CALIFORNIA DIVIDENDS.

SOME OF THE GOLD MINES THAT ARE PAYING WELL.

A Remarkably Fine Opal Found in Montana—Activity in the Black Hawk District, Colorado—Purchases of Placer Grounds in Idaho—Activity in Lake Superior Mines.

LOS ANGELES, March 19.—The Wildman-Mahoney mine, Amador county, has declared a dividend of $12,000, 10 cents per share. The January output of the mine was nearly $40,000. Other California mines that have just declared dividends are the Pennsylvania, $2,575, 5 cents per share; the Argonaut, $20,000, 10 cents per share; the Morning Star, $14,400, $6 a share. The South Eureka mine is paying from $2,000 to $5,000 per month above expenses. An eight-foot ledge of good milling ore has been found on the 500-foot level of the Anita mine.

The Petticoat mine, near Railroad Flat, Calaveras county, is being prospected with a view to extensive development and the erection of a ten-stamp mill. It has three chutes of ore from five to nine feet wide. In the Zeigler Consolidated a good ledge has been struck carrying free gold and sulphurets of a high grade.

The mills of Garlock, Kern county, are crushing on an average 2,000 tons of ore per month, which yields from $45,000 to $50,000. The Yellow Aster Company is preparing to put up a cyanide plant to crush its tailings, which have a value of about $4 per ton. The Rand railroad is delivering water at Johannesburg in carload lots of 6,000 gallons, at $20 per car.

The Red Banks and Crown Lead properties, Mariposa county, which were recently closed down, are about to be reopened. It is said that the London interests which have held the bonds on these mines for the last year have decided to take hold of them. In the Compromise mine a new vein four feet wide has been opened carrying $10 in free gold and 5 per cent. of sulphurets. The mine has a long record as a producer of high-grade ore, but has been idle for fifteen years. The first stamp mill in California is said to have been on this property.

Mining interests in Mono county are somewhat alarmed over the scarcity of water. Less than a foot of snow gives indication that the scarcity will continue all summer. Some of the mills have been closed down on account of the lack of water.

The Mayflower mine, Nevada City, has been bonded to P. Etchebarm of San Francisco for $120,000. The old Diamond mine, near Grass Valley, which has been idle for many years, was taken up about a year ago by San Francisco men, who have vigorously pushed development work. Recently a good-sized ore body, assaying a high grade of ore, has been found, and in consequence a five-stamp mill is to be added to the plant at once.

The Lost Emigrant mine, near Summit, Placer county, has a ledge varying from two to eight feet, which yields by mill test as high as $75 per ton. The last clean-up at the Bellevue was of twelve tons, which yielded over $200 per ton.

The placer mines in Virginia Dale district, San Bernardino county, are much richer than had been supposed. There is also much placer ground that until recently was not known to carry gold. Two miners who had been developing quartz claims went to work with a dry washer to see if they could replenish their cash, and in sixty days' work they took out over $300 in gold, working sixty feet along the gulch. It is said that this placer mining is as rich as that of early days, and that if the ground can be hydraulicked every portion can be made to pay. Many miners have been making good profits out of the placers, while ostensibly working on quartz claims belonging to others, and withholding the truth in order that they might be allowed to remain on the mines.

The Plumbago mine, Sierra county, is in rich rock again and $16,000 was taken out in a few days. One piece, weighing less than 100 pounds, was worth $1,000. The Plumbago is owned by the Cressus G. M. Co. of New York, which bought it about three years ago, and in that time has extracted nearly $300,000.

The dry season has been a great boon to the river mines of Siskiyou county, although it has made gulch and placer mining an impossibility in many localities. Many of the river mines have worked right through the winter, which they cannot do when the water is plentiful.

Mining interests in Tuolumne county are having a decided boom. Capital has been furnished for the working of a number of mines which have been idle for years, and operations on a large scale will be pushed during the coming season. Some of the old properties recently reopened are showing splendid results. The old Grizzly, which was reopened last summer under a working bond, has been purchased by the company which took the bond and is being developed with results so satisfactory that $20,000 is to be expended at once in a 20-stamp mill and other improvements. The new shaft is down 350 feet, and on the 200-foot level is an eight-foot vein of ribbon quartz milling $8 per ton. At the 100-foot level similar results were obtained. There is enough ore in sight to run the twenty stamps three years, but the shaft is to be sunk still deeper. The Belle, a new mine, not far from the Grizzly, gives indications of being an important property. At 300 feet both ledge and ore body equally worked $5 rock. The Norwegian group is crushing daily six tons of $50 ore.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, March 19.—The Bray and Bell mines at Ione, Nye county, have been sold by the Ione Mining Company to the Nevada Mining Company for $150,000.

At the Summit mine, near La Floche, enough ore is blocked out to keep the mill running with thirty-five tons per day for the next ten months.

The April Fool mine at De Lamar is putting through twenty tons of ore daily of an average value of $25 gold per ton.

The Salmon M. and R. Company has shipped two tons of copper bullion.

The prices at which the shares of Comstock mines are selling do not bring the total aggregate values of the Comstock mines to much over $1,100,000. Crown Point is waiting for the result of the two milling tests of low-grade ore. From Belcher over forty tons of ore was extracted last week which assayed $18 a ton. Overman is extracting a few tons. Caledonia is doing some active work. These mines do not seem to get anything but assessments out of any ore found.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, March 22.—John Creighton of Deer Lodge recently found on Mount Powell what may prove to be one of the finest specimens of opal known in the world. While going to his work recently his attention was attracted to a stone of peculiar brilliance. He picked it up and took it to Prof. Thompson of the Montana University, who pronounced it one of the finest gems he had ever seen. The opal reflects brilliant colors and is remarkable in size, weighing nine ounces, Troy.

Rubies and garnets have frequently been taken from the neighborhood of Mount Powell.

The abandonment of the Ella mine seems to confirm the views of many mining men as to continuous ore bodies on the Meaderville flat in the Butte district. The shaft of he Ella was down 252 feet on the Meaderville shaft when the pumps were pulled last week. Some silver ore was encountered, but no copper.

The Mineral Hill mining district near Parry is having a little boom. The Belle, Summit, Mountain Cliff, Willow Creek, and Ned mines are all producing well. The ore seems to be in pockets and chutes.

The consolidation of the Granite Mountain and Bi-Metallic Mining Companies is one of the most important mining transactions in Montana in many years. These are the big silver mining properties of Granite county. The consolidation will result in starting up the big properties in the near future. The capital stock will be $10,000,000. Both properties have been shut down since the fall in silver, a few years ago.

An enormous block of coal, weighing five tons, was shipped yesterday from the Sand Coulee coal mines to the Omaha exposition. It is eight feet long, six feet wide, and 4½ feet thick, and is all excellent bituminous coal. The carload which it was loaded also carried a 5,000-pound slab of copper matte from the Anaconda smelter.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, March 20.—In the Colville country the Duryeas of Ontario, N. Y., are showing their faith in a group of claims on Huckleberry Mountain. There are eight claims and it is proposed to run a tunnel a mile in length, which will give a depth of 2,000 feet from the outcrop. To the work economically Deep Creek Falls will be utilized and a power plant will drive the drills. The ledge, which is fifty feet wide, is traceable 3,000 feet, and the ore is copper-gold, giving assays of from $40 to $70 per ton in both metals. In this large ledge there is a solid ore body twelve feet wide.

The Black Tail mine, in the same district, is making a remarkable showing of ore for the amount of development. Tunnels, shafts and drifts have been run several hundred feet and ore bodies opened up from six to seventeen feet that will average $25 to the ton.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, March 20.—On Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska, there has been a discovery of considerable importance within the past month. The ledge is sixty feet wide, with well-defined foot wall, but the hanging wall has not yet been uncovered. This ledge begins at the water edge and extends back into the mountain for 1,500 feet. Two assays have been made, the first showing $8.20 gold and 12 per cent. copper, the second 12 per cent. copper, $3 gold to the ton from surface croppings. The property is easy of access by the largest vessels plying Alaskan waters and has a splendid water power, sufficient to drive any machinery that may be employed in development or in the reduction or concentration of ores.

In this portion of the Territory prospecting has been conducted successfully up to within the past month, when bad weather has interrupted work.

The framework of the 300-stamp mill for the Treadwell Mining Company on Douglas Island is being pushed ahead rapidly by the mills at Seattle. Nearly all this material is being prepared in the knock-down in order to facilitate transportation. The other two mills, of 140 stamps each, are progressing well.

COLORADO.

DENVER, March 23.—With ore teams crowding the narrow streets, with 510 stamps dropping in ten mills treating 600 tons daily, the Black Hawk district is just now extremely lively. Besides this business the Rocky Mountain concentrator is handling seventy-five tons daily and two sampling works dispose of 150 tons more, making the total tonnage upward of 800 tons daily. Yet the demands upon the mills are so heavy that improvements in the way of additional drops and a change to fast drop stamps are under way in several of the mills. An experiment is making with the slimes from the mills below town whereby it is hoped to make a profit from a judicious treatment of the slimes, as has been done in Telluride. Another scheme in successful operation is the shipping of waste slag left by the Hill smelter years ago to Denver, where improved methods result in extracting gold enough from the slag to net a small profit.

The great mining operation of Black Hawk is that of the Gregory Consolidated Mines Company, which operate the Gregory-Bobtail lode, a property with a production in the past of $10,000,000. This new combination has expended over $100,000 in the past fourteen months in improvements and is now employing ninety men. In sinking below the incline level, 900 feet from the surface, at a depth of 200 feet a pocket of milling ore was found that ran six ounces of gold to the cord. The chief work now in progress is driving a cross-cut from the 900-foot level toward the Bobtail, Fiske, and other known veins, about 1,100 feet. This will open a new territory where a known ore body exists that will afford a great tonnage for many months.

Clear Creek county will show great improvements during the coming season. The silver mines of upper Clear Creek, near Georgetown, are working under the leasing system almost entirely and a steady output of ore with considerable development work goes on. At Empire there is considerable interest in the opening of large bodies of low-grade sulphides. New mills are being set up and old mills repaired to meet the increasing demands for local treatment of the low-grade ores. Applications for leases of blocks of ground in old mines show a healthy increase. At Lawson the Joe Reynolds mine, once a famous producer, will be opened up this season by a wealthy Chicago capitalist. Improvements have been made during the winter in the Yankee, the Alice, and the Chesapeake, preparatory for heavy shipments during the summer season.

Owing to a light snowfall during the winter, operations have opened in the basins above Telluride a month earlier than usual. The Japan Mines Company will have its concentrator and mill in operation by the middle of April, and the Columbia-Menona with its 30-stamp mill will be working by that time. During the winter large quantities of good ore have been opened up in the Japan. Contractors have been driving in both directions at intervals of 100 feet in the shaft and the necessary preparations for stoping down the ore have been completed. Japan ore is very heavy, carrying lead with the gold and under concentration is reduced to one-third its crude bulk. The high-grade ores found in the mine average $750 to $1,000 per car after charges are paid. This property will be a great shipper this season. The Tom Boy is now handling 100 tons daily at its mill. There are 125 men employed and the number will be doubled by the middle of April. Some new ore valued at $300 per ton has been discovered in this great property.

The Ophir tunnel, which has been driving toward the Montana lode steadily for a year, will soon be in the ore body. The lode is twenty feet wide and is of fine concentrating material, carrying silver, lead and gold. The owners of this property control the great Virginius, on the opposite side of the range. When this tunnel is completed it will connect with the Revenue tunnel, four miles long, under the range. It is now 1,700 feet long.

Another great tunnel enterprise just under way is the Meltrun, beginning at the base of the mountains at Pandora, and aiming to bore the range a distance of four miles to an outlet at Ironton on the other side. The tunnel is 400 feet deep, and a progress of from seven to nine feet daily is making. The bore is 8x10.

The returns of the Denver branch mint for this year show a surprising increase over the corresponding time last year. The total receipts of gold amount to $3,921,624, which is a gain of $2,545,571. Some of this gain is due to the fact that the Omaha and Grant smelter is delivering its gold now at the branch mint here, while in the past it has been shipped direct to Philadelphia. The great gain is accounted for by reason of the great gold output caused by the reduction mills at Cripple Creek and Florence. The demand for mining machinery is unusually active just now. Much machinery is needed in Cripple Creek, Gilpin county, and the San Juan country.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, Idaho, March 19.—The Twin Springs Company, Pennsylvania men, have bought the placer ground, ditches, and water rights owned and operated by the Buena Vista Bar Company and K. P. Plowman. The price paid was about $100,000. The ground consists of a large number of hill claims and ground for three or four miles in length along the bars of More and Elk creeks. There are six ditches, each several miles in length. As the water rights were divided between three owners, the ditches are each only capable of carrying from 2,000 to 3,000 inches. The new company will greatly increase the capacity of each, so that when the water is low in the creeks all can be put on one or two of the hydraulic claims. Sixty men will be put on the Christie ditch next Tuesday to enlarge it to a capacity of 10,000 inches. It will be six feet wide on the bottom and eight feet on the top. This ditch is six miles long.

The Boston company that has purchased over 1,000 acres of placer ground along the beds of More and Elk creeks has ordered at the Dresden Iron Works of San Francisco a large dredger. It will be brought here as soon as possible. If it proves a success one or two more will be added during the summer.

A strong Montana company has decided to buy about 1,000 acres of placer ground along Grimes and Granite creeks, owned by S. K. Goldtrap. The consideration is $100,000.

Several of the owners of placer claims expect to begin piping very soon, as water is rising in the creeks.

Angus McDonald is extracting large quantities of high-grade ore from the Pass group of mines, near Bailey, on Wood River.

About April 1 work will begin on a new concentrator for the Hunter silver-lead mine at Wallace.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21.—The camp of Bingham, Salt Lake county, will soon have in operation seven cyanide plants, which are to be utilized in the treatment of the great deposits of low-grade gold-silver ores of the district. The plant on the Highland Boy is using a combination of stamps with the cyanide process for the treatment of the slimes.

Shipments from the Tintic district for the week aggregated ninety-four carloads of ore, thirteen carloads of mill concentrates and four bars of bullion.

Samuel McIntyre, one of the heaviest owners in the Ajax Mining Company, operating in the Tintic district, has applied for a receiver for the properties, claiming that the directors are not serving the best interests of the stockholders. The Ajax is one of the district's finest properties and last year produced over $500,000 of high-grade copper-gold ore.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 23.—With three men at work the Harrison mine in Blacktail Gulch is daily taking out ore valued at $120. The ore shoot is twelve feet wide and four feet thick and is gradually widening.

The shaft of the Chicago and Two Bit Company, now sinking, to reach a pyritic blanket of ore, at a depth of from 200 to 250 feet has been in a mineralized sandstone running $3 to $4 in gold.

A deep shaft will be sunk at Ragged Top to ascertain if the pyritic ore exists there on the quartzite. It is estimated that a depth of 800 feet may be necessary. The Dacy shaft is already down 430 feet.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, March 25.—Iron ore shipments have begun from mines to docks. This is earlier than in any year in the history of lake mining. Shipments are now under way from the Chandler mine to Duluth, from mines at Ishpeming and Negaunee to Marquette and from the Gogebic.

Already, though the buying movement in ore has been under way less than two weeks, there have been disposed of no less than 8,000,000 tons, including what is mined by smelting companies for their own use, valued at not far from $24,000,000. Nearly two-thirds of the season's output is thus disposed of in fourteen days and before a single ton has been sent down the lakes. The Carnegie Steel Company is down for nearly 3,000,000 tons of this and the Illinois Steel Company has bought over 2,000,000. The Cambria Iron Company, Thomas Iron Company, Mahoning Valley manufacturers and one or two others who produce their own ore take 1,000,000 more.

Contracts have been let at the various steam shovel mines of the Mesabe range for the removal of over 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth from over the ore bodies, besides which the two open pit Carnegie mines will remove a vast quantity of earth.

At the Cliffs mine, at Ishpeming, where the work of pumping out water has been going on all winter, mining will soon begin. The mine will employ 300 men, and will produce a very large quantity of ore.

Ore freight rates by rail from mines to lake ports have been reduced to both Ashland and Escanaba, 5 cents a ton in each case. To all other ports they remain as formerly, though efforts are to be made to secure a reduction to Duluth. Rates from the lake ports to Lake Erie are fixed for the season at from 60 to 65 cents from Duluth, and other ports in proportion. This is about the same as last year, and gives vessel men no opportunity to share in the advance of prices for ore, which vary from 8 to 22 cents a ton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, March 20.—An American company has purchased the Texas Mine in Providence Camp, paying $200,000.

In the Old Ironside mine in Greenwood Camp, they have just cut through a body of ore twenty-two feet in width that assays $25 per ton. This ore was encountered at the bottom of a 100-foot shaft where the ledge matter is over forty feet wide. The gold value of the ore is $14, while the copper is 5 per cent., the remainder being silver. It is shipping ore, but, unfortunately for the district, there are no transportation facilities.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island the mines have continued to improve. This is particularly the case with those along Clayoquet Sound, where Robert Wingate and associates have recently purchased the Crow group for $20,000. The Shaklin claim, on Sydney Inlet, has also been sold for $10,000.

The iron mines at Seachart Bay, west of Barclay Sound, are beginning to attract attention by reason of the large deposits of superior Bessemer ores within a short distance of tide water.

NICKEL ON THE BAR.

Judgment of Daniel in an Excise Case—Suspicion That the Bar Was Salted.

Magistrate Pool executed a coup yesterday in Jefferson Market Court that pleased him so much that he said he was proud of it. It also pleased the court clerks and policemen, James McMasters, the prisoner, and ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Molloy, in whose saloon at 88 Houston street McMasters is a barkeeper.

Policeman Trainor of the Mercer street station arraigned McMasters on a complaint stating that McMasters had, at a quarter of 5 o'clock yesterday morning, sold to Trainor one drink of whiskey, for which 10 cents was tendered and accepted. The Magistrate read the complaint over, out loud, twice, including the statement that 10 cents was the amount paid for the drink.

"Well, McMasters," said the Magistrate, "you are a bartender, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"What were you doing in the saloon at 5 o'clock Sunday morning?"

"Cleaning the place up, your Honor," said the barkeeper.

"Then why did you sell this man a drink?"

"I didn't, may it please your Honor," said McMasters earnestly. "He came in and took the drink from one of the bottles standing on the bar."

"But this complaint says you took five cents for it," said the Magistrate. The complaint said ten cents, really, but the barkeeper grabbed at the saving straw.

"Your Honor," he said, "I took no five cents for the drink."

"Officer," said the Magistrate, turning to Trainor, "what did you do with the money?"

"I laid it on the bar, sir."

"And yet the barkeeper says he didn't get it. Then, if both stories are true, that five cents must be on the bar yet. And there is just one way to settle it——"

At this point some disturbance was created by the abrupt rising up of ex-Assemblyman Molloy and a number of his friends. They jostled one another in a quiet but rapid scramble for the door.

"But, your Honor," said the policeman, "the money isn't on the bar. He put it in the cash drawer."

"I tell you," said the Magistrate, raising his voice, "there is just one way to settle it. You take this prisoner and go down to his saloon with him and look at that bar. See if there is five cents there or not. Then bring him back and report to me. Take him along with you, so that he can see, too."

The policeman and a detective went out into the rain. In half an hour they came back.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "what did you find?"

"We found five cents on the bar, your Honor," said the policeman.

"There!" said the Magistrate. "There!"

Trainor might have added that he found the ex-Assemblyman, puffing and blowing, and a large number of hilarious friends on the sidewalk in front of the saloon awaiting his coming. But he didn't say anything about that. Perhaps he was wondering how it was that after the Magistrate had turned ten cents into five by a slip of the tongue the coin on the bar should have changed its spots likewise.

The Magistrate, however, dismissed the case and complimented himself in high good humor for his original method of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

SPIRITUALISTS CELEBRATING.

Semi-Centennial of the Alleged Discovery by the Fox Sisters of the Secret Raps.

ROCHESTER, March 27.—The semi-centennial celebration of the formal acceptance of Spiritualism as an established religion by the Rochester church was opened in Fitzhugh Hall yesterday, with afternoon and evening sessions. The celebration is conducted by the manager of the local church, G. W. Kates, and his wife, Mrs. Zaida Brown Kates. March 31 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the day the Spiritualists obtained, according to their belief, accurate intelligence of the occult force behind the mysterious raps, the corner stone of the faith. On the night of March 31 fifty years ago, spiritualistic history teaches, the Fox sisters of Hydeville, a hamlet near Newark, Wayne county, learned the secret of the raps, and forthwith constructed an alphabet, in a measure like the telegraphic code, by which messages from the other world are communicated to denizens of this sphere. For example, three raps mean "Yes," and two raps "No."

This celebration is purely a local celebration, although many of those in attendance are from out of town, and speakers of national reputation will be present to speak this week. In May, however, there will be held in Rochester an international celebration of the establishment of spiritualism, at which there will be present delegates from many of the States and from abroad.

The principal address this afternoon was delivered by Mrs. Kates on the subject, "The New Era." The speaker elaborated on her husband's definition of spiritualism. She said that 100 years from now the world would see the idealized form of the brotherhood of man in established fact through the agency of spiritualistic development. Spiritualism, she said, was the grandest religion the world has ever known. One hundred years from now men would live on the spiritual side of life, when all the sensual emotions of mortal being would be put aside.

WEEPING SAMMY AGAIN NABBED.

With a Brother and Sister the Lad Begged, Although the Family Is Well-to-Do.

For the third time in a little more than a year Weeping Sammy Goldstine, a twelve-year-old boy who lives with his parents at 411 East Twenty-second street, was arraigned in a police court for begging, yesterday. Meanwhile his younger brother Maurice and his fourteen-year-old sister Lily have been in the hands of Gerry agents on the same charge.

Weeping Sammy was brought into Jefferson Market Court the first time on Feb. 4, 1897. His arm was bandaged and he had been found crying bitterly and begging at Broadway and Twentieth street. When the bandage was removed it was discovered that there was nothing the matter with his arm. He was released on a promise of good behavior. He was arrested two weeks later for begging, with tears, but bandageless, at Broadway and Twenty-third street. The Gerry people found that his parents were perfectly able to care for him, so he was returned to his home. Last December his brother, Maurice, went into the West Thirty-fifth street station and told the police that his father had sent him out to beg and that he would be beaten if he went home without at least twenty cents. The Gerry society took charge of him. On Feb. 28 his sister Lily was arrested for selling newspapers that were weeks and months old fresh 8" extras," and Saturday night Samuel, as tearful as ever, was bagged at Broadway and Twentieth street. The Gerry society took him, and Magistrate Pool announced that he was going to take steps to discipline Papa Goldstine in a way that he wouldn't forget.

FIGHT DID NOT COME OFF.

Police Captain Early Raids a Boxing Match in the Borough of Queens.

Christian Hohmeyer is the proprietor of a picnic ground at Wyckoff avenue and Halsey street, Evergreen, borough of Queens. On Saturday night about fifty men tore down the fence at the rear of Hohmeyer's place and prepared to pull off a boxing match between William La Rose and Charles Dericks, young pugilists of Williamsburg. Police Captain Early, with twenty patrolmen, prevented the fight. The principals and manager, with about twenty others, succeeded in escaping. Twenty-seven men were arrested. They were held on the charge of disorderly conduct, and, when arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Magistrate Lemon fined them each $3. Hohmeyer and his son were also taken to the station house, but were not held.

ILLEGAL LOBSTER FISHING.

Canada Will Guard the Grounds with Steam Cutters in the Close Season.

HALIFAX, March 27.—Information has been received that the Ottawa Government intends, when the close season for lobsters begins this year, to put on five steam cutters to prevent illegal lobster fishing on these coasts. Four will patrol the Nova Scotia shore, where the poaching is carried on most extensively, and one at the Magdelen Islands.

The illegal fishing last season was most destructive to the lobster grounds and was prosecuted without hindrance.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE ICE.

MORE DETAILS OF THE DISASTER THAT COST 48 LIVES.

A Part of the Greenland's Crew Kept Together, Cooked Seal, and Reached the Ship—The Others Wandered in the Blinding Snow, and Many Were Drowned or Froze to Death.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 27.—The sealer Greenland arrived this afternoon with details of the disaster which cost the lives of forty-eight men. The condition of the men who escaped death, but were frostbitten, is not as bad as was at first reported, although about twenty of them will lose their hands or feet.

The disaster occurred on last Monday morning. A gale arose, the ship was caught in an ice floe, and many of the men who were out on the ice after seals drifted away from the ship. The gale increased, and the men became scattered owing to the blinding snowstorm. Two quartermasters, however, kept their parties well in hand. They built snowhouses, made a fire of ropes, cooked seal, spent the night in comparative comfort, and next day reached the ship without loss.

The others, unfortunately, wandered about aimlessly, and some fell through fissures in the ice and were drowned. Their caps were found floating on the surface next day. On Tuesday afternoon one man became insane and shouted that the steamer was in sight. The whole party stampeded in the direction where the ship was believed to be. Many of them never appeared again and others became deranged. On Tuesday night all were aboard the ship except fifty-four, of whom all except six perished. The cases of heroism were many. One man refused to leave a dying comrade, and perished with him. Another party, numbering fifteen, carried two boys with them the whole day, who would inevitably have perished but for this kindness.

The officers of the rescue party left nothing undone to save all the lives possible. They started out on Tuesday afternoon to find and carry the helpless sufferers to the ship. The steamers Iceland and Diana, which were taking seals in the same body of ice, ceased work for two days to assist in seeking the dead and helpless. One boy, 18 years old, is alive after being exposed for forty-eight hours without food. His escape is almost miraculous, but he is frightfully frostbitten.

The Greenland was in another serious plight last night. A big gale was raging and it drove her ashore in the Bay de Verds, where she remained aground five hours and lost some of her keel. All aboard were in danger of death and were ready to leave her at any moment.

To-day, while coming here, her compasses being disarranged owing to last night's trouble, she almost drove ashore three miles north of this port in a dense fog. This afternoon, when she arrived, a man fell from the rigging of the vessel, where he was watching her course, and sustained injuries so serious that he died while being conveyed to the hospital.

The Greenland brought 13,500 seals, and reports the Aurora 18,000, the Iceland 11,000, and the Diana 12,000, all good fares. Another sealer, believed to be the Kite, is harbored at St. Lawrence to-night, and is also loaded. This is an excellent showing for a fourth of the fleet.

A FAT GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE.

M. Canon, 8 Feet 4 Around the Waist, Invites Competition.

Mr. Henri Maurice Canon, citizen of France, but native of the neighborhood around the Lake of Constance, where several nationalities mingle, arrived yesterday on the French line steamship La Bourgogne from Havre. Mr. Canon had a berth in the first cabin, but he did not occupy all of it. He simple sat on the edge and dozed for eight days. There was nothing the matter with the berth. The trouble was that Mr. Canon was built for larger things. Longitudinally he is an ordinary man. From the ground up in his stockinged feet, he does not measure more than 5 feet 7; but latitudinally Mr. Canon is a marvel. He travels on his shape, which is mostly spherical.

Most rotund folks who come here to show themselves have a press agent. Mr. Canon says he thinks he is big enough to be his own press agent. He talks in German and French in a cavernous voice. Nobody disputed the measurements of himself that he gave out at the Hotel de Paris, in Christopher street, where he will sleep on the floor until the proprietor gets a bed strong enough to hold him. A surveyor who was called in declared that there could be little doubt that Mr. Canon really does measure 8 feet 4 inches around the waist, 5 feet 10 inches around the chest, and 40 inches around the calf of the leg.

Mr. Canon is very dark and runs to double, treble and quadruple chins. He is 48 years old, weighs 600 pounds and is remarkably light on his feet. He says he is the heaviest man in that part of the universe which we are sure is inhabited. He declares that he can outdance any man of a third of his weight, and that as a general athlete he is nothing to enter the lists with any very heavy-weight accredited in this world. He has never been sick. Although he is a brewer, he says he does not know why he became so big. He declares that he is not fond of beer and that he drinks only a normal man's supply of it, say a few gallons a day; that he is not a heavy eater and that the average man can drink more wine. He has exhibited only before one crowned head, the King of Würtemberg, but he thinks this should not be considered by the American people as something unfavorable to his profession as a fat man. His mother was of average weight and his father was not a big man.

SILVERWARE STORE ROBBED.

The Four Thieves, All Boys, Nabbed with Their Arms Full of Plunder.

Detective Hahn of the Oak street station met four boys with their arms full of bar silverware at Gold and Frankfort streets yesterday afternoon. There were bottle stands, lemon squeezers, drink strainers, crushers, and a silver-mounted quart whiskey bottle.

At the police station they said they were Patrick Mahay, 16 years old, of 28 Cherry street; William Bryan, 16 years old, of 28 Cherry street; Peter Marley, 14 years old, of 37 Cherry street, and John Connelly, 10 years old, of 16 Cherry street.

Some of the silverware had "Fred Kuehne" on it, and by means of the directory the address of 88 John street was found. Kuehne's silverware store had been robbed, as an investigation showed, so the boys were locked up.

The Railroad Strike in Mexico.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 27.—The strike of trainmen and employees of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad threatens to spread to all connecting lines, the employees of which have refused to handle freight from the affected road. The management of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Road alleges that the strike is the outgrowth of racial troubles between the American and Mexican employees. Unless a settlement is soon reached the Federal Government will take the matter in charge.

The Weather.

The area of low pressure which was forming in the Rocky Mountain States was central yesterday in the Mississippi Valley in a fully defined storm, causing cloudy weather and rain in the central States and lake regions, while an area of high pressure over the north Atlantic caused northeasterly winds and rain in the middle Atlantic and New England States. Snow was falling in Minnesota.

Fair weather prevailed generally elsewhere. Another cold wave was coming down over Montana and the Dakotas, where the temperature was from 2° to 14° below zero, and in British territory just north of those States it was 14° to 28° below zero. It was warmer east of the Mississippi. Fog enveloped the Atlantic coast most of the day.

In this city rain and light fog prevailed; average humidity 98 per cent; wind east, average velocity 18 miles an hour; highest official temperature 46°, lowest 45°; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 6 A. M. 30.54, 6 P. M. 30.47.

The thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau registered the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1898.	1897.		1898.	1897.
9 A. M.	45°	37°	6 P. M.	46°	38°
12 M.	45°	37°	9 P. M.	45°	35°
3 P. M.	46°	40°	12 Mid.	44°	35°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY.

For Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain and warmer; southerly winds.

For eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and eastern Pennsylvania, threatening weather and showers; warmer; southerly winds.

For Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, threatening weather and probably showers; southerly winds.

For western Pennsylvania, rain; clearing and decidedly colder at night; brisk southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

For western New York, rain; brisk southerly winds.

PROPOSED NEW BOXING RULES.

What Fitzsimmons and John L. Have to Say on the Interesting Subject.

The necessity of improving the Marquis of Queensberry rules is recognized by the fighters themselves. It is the universal opinion among them that something should be done to bring the rules up to date. As might be expected, there are some kickers in the ranks who assert that the old rules are all right. They seem to be at a loss, though, for logical reasons to support their opinion.

Charley White is working assiduously on the new rules, which will be known as the "American Boxing Rules," and has promised to have them ready this week. The most significant part of the new code will be that devoted to the establishment of new classes. This will ultimately do away with the self-assertive boxer, who claims high honors at a weight which he cannot very well scale. Catch weights will be a thing of the past. No more than three seconds will be tolerated, and coaching will be tabooed. Altogether the reform will be sweeping, and a fighter, in order to be recognized, must live strictly up to the new rules or quit the business.

A reporter from THE SUN yesterday had a talk with Bob Fitzsimmons and John L. Sullivan concerning the new rules. Both were of the opinion that something should be done to modernize the old regulations. Fitzsimmons said:

"The Marquis of Queensberry rules are all right in a way, but they have outlived their usefulness. In this up-to-date era of sport something must be done to put boxing on a proper plane and standing. The Marquis of Queensberry rules were quite an improvement over the London prize ring rules, because they eliminated all the brutal qualities. Hitting in the breakaway has been the stumbling block to many boxers. I brought this matter up when I was matched to fight Jim Corbett at Carson last March. The rules say that a boxer can hit with one arm free. But when this question is propounded before a fight, or if you commence trying it during a contest the audience begins to hiss and you feel quite uncomfortable. To be a successful boxer you must study all styles of fighting. You must be able to punch with either hand. You must also be just as quick and powerful at long-range fighting as at infighting. A blow delivered on the breakaway is very dangerous to a man's chances. Then, again, it is wrong to stand over a man when he is knocked down. It is always the duty of a boxer to retire to his corner when he floors his opponent. I always step back to a safe distance when I drop an adversary."

John L. had this to say: "I agree that the Marquis of Queensberry code needs revision and touching up, and very quickly at that. In my days I lived up to it to the letter, but boxing has improved a great deal in the past decade. There was no fancy boxing in my time. All you had to do was to fight, and take on any guy that meant to fight you. It was a case of going in and scrap and do your level best to win. I don't believe in having a bunch of seconds in a corner. Three is plenty. Have one for a fanner, one for the sponger, and one for an adviser. This will do very well, and I think the audience will like it better in the end. Do away with coaching while the fight is on. Too much gab rattles a man and wearies the sports. Hitting on the breakaway is all right, this style of fighting affords just as much advantage to one man as it does to another. I never made a kick against it, so why should the others. Let no fouling be tolerated. Let no guy be allowed to drop to the floor repeatedly to avoid punishment. I had that game played on me cleverly by Tom Wilson, if you will remember. And last but not least, make it imperative for a champion of any class to fight at least three times a year."

WOMAN ATTACKS THIEVES.

After Being Knocked Down, She Follows Them and Gets One Caught.

Mrs. Louisa Booth of 57 Bayard street appeared in Centre Street Court yesterday and made a complaint of burglary against John Walker, 23 years old, of 53 Bowery. When she had finished her story, Magistrate Cornell said:

"Madam, I congratulate you. You are a plucky woman and a credit to your sex. I hope you will press this charge in the higher court and send this young ruffian to State prison for ten years."

Mrs. Booth had always told her neighbors that she believed she would die of fright should she ever find a burglar in her rooms. As an extra precaution she had a padlock placed on her door, which she locked from the outside. She left her home at 6 o'clock Saturday night, locking the padlock, and placing the key under the oilcloth in the hall.

When she returned twenty minutes later she found Walker and another man ransacking the bureau drawers and piling up her clothing and jewelry, to the value of $500, preparatory to carrying them off. Mrs. Booth did not die of fright. She went for the two burglars, attacking them tooth and nail. Each of the two men was double her size, and they had little difficulty overcoming her. They hurled her to the floor, and ran out of her rooms.

Mrs. Booth was badly bruised and shaken by the fall, but she jumped to her feet and chased the thieves. She followed them along the street, shouting for the police. Policeman Germerschausen of the Elizabeth street station heard her cries. He joined in the pursuit and captured Walker after a chase of four blocks. The other man escaped, taking with him a pocketbook containing $5 that Mrs. Booth had left on the mantel.

Walker pleaded not guilty, and waived examination, and Magistrate Cornell held him in $1,500 for trial.

OHIO'S FLOOD CONTINUES.

Heavy Rain at and Near Cincinnati Causes a Further Rise of the River.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—Twelve hours of continuous rain, ceasing for a few hours at 8 A. M., with a total fall of three-quarters of an inch, continues to swell the booming Ohio River. The stage at 8 o'clock to-night was 59 feet 4 inches, and it was rising an inch an hour, with the rise from above still to come. There was also rain on the upper river to-day, but considerable along the lower. The river is falling to Parkersburg and rising from Catlettsburg down. Although almost at a standstill at Portsmouth to-night more merchants were obliged to move from the river front region to-day. Thousands of sightseers lined the big river all day. Railroads with increased flood-fighting facilities are improving their service. The Chesapeake and Ohio is the only line not crippled at all.

A $15,000 fire was caused to-day at the J. L. Havens Iron Works by the flood suddenly submerging the furnaces and causing an explosion of boilers. There is not much distress in this city by reason of flood, but there will be with a foot or two more water. Newport, Ky., is sorely distressed with 500 dwellings swamped. Portsmouth, O., with nearly fifty-eight feet of water in the river, has a large extent of submerged streets and there is much distress. At Pomeroy the principal streets are flooded and many families camping on the side hills.

10 INCHES OF SNOW IN NEBRASKA.

A Storm of Thirty-six Hours' Duration—Zero Weather Following.

OMAHA, Neb., March 27.—Within the past thirty-six hours ten inches of snow has fallen throughout this State. In many places the drifts are high and the snow is interfering materially with all kinds of outdoor traffic.

Until dark to-night the wind blew a hurricane, and the storm had all the elements of a Dakota blizzard. To-night the zero point has been reached in the northwest part of the State, though it is slightly warmer in the eastern part.

Out in the State the situation is very bad on stock. On the range the bunches of cattle that are able to find natural shelter in draws and ravines will suffer little, but the loss will probably be considerable in this region, where the stock has been exposed to the storm.

Sheep men are quite apprehensive that they have suffered heavy loss. The grain men above have reasons to feel satisfied with the storm. Every wheat field in Nebraska and the adjacent States is covered with a thick blanket of snow, which guarantees protection to the young grain no matter how severe the weather may become. It will add to the moisture that is much required in