WORK AT VARIOUS MINES.

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE WAS GUTTED FOR DIVIDENDS.

Lack of Reserve Fund to Do Development Work—Big Mining Deal in the Black Hills—Winter Work Under Way in the Iron Region—$6,000,000 Copper Company in Utah.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 21.—The cause of the decline in Stratton's Independence gold stock, in the mining department of the London Stock Exchange, is due to what is known as gutting a mine for dividends. The drop in the price was from $15 to $5 a share. In the making of the mine, which consists in shafts and levels disclosing ore bodies, Mr. Stratton outputted only $4,500,000 in seven years. The value of the ore in sight when its mine was made was estimated at $7,500,000. On this showing the Venture Company bought it at $10,000,000. From May 1, 1899, to date, an average of $160,000 a month has been disbursed in dividends by the new owners. In eighteen months $2,880,000 has been taken from the reserves of the mine and little has been left for additional development work. The mine is not much below the 1,000-foot level and 75 per cent. of the ground is yet virgin. The embarrassment now is in having insufficient reserve funds to prosecute development.

The Gold Coin, the Cripple Creek Consolidated mines and the Accacia companies have declared November dividends respectively as follows: $20,000, $10,000 and $15,000. Other companies yet to be heard from will give November a grand dividend total of $250,000 or more.

The Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs Railroad is rapidly nearing completion. It is the enterprise of the Mine Owners' Association. It will transport ores to the mills and smelters at Colorado City. These plants will have sufficient capacity to treat one-half of Cripple Creek's output. They are also the enterprise of the Mine Owners' Association.

Cripple Creek's total output for ten months in 1900 is $19,537,300 against $13,592,430 in the corresponding period of 1899. The balance in favor of 1900, $5,924,870, may be increased during November and December. The 1899 record for the two closing months was $5,159,218. This record may be surpassed this year, but scarcely in proportion to the gain already made. The bad break in Stratton's Independence will help to cut down the product. The Isabella and other big mines are waiting for the mine owners' ore treatment plants and railroad, which will be in operation in January. Hence outputting is not being crowded.

The tonnage for 1900 is 248,480, an increase over the first ten months of 1899 of 184,132 tons.

The total dividends disbursed by public companies for ten months in 1900 reach $5,782,976.71. The dividend record to date is as follows: 1893, $88,940.00; 1894, $853,451.21; 1895, $1,231,000.00; 1896, $1,176,744.37; 1897, $1,269,395.00; 1898, $2,596,145.00; 1899, $4,354,402.86; 1900 (ten months), $5,782,976.71; total $17,303,054.14.

The cash reserve to the credit of public companies is in excess of the dividends disbursed. Private firms and close corporations do not report dividends; hence the dividends here reported do not represent the profits of the camp, which is nearer $60,000,000.

DENVER, Nov. 21.—The Gold King mine, on Cement Creek above Silverton, is one of the new mines, having all the latest mining machinery for economical work. The ore is gold bearing, partially free milling, and the output is from four to six cars a day of concentrates. Over $200,000 has been expended during the year upon the mine and mill, and the company is projecting a tunnel to be 6,000 feet in length further to develop the property.

The Woods Investment Company of Cripple Creek has made a purchase of mining property in the Silverton district, the claims being prospects only. Sales of good properties in Maggie Gulch and at Howardsville are reported.

The Nyman tunnel on Gold Hill, Kokomo district, is an old property, which never was more than a hole in the ground. New management, however, has been working on the property this year, cleaning out the tunnel, and there seems to be plenty of indications to warrant the development of the property. Several veins have been located showing lead carbonates. In the Olsen tunnel on Jack Mountain some fine carbonate ores have recently been discovered.

There is promise of a new camp along the Greenhorn range, south of Cañon City. Some intelligent prospecting has been done there this summer. A body of copper and iron sulphides has been found in a shaft 180 feet deep, and several tons of ore have been saved for a test at the smelter.

Two men of Ophir were scratching about the hills recently when they uncovered with picks what subsequently proved to be a flat vein of heavy lead carbonates, carrying silver and a little gold. In less than two weeks they took out three carloads of this ore, which yields over $60 a ton in lead, silver and gold. They found this ore upon an abandoned claim and will be able to hold title. The new discovery seems to extend along the mountain for considerable distance, crossing patented ground, much of which has never yielded ore of value.

The oil discoveries of the past summer in Routt county and the subsequent development by drive wells have attracted considerable attention from investors. Over $600 in fees has been collected by the County Recorder upon oil land filings. One well in which oil was struck was promptly plugged and the purchase of adjacent land undertaken. Next year a railroad will probably enter the region.

Until last year very little mining had been done in the Montezuma district, Summit county, for a period of nearly twenty years. From 1893 to 1899, the town was virtually abandoned. To-day about 400 men are engaged in preliminary work, endeavoring to prepare old mines for active work. Several rich silver strikes were made twenty years ago. Many of the known mines are far above timber line where operations at the surface can be carried on for but a few months in each year. Trails are few and rough and transportation expensive. But now there is a renewed effort to make Montezuma district profitable.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 21.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining Company has filed articles of association with the County clerk here, renewing the terms of corporate existence of the company for a period of thirty years from April 13, 1901, on which date the original charter of the company will expire. In the early days of copper mining special charters were usually granted by the Legislature, but for many years past all corporations have been compelled to organize under the general laws of the State, which charters mining companies for thirty-year periods only, but permits such companies to renew their articles for additional periods of the same length. The company has paid dividends of $70,850,000 to date. Before April two additional dividends of $2,000,000 each will be paid unless unexpected accidents occur, giving a grand total of very nearly $75,000,000 in dividends in thirty years. This will exceed the record at present held by the Consolidated California and Virginia, which netted profits of a trifle less than $74,000,000 from the silver taken out of the Comstock lode, in Nevada.

The Trimountain company has men at work building camps and clearing brush on the site of its new mill, which is to be built on the west bank of a small stream emptying into Lake Superior two miles west of the mouth of the Salmon Trout River. The Atlantic mill was built there in 1895 and the Baltic's new mill is now being built. The steel gravity dam across the Salmon Trout is nearing completion. It is the first important dam of this design in the world, and will be held in place by its weight alone. The Baltic mill is being built for four stamps, but will start work next next season with two, each of which will have a daily capacity of between 500 and 550 tons of amygdaloid rock. The production of mineral by the two Atlantic stamps working on the Baltic rock was 128 tons in October, and the same in September, equal to about 96 tons of ingot copper a month, worth about $33,000. The showing is an excellent one for a mine on which the first opening was made barely three years ago, and which is less than 500 feet deep.

The Phœnix has made a shipment of mass copper this week, amounting to about fifteen tons, and will send another lot to the smelter again next month. The stamp rock broken in opening work is all stored at the St. Clair shaft, pending the building of a mill, which may be located on the mine track, or may be built on Traverse Bay, Lake Superior.

The Arnold mine is now making an average of about fifty tons of copper monthly. About 200 men are on the payroll, and the property is being managed with great economy. Work at the Ashbed, Meadow and Humboldt properties, explorations west of the Arnold, has been stopped for the winter.

New boilers, hoists and general supplies have been landed at Copper Harbor for the use of the Clark mine. This was originally opened for copper, nearly fifty years ago, but is now being reopened for manganese, there being considerable deposits of pyrolusite in a cross-vein running at right angles to the formation. About seventy-five men will be employed in the mine during the winter, and it is hoped to have a number of cargoes of ore mined and in stock for shipment by the opening of navigation. Manganese is an essential element in spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, and is in strong demand. The bulk of the manganese consumed in the United States, amounting to perhaps 200,000 tons a year, is imported, though a certain amount is secured in manganiferous iron ores from Michigan and Wisconsin iron mines, and a small amount from the mines at Leadville, Col.

ALASKA.

JUNEAU, Nov. 7.—Thomas S. Nowell has gone East, having agreed to surrender a majority interest in the Berners Bay properties, which for the past three seasons have been operated by a receiver. The Boston bondholders of the old company have agreed to scale their holdings. Mr. Nowell himself cancels his own bonds and adds the huge Johnson properties which he held himself to the Kensington lode operated by the old company. A new company will be formed at once and the management will entirely change. This is one of the most important transactions in Alaska mining for years.

J. M. Herman of New York has just completed an expert examination of the property for New York capitalists and it is understood that development work on an extensive scale will be undertaken.

The two great ledges lie at an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level at Seward City, on the northwest side of Berners Bay, on the east shore of Lynn Canal, about sixty miles north of Juneau. An adit tunnel to tap both lodes has been run for 625 feet. The ledge in the upper tunnel shows eighty feet wide as far as it has been cross-cut with no hanging wall yet found. Further tunnelling will reach the Johnson ledge. This on the surface shows a width of from 75 to 300 feet. It will be tapped at a point 1,000 feet below the surface. The character of the ore is similar to that of the Kensington and assays seem to point to slightly higher values.

The forty stamps now on the property are dropping on ore from the Kensington, which this summer has shown an average recovery of $6.50 a ton.

The new plan includes the construction of a 300-stamp mill which will be constructed as soon as the tunnel warrants, while the present mill will be run as a test mill. There is abundant water power on the property for all purposes.

The new 10-stamp mill of the Windham Bay Gold Mining Company is now dropping on fine ore from a big ledge under development work for the past three years by W. M. Ebner, Boston people compose the company.

SEATTLE, Nov. 19.—The Valparaiso group on Twelve-Mile Arm, Prince of Wales Island, is showing up well and is giving promise of becoming a fine property. It is owned by some Massachusetts people who are developing it under their own supervision. The lode is traced for over two miles and gives good gold assays the entire length. The owners think sufficient ore will be exposed this winter to justify them in building a mill.

On the same island two Swedes have been working a mine that they say was revealed to them by the Lord. They anticipate making a fortune. The ore is free gold and they have taken out this season by hand mortar over $5,000, selecting the high-grade ore. The ledge is five feet wide with a pay streak from one to two feet. There is ore enough now exposed to keep a ten-stamp mill busy.

In the vicinity of Ketchikan there has been a great deal of prospecting and some valuable discoveries by men who have not had the money to develop their finds. Lack of capital is preventing many from working properties this winter. Liberal offers of interest are made to men who will put up funds for development.

A thousand miners have gone in to the Stuart River diggings and they purpose remaining all winter. The mines are on the headwaters and as the stream is navigable for 300 miles it is proposed to put on a line of light draught steamers as soon as navigation opens in the spring. This line will be composed of eight vessels, with headquarters at Dawson. The diggings are reported extensive enough to employ several thousand men profitably.

Miners who made the trip from Dawson to Nome over the Yukon ice during the stampede last winter will repeat the experiment this winter, their objective point being the Bluestone diggings. The distance is 1,400 miles and the time consumed in making it by good dog teams is sixty days. They go in this way to get ahead of the stampeders and expect to be on the ground early in June.

In the Golivin Bay country a large amount of preparatory work has been done this season and about $400,000 in gold dust has been taken out. Two hundred miners are wintering there and they expect a rush in the spring, followed by a very active and prosperous season. Fuel and provisions are plentiful in the camps, and the miners have built comfortable cabins for the winter. The district is large and rich enough to afford work for from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

The receipts of gold dust from the Nome mines during the past week were $400,000, while the returning miners numbered 350, nearly all of whom expressed their determination of returning as soon as navigation opens in the spring. Four steamers are yet due, and are expected to bring over 1,000 men and several hundred thousand dollars in treasure.

THE BLACK HILLS.

LEAD, S. D., Nov. 20.—The largest mining deal made in the Black Hills for several years has just been closed. A block of mining ground lying south of the Homestake Company's possessions has been bonded. It embraces about 230 acres, and when purchased by the company will net something like $400,000 to the land owners. The Crosby-Ecklich syndicate of Colorado Springs, Col., is backing the deal. It is a theory generally held by mining men that the Homestake ore bodies extend southward through this ground.

The name of the new organization is the Belt Extension Company, and it is the plan to erect a plant capable of sinking 1,000 feet, work upon the buildings to commence about Jan. 1. A three-compartment shaft is to be sunk and if ore is not found at the 300-foot level, the company gets an extension of the bond one year, making two and a half years in all. It is not believed that it will be more than 300 feet to the ore lodes.

LAKE REGION IRON MINES.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 22.—The movement of iron ore is now carried on under difficulty, all cargoes having to be steamed before they will pass out of cars through the loading docks. The cold weather has stiffened dump ore greatly. There are about fifteen ships waiting at the Duluth and Iron Range ore docks for cargoes that expect to return for another load before the season closes, which will bring some of them back here until after Dec. 1. All other docks on Lake Superior have stopped business for the season.

Preparations for extensive mining operations are under way on all ranges. The Oliver Iron Mining Company (Carnegie) is putting in new shafts and developing underground in a way to permit it to add much to the output of the past season, and it is stated that the company will take out of Minnesota mines alone in 1901 more than 2,400,000 tons. Its Minnesota shipments this year have been 1,950,000 tons. The Federal Steel Company, which this year shipped out of this State about 3,000,000 tons, will next year be prepared for a business of more than 3,700,000 tons.

On the Marquette range there are large quantities of ore left on the surface, while the underground work is proceeding on a scale as large as any year in the past. Most of the large companies, though no ore has yet been sold, are preparing for a somewhat larger output than the present season's.

Sales have been closed of a Mesaba range property, for the lease of which the men holding it receive $295,000. They have had it a year and have spent about $20,000 in development. The option of purchasing this lease was held until a month ago by a large and wealthy concern at $150,000, but it was allowed to drop, on account of the dullness in iron and perhaps for some other reasons. The present purchaser is a rival interest.

That portion of the Duluth and Iron Range road which was not double-tracked last year will be this winter.

The Hemlock mine at Amasa will be equipped with a Gates centrifugal crusher, capable of breaking 500 tons of the hardest kinds of ore an hour. The nature of the ore near Amasa is such that crushing improves its value materially.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Company will send ore to its charcoal furnaces at Gladstone and Manistique all winter, though it has ceased lower lake shipments. It is completing a large wood carbonizing plant at Gladstone, under a new plan, by which astonishing results in the saving of by-products are claimed. The company will probably erect additional furnace stacks during the coming year, either at Marquette or Munising.

The Michigan Tax Commission has won in the supreme court of the State, forcing the county assessors to spread on the records the tax valuations as returned by the State board. This raises the taxes on mines of iron many millions; those of the Oliver (Carnegie) Company alone more than $7,000,000. It raises other companies in proportion, perhaps, and is supposed to be a valuation at actual market price of all the mines, though actually it is not equal.

Sinking has commenced at the Voss, a property on the Menominee range that last year surprised geologists and miners by the exceptionally high results of assays on its ores. The shaft will be sunk sufficiently to determine just what there is, and will be watched with interest, as the discovery of a mine there will establish a new ore belt on the Menominee and put to confusion the maps of the geological surveys, both State and national.

Sicard & Stuart and the Chisholm Iron Company have found good ore near Hibbing on the Mesaba range, and the latter is commencing a shaft for actual mining.

BAKER CITY, Nov. 16.—Nine car loads of mining machinery for the Sumpter mining district passed through this city on Thursday. Its estimated value is $1,000,000.

An 18-foot ledge of rich ore was encountered at the 300-foot level in the Golconda mine this week. The sinking plant will be in operation in ten days. Rumors are again prevalent that the Golconda has been sold to English capital.

It is learned that Col. Ray, of Ray, Street & Co., formerly of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, has effected a consolidation of the Bunker Hill, White, Elephant and Montezuma properties, with John J. Penhale as manager. These properties are located in the Cracker Creek district. A large sum will be expended for development work the coming winter.

The North Pole mine, located in the Granite district, was sold last week. Gov. Mackintosh is now on his way to London to close up the deal. Before leaving he stated that he would make some other deals while abroad.

Development work on the Bald Mountain mine which was sold about two weeks ago, is being pushed by its new management with all possible speed, and at last reports the ore was turning out very rich.

A report reaches this city to-day that a rich strike has been made in the district twenty miles from Baker, supposed before not to contain the precious metal.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 19.—President and Manager A. B. Lewis of the Imperial Copper Company and Gill S. Peyton have formed a $6,000,000 company to develop and operate the famous old Cactus property and adjoining territory covering over seven hundred acres in San Francisco district, Beaver county, Utah, and northwest of the Imperial in Copper Gulch. The new company has been named the Royal Copper Mining Company and the $6,000,000 is represented in 600,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. The property has been developed through a working shaft 300 feet deep and a main tunnel of 1,000 feet, as well as in other places along the great copper-bearing zone which traverses the company's possessions. Recent shipments to the local smelters give a good idea of the character of the ores there being mined. For five carloads the average was over 15 per cent. copper and $7 in gold and silver values. Samples taken from all parts of the mine gave returns of from 6 to 50 per cent. copper, from $4.20 up to $28 in gold, 2 to 20 ounces in silver, with an iron percentage of 15 to 27, the iron alone paying more than the frieght charges. The Cactus property was formerly owned by a French and English syndicate which, through internal contentions, closed down the mines, as well as the mill and smelter with which they are equipped. Litigation ensued and the property was bid in by the company's bondholders. The officers of the new company are: A. B. Lewis, President; Barton Sewall of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Vice-President; Gill S. Peyton, a wealthy mine owner of this city, treasurer; Robert J. Coleman, manager of Samuel Newhouse's interests in this State, general manager, who, with W. H. Alexander, also comprises the directorate.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Nov. 19.—J. N. Glass of Whitehall arrived here yesterday with a gold brick valued at $4,100, the result of twelve days' work with a ten-stamp mill at the Bowery mine near Silver Star. Ten more stamps will be installed immediately. Glass believes he has a bonanza in his new property.

H. L. Frank of Butte has attached the famous Hope mine at Basin for $45,000. He says this amount is due on assignments made to him. The Hope has been idle for some time owing to dissensions among the stockholders. At the time it was operated by Senator T. H. Carter the ore body was so rich that it was deemed necessary to search the miners when they left the mines.

The first shipment, twelve tons of high-grade gold ore, has just been made from the Fargo mine, two miles south of Helena. Assays have shown values as high as $500 a ton. This mine was discovered a few weeks ago, but gives promise of proving a splendid producer, the ore body being large and well defined.

Stone Creek, near Dillon, is likely to develop a new copper district. Two different companies are opening up prospects, one shaft being 150 feet deep. The ore carries very high copper values, but little gold.

The drift at the fifty-foot level of the Silver Belt at Neihart has been driven seventy-five feet in ore averaging five feet wide and ranging from 400 to 10,000 ounces of silver in value, besides high gold values. The property will be mined on a large scale, the rich ore, despite the low price of silver, insuring a large profit.

Cave Brothers have bonded for $15,000 the Lehigh, Sunflower and Blue Bell claims, near Philipsburg, whose ore shows good values in silver, copper and some gold.

The new iron mine at Elkhorn is now shipping from 100 to 125 tons a day to the East Helena smelter, where it is used in the process of treating ores. This is the only iron mine of any significance in the State.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19.—London capitalists are making inquiry regarding the Van Anda mine on Texada Island. It was originally purchased for $50,000 and has been under development for the past five years, all the modern mining devices being introduced. There is a smelting plant capable of handling 125 tons a day. The property will probably command $1,000,000, as it is paying good interest on that amount.

Last week the mines of Kootenac and Trail Creek sent to market over 15,000 tons of ore—the largest amount shipped since the districts were opened. Boundary was also a great contributor, having shipped over 8,000 tons. The new smelters are responsible for this big ore movement, as they afford a ready market for all the mines can produce. Two more smelters of from 200 to 400 tons daily capacity, are under construction that will be ready for operation shortly after the holidays. This part of the Province has made rapid strides this season.

In Rossland all the principal mines are working and the output is from 5,000 to 6,000 tons a week, the ore going to the Trail and Northport smelters.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island a large amount of development work has been under way all season and several good shipping properties are the result, chief among them being the Lenore, which is now estimated to be worth $1,000,000. The iron mines at Seachart have also been doing a large amount of work and are now under bond to Eastern iron men. In the same district extensive coal deposits are being opened near tidewater, and a big trade in coal will soon spring up.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Nov. 19.—A large amount of preparatory work is going on in Okanogan district this season, and it is all on a large scale. It is estimated that fully $1,000,000 has been expended on the Palmer Mountain tunnel, Golden Zone, Oro Fino, Bull Frog and King Solomon properties. Substantial results are not expected until next season.

The new cyanide plant of the Republic mine, Republic district, has started on a successful run, using about 150 tons daily. The success of the camp depends to a great extent on the success of this plant, and other properties have patiently been awaiting results.

In Chewelah district the Crystal Butte has made a strike at greater depth, the ore going over $100 gold to the ton. The mill, which has been lying idle for some time, will start again, and it is thought additional stamps will be required in order to handle the mine output.

ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Nov. 14.—The Ray Copper Works at Kelvin, Pinal county, are still closed. The gas engines have been found unsatisfactory and are to be replaced with steam power.

The Verde Queen Copper Mining Company filed application for patent this week for twenty-six mining claims near Jerome. This group has become known as the Nautical group of mines, on account of the nautical terms used as names of the claims.

The Draper gold mines, two miles down the river from the Sheep Trail mill, at Pyramid, are being worked and show a very rich vein of gold ore. The ledge is nearly flat, very much decomposed and exceedingly rich in coarse gold. The last steamer from Needles left a large lot of lumber and supplies at the mine.

The Verde Queen smelter is running steadily, turning out tons of copper.

The Silver King mine, Pinal county, is shipping this week ore that is estimated to run 28 per cent. copper, 1,100 ounces silver and $20 gold a ton.

Across the river from Pyramid there is much activity. The Homestake twenty-stamp mill is running night and day. A new company is opening up a group of mines near the Homestake called the Fay group, which is owned by Los Angeles men. Some rich ore is being stacked for shipment.

P. H. Clark, general manager of the Copper Bullion Mining Company, whose property is in the Dragoons district, Cochise county, Arizona, says that the tunnel is now in nearly 700 feet. The formation on the Copper Bullion is the same as that on the entire belt in the Dragoons, being a contact of porphyry with lime, capped with a very heavy vein of iron and manganese. Next to it is a big dike of quartz porphyry over 100 feet in width, with perpendicular walls from 50 to 80 feet in length, next to the lime. This dike runs without a break for 6,000 feet on the contact. Mr. Clark brought with him from the mine some samples of sulphide ore taken at a depth of 150 feet in the shaft. An assay of the same ore gave 66 per cent. copper, 117 ounces silver and $277 gold a ton, making, at present values, a total of $270 a ton.

Reliable information is received that a rich strike of copper has been opened by the Turquoise Copper Company on the Bryant property at Turquoise mine in the Dragoons.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, Nov. 18.—After months of drifting the ore body in the Elkhorn at Ketchum, on Wood River, has been recovered. The ore is rich in silver and lead.

Hass Brothers of Weiser, owners of the River Queen mine, at Seven Devils, are preparing to sink during the coming winter and important improvements are being made at the Iron Dyke. A large force of men will be employed during the winter. The company contemplates putting in a matting plant early next spring.

Considerable work is going on in Black Horse district, ten miles from Boise City. The ironsides mill is pounding away, with a full force of miners at work in the mine.

Charles Williams has just made a mill run of ore from his mine in Neal district and it yielded $20 a ton in gold.

John Kinkaid has received his new Kendall mill and it is going up on the Jupiter on Deer Creek, five miles from Idaho City. Crushing will commence in a few days.

The War Eagle Company is pushing the tunnel developing the Iowa and Yellow Jacket mines at Quartzburg. Many cross cuts are running and other important development work is going on. The face of the long tunnel is now over 500 feet below the surface and by spring a depth of over 800 feet will have been attained. The vein is from twelve to fifteen feet in width, all good ore, and the new 40-stamp mill is running. It is now the most important mining enterprise in the county.

A booklet relating 12 per cent. dividend paying stock, now selling at one-half par value, and a pamphlet entitled "New Gold Fields," describing the world's greatest free milling gold ore deposits, mailed free. Address Anthony Blum, President, 55 Court st., Boston, Mass.—Adv.

Mining.

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BIG QUESTIONS IN CUBA.

OUR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH THE ISLAND COMING TO THE FRONT.

Two Parties Likely, One in Favor of a Protectorate and the Other for Absolute Independence—The Hostility to Bishop Sbaretti Revived—Gen. Gomez Prominent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The recent declaration of Señor Sanguily in the Constitutional Convention regarding the importance of discussing, while the Constitution is being made, the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States, has caused much interest. Some Cubans say that as the time draws near for the convention to deal with the matter the people will tend to form two parties, one in favor of a protectorate, and the other in favor of absolute independence.

The *Lucha* praises Señor Sanguily. It says the moderates in the convention will advocate the maintenance by the Americans of their control of the island as regards external relations and internal order, while the radical element will try to reduce the relations to a mere commercial question. Some, the *Lucha* says, will openly advocate a protectorate.

The *Nacion* the organ of Señor Collazo, asks: "Who are these moderates of whom the *Lucha* speaks?" It declares that the Cubans are ready to go to the woods and fight to the death before allowing their sovereignty to be impaired.

A meeting was held here to-day to protest against the appointment of Mgr. Sbaretti as Bishop of Havana. Maximo Gomez and Señor Cisneros presided. Thirty representatives from the diocese of Havana were present, as were also a number of spectators. Several speeches were made to the effect that there was no use of appealing to the Bishop, who had been appealed to before, and who would answer that he was obeying the orders of Rome by remaining in Havana. The real method was to agitate throughout the country and to work through Rome and Washington. It was argued that the Bishop had come as the envoy of annexation, and that he showed a lack of sympathy with the Cubans by not being present at public ceremonies, such as the burial of Gen. Maceo, and not taking part in public festivities, whereas he sent a telegram to Col. Roosevelt after the elections. It was charged that the Bishop had broken the laws of the Catholic Church, which have power to remove him.

Gen. Gomez said that the best plan was for all the municipalities to telegraph to the Bishop asking him to go. He spoke in favor of continuing the agitation, and declared that a recourse to violence would be perfectly justifiable in this case, where the will of the people was set at naught. He said a strong and determined message should be sent to Bishop Sbaretti letting him know that he has a serious question to deal with.

The attitude of Gen. Gomez was apparently very hostile, but some Cubans point out that his position now is different from what it was when the Bishop came here, he then having used his influence to calm the people. It is charged that Gen. Gomez is taking this means to bring himself before the public. It is also said that the agitation is a political game to reunite the forces of the National party, now divided between Señores Gener and Rodriguez and the new workmen's party. The latter is threatening to take away the bulk of the National forces. Perhaps a big demonstration against the Bishop prompted by Gen. Gomez might reunite the party. The meeting, like all the others against the Bishop, was very lukewarm. The delegates seemed at a loss to know what to do.

Sir William Van Horne has written to Señor Gomez, the Civil Governor of Santa Clara, regarding the reports that he and his colleagues intend to import labor from Jamaica for the construction of the Cuba Central Railway. He denies the report and says that the company will give the preference in all cases to Cubans. When it becomes necessary to import laborers these will be brought from Spain and, perhaps, Italy.

TO REMOVE THE MAINE WRECK.

A Shoal Is Forming Around It in Havana Harbor—Souvenirs May Be Expected.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The Government has at last determined to remove the wreck of the historic Maine. The advertisements for bids for doing the work have been issued, and will be opened on Dec. 15. The use of explosives will be prohibited. The wreck and all material for its removal must be out of the harbor by April 1, 1901, so before another six months shall have passed all trace of the once splendid ship, which indirectly won freedom for Cuba, will be gone. For many months the dismantled war mast of the battleship has been the first thing of interest to catch the eye of tourists from the States. As they gather at the bow of the incoming steamers the wreck of the Maine is always pointed out first, and probably half the passengers who are new to Cuba take snap shots at it with their cameras.

There has been talk of its removal ever since the Americans took hold of the Cuban Government. Last winter three or four firms in the United States expressed their willingness to raise the wreck for what material could be recovered, but these offers were not accepted. At one time it was proposed that the wreck should always be left there as a sad monument of the war, but it has been found that its continued presence is hurting the harbor. A shoal is being formed about it by the movement of the tides and the available space for anchorages is gradually being lessened.

The removal of the wreck will not only be a good thing practically, but it will be advantageous also from a sentimental point of view. Its presence here is an unpleasant reminder of the bitterness existing between Spain and the United States just before and during the late war. When Americans first see it there is always a wave of indignation against the Spaniards. Now that the Spaniards in Cuba are really more friendly to the United States than the majority of the Cubans it will be just as well that all reminders of the war should be removed.

No doubt the United States will be flooded with all sorts of souvenirs as soon as the removal begins, and it does not seem improbable that a wrecking company might easily pay the cost of the removal by the sale of such souvenirs.

CUBANS AND FREE SPEECH.

Man Arrested at Sagua for Saying That the Time for Independence Had Not Come.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—The *Havana Post* prints a despatch from Sagua under date of Nov. 17, which, if true, indicates that Cubans in that part of the island have little idea of what free institutions are. According to the despatch, C. W. Robaden of Havana was arrested in Sagua for making a remark in a cigar store which reflected upon the ability of Cubans to govern themselves.

Mr. Robaden's account of his experience is as follows: "I was arrested for expressing my opinion in private that the time for Cuban freedom had not arrived yet, as it would be ruinous to the island because lack of confidence in the new government would mean a general exodus of capital and capitalists. Having made this simple statement to a man in a cigar store, I went to a café to await my train. In the meantime I had been denounced by some one. After about fifteen minutes, I was waited upon by a most polite agent of the law who invited me to accompany him to the police station. Shortly afterward the Police Captain came in and informed me that I had been arrested for speaking harshly of the Cuban Republic. I contended that such could not be the case as such a government did not exist and proved conclusively to the amiable captain that instead of speaking harshly I had the progress of the country at heart. He was very gentlemanly and we laughed away the misunderstanding, but here is where the question hinges. Can these people pretend to establish a Republic when they are perfectly oblivious to the fact that the fundamental principle of self-government is free speech and that liberality of spirit should characterize a citizen of a true Republic?"

YOUNG MOORE'S NECK WAS BROKEN.

Full Particulars Regarding the Death of the Student Killed in a Cane Rush.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Many letters have come to President Henry S. Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the result of an expression erroneously attributed to him in a published interview on the death of young Moore, the Rochester, N. Y., student, who was killed recently in the annual class cane rush at that institution between the sophomores and the freshmen. The expression wrongfully put in President Pritchett's mouth was: "The death of young Moore was merely a regrettable accident, and one for which neither the institute nor the system of cane rushes can be blamed."

President Pritchett feels keenly this misapprehension, and to-day in discussing the Moore case said:

"Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable us to bring together the facts in the case and to take a calm view of them. It seems, therefore, fitting that some statement should be made on the part of the Institute of Technology, setting forth exactly what took place, and indicating the purposes of the officers of the institute in regard to such matters.

"In most American colleges some trial of strength between the sophomore and freshmen classes forms a feature of the college life. In the Institute of Technology this class contest has, for a number of years, taken the form of a football match between teams chosen from the two classes, followed by a cane rush. This event takes place, usually, just before Thanksgiving, and occupies practically the whole of one afternoon. The contest has been distinctly a student institution controlled by upper class men, and has not been recognized by the faculty of the institute. No official recognition was given to it this year, but the heads of the various departments inform students that, while the laboratories would be open to all who desired to work, the exercises would be so arranged as to excuse those who wished to attend the sophomore-freshmen contest. This semi-official action was taken at my request and for it I am alone responsible.

"I was present during the last half of the football game and during the cane rush. It is my desire to be associated with the students of the institute, not only in their work, but in their games and in their student life. Furthermore, speaking for myself alone, I am free to say that in my judgment those in charge of institutions of learning cannot divest themselves of responsibility for the existence and perpetuation of such customs as the cane rush, nor do I believe that such responsibility can be met by ignoring the existence of such customs, however they may be sanctioned by tradition. The cane rush of last Thursday was the first I had ever seen.

President Pritchett then describes the cane rush methods of attack and defence and says:

"Young Moore was an unusually strong fellow. For this reason and on account of his interest in the cane rush, he was chosen as one of those to hold the cane. At some time during the struggle he was caught in such a way as to receive a powerful wrench, which, as the autopsy showed, dislocated his neck. His death was probably instantaneous. These, so far as I have been able to learn them, are the facts.

"There are two objections to the cane rush, as thus carried out, either one of which is sufficient to banish it from college sports. It is not a game of skill and cannot be played under definite rules, although upper class men are supposed to quell fights. Under these conditions the intimate personal contact of the struggle has a strong tendency to lead up to rough play without the restraining influence of football.

"The second objection is all too evident, in view of the sad event of Moore's death. Previous to this there have been, so far as I can learn, no serious accidents in these rushes. When the custom began the classes were smaller and the danger of injury inappreciable. The danger increases with the increase of numbers and of the momentum of the two opposing forces. When four or five hundred engage in the danger of injury is great. For this reason, if for no other, the time has come when the cane rush must be given up.

"As to what shall take the place of the cane rush in the sophomore-freshman contest, I am not prepared at this moment to speak with definiteness. This problem has been referred for the present to the Institute Committee. This to-day is a representative committee of students chosen by ballot from the four classes. They will consult with an Advisory Committee of Alumni and the plan which may be in this way suggested will be finally discussed by a Committee of the Faculty. In no institution in the world is there a body of students more earnest or having a keener spirit of work than those in the Institute of Technology. They may be trusted to solve this question in good time and in the right way.

"Plans have been for some time under consideration in the Institute for the establishment of a system of physical culture which should assist in the upbuilding of the health of the general body of students rather than in the development of expensive and time-consuming athletic contests and which may help a student of serious purpose to decide what athletic contests he may enter without injury to health or to scholarship. These plans will be pushed to completion as rapidly as the resources of the Institute will admit.

WONT ALLOW FOOTBALL.

Faculty of Northern Indiana Normal School Prohibits the Game and Means It.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 25.—The faculty of the Northern Indiana Normal School, which has about 3,000 students, has issued an order prohibiting the playing of football, with the statement that the order is to be enforced. This is the first large school in the West openly to wage war on the game.

FIREBUGS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Incendiary Blaze Destroys Three Buildings at Pleasant Plains.

Three business and residence buildings on Amboy road in Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, were destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire originated in the cellar of a two-story frame building occupied by Henry Jobes, the village barber, who also kept a poolroom in the building. Robert Crombie, the agent at the Pleasant Plains station of the Rapid Transit Railroad, who was the first to reach the scene, got a pail of water and went into the cellar. He says that there was a strong odor of kerosene in the place. The entire loss was placed at $13,000.

Jobes is confident that the fire was of incendiary origin. He says that there was nothing in the cellar from which the fire could have started. He is also certain that an attempt was made to set fire to his place about a month ago. At that time he was sitting in the poolroom late at night when he heard a noise outside. He went out and saw a man running away. The next day a small box filled with paper and shavings and containing a candle was found in his yard.

MOLINEUX'S APPEAL.

John G. Millburn to Argue It—No Question of Molineux's Sanity.

John G. Millburn of Buffalo, who is in town, is to argue the case for Roland B. Molineux before the Court of Appeals. The date for the hearing is not set.

A story sent to the newspapers yesterday to the effect that the relatives and counsel of Molineux were about to ask for an inquiry into his sanity is absolutely without foundation. His relatives and counsel say that there has never been any question of his sanity.

Offer of $5,000 for a Six-Round Bout Between McGovern and Jordan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The matchmaker of Tattersall's Athletic Club to-day offered a purse of $5,000 for a bout between Ben Jordon of England and Terry McGovern of Brooklyn. The National Sporting Club of London made an offer of $3,500 for a match between these two little fellows for twenty rounds. Sam Harris on behalf of Terry McGovern has signed articles with the Tattersall's Club, and all that remains now is the signature of Jordan. Tattersall's offers $1,500 more for a six-round bout between these boys than the big London club offers for twenty rounds.

The loss of red cheeks, in a girl, is more than a loss of a part of her charm: she is losing the use of her food: her life is diminishing.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil will restore the color, and more.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
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TO GET MONEY FROM HELEN GOULD.

One Scheme a Paterson Firm Had to Stave Off a Failure.

PATERSON, Nov. 25.—The examination in bankruptcy of the Gallant brothers, silk manufacturers who recently failed, was held yesterday before John W. Harding, referee. A surprise was caused when Frederick Gallant was on the stand. A. R. Krause, trustee in bankruptcy, had found two letters among the papers of the firm and he produ