EVER BEEN IN JAIL, MILORD?

NO OFFENCE: 'TIS ONLY WHAT WE ASK HANS AND PAT.

Only One Wife, We Trust, if Any?—And, by the Way, Can You Read and Write? Just What Questions We Are Now Asking of All Alien Visitors.

European tourists, titled or otherwise, who have been accustomed to enter this country by way of New York, are likely to be a good deal surprised by the enforcement of the Treasury order, under which they must, as a neglected law directs, answer the same questions that are put to steerage passengers.

The law was enacted in 1883, when Chester A. Arthur was President. Almost from the time of its passage, however, it has been a dead letter at this port in the case of alien first and second cabin passengers, although enforced at some ports, such as Boston. The new order of things was instituted by Commissioner Williams nearly six weeks ago, but he explained yesterday that the steamship officers were only just beginning to get used to it, and that that was probably the reason why the purser in the Touraine made the blunder of asking Americans the questions which called forth some criticism on the law. The blunder was in not asking for the first question, "Are you an American citizen?" Once this is answered in the affirmative the passenger is exempted from any other questioning on the subject.

While that blunder Commissioner Williams believes will not be repeated by that particular officer, and probably not by any others of intelligence, he admitted yesterday that it was going to take some tact to calm down those passengers from other countries who can't answer that question in the affirmative and will have their tempers quite ruffled by the other questions that will follow it if, as Commissioner Williams says, the thing is not done in the right way.

In the first place, the law covering the arrival of foreigners in this country makes no distinction as to class, and the same blanks are furnished for the cabin passengers as for the steerage. After the name, here are other questions in their order:

Age in years and months?
Calling or occupation?
Able to read or write?
Nationality?
Last residence?
Seaport for landing in the United States?
Final destination in the United States?
Whether carrying ticket to such destination?
By whom was passage paid?
Whether in possession of money, and, if so, whether more than $30, and how much, if less?
Whether going to join a relative, their name and address?
Ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity?
Whether a polygamist?
Whether under contract or employed to come into the United States?
Condition of health, physical and mental?
Deformed or crippled, nature and cause?

Commissioner Williams said yesterday that the steamship companies had been notified that these columns must be filled in in the manifests of cabin passengers, but that he had not thought it necessary to draw up a code of instructions as to how the thing should be done.

"In the case of a cabin passenger whose general appearance is all right," said the Commissioner, "there is a way to comply with the law which would not be offensive. If I were a boarding inspector, for instance, I should take such a passenger, explain to him that the paper had to be made out, and when I came to some of the questions, such as one about polygamy, write in 'no,' telling him perhaps that I knew, of course, he wasn't a polygamist. So with the other questions of that kind. The passenger would, of course, have to give his own answer as to his destination and the questions of that order which you would have no way of telling about yourself. With the use of a little tact there is no reason why any passenger should be offended, and I don't believe one in a thousand would be, once they were informed that it was only done to comply with the laws of the country.

"It should be remembered that the laws are made for the many, not for the few, and that a first-class cabin ticket should carry with it immunity from questions which the law distinctly says shall be answered by every alien is absurd. I don't suppose that if some of the manifests should have the question 'Are you a polygamist?' answered I would send them back and impose a fine, but in general it is the intention to enforce the law requiring the filling of the blanks for all passengers. There are certain questions in the list that are of vast importance, such as that regarding destination. For our own protection we have got to ask these questions of foreigners coming here and the foreigner with any intelligence will understand that. Of course it may seem unnecessary and to over-sensitive people insulting to ask a French count, for instance, if he is possessed of $30 or not and whether he is able to read or write. As I said before, it isn't exactly necessary that he should answer those questions for himself as the officer filling out the blanks, unless he wants to be offensive, would under ordinary circumstances write in the answer himself. If the man with the title doesn't like to see any answer to such questions inserted after his name why there is no way of accommodating him and once told that I guess he will put up with it. Anyway, that is the business of the officers of the steamship line and not ours. What we demand is that the papers sent to us by the different companies shall have these blanks filled in and that the law be observed.

"We have let in any number of criminals and diseased persons by not requiring the information in numberless instances persons have had themselves transferred to the cabin during the voyage to escape these questions, knowing that they would be kept out of the country through having to answer them. Take a leper for instance, who gets in that way and goes out West. The people there have a right to know why we didn't do our duty here and endangered their lives. It will be for the interest of the steamship lines that the law is not made offensive, and I guess there won't be many cases where fact is not used in asking the questions. Already the manifests are coming in properly filled in and there have been no kicks to amount to anything till that of yesterday, which appears to have been caused by a blunder and nothing more."

Of course, it is the wisdom of Congress, not of the Commissioner that infers that a criminal, for instance, seeking to enter this country undiscovered by travelling in the first cabin will now disclose himself by answering correctly the questions which he has heretofore avoided.

SERMON FROM CHURCH STEPS.

Dr. Shaw's Summer Night Services a Success.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, has decided that if the people won't come into church on a sultry Sunday evening he will go out to the people. For three Sundays past he has been conducting open-air services from the steps of his church, preaching to large congregations.

The third of these services was held last evening. When the opening hymn was sung there were hardly a dozen persons around the steps of the church. But the singing of the choir, whose members were ranged back of Dr. Shaw and in front of the entrance to the building, drew a small crowd. Several hymns were sung and then Dr. Shaw read from the Bible to two or three hundred men and women who had gathered. Fully half of them were passers-by, who would stop out of curiosity and then continue their walk for a few steps, only to return and stand on the outskirts of the crowd. Few left until the service was over. Mothers wheeling children in carriages, corner loungers, fashionably dressed men and women and young boys and girls went to make up the congregation which filled that part of 105th street which leads from Amsterdam avenue last night.

Part of the service was a prayer delivered by Dr. Shaw. Standing on the steps with his arms extended, he said just before beginning: "I will ask the men, not only on this side of the street, but also those on the other side of the way, to remove their hats in reverence to Him whose blessing I am about to ask." Every man within sound of the minister's voice heeded the request.

Dr. Shaw closed the service with a short sermon. He could be heard plainly by all in the crowd and not until he finished was there any perceptible scattering of the audience. In closing his address Dr. Shaw mentioned that another service would follow inside the church and he asked his hearers to go in with him. Few accepted the invitation.

Dr. Shaw said last night he intended to continue the preaching from the steps of the church when he returns from his vacation.

One of the most interested of Dr. Shaw's hearers last night was the policeman on the beat. With his helmet on the back of his head and his nightstick under his arm, he stood with open mouth listening to the preacher. A SUN reporter asked him if Dr. Shaw had a permit to preach in the streets.

"Naw," said the cop, "he's a pastor. He ain't no preacher."

NEW ST. ROSE OF LIMA'S CHURCH.

Cornerstone Laid on Washington Heights by Vicar-General Mooney.

The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima on Washington Heights was laid yesterday afternoon by Vicar-General Mooney. Dean Penny of the Annunciation Church at 131st street and Old Broadway preached the sermon. Father Edward T. McGinley, the present pastor, was for twenty-five years pastor of the old St. Rose's Church, which was recently torn down to make way for the new East River Bridge approach.

The new church is being built with red brick in Italian Renaissance style. It occupies six city lots. It will be trimmed with terra cotta and brownstone and consists of a nave and transepts about 105 feet deep and is 98 feet across the transepts at the rear. There is a basement with entrances on both sides and this will have a seating capacity of 750, equal to that of the church.

Among those present at yesterday's ceremony was former Corporation Counsel John Whalen. Twenty-five altar boys led the procession from the rectory on 162d street and twenty young women of the parish joined in the singing.

STRANGE PLACE FOR CHILDREN.

Alleged Keeper of Disorderly House Arrested With Her Four Little Ones.

Mrs. Helen Watson, 36 years old, and her stepdaughter, Helen, 21 years old, who live at 118 Ashland place, Brooklyn, were arrested by Detectives Barnon and Rush yesterday morning for keeping a disorderly house. The complaint was made by Dora Austin of 494 State street, whose trunk had been detained by Mrs. Watson when the complainant left her abode a week ago.

In the Ashland place house the detectives found four of Mrs. Watson's children, Louisa, 7 years; George, 11; John, 9, and Sadie, 8, who were committed to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The prisoners are to be arraigned before Magistrate Furlong to-day.

Ballplayer's Son Injured.

Joseph Tiernan of 222 Fifth avenue, the nine-year-old son of Mike Tiernan, the ballplayer, shot himself in the left hand on the Fourth of July. The wound did not bother him greatly until Saturday, when the muscles of his jaw became rigid. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The doctors there are not ready to say that the lad has lockjaw, but his condition is critical.

The List of Referees.

The following is a list of referees appointed in cases in the Supreme Court last week:

By Justice Fitzgerald.

Cases.	Referees.
White vs. Bradley	John F. Duffy
Minturn vs. Quick	Adrian V. Klernan
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital vs. Hendrickson	Bayard H. Ames
Brachan vs. Impel	Eugene H. Pomeroy
Marshall vs. Brzezinsky	Joseph Steiner
American Mortgage Company vs. Stoll	Samson Lacaman
Matter of Excelsior Life Insurance Company	Moses H. Rittenberg
Empire City Savings Bank vs. Muskat	Arthur D. Truax
Smith vs. Allieri	Joseph P. McDonough
Crane vs. Metzler	John F. Duffy

By Justice Truax.

Hardy vs. Gallagher	Samuel V. Speyer
Matter of Howlett	Charles S. Sinnpkins
Hirsh vs. Block	Gerard Roberts
Evans vs. Dollinger	Isaac Bell Brennan
Matter of Sickels	Richard N. Clarke
Lawson vs. Nicholsburg	D. Phenix Ingraham
American Geographical Society vs. Geographical Library of the Society of City of New York	Allen W. Johnson
Matter of Bergmann	John E. Brodwin
Atkins vs. Kirby	Edwin A. Watson
Wetmore vs. Ness	Thomas W. Burke
Apostoglia vs. Contin	William M. Hay
Central Trust Company vs. Asphwall	William J. A. McKim
Moore vs. Place	Henry W. Bookstaver
Matter of E. C. Bell Manufacturing Company	Algernon S. Norton
Matter of Zind	Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr.
Weekes vs. Volpe	John H. Rogan
Matter of Hose	Richard M. Henry
Matter of Benson	Thomas B. Byrnes
Nosser vs. Jones	Algernon S. Norton

By Justice O'Gorman.

Dunlop vs. Muirs	John M. Quinn

By Justice MacLean.

Mayer vs. Colonial Brewery	Butler H. Bixby

TWO PAINTINGS BY RUBENS

Believed to Have Been Found at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 13.—There are two paintings in St. Mary's Seminary, the leading Catholic institution in this city, which are believed to be works of Rubens. They were willed to the seminary several years ago by S. Teakle Wallis, Baltimore's foremost lawyer, but no reference was then made to the painter.

The discovery was made only recently. Investigation was then begun and the work on Rubens by Max Rooses, which was published in 1902, was consulted. Rooses says that the paintings "St. Peter" and "St. Paul," disappeared about 1840 and their whereabouts is not known now. He, however, gives a description of the two pictures and these descriptions agree in many respects with the pictures in Baltimore.

When the pictures were delivered at the seminary there was a heavy coat of varnish over the canvasses, which half obscured their beauty and color. When this coat of varnish was put on the pictures is not known. A few weeks ago H. Weidenbach, a Canadian artist who has been doing work in this country, especially in retouching pictures, was engaged by the Rev. A. Cheneaux, the Treasurer of St. Mary's Seminary, to retouch some paintings of celebrated men of the Society of St. Sulpice.

It was while engaged in this work that the artist happened to see the picture of St. Peter and he pronounced it a Rubens. He asked permission to remove the heavy coat of varnish, which he did in the open air before a number of priests and students. They were all amazed at the transformation in the painting and its wonderful beauty. The varnish was also removed from the picture of St. Paul.

BATTLE IN A BOARDING HOUSE

Mrs. Karetski and Her Husband Beaten Into Insensibility by Boarders.

Mrs. Agnes Karetski, who keeps a boarding house at 237 Freeman street, Greenpoint, recently disagreed with her twelve boarders, who complained that they weren't getting enough to eat. Mrs. Karetski said meat and other eatables were high priced and if the boarders would pay more they would get more. Joseph Golvin, the star boarder, and Henry Gobune did the grumbling, and on Saturday Mrs. Karetski told them to seek another boarding house.

Golvin refused to go until yesterday. He waited until the noon-time meal was over and then began the disturbances. When Karetski interfered in behalf of his wife other boarders took a hand and in a twinkling the boarding mistress and her husband were made targets for chairs, dishes and clubs. Mrs. Karetski and her husband were then beaten into insensibility.

Meantime about 500 people had gathered in the street.

When Roundsman Monahan and Policeman Conlin of the Greenpoint avenue station entered the boarding house they found three boarders lying on the floor hurt. Golvin and Gobune, with other boarders, had fled to the roof to escape the police. The first two were arrested while hiding behind a chimney.

Mrs. Karetski was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. It is thought her skull is fractured. Her husband's wounds were dressed by the ambulance surgeon and he remained at home. Every chair and all the crockery were smashed.

DEVERY'S SPEECH IS READY.

Tonight He Will Fire It Off at Goodwin Across the Road.

Big Bill Devery, as the members of the Four Corners Club call him, spent yesterday at his summer home in Arverne thinking up things to say this evening when the new rooms of the William S. Devery Democratic Association, on the east side of Eighth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, opposite the Horatio Seymour Club, are to be opened. Mr. Devery is going to make a speech at the opening of the rooms, and his campaign against Frank J. Goodwin and John J. Sheehan will be started formally at the meeting.

Several of Mr. Devery's friends went down to his summer place yesterday to confer with him. Others kept guard at the Pump and buttonholed Sheehan and Goodwin men as they passed, doing missionary work with them.

All the pow-wows in the city are said to be hoping that Devery will win his fight.

CHESAPEAKE BAY DRAGGED

For the Body of Clerk Kronacker of the Receiving Ship Franklin.

NORFOLK, Va., July 13.—The naval tug Alice and men from the receiving ship Franklin are dragging Chesapeake Bay near Ocean View for the body of David Kronacker, clerk of the Paymaster of the Franklin. A. F. Hamilton. Up to a late hour to-night the body had not been found.

Kronacker, who was about 28 years old and formerly lived in Cincinnati, with two men and three women were aboard the launch Madge to Ocean View. Returning to board her, the dinghy upset and Kronacker was drowned. The others escaped.

The Weather.

There was another day of generally fair weather over the country yesterday, except for some showers on the South Atlantic coast, where an area of low pressure had developed.

The pressure along the Middle Atlantic was diminishing, but the winds continued to blow fresh from a southerly point.

The low areas in the Rocky Mountain States and the upper Lake section caused a general rise of temperature in the Central States and it was also slightly warmer in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. In the Northwest it was cooler.

In this city the day was fair and slightly warmer; winds fresh, southerly; average humidity, 47 per cent; barometer corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.08; 3 P. M., 30.04.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	1902	1901	1900		1902	1901	1900
9 A. M.	72°	67°	74°	6 P. M.	78°	74°	80°
12 M.	80°	72°	80°	9 P. M.	75°	72°	77°
3 P. M.	82°	72°	80°	12 Mid.	71°	70°	75°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh southwest winds.

For New England, occasional thunderstorms to-day and to-morrow in north, fair in south portion; fresh southwest to west winds.

For Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh southwest winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and slightly warmer to-day and to-morrow; fresh southwest winds.

All Intelligent Women

should read the Knickerbocker Girl, published Wednesdays and Saturdays in THE EVENING SUN. Society and fashion are leading features.—Adv.

REPORTS FROM MINING CAMPS

AMALGAMATED COMPANY'S BIG SMELTER NOT A FAILURE.

Working Satisfactorily Now—Mine Owner Heinze's Jump to the Democratic Party and the Possible Effect on the Copper War—Iron Ore Shipments.

BUTTE, Mon., July 10.—Unfounded stories have been in circulation in the East to the effect that the big smelter of the Amalgamated company at Anaconda would have to be abandoned and that the old smelters were being fitted up again. The new smelter did not work satisfactorily for some time owing to the newness of the machinery and other causes which have since been remedied. It is now being run to almost its full capacity and is treating 5,000 tons of ore daily, while the production of copper is at a greatly reduced cost. The officials of the company express themselves as satisfied with the workings of the new plant.

F. A. Heinze's mines in Butte are at present producing copper at the rate of 2,550,000 pounds a month, divided between his three principal properties as follows: Rarus mine, 1,500,000 pounds; Minnie Healey, 1,300,000 pounds; Corra, 750,000 pounds.

Mr. Heinze's new political declaration and his alliance with the Democratic party has given rise to a great deal of speculation as to its effect on the mining situation and litigation in Montana. If he can control the next Legislature it will mean a provision for the increase of the Supreme Court Judges from three to five, and his friend, Gov. Toole, will have the appointment of the two Judges. He may also control the election of another Judge to succeed Justice Piggott on the supreme bench, the latter retiring this year, and also the third Judge in Butte, who is to be elected this fall. Mr. Heinze is said to have the sympathy of Senator Clark in his Democratic conversion and the active aid and indorsement of Gov. Toole, who has his eye on the United States Senate. Heinze has a strong following among the laboring classes in Montana, and his shrewdness and political strength are not underestimated. Heretofore he has been a Republican, but has had no standing in that party.

A smelter will be built on the Franklin Farrell properties on the East Side. The blast furnaces have been ordered and as soon as the Northern Pacific branch is completed with the terminus close to the No. 2 shaft, the timber and machinery will be shipped. The capacity of the new smelter will be from 800 to 1,000 tons of ore a day and the cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. Altogether, $1,500,000 has been spent on the properties by the owner, and it is thought that Mr. Farrell will add more ground before the smelter is finished, which will be in about twelve months. The smelter will be located close to shaft No. 2, which cost the owner $400,000 about eighteen months ago. Near the 300-foot shaft this shaft passed through two ore bodies, one of 14 feet wide and the other 7 feet wide. This shaft is now down 500 feet and when it reaches 1,000 feet both veins will be tapped by crosscutting at various points between the 500 and 1,000 level. These veins are a continuation of the veins of the Silver Bow mine, a mile and Boston property.

A new company composed of men from Chicago, Salt Lake, Spokane and Livingston has been organized with a capital stock of $1,500,000 to operate twelve claims in the Sheep creek district of Park county, known as the Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Eureka, Rhodes, Grant-Blaine, Grant-Edwards, Savage, Long Chance, Morgan and Iron.

HELENA, July 3.—Another big property on the Helena mother lode has been taken by a bidding man of large experience and ample capital. This property is the Pollito group on Ten Mile, six miles south of this city. The vein is gold bearing and upward of 100 feet in width on the surface, sticks up above the surrounding country over 100 feet and extends for the distance of 1,000 feet. It is a contact between mica and slate. While the whole mass is gold bearing, there are narrow rich seams in it that have been worked by small, inefficient mills. The property is on a branch line of the Northern Pacific and there are ample water facilities. This is the fifth big properties operating on the Helena mother lode.

The Boston copper property, now being developed under bond by a syndicate of Butte mining men is reported to be twenty feet wide and assays from the vein run as high as 20 per cent. in copper, with small values in silver and gold. The vein is strong one and extends across the country a long distance.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 10.—The delays caused by failure of machinery manufacturers to deliver goods when promised have been the source of great annoyance and financial loss to many of the newer, and to a few of the old mines of the Lake Superior district. Nearly every mine in the district has been a heavy purchaser of machinery within the past two or three years, and but one of the lot has been able to get its hoists, pumps, rock drills and stamps on time. The Calumet and Hecla has been delayed a year in the starting of its new six-stamp addition to the Hecla mill, but will soon have the new mill in fulfilling order. The mine installed a Wheelock engine, which is the largest ever constructed. The Wolverine and Mohawk mines are making good progress and the former should be put in commission next month. It will enable the latter to add about 1,000 tons to its production. The Tamarack has a very good record for the year, with a consistent record of future behind it, and but for the closed Pettibone of John Stanton, who financed the Tamarack, and pocket, after the company's funds gave out, the Wolverine would have failed again. As it is, the Wolverine has made a record unparalleled by any other mine of the district, in that it has paid dividends at the regular divided rate, notwithstanding the bad break in the metal market, in addition to which the company has built and equipped a new mill at a large cost and the work has been paid for out of the surplus fund and earnings.

No. 5 shaft of the Tamarack is not as rich as the first two shafts, at the southern end of the mine, but is much richer than the two northern shafts, and is a big producer. The forge at the mine is a very high degree of efficiency, the mile-deep shaft, and the excellent rock being taken therefrom, is a source of gratification to management and shareholders.

As foreshadowed in this correspondence some weeks ago, the developments in the so-called Baltic lode, on Section 16 of the Atlantic company, have not been of an encouraging nature. The ledge is very little, except for belief that the true Baltic lead has yet been cut on the Atlantic property, unless the wide and gouged penetrated in the most crosscut some four weeks ago be the Baltic. There is an extensive fault, lying at some point within a mile to the northward of No. 5 Baltic shaft, and the geology of that part of the district presents many unsolved problems.

The Baltic lode has cut expenses to the narrow, and is making a record in producing costs. The mine is a great disappointment, so far as promises is concerned, the rock returning eleven to fifteen pounds of copper to the ton, or about the same percentage as the Atlantic, long known as the lowest grade copper mine operated successfully and continuously at any point on the globe. To offset this, the Isle Royale has a magnificent equipment and is well opened ahead. At present the mine is working about four hundred men only, and produced about three hundred and forty tons of mineral last month. This is equivalent to about 45,000 pounds of refined copper, and the cost of making was probably under nine cents a pound. Taking every thing into consideration this is a remarkable record, and indicates that the Isle Royale is too mining and milling a ton of rock for as little money as any copper mine in the district, and for less than is the case with the great majority of mines.

The Globe tract next south of the Champion mine is being explored with diamond drills for the southerly continuation of the Baltic lode and St. Mary's Mineral Land Company is conducting similar exploratory work still further south. The Isle Royale people will probably explore section 16 in search of the northerly continuation of the lode.

The Baltic continues to increase its production steadily. Two stamps are being supplied to their full capacity and a third stamp will go into commission soon. The fourth stamp at the Baltic mill will be used on Champion rock for a few months and with the completion of the Champion's new mill will revert to the Baltic. The three south range mines will produce largely next season, and it is but a question of a few years when their united production will exceed that of the Calumet and Hecla.

LAKE REGION IRON MINES.

DULUTH, Minn., July 10.—More than 175 steam drills are now at work along the Mesaba range looking for ore. Most of these are west of Hibbing, where it is thought that the greatest new tonnage is likely to be found. More than 1,000 men are employed about these drills, and the monthly payrolls of drill explorers and syndicates amounts to at least $750,000.

Ore shipments from the Lake region to July 1 were 8,900,000 gross tons, nearly all to Eastern docks. Of this 4,725,000 tons went from Minnesota mines by way of Duluth and its superports, and the rest by way of Ashland, Marquette, Escanaba and Gladstone, from the Michigan and Wisconsin mines. The share of Minnesota was never so big as this year. Minnesota first shipped ore eighteen years ago and has taken first place, not only in the United States, but will this year mine and ship more than any nation on the globe, England and Germany excepted, and is pretty close to England's total.

Over on the Canadian side the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway will be at the Clergue mines at Michipicoten by September. More than 3,500 men are now working on the grade. When at these mines the construction of the main line will be stopped for the season. Another year it will be pushed north of the Canadian Pacific Road into the vast mineral and timber region south of Hudson's Bay.

By an accidental slide of rock on an unexplored part of the Tilden mine, exposed by caves made years ago, the company has found good ore outcropping and has set men at work to tunnel into it. The Tilden is a mine operated under lease by the United States Steel Corporation, and is on the old Gogebic range. The find is an instance of the element of chance in mining operations, however carefully and skilfully they are conducted.

Another immense ore dock is to be built at Escanaba, for the Chicago & Northwestern road, which now has four there. This will be a modern dock of great height and width and will store about 50,000 tons.

The new Zenith Furnace Company of Duluth in which are interested some of the heaviest iron men of the United States, has bought an iron mine on the Mesaba range and will utilize its ore at the furnace. The company will make its iron from a mixture of Mesaba ores, using no outside ores, and is sure this can be successfully done. There are very few furnaces that are making pig iron from all-Mesaba ores. Most of them run from 35 per cent to about 75 per cent., and the average is about 55 per cent. Mesaba in the furnace mix.

More ore will be shipped from the Crystal Falls district this year than ever before and the Crystal Falls mine will be the leader, as usual, but with a very much greater output. The mine has now shipped a large stock pile and is hoisting an immense tonnage daily. In America and Louis, new mines will ship stock piles of about 40,000 tons. Other new mines are at work and many old mines are reopening and replacing old machinery with new. The district is now one of the most important in Michigan.

The mines of the Marquette range are expanding steadily and more ore will be shipped this year than last. Some of these mines have been active subjects for fifty years, though not out of the same holes.

An immense amount of working under way at the Negaunee mine, where the Oliver Iron Mining Company must give up its lease in September, if it is not able to comply with the terms to get out the largest possible quantity of ore before that time. The mine then passes into the hands of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, who agreed to pay $1,500,000 for the lease a few weeks ago. It is not sure that the lease will be secured without a battle, as all the minority interests in the ore will not agree to the transfer.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—One of the remarkable mines in California is the Red Point Placer, in Placer county. The main tunnel is 18,000 feet long or more than three and a half miles. The face of the tunnel is 1,000 feet under the surface of the main divide. Compressed air is used for operating the mine and in hauling trains, and the plant is sufficient to mine gravel for five miles up the channel. This compressed air is obtained by utilizing water from the natural drainage of the mine. The compressed locomotive on this mine hauls from sixteen to eighteen cars into the mine at a trip and makes nine miles an hour. The engine is charged before entering the tunnel and again at the 11,500-foot level.

The Hidden Treasure, an adjoining mine, is worked upon a larger scale than any other drift mine in the world. The power from drainage is converted into electricity which operates 1,000 lights in the mine and ventilates it, besides operating a hoist and pump employed to lift the pay dirt. The face of the tunnel is in 10,000 feet and washing operations are carried on in the tunnel. Cutting 24 hours, an average of 140 tons a day of ore was extracted. The total capacity of horses and mules was 180 tons a day, which cost 12.6 cents a ton. Electric traction has reduced the cost of handling the ore to 4 cents a ton, and pumping from 90 to 8½ cents a ton, thus effecting a saving of 13.6 cents a ton, besides the gain of hauling the mine.

The Kennedy mine, at Jackson, Amador county, now has the largest gold shaft in the State, 1,000 feet, but Superintendent Parks has ordered a new hoisting plant and will sink the shaft to 4,000 feet.

In the Mendocino mine, at Nashville, El Dorado county, a new ledge has been struck in the tunnel level and about three inches of the streak runs $64 to the ton. The remainder of the four-foot ledge is average mining rock.

NEVADA.

RENO, July 7.—The best scheme to furnish power to Tonopah is the utilization of the water of Owens River to which 10,000 horse power can be secured. The river can be dammed cheaply and the use of the water will not affect the farmers lower down the stream. The power will have to be carried ninety miles to Tonopah, but the country is practically level.

Manager Curtis of the Fraction Mining Company of Tonopah has bought the Maggie Nancy Hunt, Ivy and Laura B. mines at Silver Peak, near Tonopah. The Maggie is an extension of the famous Hornsilver mine, and the Nancy Hanks and Ivy parallel the Horn silver. Curtis has plenty of backing and will at once begin development of these mines.

The Investors Company of San Francisco announces that it has developed a process of cyanidation of Tonopah ores and it is prepared to put up a 50-ton plant if enough ore can be kept it going. The lessees on the Tonopah Mining Company's ledges are willing to take contracts with this company and the company reserve the right to say where the ore shall be milled. The Tonopah Mining Company has bought the Columbus road ninety forty miles from Tonopah. The road is equipped with good heating properties. In Yerington, the well-known smelting town, has organized a company to carry water twenty miles from Yerington to Tonopah at an expense of $100,000.

Some rich specimens of gold ore have been brought into Reno by a prospector named Tubbs, who found a ledge six miles from Reno. The ledge is four feet wide and the ore assays from $100 to $800 a ton.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 10.—Gilpin county's production during the last six months is the largest in its history. The record is 1901, production, 33,384 tons. 1902, 35,304 tons. The increase is 32 per cent. The 1902 record in full will show even a larger gain.

Reports from Lake and other counties show a like increase. The present year will show the largest tonnage and the greatest average values per ton at least of smelter ore, in the state's wonderful history.

Stratton's Independence mine is producing $175,000 a month. The Abe Lincoln in Poverty Gulch, Deerhorn, John A. Logan, American Eagles and Orpha May on Bull Hill, comprising a part of Millionaire Stratton's extensive properties are increasing their production. Shipments amount to twenty cars weekly, half of which is smelter grade. Much development has been done. In several mines large ore bodies are uncovered awaiting extraction.

The San Pedro Gold Mining Company of New York, Chicago and St. Louis will erect a mill for treating ores from mines recently acquired adjoining the Camp Bird at Ouray.

The Portland Gold Mining Company has for the third time passed its $150,000 quarterly dividend. The company has just made the first clean-up at the new $250,000 chlorination mill, the building of which caused suspension of dividends.

During 1901 the dividend total for Cripple Creek amounted to a per cent on $200,000,000. Much of this was paid from the sales of mines. Thus far in 1902 the disbursements show a marked decline. Some of the mines like Doctor-Jack Pot have run out of ore. The values extracted from Stratton's Independence have decreased, while the Portland has diverted at least $540,000 into the erection of a mill.

Orwig & Ames, leasing on the Jack Pot, are in a rich sylvanite stream, ore from which is being sacked and deposited in a Cripple Creek bank vault for safekeeping. The ore is understood to carry bonanza values.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis capitalists have purchased a group of mines located between the Revenue, Virginius and Camp Bird mines near Ouray. The purchasers have organized as the San Pedro Gold Mining Company.

Prof. B. A. Langbridge, representing Boston capitalists, has bought the Black Cloud group of mines in Gold Hill district, Boulder county. The purchase price is withheld. A first payment, $25,000, has been made. The group embraces fourteen mines, which have been idle for twenty years. Experts reported $282,000 worth of ore in sight, involving $140,000 cost for production.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, July 7.—The Elizabeth mine in Gold Hill district, Yakima county, is proving to be a good free gold property. It is developed by a shaft to the depth of 200 feet, where the ledge is four feet wide, giving assays of $335 a ton gold. The ore has steadily increased in value from the surface and maintains its free character from the surface. The strike is regarded as the most important in the Cascade Range this season, and will result in more thorough prospecting. This property lies near the base of Mount Rainier and is twenty miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Tests were made last week of the big iron deposits of Sauk district, north of Monte Cristo, but they were disappointing to the owners, the metal assaying only $2 a ton gold. These deposits are from 150 to 200 feet wide and may be of value for the iron alone.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, July 7.—The receipts of gold dust from the Klondike during the past week were $2,000,000, being the largest for the present season. This gold was credited to the spring and winter clean-up. The later clean-ups are said to give great promise. There is a great deal of activity in all the districts, and while it is generally conceded that the production of the Klondike creeks will not come up to the bonanza days, it will rub up into the millions.

In Dawson the labor market is overcrowded and wages are low in comparison to the early days, but those who can get away are doing so, going to new districts and taking their chances in Forty Mile and Kuskuk. Fortunately provisions are not high and it is not difficult to outfit for the newer diggings.

In Nome they are more hopeful of good results than in any other camp and are expending a large amount of money in conveying water to the ground for large hydraulic operations. Millions of dollars are being expended in this way under every disadvantage, notwithstanding the advertising issued, got out backed to the fruit with machinery for these great mining companies. Little gold dust has been received from the Nome diggings this season, but large consignments are promised later on, the utmost confidence prevail throughout all the creeks and diggings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, July 7.—The Trail smelter has produced its first pig lead by the electrical process and is shipping the output to Winnipeg and eastern Canadian points. This is the first that has been made on a commercial scale and the smelter company is well pleased with the results. The plant has a capacity of sixty tons refined lead a day and the only doubt regarding the enterprise is in securing a market in the Canadian Provinces for the product.

At Crofton on Osborne Bay, Vancouver Island, quite a town is being built up on the smelting interests of the country. This enterprise was undertaken on a larger scale by American capital on a contract from the Mount Sicker mine owners to furnish 200 tons a day of copper-gold ore, and the works were to blow in on the 1st of August. They are now nearing completion and will start up on contract time.

On Sooke Harbor, twenty miles from Victoria, H. B. Thomlinson, an old prospector, has struck a fine body of copper-gold ore at a depth of 25 feet. The ledge is eight feet wide, the ore assaying 19 per cent. copper, besides good gold values. The find is directly on tide water and is also accessible by a good road from Victoria.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—Reports from the management of the Orient Mining Company's properties in West Tintic show progress in the opening of a gold-bearing chute. The drift now running on the southeast off the 140 foot level shows a full breast of $10 in gold ore of the same siliceous quality as that previously reported, while that in the northwest continues in the same quality.

Nearly 4,000 tons of ore were produced in the diggings of the State and forwarded to the smelters during June, and the capacity of the mines has not been reached. The tonnage created 8, the sixth heats all previous records.

IDAHO.

BOISE, July 6.—At the depth of 250 feet the crescent in the Lucky Boy mine at Idaho City has reached the foot wall of the ledge, which is found to be 65 feet wide, all ore that it will pay to mine and mill. This property, which is equipped with a good 40-stamp mill, belongs to a Pittsburg company. In Washington, three miles further north, is looking splendid, and the shaft is going on down to the 450-foot level. The ore comes out of the shaft going down from a point 350 feet below the surface is turning out very rich ore. The 10-stamp mill on this property is ready to begin crushing.

Last year several claims were located on a mineral belt a few miles south of Idaho City on the west side of More creek. Some work was done on them during the winter which proved the veins to be from twenty to forty feet wide, and that the average of samples is $7.50 in gold, one ounce silver and a per cent. copper. A Colorado company is now making arrangements to pay the cash price asked for the property and commence development work, and if the ledge turns out as good at a little better depth, a large mill will be erected during the summer.

The War Eagle tunnel in Owyhee county has struck the ledge upon which at the depth of 3,000 feet and 1,000 feet below the surface the ore is now gold plainly and the vein is five feet wide. It has been proved that the mines go down and old War Eagle will soon resume her place as one of the great quartz mining districts of the West.

Buried His Child and Disappeared.

John Hinton, 27 years old, has been missing from his home, 458 Baltic street, Brooklyn, since 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He was only partly dressed. On the day before his disappearance he buried one of his children. His wife says he was despondent over the loss of the child, and she fears that he may have drowned himself.

MINING.

MINING PUMPS.

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FINANCIAL.

TEN CENT COPPER.

During the last year copper has gone down from seventeen to twelve cents a pound, and the production is still increasing. We are expecting a still further reduction and are prepared for it.

The properties of the

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.

are situated on the Verde Copper Belt, in Yavapai County, Arizona, just south of and on the same belt with the properties of the

United Verde Copper Company.

It has been proven recently by sworn testimony in open court that copper was actually produced on the Verde Copper Belt at three and a half cents a pound.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL COMPANY has the largest and best holdings of any company operating on the Belt. In fact, it has pretty much all there is of value on the Belt except the property of the United Verde Company.

It will produce copper as cheap as—if not cheaper than—any other company operating in that district, and much cheaper than it can be produced anywhere else.

The gold and silver values in the ore are ALWAYS sufficient to materially reduce the cost of the copper, and SOMETIMES enough to bring the cost of the copper down to nothing.

We are entirely satisfied with ten cent copper, and at that price can produce it at a handsome profit and pay generous dividends.

Can any other company in the field except the United Verde do as much?

Our capitalization is three millions and the par value of the stock $10 a share. A limited amount of the stock is for sale at $11 a share up to July 20th, and on and after that date at $12.50 a share.

Make checks payable to the order of the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING CO., and send to

27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN,
Secretary.

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