company in the United States.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ROSSLAND, Feb. 29.—The proposed act of the provincial Parliament, putting a tax of two per cent. on the output of the mines of the country, which are all owned by men from the United States side of the boundary, is creating the greatest interest. It is now thought the act, when finally passed, will make a modified tax of not more than one per cent. on the net proceeds of the mines, which no one would seriously object to. The revenue of the province is insufficient, and mines have been selected as the easiest thing to tax. A large delegation from the mining camps in the Cascades has gone to Victoria to protest against the original measure.

C. W. Callahan, a London mining expert, has just made a thorough examination of the Trail Creek district, and has returned to London, taking with him nearly a ton of ore, with which he will make metallurgical experiments at Swansea. It is hoped that his results will aid in solving the best method for the economical treatment of the ores of the region, which is a decided problem now. He says that the camp possesses the largest showings of auriferous sulphide ore he ever saw. "Simpler methods of treatment, that will bring into market the lower grade ores of the camp, and make costs less per ton, will be discovered and then the enormous sums now paid to transportation companies will be saved. The camp must have these cheaper methods before it can become as great as it should." There are indications that much English capital is coming into the district.

The Le Roi mine has just declared its fourth dividend since last March, $25,000, making $175,000 in all. Its first development was made less than two years ago, in a country that then had no means of communication. The selling value of this mine and the War Eagle, the other great property of Rossland, is now $3,000,000, based on sales of small blocks of stock.

But little ore will be shipped from the camp till the completion of the tramway now under construction, and which is to be ready May 1. There are from 4,000 to 4,500 tons of ore at the different mines, most at the two leaders, all of it very rich. More than 300 men are at work, and the locomotive and car equipment is now at Arrow Lake on the Canadian Pacific. It will have to be brought down by boat to Trail.

Air compressors and steam drill equipments have been put in at the War Eagle, Le Roi, Center Star, Cliff, and R. E. Lee, and the Josie, Columbia, and Kootenai will be equipped soon. Considerable progress is being made in testing underground with the diamond drill, and very satisfactory progress is made.

MONTANA.

HELENA, March 1.—The Castle road, which is now under construction, will open a mineralized territory between Helena and Castle, and beyond, that is bigger than the State of Massachusetts, and is full of various minerals and coal. For several years the mines near Castle have been worked, but only on a small scale, for there was no way to get the ore out cheaply and the cost of mining was very high. Heretofore the copper industry has been confined almost wholly to the Butte district, and the stacks of the Anaconda have treated fully nine-tenths of the copper produced by the State, and the State has a production of a fourth of the copper of the world.

The Castle road will be the cause of the erection of a plant at East Helena that will in time rival the Anaconda if the predictions of those interested do not very far miscarry. The road will be built for a New Jersey syndicate, which has already bought 200 acres and has under option 75 more. In addition, the Helena and Livingston Smelting and Refining Company, which now has a smelter there, has made a contract with the road by which it is to get a certain amount of copper ore daily, and is about to erect a copper stack and furnaces. The ores of the Castle region are exceptionally rich, and those who have given the matter attention say that when the new district is opened Montana will come very close to furnishing half the copper of the entire world.

Superintendent Babcock of the Golden Sceptre, near Phillipsburg, during a recent trip East, ordered a complete 100-stamp mill, six miles of rails for the cable road which is to convey the ore from mine to mill, an electric engine, and other machinery. The entire outfit will be operated by electricity. About 300 men will be taken on at once, and the new mill is being put up now.

The owners of the three claims included in the Gold Coin, near the Snyder find, are preparing to put in a mill and work is being carried on vigorously to determine just what they have. There is a shaft 100 feet deep, several cross cuts, and all showing ore. The ledge is shown to continue several thousand feet, all in free milling ore. Assays show the ore to vary from $2,500 to $800 to the ton, a ten-inch streak running in places $75 to the ton. Near by is the High Ore group, which has been sold to Toledo, O., men, who are making ready to spend considerable money in its development. It is also free milling. Across Flint Creek, and two miles distant, lies the Marguerite, on which $18,000 has been spent in development and which shows a big ledge of ore. A mill is to be built this summer. The Twilight has shafts 240 feet deep, and shows an ore body thirty feet between walls, and is destined to be a great property.

A deal for bond on the Imperial group of copper properties at Neihart to Messrs. Pierce, Lowry, and other Butte men, has been closed and work has started in development. A tunnel will be pushed 200 feet and a shaft sunk 100 more. The vein is from 70 to 80 feet wide and the copper showing is fine.

BUTTE, March 3.—Citizens of Great Falls have invested in the development of rich gypsum deposits on Little Otter Creek at Kibbey. The Montana Stucco Company has been organized and a plant will soon be in operation. At the surface the gypsum is soft and becomes what is called stucco, or aluminum wall plaster. At a depth of a few feet it becomes so hard that it has to be mined or quarried. That becomes the plaster of paris of commerce. A mill is erecting on the lower edge of the gypsum deposits.

With early spring the search for gold is being prosecuted with great vigor in all parts of Montana where mineral is to be found. Silver properties are practically all idle, and very little will be mined in Montana this year.

Mining Engineer Winwood has received word from Cleveland to start work at once on the Minnie Wilson group of gold mines, six miles northeast of Whitehall. A syndicate in Cleveland will be incorporated under the name of the Montana Gold Mining Company. The ore is gold and copper, and carries an average of about $60 per ton.

The Merrill Consolidated Gold Mining Company, operating on the Porphyry Dike, has just received a large sixty-horse power boiler, and is putting it in place on the property. This will give the company sufficient power to operate the ten-stamp mill continuously. The supply of ore is practically inexhaustible, as the whole mountain is porphyry, containing gold in more or less quantities. The chief drawback is the scarcity of water.

Prospects are bright for a successful season on the upper Yellowstone River. George H. Savage has bonded the St. Julien mine in Emigrant Gulch for Butte men, and will put on a force to develop the property. This is considered the best gold property on the Yellowstone from Livingston to Cooke City. Another company has obtained title to large sections of placer ground below the mouth of "Old Emigrant." All the coke ovens at Harr, 100 in number, are in full blast, and the plant will probably be doubled this year.

ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Feb. 27.—The Rosemont copper property, owned by L. J. Rose of Los Angeles, Cal., twenty miles east of Tucson, was bonded this week to Lewisohn Brothers of New York for four months. They pay, it is understood, $5,000 for the privilege of developing the property. Those who know the mines have no doubt that a sale will be consummated on the expiration of the lease.

The Pierce mines at the new camp in Cochise county are developing finely. The purchasers agree to pay $10,000 a month to the owners and not to remove any of the ore taken from the mine. The price agreed upon is $775,000. The developments at the south Pass look equally as favorable.

Samuel Donnelly of the Copper Glance Mining Company will put to work on the recent discovery a force of fifteen men. This find is on the West Huachuca mountains and not very far from the Home mine, which has gained much reputation for the richness of its ores. All the properties in the Huachuca mountains are largely copper, with a high percentage of silver and some gold.

Mining in the Jerome district, near the town of Jerome, is only successful when large bodies of ore are discovered. Further down the Black Hills the free gold belt begins and continues south some ten or twelve miles, where a silver and lead belt breaks through the country. In the gold belt there is rich ore. For a number of years arastras have been grinding out the yellow metal from the ores taken from the belt and they continue to grind it out. A mine was sold there a few weeks ago that had a pile of ore on the dump. It was sold to a man who had arastras, he paying $100 for it, and he got $800 for the gold taken from it.

The latest transaction in the Oro Blanco mining district is the purchase of the Franco-American, the Monarch, and the Louise by the Franco-American Mining and Milling Company of business men of New York city and their Western friends. The company proposes to develop its property in a systematic and economical manner.

Frank Miller, an old-time mining man of Arizona, returned from Yuma this week, where he has been working at the Fortuna. It is on the desert, thirty miles east of Yuma, sixteen miles from water, making that liquid worth $3 per barrel at the mine. This state of affairs will soon be remedied, and within thirty days a pipe line will extend from the well near the mine. Eight wells were dug before a satisfactory supply of water was found. The pipe line is now extended to within six miles of the camp. This mill is to be one of the best in the Territory, with 1,400-pound stamps. The lead is from 20 to 25 feet wide, regular in size and yield of gold, and much rock that runs above $700 a ton has already been shipped. Those familiar with the claim say it will surely average from $35 to $40 the entire width. The shaft is now 203 feet deep with cross cuts in every direction, showing that the lead is regular and the deposit of mineral uniform.

The Apache Indians on the White Mountain reservation have begun signing an agreement for the segregation of the Deer Creek coal fields. This section is rich in copper, silver, and lead. The agreement provides for the sale of lands under the mineral laws, the proceeds to go to the Indians. They are perfectly satisfied and there will be no trouble in getting them all to sign. It is expected that some very valuable mines will be discovered, for mineral in large quantities is known to exist. The district is rich in coal.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, March 2.—C. O. Norcross has organized a company in Boston to work the Liberty, Gold Rock, Ben Hur, and Blaine mines in this county. Some wealthy men of Boston were among the organizers, and a large amount of stock has been sold at 50 cents per share. It is the intention of the organizers to erect a smelter at the Liberty for the purpose of reducing the ores without the expense of transportation to Salt Lake or Denver. The Liberty has been developed by a tunnel and shafts to considerable depth, and is known to be rich in copper, gold, and silver. There is no doubt that with a smelter the mine would soon be on a paying basis. The other mines are free gold properties, all within eight miles of this place, and have been proven good by mill tests, which are reliable.

A good many men are at work in the mines at Florence, in Idaho county, and the latest reports are that the mines look better as work progresses. The rock contains free gold with a little silver. Several small mills will be erected there this year.

Articles of incorporation of the Camas Gold Reef Mining and Milling Company of Hailey have been filed. The company is capitalized at $250,000. The object is to work the Alaska mine, on what is known as the Camas Gold Belt, a few miles west of Hailey. The mine is a large one, and the ore assays very high in gold. The rock contains a good deal of rich sulphurets, which will be saved by means of concentrators. It is the intention to start work on the property right away.

The mines at Bayhorse and Clayton are producing considerable ore, and arrangements are completed for starting up the smelters as early as the weather will permit in the spring.

The drift on the Viola in Black Hornet district has been driven 11 feet on ore. In a short distance further it will reach the Black Hornet mine. The ore chute has proved to be a very large one, and there is now no doubt that the company holding the option will close the sale at an early day.

The Morning mine and mill at Wallace are now running with a force of 100 men. Seventy men are at work at the Hunter.

CROWDS TO SEE THE BABY HIPPO.

A Disappointed Multitude at the Zoo Eager for a Glimpse of Fatima's First Born.

The intermittent gloom of the clouds and the recurrent squalls of blinding snow did not hinder a great crowd from visiting the menagerie in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Everybody that came was inspired with the common desire to see the baby hippopotamus, and all were disappointed, for the young colt of the Nile and Croton was in seclusion during the entire day. Across the open front of the iron-barred, glass-protected cage in which Fatima and her interesting offspring reposed there hung a soiled white canvas curtain. Within the heavy railing that surrounded its western exposure there stood a tall, stern-faced keeper. Like the "beautiful ladies" who saw wood in the dime museums, he was discreetly silent, and there was no joy in his countenance while he watched the futile efforts of the small boys to look holes into the curtain without the aid of the X ray.

Between the edge of the canvas and the northern end of the cage there was an uncovered space of nearly three inches, and although the aperture revealed nothing more interesting than the frayed ends of a half-consumed bale of hay, strong men and nimble women fought for places near it, and they refused to move away even when the perspiring park policeman told them gruffly to "chase along." They gazed longingly at the tousled ends of the hay, and one wondered audibly whether the baby hippopotamus was born with teeth. It was a pushing, eager, motley throng that paid their respects to the hidden Fatima and her infant. They swooped down on the lion house in which the cage is situated, and the three park policemen detailed to keep order there had a busy spell that lasted the entire afternoon. It was the hardest kind of a job to keep the visitors in motion, and at times there was a frightful jam at the northern end of the building near the dwelling places of the hippopotami. The lions roared and the tigers howled, but they failed to catch the crowd. The newest arrival was the main attraction, and there was much grumbling because the child could not be seen. Around on the outside of the building a crowd of small boys gathered near a window that looked into the keeper's dwelling apartments. A small triangular hole in one of the painted lights of glass was the centre of attraction, and the boys jostled each other in the mad struggle to get a peep at the interior of the cage.

"Hi, Hi, Jimmie, look at the mother!" yelled one of the lads excitedly as he backed through the crowd.

"What did she look like?" asked Jimmie eagerly.

"Like nothing I ever seen before," replied the enlightened one.

Fatima's child was born on Friday last, and James Smith, the superintendent of the menagerie, says it is as lusty a river colt as ever saw the light of day in captivity. Strictly speaking, the child is not beautiful, nor even fairly good looking. The prominence of its nose and the smallness of its eyes would militate against it in a beauty contest. Fatima subsists these days on bran mash, which is very carefully prepared, and a limited amount of finely chopped carrots. Occasionally she has a small head of cabbage for dessert. In the excitement surrounding the birth of the baby hippopotamus and the subsequent interest developed in keeping it alive, Caliph, the head of the family, has received but scant attention. He has been kept out of the nursery, and it is said that he is still unaware of the fact that he is a father. Yesterday he lay in the tank in the cage next door, and seemed to be very much bored at the noise and commotion in the crowd. Miss Murphy, who, report says, is soon to become a mother, was with him, and she seemed to be unusually thoughtful. Occasionally she raised her huge head from the water, and then it could be seen that there was a far-away look in her small eyes.

REGISTRAR POWELL TALKS.

Tells Brooklyn Philosophers How Men Evade Payment of Taxes.

Registrar of Arrears Henry A. Powell lectured before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association yesterday afternoon on "The Problem of Taxation." In the course of his remarks he said:

"I may as well tell you, what some men know now, that the city of Brooklyn has no way to compel payment of taxes on personal property."

He told of one way by which some men avoided payment without hurting their consciences. This was to deposit a certified check with some friend who owned Government bonds, which are exempt from taxation, expressing at the same time a wish to buy the bonds, then to go and swear off at the Assessor's office, and afterward to return and reclaim the check, having changed his mind about the purchase of bonds.

Mr. Powell also made the following admission:

"I have seen a good deal of politics during the last 15 years, and I tell you all politics, without reference to party, will bear watching."

In the course of a debate following the lecture an objection was made to bachelors being taxed to support the school system. This gave the Registrar an opportunity to say of the bachelor question:

"They ought to help educate other people's children, since they won't behave themselves and have families of their own. Bachelorhood is an insult to the female sex. Bachelors ought to be run out of the community."

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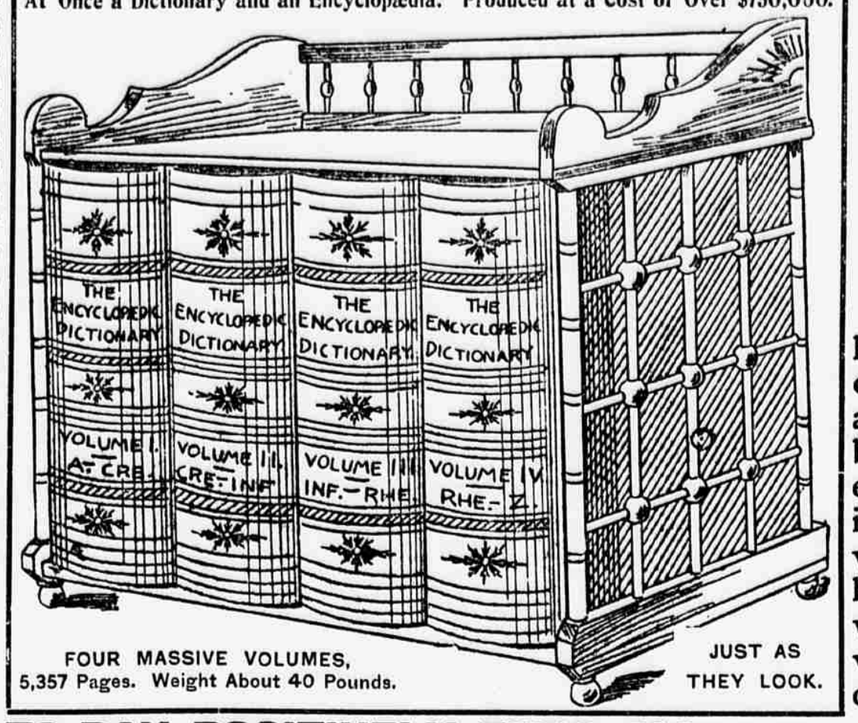

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A WAVE OF MEASLES NOW.

523 CASES IN THE CITY THE LAST WEEK OF FEBRUARY.

The Last Wave of Contagious Disease Which Preceded It Was the Small-pox Wave in April Last—Not One Local Case of Small-pox in the City Since Then.

A "wave of measles" has been passing over this city. It has been three months in passing so far, and Dr. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, says it is likely to last six weeks more. Five hundred and twenty-three cases of measles were reported for the week ending Feb. 29, and Dr. Benedict believes that this will be the highest number reached by the present wave. There were twenty-one deaths in that week from the disease with attendant complications, which is not a very high rate. According to the observations and statistics of the Health Department contagious diseases come in waves which arise at irregular intervals between periods of quiescence. The last wave that New York suffered from was a small-pox wave. That subsided last spring, and there has not been a case of small-pox reported at the Health Board since April 16 of last year, except such as were intercepted at Quarantine. There is nothing very dangerous in the wave of measles, but the Health Board is taking precautions. The wave seems to be general all over the city.

As soon as the Health Board learns of a case of measles the patients are isolated as far as possible, although not actually removed from their homes, and all children on the same floor in the tenements or in the house, if it is a private dwelling, are excluded from the schools which they may be attending, or prevented from mingling with other children in the street for a period of two weeks.

"We always expect a wave of some contagious disease or other at this season in a city like this," said Dr. Benedict yesterday. "The cold weather compels people to close up their windows and shut off natural ventilation in other ways so that disease germs get a chance to work. There are 50 per cent. more cases of measles this year than last, although I expect that the spring time, with its plentiful ventilation, will disperse the disease germs.

"We always have more or less measles at this season of the year. One explanation perhaps of the unusual number of cases is the apparent willingness of parents to expose their children to the disease. This is owing to a popular fallacy that everybody must have the measles at one time or another, and that the best time is in infancy. I have no doubt that there are numerous cases that we never hear of at all, as most mothers know that all they have to do is to keep their children warm and give them fresh air. They don't even call in physicians, and thus the cases are not reported. We had three cases in one of the fraternity houses connected with the New York University. Three young men who were afflicted with the disease were removed from there last week and taken to their homes. They are doing well, I understand, and all three will probably recover."

THE YUKON COUNTRY.

Canada Is Considering Means of Cheapening Transportation.

OTTAWA, March 8.—In speaking to the motion for the second reading of the bill before the Senate looking to the development of the Yukon country, Senator Mac Donald of British Columbia said he was glad to learn of the effort which was being made to open up the Yukon. He spoke of the great expense of reaching Forty Mile Creek in the gold region by the usual routes. He mentioned the fact already well known, that the head of Lynn Canal, northeast of Sitka, is only about thirty miles from some lakes communicating with the Yukon. He said that if the Dominion Government would do something toward opening up that thirty-mile trail, he thought the British Columbia Government would cooperate and greatly lessen the cost of getting into the country. Sir Mackenzie Bowell promised to look into the matter.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE WASTE NO TIME IN CHOOSING YOUR SHARE OF THE BARGAINS.
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GRACE CHURCH'S JUBILEE.

The Building's Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated Yesterday.

Every pew in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth street, was filled at yesterday morning's service. Many persons occupied chairs in the aisles, and no standing room was left when the organ voluntary began.

There were special musical features appropriate to the celebration of the golden jubilee of the church in commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth year of the present church edifice. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector, preached a jubilee sermon, in which he said that the congregation of Grace Church should maintain, as in the past, the spirit of renewal, aspiration, enterprise, and endurance. It would have been easy, Dr. Huntington continued, for him to have compiled statistics of the parish work during the existence of Grace Church, but he believed that the line of thought he was presenting would be more useful than the recital of figures. The great question was for what had Grace parish been standing, for what was it now standing as a symbol? What would the preacher who should stand in his place in 1946 have to say of the present work of the church?

The year 1846, when the present church edifice was built, had been an epochal one. The Mexican war was then in progress; the first line of coastwise steamers had been established; the Irish famine occurred in that year, as did also the repeal of the Corn laws in England, and the accession of Pius IX. to the papal throne a prelate who so roughly disappointed the great expectations born at the time of his election. The year of 1846 was one of prophecy—prophecy which had been fulfilled for Grace parish.

The church had stood in the minds of those who guided its affairs for staunch adherence to the Christian faith as set forth in the Creed, for a worship of dignified simplicity, and a charity which should be broad but unostentatious, and so administered as not to offend its beneficiaries. Dr. Huntington said he hoped that the preacher who should stand in his place as his successor might be able to say those principles had been undevintingly maintained. Grace Church had been stigmatized as a fashionable church, the rector said, whatever that might mean. It had been a church of earnest, representative Christian men and women. "We make no brag of sanctity," he said, "but I speak whereof I know when I say that saints have been bred within these walls. People wondered why Grace Church remained where it was, and called it a "down-town church." Where else should it go? It had a fruitful field. It was a great thing to have a church in which one's fathers had worshipped and where one's children would worship. There was an added sanctity and significance in such an edifice. Westminster Abbey was a down-town church, but it was hallowed in the hearts of millions.

The Jewish Theological Seminary.

The fifth biennial convention of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association was held yesterday in the seminary at 736 Lexington avenue. Delegates were present from congregations and auxiliary societies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Syracuse, Washington, and Pittsburgh. Rabbi Joseph Hertz of Syracuse, the first graduate of the seminary, offered the opening prayer.

Dr. S. Morais, President of the faculty, reported that there were twenty-three resident students and twelve students on probation. He said that the course of instruction lasted for nine years, and that the first graduates were turned out last year, when four students were ordained. The following trustees were elected to serve for two years: Dr. A. Friedenwald, Baltimore; E. R. Rothschild, Philadelphia, Newman Cohen, D. P. Bacon, Napoleon Levy, F. M. Roeder, and A. R. Altmeyer.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that one Sabbath of each year be set aside for the purpose of holding services to incite interest in the seminary in every synagogue in the country.

Raiding a Sunday Pool Room.

There was great excitement in Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the patrol wagon from the Seventh street police station, filled with policemen, was driven down to 184, where Giovanni Morici keeps a pool room. It is one of the two-and-a-half-cents-a-cue places, and is patronized chiefly by boys. The parents of some of the boys had made complaint that the pool room was kept open on Sundays. The police found the place in full blast, every table being occupied, and arrested the proprietor and thirteen boys.

BRASS DOOR KNOB STOLEN.

Thieves Might Have Got a Jewelled Cross or Kidnapped a Rector.

Gentlemen in search of lead pipe and such trifles tackled All Angels' Church, at Eighty-first street and West End avenue, one night last week. They stole a brass door knob worth $1.45 from the basement door, scared the janitor into firing three shots from his revolver, and threw a freak Sunday newspaper into spasms all over its front page. The thieves were not captured, and the brass door knob is irrecoverably lost. The catastrophe happened on Wednesday night. Peter Beard, the janitor, who sleeps in the church, heard a noise at the Eighty-first street basement door at a little after midnight. He got up to investigate and saw two men at work with a screw-driver on the brass trimmings. They were making a good deal of noise and didn't seem to care much whether they were heard or not.

"What do you want there?" Beard called out.

"None of your business," responded a thick voice. "Get out of the way or we'll hurt you."

Then came a sound of breaking glass as the men poked sticks through the iron grating on the door, breaking the pane behind the bars. Beard pulled out his revolver and fired the three shots. The bullets buried themselves in the wall, and the thieves ran away. A few minutes later the janitor ventured out and saw three men talking on a corner not far away. Thinking that they might be the thieves, he waited until they had gone and then walked around the corner, where he met a night watchman employed there. The night watchman had seen nothing of the thieves. In the morning Beard told the sexton, John Irving, Jr., that a band of robbers had tried to break into the church. Mr. Irving is a calm man. He examined the door, noted that the door knob had been carried away, and that the work of uncovering the brass fittings had been begun but left unfinished. He didn't notify the police.

But the freak newspaper found out that in the church is a jewelled cross. It printed a large picture of the cross that the burglars didn't steal, but unaccountably omitted a picture of the rector, whom they might have kidnapped.

THOUGHT THIEF CATCHING COSTLY.

Why Meyer Didn't Tell the Police of His Being Chloroformed and Robbed.

Max Smith, 48 years old, of 300 East Fifty-ninth street, was held in $1,500 bail for trial in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, on the complaint of William Riehl, 22 years old, of 427 West Forty-eighth street. Riehl's mother rented a room to Smith on Jan. 29, and a few days later Smith disappeared with $248 worth of clothing and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Riehl.

On Jan. 15 Smith hired a room from John Meyer, a saloon keeper at 91 First avenue. He arose early one morning and got into Meyer's room. Then the editor entered the saloon keeper and stole $65 from his waistcoat pocket. Meyer did not report this to the police, as he supposed he would have to pay them to catch the thief. Several days ago he mentioned the robbery to a customer, who notified the police. Meyer identified Smith as the man who had chloroformed him. He will appear as a witness against him when Smith is tried.

Mr. Troll Awakened by a Burglar.

Arthur Brown, 44 years old, a one-armed negro who makes his livelihood by begging, was arrested at 4:15 A. M. yesterday on suspicion of having burglariously entered George Troll's house, 227 Washington street, Jersey City. Mr. Troll was awakened by a noise in the house, and, throwing up a front window, began to shout for the police. A policeman responded and searched the house, but did not find anybody. The policeman notified the sergeant on duty at the Gregory street station, and the reserves were turned out to look for the burglar. After a long search Brown was picked up on Colgate street, about a third of a mile from Troll's house, and locked up on suspicion. He admitted that he had been down in the neighborhood of Troll's house.

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