DESERT MINES THAT PAY.

RANDSBURG WILL SOON BE IN THE FRONT RANK OF GOLD CAMPS.

The Comstock Mines to Be Unwatered at Once—The Payne Mine a Remarkable Dividend Payer of British Columbia—Nearly $100,000 in Gold Taken Out of a Pocket in Alaska—Copper Enterprises.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 29.—The new mill of the Yellow Aster Company at Randsburg, Kern county, is to be ready for work in ninety days, and will have a capacity of 150 tons per day. The present clean-up from fifty tons per day at the Barstow mill of this company's ore is from $45,000 to $65,000 per month. When this amount is trebled by the work of the new mill the production will put Randsburg in the front rank of the State's gold camps. In excavating for the foundations of the mill everything was found necessary for their construction—sand, a bed of fine cement and stone. The Hercules shaft of this property, cut at 800 feet perpendicular from the surface, shows the same rich ore bodies, which effectually settles the question of whether or not Randsburg mines go down. All the deepest workings of the Yellow Aster show immense quantities of rich ore, with veins running in so many directions that with their own mill almost the whole hill will pay to work. The cyanide plant lately erected at the Eureka mill is doing well and having plenty of work in the treatment of tailings. The mill is running on ore from the Napoleon mine in the Stringer district which goes $100 per ton.

A new gold strike has been made near Winchester, Riverside county. The ore shows free gold in large quantities, but the vein has been developed only a little way. The development of a number of prospects on the Crafton Hills, San Bernardino county, has aroused a good deal of local interest. Several tunnels are in over a hundred feet and the ores have assayed from $9 to $200 per ton. But they are very refractory and will require a chloride plant for profitable working. One is to be erected at the camp in a short time.

The Loyal Lead mine, in Amador county, for years has been repeatedly bonded, but never with results. An agent is now buying up the shares, with the probability that it will be reopened in connection with the North Gover. The Centennial mine near Drytown has been unwatered by a company which is preparing to put down the shaft to 500 feet and thoroughly prospect the property. In the Machu mine, in the West Point district of Calaveras county, the shaft is down 130 feet on a vein that averages from two to twelve feet in width and is worth $9 per ton.

The Larkin mine, in El Dorado county, has cut the ledge at 400 feet, where it is seven feet wide and mills $40 per ton.

The Daly and Eckert mine, near Trinity Centre, Trinity county, which consists of 120 acres of gravel, has been doing a good deal of equipment work this season, and will begin hydraulicking in the spring. A large force is cleaning out ditches and building new flumes for the Bloss and McClary gravel mine at Trinity Centre, which is to be worked on an important scale as soon as there is sufficient water. The Donella mine, near Sonora, Tuolumne county, has found a new chute which runs from eighteen inches to five feet, plates $7 per ton, and yields 1 per cent. sulphurets running $200 per ton.

The oilfield of Ventura county has been producing steadily for fifteen years, and is believed by experts to be good for more than a generation to come. The deeper the wells go the more oil has been found, and at a depth of 2,700 feet, which some of the wells have reached, the oil formation has been found richer in oil than at the higher levels.

In Inyo county the Meneva M. and M. Company, composed of Pittsburg men and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, will operate in mines in the Pahrump and Tecopa neighborhood. They propose to spend $1,000,000 in the purchase and development of mines in that region across the line in Nevada. In Mono county the Standard Consolidated's accounts for September show receipts amounting to $34,800, with a net profit of over $13,000.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA CITY, Oct. 29.—The contract for draining the water in the Comstock mines 500 feet below its present level, which is 20 feet below the Sutro tunnel floor, has been awarded to the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco. This is as far as the present available power from water pressure for running the pumping machinery will permit. Work is to begin within thirty days, and the pumps are to handle not less than 17,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours, but it is expected that 23,000,000 gallons per day will be handled from the start. The maximum quantity of water pumped from the mines when all the old Comstock pumps were in operation was only 7,000,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The clean-up for September of the Dexter of Tuscarora was $21,195. Eleven and one-half tons of ore yielded $6,095.

The English company operating the Churchill county nickel mines, near Lovelock, are reported to have perfected a process of producing nickel salts directly from the ore. They have an immense deposit of nickel ore.

Messrs. Brim, Deegan & Cowden have sold the Deno mine, in Pueblo district, Humboldt county, for $50,000. The property is a dividend payer.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—The Republic mine in Republic district, having announced its second dividend of $25,000, there is another flurry in this young camp and a general scramble to get in on the extensions.

In the Eureka Queen, Republic district, a strike has been made in the face of the tunnel 270 feet from the mouth that gives high values. The width of the ore body is two feet and a half. They were running for a blind lead when the strike was made and are now drifting on the ore, which is constantly widening.

In Trout Creek district the new owners of the Trout Creek copper mines, consisting of a group of twenty-seven claims, are putting in machinery with a view to extensive development this winter. Ore crops out on nearly every claim in this extensive group and the ledges are from ten to seventy-five feet in width. Negotiations for the purchase of this property have been pending for the past two years and have only recently been closed for $125,000, New York and Montana capitalists making the purchase.

The Washington-Anaconda group of copper mines in Beckler River district has been bonded to Indianamen, who contemplate extensive development. A tunnel to crosscut the 250-foot ledge is being driven and is already encountering copper ore that assays from 16 to 30 per cent. copper and from $2 to $6 silver. There are 1,200 feet in claims on this ledge and the outcrop extends for 3,000 feet.

In the Keystone, on the North Fork of the Skykomish River, a strike has been made in the main tunnel and the ore body is seventeen feet wide, carrying values from $20 to $40 per ton gold, silver and copper. The ledge parallels one strike 200 feet higher on the mountain. The recent strike is fifty feet from the mouth of the tunnel.

In Miller River district a tunnel is being driven on the Leonard 300 feet, which will give a depth of nearly 600 feet vertical and will open the main ledge at that depth. The ledge is eight feet wide and the ore streak is eighteen inches, carrying good copper values.

Tests of ore from Mount Baker district, made during the past week, show the presence of tellurium in considerable quantity, and the district, for reason of this, is attracting the attention of Cripple Creek miners, who are partial to this class of ore.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—The Van Anda, on Texada Island, is looking better than ever. The new two-compartment shaft is down 220 feet, where a station has been cut and drifts started both ways in the vein. The face of the west drift is all ore that assays $67, of which $50 is gold. The face of the east drift is also in solid ore, assays going over $700 in gold. The entire body is high grade smelting ore and there is about 120 feet of stoping ground above the level of the drifts, from which a large amount of ore will be taken.

Half a mile from the Van Anda, on the same ledge, is the Cornell, owned by the Van Anda Company, which has also struck it rich and has pay ore from the grass roots down. Ore is accumulating on the dumps rapidly and the Cornell will soon rank among the shippers.

In Camp McKinney the output of the Cariboo gold mine this month was $27,000, or nearly double the production of the previous month. This was made possible by the introduction of new stamps and other appliances. Besides the regular dividend the company has declared a stock dividend. James Monaghan, President of the old company controlling the property for several years, has disposed of his interest for $300,000. The new mill has twenty stamps and is very complete in all its appointments.

The Sailor group, in the same district, and supposed to be on the same lode with the Cariboo, has been bonded for $15,000. It is a free-milling property, the ore assaying from $15 to $25 per ton gold. The sale of the Cariboo has greatly enhanced the value of this group. The new owners will push development very actively.

In Slocan district a sale of the Slocan Boy has been made to the London and British Columbia Goldfields Company, the consideration being $50,000, which is said to be a very reasonable price.

The Payne mine at Sandon is making a remarkable record as a producer and dividend payer. It is giving employment to 125 men, and its daily output is fifty-eight tons of an average value of $80 per ton, $4,640 per day, or a clear profit of $4,140 per day. Since the opening of the mine it has paid $3,000,000 in dividends to its stockholders. It is a silver-lead producer, but the ores are of such grade as to always command a ready market.

The Hall Mines Company have recently bonded the True Blue group of claims for $65,000 and are developing the property. It carries high copper values.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—In the Comet mine at Burner's Bay a new strike has been made equal to the one made two years ago, when nearly $100,000 free gold was taken out of one pocket in the course of a few days. The present strike is in the same formation, white quartz eight feet wide, showing free gold throughout the mass. In mining it the miners spread out canvas in the bottom of the drift in order to save every particle, and then sack the ore in sacks that weigh about thirty pounds apiece. They handle it as carefully as they would so many nuggets and ship it by express to the smelters, where it brings $19 per ounce for the pure metal.

The Gilbert group of seven claims and mill site in Silver Bow Basin are under bond in London, with payments of a deal at good round figures. The property has been under development all the season and a large amount of work has been done. The Ebner mine, its neighbor, is now under bond for $1,250,000, and the Juneau group, formerly owned by Lane & Hayward of San Francisco and sold to Duncan, superintendent of the Treadwell, a splendid dividend payer, now worth $2,000,000, indicate that there is pretty rich ground in the Gilbert property.

The stampede of tenderfeet from the Yukon to the States still continues, about 1,000 passing through Skagway during the past two weeks. A number of them express their determination to return in the spring.

The White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company has made a call for 1,500 additional men to work on their line this winter. They are determined to push it to the lakes. They now have five locomotives and from thirty to forty cars and propose to greatly increase their rolling stock in the spring. The road is already a paying investment.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, Oct. 29.—The Basic Company has launched three boats for the new dredge at Centreville. The machinery is rapidly arriving, and going in place with all possible speed. It will be completed this fall, so as to be ready for operation when spring opens. Work has begun on the boats for another on Grimes Creek. The dredge at this place, owned by a man named Scuther of Boston, Mass., is doing so well that he has decided to soon begin the construction of three more.

The Morning Star Company, which owns twenty-nine quartz mines near Grimes Pass, on Grimes Creek, has decided to erect a 100-stamp mill as soon as the machinery can be hauled in next spring.

Matt Graham and Pat Sheridan are running a tunnel to open at good depth a very rich gold quartz ledge on Rock Creek near Summit Flat. Before starting work on the tunnel they sunk a shaft to the depth of fifty feet. The vein is from two to three feet wide, of very rich free gold ore.

The ten-stamp mill at Pine Grove, south of Rocky Bar, is running again, and the returns are giving good profits.

The Town Springs Company is still running placer claims here and on North Boise River.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Lucky Boy mill in Gambrinus district, and it is expected that it will be running before the close of the year. It is to be a ten-stamp.

The Twin Sisters free gold quartz mine, at Centreville, is developing into a fine property in the lower works. The ledge is from three to four feet in width, and the ore yields $16 per ton average.

A sale has been made of the Jupiter group of mines at the head of Wolf Creek, five miles north of Idaho City. On the Jupiter there is a shaft 100 feet deep, developing a vein several feet wide of very rich ore.

Hoisting works will be erected on a gold ledge on Henry Creek, and a shaft put down to the depth of 300 or 400 feet during the winter.

DEVELOPING CANADIAN COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 5.—The departure from Houghton this week of seven workmen, who left quietly without giving information as to their destination, marks the beginning of a movement which is fraught with important consequences. The seven men were the advance guard of a host of miners and mechanics who are to open big copper mines under the Queen's flag and with Standard Oil money. The destination of the party was Mississippi Island, on the north shore of Lake Superior, about seventy miles northwest of Sault Ste. Marie, and it is probable that within ninety days—perhaps sooner—200 men will be at work opening a mine of copper.

The Lake Superior copper district is known the world over for the purity of its metal, which is always found in virgin state, for the wonderful depth and extent of its mines and the marvellous profits returned to their fortunate owners. Nowhere else in the known world is there another mineral district like it, with the exception of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. The geological formation of the South African gold fields and the Lake Superior copper fields is similar—a country of trap rock with lodes of amygdaloid and conglomerate interspersed throughout. The miners on the Rand find gold only in the conglomerate reefs, but the copper miners find metal in both conglomerate and amygdaloid. While the producing mines of the lake district are all bunched within a territory twenty miles in length by two miles in breadth, the copper formation is a most extensive one, and new mines are being opened a score of miles to the northeast and fifty miles to the southwest of the present limits of production. Even this range does not begin to mark the extent of the copper-bearing formation. Bayfield, Wis., lodes carrying native copper have long been known, and at the present time several shafts are being sunk in Douglas county, Wisconsin, a few miles south of Duluth and fifty-five miles west of Houghton, on lodes which are a continuation of those found here. The Keweenawan group, in which the copper is found, extends fifty miles to the north and east of this city, and is then lost in Lake Superior, at the end of Keweenaw Point. That the formation extends under the lake for a great distance is believed by all geologists, and there is little doubt that Michipicoten Island, lying some ten miles off the mainland and 100 miles east of the end of Keweenaw, is a continuation of the same group that composes the Keweenaw Peninsula, so rich in metals. It is certain that trap rock carrying lodes of amygdaloid and conglomerate and true fissure veins carrying copper exist on the island.

That copper existed on Michipicoten has been known from the white man's earliest annals of Lake Superior.

For the past eighteen months prospectors have been passing the island on their way from Sault Ste. Marie to the gold regions near Lake Wawa, on the mainland, a few miles inland from the lake shore. It is more than probable that in their search for the king of metals the fortune seekers have passed by mineral deposits of far greater wealth than will ever be found on the shores of Wawa, for there are few gold mines which return such imperial profits as are paid by the Calumet and Hecla, Anaconda, Rio Tinto and other copper mines of the first magnitude. The present operations on Michipicoten are being directed by Nathan F. Leopold of Chicago.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 31.—The sensation of the week in Utah mining circles was the opening up Friday of a large cave in the Bullion-Beck tunnel at Tintic. Its walls are said to be plastered with high-grade silver and lead ore, while a body of sand carbonates stained with copper is also in evidence.

There is a boom on in Pine Canon, Tooele county, caused by the starting of the Star mill and the resumption of development work on some of the better properties.

At the Lulu workings of the Mercury mine the ore now extracted has an average value of $50 a ton.

The Lower Mammoth of Tintic has developed two rich ore bodies, one showing values of 450 ounces silver and 55 per cent. lead.

The Silver Aleck, Stonewall Jackson and November claims in the Tintic district have been leased to Messrs. Whalon and King of this city by the Juab Mining Company, being for eighteen months. This ground lies about 3,000 feet northeast of the famous Grand Central.

The Sacramento has paid its dividend of $5,000, making a total to date of $62,000.

At a depth of 500 feet, a vein of fine coal has been discovered near Petersboro in Cache county.

Thus far in the year Utah mines are credited with $1,279,050 in dividends.

The Joe Bowers mine at Tintic is shipping considerable high-grade ore, all bringing a good net profit.

ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Oct. 24.—Among the producers of Arizona is the Commonwealth gold mine, said to be the biggest paying gold mine in Arizona. Among the copper properties in the Territory are the United Verde, which employs 700 men. Next to the United Verde is the Copper Queen mine of Bisbee, which yields about $2,000,000 annually to its owners. Adjoining the Copper Queen are the properties of the South Bisbee Copper Mining and Townsite Improvement Company. The town of Bisbee has now a population of about 6,000. In the copper production of the country last year the United Verde of Arizona was fourth and the Copper Queen of Arizona fifth on the list. These properties are only surpassed in production by the Anaconda in Montana, the Boston and Montana and the Calumet and Hecla of Michigan.

Other districts having rich gold and copper mines are, Tombstone, Clifton, the Dragoons, Aravaipa, Pima, Pearce, Ajo, Oro Blanco and a dozen more. Tombstone is more particularly a silver country, having produced over $40,000,000 of that metal alone. In the Clifton district are several valuable copper mines, among them those of the Arizona and Detroit companies.

The Baltic gold mine in Yavapai county has a new strike. It is one of the big producing mines of the near future. The shaft of the Planet-Saturn mine, at a depth of 800 feet, has cut a vein of ore which runs $2,000 a ton. The new proprietors of the Little Jessie mine are putting the property in first-class condition and increasing their force as rapidly as men can be handled advantageously.

ENGLAND'S WAR MEASURES.

BELIEF THAT SHE WILL DECLARE A STRONG POLICY ABROAD.

The West England Defence Committee Will Meet To-Day—France Seeks to Match England in Military Activity—Route of Marchand's Expedition in Returning Home.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The latest indication of military activity is the summoning of the Defence Committee of the Western District of England to meet at Devonport to-morrow to consider all questions, including the use of the volunteers, affecting the defence of the west of England. The meeting will be merely precautionary, but it is a most unusual proceeding to summon the committee.

The reserve squadron at Devonport is ready for sea. The men there ceased working overtime yesterday and no work was done to-day.

Even the highest officers are not aware of the purpose of the preparations beyond a conviction that they are intended to support an early declaration of a strong policy in Africa and Asia.

French military activity seeks to match that of England. Batteries of artillery are arriving at all the naval centres.

The *Matin* of Paris, in an article on the withdrawal of Major Marchand, says that the only course consistent with the dignity of France is for Major Marchand to return to Fashoda and conduct his expedition to Djibouti, on the French east coast near the Gulf of Aden, and thence return to France.

This would be a vastly more difficult task than descending the Nile, which it is believed Major Marchand will prefer for the route of his expedition. Major Marchand is popular in Cairo, where he arrived a few days ago, and with the British in Egypt, but it is expected that France will forbid his expedition to use the Nile route.

Major Marchand and his aide, Capt. Baratier, amused themselves to-day by climbing the big pyramid. The former has written a letter to Gen. Grenfell thanking him for the kindness displayed toward him by British officers during his journey down the Nile. The date of his return to Fashoda and the route that will be followed by his expedition when it evacuates that place are unknown at Cairo. It is thought, however, that he will leave Fashoda by way of Djibouti, instead of either the Nile or Congo, because by travelling by way of the first-named route he will complete a remarkable journey across the entire continent, starting from one French possession and ending at another.

The *Times* entirely rejects France's claims to territory anywhere near the Nile. It says that the Bahr-el-Ghazal is as much Egyptian territory as the place from which the French are now retiring. It adds that it will be understood throughout Africa and the rest of the world that the Sirdar's victorious campaign secured for the Anglo-Egyptian power the whole valley of the Nile, from the sources of the river to its delta. It is for the Anglo-Egyptian power, which owns Fashoda, to say by what route Major Marchand's expedition will be retired. The *Times* suggests that it be by way of Berber and Suakin.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The papers here are urging M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, to sound Germany, which is the power having the greatest influence with the Sultan, with the view to the immediate reopening of the Egyptian question.

VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

The Court Deluged with Documentary Evidence on Both Sides.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Russian *Official Gazette* reports progress in the Venezuelan arbitration under Prof. Martins. Both Great Britain and Venezuela communicated historical documents and maps to support their respective claims in March last. The British case comprised eight large volumes and an enormous atlas, while the Venezuelan case comprised four volumes and an atlas. The second phase of the arbitration opened in August, when each Government handed in a counter-case in answer to its opponent's arguments.

The members of the Arbitration Court have received up to the present time over 2,200 documents in English, Spanish, and Dutch, covering four centuries. The *Official Gazette* says that, judging from the material thus far presented, the dispute is the most difficult ever submitted to international arbitration. The two Governments must furnish the arbitrators their final conclusions or printed argument by December. This will close the preliminary stage. The court will hear verbal arguments in the spring at Paris.

JAPAN HONORS CHINA.

A High Decoration Conferred on the Emperor and Dowager Empress at Pekin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Nov. 6.—The Japanese Minister was received at the palace yesterday for the purpose of announcing the conferring of a high decoration on the Emperor and Dowager Empress. The latter received the Minister, the Emperor standing one degree lower on the steps of the throne.

The foreign Ministers threaten that unless the Kiang-Su troops are removed from the province of Pe-Chi-Li before Nov. 15 they will take steps to secure protection for the railroad from Pekin to the coast.

The Italian and German Ministers recently sounded the diplomatic body as to the advisability of presenting a joint demand for the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang, but their overtures were not successful.

YELLOW FEVER PATIENTS.

Col. Williams, Capt. Colbert, and Orderly Stewart Sick in Havana.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Col. Williams, the Chief Quartermaster here, who was attacked by yellow fever a day or two ago, is very ill. Capt. Colbert, Col. Williams's aide, and Orderly Stewart are also suffering from the disease. There are several other cases among the Americans here, and considerable anxiety is felt regarding not only them, but those who have thus far escaped the scourge.

A FRESH OUTBREAK AT PANA.

Alabama Negroes and Locked-Out Miners Exchange Shots—None Killed.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 6.—The fight between the Alabama negroes and the locked-out miners was renewed to-day. Two of the negroes and several of the white miners were wounded, but none was killed. Many of the soldiers were at church, or just leaving when the firing was heard, but they were soon in line, with the Gatling gun, and on the way to the scene of the shooting under command of Major Butler.

A witness says that the white miners, finding a negro at the railroad station, attacked him. He managed to get away, and ran yelling toward the company's row of houses. Twelve or fifteen negroes armed with Winchesters and revolvers were soon in the street exchanging shots with fifty miners. Major Butler has increased the guard, and it is thought he will be able to keep the miners in hand during the night.

WHY CAPT. CHAPMAN IS PROUD.

Police Board Sends Capt. Kreuscher to Him to Learn the Business.

Capt. Chapman, he of the once famous whiskers, is distinguished beyond his fellows on the police force these days, by having a Captain on his staff in Mercer street. Capt. Kreuscher, Chief of the Rockaway police before the consolidation, whom the courts have put back after the Police Board refused him recognition, has been assigned to duty in Mercer street to learn the business, whereat the Chapman is justly proud. This has never happened before in the history of the department.

Woman Shot in Mistake for Her Husband.

John Connors shot at Thomas Reilly in a dispute over an election bet in Reilly's flat at 46 West End avenue last night. The bullet missed Reilly, but struck his wife in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Connors escaped.

SPANISH MISCHIEF MAKERS.

They Are Trying to Arouse Armed Revolt Against Our Occupancy of Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The only hope the Spaniards have of revenging themselves upon the Americans here is to excite anti-American feeling among the Cuban independents by spreading reports that the United States Government is going to conquer and enslave the country. They are trying this means of leaving the island in a state of agitation against the United States, and they hope to start a second armed revolution, counting upon the help of one faction of the insurgents.

That Gen. Blanco is an accomplice in this fine scheme is clear, because he has issued orders, which are carefully fulfilled, to deliver to the insurgents all the arms and ammunition that can be spared from the Spanish military depots all over the island. Furthermore, Blanco's press censor continues his work of blotting out every newspaper article that favors the United States or advises the people to keep order during the American military occupation. *La Lucha*, which advocates this policy, is persecuted by Blanco and has been threatened with suspension by order of the Captain-General. On the other hand, as already cabled to THE SUN, the *Diario de la Marina*, an Autonomist organ edited by friends of Gen. Blanco, is making a dastardly campaign against the American people, to the great joy of the Captain-General. The *Diario* says the Cubans will have no shame if they do not revolt against the United States. It adds that the war has been disgraceful to the Americans, and it heaps many insults on our people. In brief, the *Diario* is trying to excite intense anti-American feeling, and this propaganda ought to be firmly suppressed if we desire peace and order here.

La Lucha said yesterday in an editorial which was suppressed by the press censor:

"We must unite all—Spanish residents having properties here and Cuban patriots—to facilitate the salutary work of the American Government. We believe there is no better man than the President of the United States, and we ought to help him."

The editor of *La Lucha* received word from the Captain-General's office "to stop his anti-Spanish and anti-patriotic articles."

It is an interesting fact that the editor of *La Lucha* is a Spaniard himself, a native of Barcelona, but, like many of his countrymen who are established here in business, he wishes order to prevail in Cuba after the war.

Agents from Blanco and the *Diario de la Marina* people are visiting the insurgent camps around Havana, seeking followers for their policy. Some of them have visited the camp of Gen. Duecasi, and have succeeded in securing in writing the promise of many officers that they will not surrender their arms until the Cuban Government is recognized.

British Consul Jerome gave a dinner yesterday to a party of Cuban and American friends. The only representatives of the press invited were Mr. Akers, correspondent of the London *Times*, and the correspondent of THE SUN. The dinner was purely of a social and private character, and yet Spanish detectives were placed round the building to spy and hear if they could what Mr. Jerome's guests said. The British Consul, on account of his energy in defence of American interests, is not regarded with kindly feelings by the Autonomists and the Government.

SMALLPOX IN CUBA.

Gen. Wood Calls Upon the Central Relief Committee for Help.

Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago de Cuba, has cabled Stephen E. Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee as follows:

"I find in Holguin district, just evacuated by Spaniards, long standing smallpox scattered throughout district. Am making every effort to stamp it out. D. Woodson of army in charge of work. Please send him at Gibara by first Government transport one thousand equipped cots, also two hundred half-ounce bottles of vaccine lymph, twenty-five hundred pounds sulphate of iron, fifty pounds of corrosive sublimate, five hundred scrubbing brushes, four refrigerators, two thousand tin plates and spoons, two hundred camp stools, and one dozen half-ounce hypodermic syringes."

Red Cross Agent Warner, who reached Gibara the latter part of September on the schooner Mary E. Morse, chartered by the Cuban Relief Committee to take the cargo of the Port Victor from Santiago to the Baracoa and Gibara districts at the request of Secretary Long, reported immediately on his arrival the terrible spread of smallpox which had been raging unimpeded for a long time, and he called here for vaccine virus. Enough for 1,000 vaccinations was at once procured from the Health Department and sent by the first steamer. These facts were cabled by Mr. Barton to Gen. Wood in reply to his message, and he was told that the supplies asked for would be sent to the Red Cross agent at Gibara for Woodson's use.

The Cuban Relief Committee will send $10,000 to $15,000 worth of additional relief supplies to the Red Cross agents at Havana, Matanzas and Gibara as soon as it is ascertained what supplies will be most suitable. These will be sent to the interior and smaller points which have not as yet been reached. Reports of great destitution and sickness come to the Cuban Relief Committee from plantation owners whose operations have been discontinued for two years and from other reliable and once influential residents of Cuba. These reports are always accompanied by appeals for food and medicine, which the committee directs the Red Cross agents in Cuba to supply as soon and as adequately as stores in hand and transportation will permit. The situation, in the minds of the Red Cross agents, demands a more comprehensive relief than the mere distribution of food, clothing, and medicine, which of itself is very inadequate.

CAMPS FOR OUR TROOPS IN CUBA.

Arrangements Made for Landing and Providing Hospital Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Col. Hecker and Col. Lee of the Quartermaster's Department, members of the Military Board appointed some time ago to make arrangements in Cuba for the accommodation of the garrisons to be established in the island, arrived in Washington late last night from New York, where they landed from the Seneca yesterday. They came prepared to make a full report of their trip, in addition to the frequent information that had been sent by mail while they were in Cuba. Secretary Alger and Col. Hecker went to the White House to-night and had a long conference with the President. Col. Hecker gave an informal account of the work of the Military Board, describing at length the conditions existing in Cuba as he observed them and speaking particularly of the arrangements which are being made for landing the United States troops destined for garrison duty. Most of the matter in regard to the work performed by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department had been sent by mail and the War Department was not obliged to await the return of Cols. Hecker and Lee before making general arrangements for the transportation of the troops and the establishment of the proposed garrisons.

By asking generally of his Cuban trip, Col. Hecker said to-night that the board had found it possible to make good arrangements for the comfort of our troops on the sites recommended by the Havana Military Commission. He believed that the earliness of the War Department's preparations for the establishment of garrisons insured the best possible arrangements for landing the troops safely and expeditiously, and for providing sanitary quarters and adequate hospital facilities. The Medical Department has already begun the shipment of hospital supplies to the various points selected for garrisons, and it is expected, in accordance with the Administration's desire, that several of the hospitals will be ready for occupancy by the time the troops arrive from the United States. Col. Hecker said that it was a matter of gratification to him and to the other members of the Military Board to find that the best of order prevailed in all quarters among the Spanish and Cuban soldiers.

FIRST ARMY CORPS ON THE MOVE.

Leaving Camp Hamilton for Macon, Ga.—Soldiers Eager for Cuban Service.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 6.—Major-Gen. James H. Wilson is giving a dinner to his friends here to-night, and to-morrow the First Army Corps headquarters will be moved to Macon, Ga. The movement of troops will begin on Tuesday, when the Second Missouri and the headquarters of the Third Brigade will leave for Albany. The Third Brigade hospital train left for Albany to-night. It is expected that by the end of the week every regiment will have been moved away from Camp Hamilton. Paymasters will be here to-morrow and begin paying off the troops. The soldiers have been much encouraged by the final assignments in Cuba, and there are few who are not willing and eager to go.

Fort Thomas hospital is now full, and the remainder of the sick at the John Blair Gibbs hospital will have to be sent elsewhere.

More Troops Off for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The transport City of Puebla sailed to-day for Manila, carrying 605 men and officers. She took the California Heavy Artillery, the Nevada Cavalry and the remainder of the Tennessee regiment.

VARDON'S GREAT GOLFING.

HE CLOSES THE ENGLISH SEASON WITH ANOTHER VICTORY.

Merritt Wins the Doubleday-Johnson Cup on the Dyker Meadow Links—Mrs. Aldridge Victorious at the Marine and Field Club—The Crescents' Competition.

The season for competitive golf, so far as the professionals are concerned, was closed in Great Britain on Oct. 23, by a match at Old Trafford Park, Manchester, between Harry Vardon, Alex. Herd, J. H. Taylor and Andrew Kirkaldy, in which Vardon scored a brilliant victory. The season was the most important in the history of the pastime. New clubs sprung up on all sides, and to-day there is scarcely a village in England which does not possess a golfing green of some description. The one disappointment was the failure of Vardon and Willie Park, Jr., to get on their match, due to the fact that Vardon considered the challenge a one-sided one. The draw at Manchester brought out Taylor and Herd and Vardon and Kirkaldy. There were some who maintained that Kirkaldy, St. Andrew's professional, would hold his own with Vardon, but as a contest there was nothing in it, for Vardon was 5 up at the turn and won finally by 5 up and 4 to play. The medal play card was one of the best ever made in golf. It was as follows:

Out.....4 5 3 4 4 4 5 3 3—34
In.....4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—38—72

Herd scored 77, Taylor 80 and Kirkaldy 80.

The contest for the Doubleday-Johnson Cup ended on Saturday at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. J. H. Merritt was the winner. It was decided by the three best scores returned by any member during the past three weeks. Merritt's scores were:

										Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out	6	5	6	4	4	6	5	5	5—46			
In	6	4	5	5	6	5	7	5	7—50—	96	8	88
Out	6	3	5	5	5	5	7	4	4—44			
In	6	5	5	6	7	5	7	6	5—52—	96	8	88
Out	6	6	4	4	6	5	5	4	4—43			
In	5	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	6—49—	97	8	89
Totals										289	24	265

Two matches were played in the championship series, Daniel Chauncey defeating Duncan Edwards by 8 up and 6 to play, and J. H. Merritt beating W. R. Fowler by 4 up and 3 to play.

The series of matches for the Lyons Cup ended at the Marine and Field Club on Saturday by the victory of Mrs. D. R. Aldridge, who played off with Mrs. F. B. Anderson. The standing by points for the cup was:

Mrs. D. R. Aldridge, 10; Mrs. F. B. Anderson, 7; Mrs. N. M. Garland, 6; Miss C. Searle, 5; Mrs. P. S. Mallett, 5; Mrs. J. R. Dunning, 4; Mrs. L. Daniels, 3; Mrs. S. Warner, 3; Mrs. Holden Smith, 2.

One of the most important competitions of the Crescent A. C. season was played on Saturday. It was for the President's Cup among the winners of the various handicaps during the year. The scores in the qualifying round were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. S. Bowns	91	6	85
W. B. Rhett	99	8	86
A. L. Norris	85	0	85
M. R. Robinson	105	10	95
J. L. Taylor	91	2	89
R. A. Tucker	105	9	96
W. R. Thompson	113	7	106
F. Boulibee	112	12	100
C. E. McMahon	98	8	90
J. C. Powers	89	1	88
S. Maddock	103	8	95
W. T. Banks	120	12	108
C. H. Van Brunt	98	6	92
G. H. Morse	98	6	92
A. A. Adams	120	7	113
G. C. Cassels	118	7	111
R. F. Krackowizer	114	9	105
E. L. Snedeker	109	7	102
C. Adams	98	6	92
W. M. Campbell	93	6	87
J. K. Sloane	108	8	100
H. G. McKeever	95	2	93

In the match play the results were:

First Round—J. L. Taylor beat A. L. Norris by 1 up; H. S. Bowns beat W. M. Campbell by 1 up (nineteen holes); H. G. McKeever beat Charles Adams by 1 up; W. B. Rhett beat S. Maddock by 2 up and 3 to play; J. C. Powers beat C. McMahon by 2 up; F. Boulibee beat W. R. Robinson by 4 up and 3 to play; C. H. Van Brunt beat G. H. Moore by 4 up and 3 to play; H. A. Tucker beat J. K. Sloane by 2 up and 1 to play.

For the consolation cup byes were drawn by R. F. Krackowizer and E. L. Snedeker, while W. R. Thompson beat W. S. Banks by 1 up (nineteen holes) and G. C. Cassells beat A. A. Adams by 1 up.

Few golfing questions are as complicated as the following:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* You will confer a favor by deciding the questions below: Driving for a hidden green, A drove short; B followed, landing on the green. C, playing in the match ahead, was putting on the green and returned B's ball down the hill. B lifted and replaced his ball on the spot indicated by C as that from which he had returned it. Has A now an entitled to the hole, on the ground that B had touched his ball. Neither player. Then, first, had B the right to lift and replace his ball? Second, did A win the hole, even though he failed to hole down? J. B. O.

B received the right to lift and to drop the ball at the spot from which C knocked it away. It was a halved hole, as neither holed out.

What may be termed a renewal of the open championship, although not under U. S. G. A. management, will take place at the Baltusrol Golf Club on next Thursday. It will be a thirty-six-hole medal play tournament, from scratch, open to amateurs and professionals. There will be a first prize of $100, with second and third money prizes for the professionals, and a silver cup for the amateur winner. Play will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Greens Committee reserves the right to limit the entries, which should be made to Secretary Louis Keller. The professionals have not been very active of late about New York, and this offer should stir them up a little.

On next Saturday a novelty to be tried at the Marine and Field Club will be a "kicker's" handicap. Each player will fix his own handicap, the one whose net score is nearest the gross score made by J. T. Gwathmey on that date to be the winner. Players whose scores are within 3 points of Gwathmey's gross score will pay no entrance fee, while the others will pay 50 cents.

The qualifying round in the fall handicap of the Richmond Hill Golf Club was contested on Saturday last. The first four men will play off at match play for the first cup, and the second four will play off for the second cup to-day. There was a prize offered yesterday for the best actual score, which was won by C. W. O'Connor. His card was 49—33—82. The scores follow:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
C. W. O'Connor	92	16	76
Kenneth Torrance	111	32	79
E. R. Kellogg	99	18	81
Dr. G. Tucker Smith	106	24	82
H. P. Johnes	98	14	84
J. J. Manning	98	14	84
Arthur Man	97	12	85
R. F. Goldsborough	111	24	87
Arthur Hinds	108	20	88
Victor W. Hungerford	111	22	89
R. E. Lancaster	121	32	89
E. C. Chetwood	112	22	90
H. O. Ives	108	18	90
R. C. Gildersleeve	113	22	91
W. H. Rachani	109	18	91
C. H. Pope, Jr.	113	22	91
O. G. Smith	110	18	92
C. L. Clarkson	120	28	92
R. L. Harrison	118	24	94
A. W. Morse