GETTING OUT THE RICH ORES.

REPORTS OF BUSY DAYS IN THE MINING CAMPS.

Increase in the Number of Workmen in the Lake Superior Copper District —Good End-of-the-Season Report From Thunder Mountain District in Idaho.

RENO, Oct. 13.—A United States geological survey of Tonopah will begin on Nov. 1 under direction of J. E. Spurr, who has just returned from surveying work in Persia. He will be assisted by M. J. Peters, who is now completing the survey of the country about the Treadwell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska.

The Tonopah Mining Company has struck a new lead in rich ore ten feet wide in an upraise of the Mizpah mine on the 300-foot level. The vein drifted through 150 feet of poor ground on this level and struck the rich ore in the extreme southeast corner of the claim.

The Twilight mine has been uncovered to a depth of from three to seven feet for 500 feet and assays run to $150 a ton in gold and silver.

In shaft No 2 of the Fraction mine at a depth of 330 feet good ore is showing up, which samples $100 to the ton. The owners of the coal fields forty miles west of Tonopah have incorporated under the name of the Tonopah Coal and Power Company.

Tokop is the name of a new mining district sixty miles south of Tonopah. Development work has shown ledges from eighteen to twenty-four inches wide, which carry ore that assays $40 to the ton. The lack of water is the great drawback, as all that is used must be hauled nine miles.

The suit of the Southern Nevada Mining Company against the Holmes Mining Company at Searchlight has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, which received the mine and $25,000 damages.

By Jan. 1 the Bamberger copper mines at De Lamar, Lincoln county, will have a 2,000-horse power plant which should treat 500 tons a day. The water is piped fourteen miles. The stockholders of the April Fool Mining Company, whose mines and mill at De Lamar were absorbed by the Bamberger-De Lamar Company, have received a dividend of $20,000, or 10 cents a share, proceeds of the sale.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 18.—The annual report of Capt. Josiah Hall, mine inspector of Houghton county, shows from a careful census, that the men employed in the mines of Houghton county number 14,130. This is a considerable gain over the figures of last year. The Calumet and Hecla is working nearly 2,000 men less at present than two years ago, and the Osceola and several other mines have fewer names on their payrolls. The new mines of the South Range have very largely increased forces, and the Quincy and several other mines of the county are working at least as large forces over far before. In Keweenaw county the Mohawk is working several hundred men, and will have at least 300 employes when its new mill goes into commission, within a few weeks. The Allouez mine is also working a small force, and there is considerable activity at the Phoenix. All told, there are probably 500 men working in and about the mines of Keweenaw county. In Ontonagon county the Mass, Adventure, Michigan and Victoria mines are all working steadily, and there is little prospecting work in progress at other properties. The mines of Ontonagon county are working considerably less than 1,000 men, with prospects of further increase before the close of the year. This would give a total of about 16,000 men employed by the mines of the Lake Superior district, an increase of 10 per cent. over last year.

At present the Lake mines are working larger forces than are employed in any other copper district of the world, and are turning out more copper than ever before, with prospects of a marked increase in production next year.

One head has been working steadily at the new mill of the Adventure since Sept. 22. The second head met with an accident a few days after the mill was started, but repairs are nearly completed, and the third head is nearly ready for work. It will require upward of 1,300 tons of rock a day to feed three heads, and will keep the fifthe management busy, despite the extensive underground openings made before the mill was started. Ten years ago only three mines in the Lake district were stamping more than 1,300 tons of rock daily.

A grinding mill is being installed at the Quincy mills, and will be used for regrinding coarse sands, previous to their treatment on concentrating tables. The percentage of the copper lost in tailings is being reduced steadily in this district. Nothing has been accomplished along this line that can be called revolutionary, but the problem has received constant attention from every progressive mill manager in the district and every little advance has come into general use. By constant application, and small but steady gains in methods, the percentage of losses has been cut down to less than half the average of ten years ago, and it is likely that progress along this line of saving will be continuous. Millions of tons are now in old tailings in the district, carrying copper at the rate of ½ to 1½ per cent. The Calumet and Hecla has 25,000,000 tons of tailings, averaging probably three-fourths of 1 per cent., and has been experimenting for the last year, with satisfactory results, so it is probable that a start will be made soon at working these tailings on a large scale. The material is not lacking, as the tailings would feed a plant with daily capacity of 1,000 tons for nearly forty years. The old tailings at the Central mine, in Keweenaw county, are now receiving attention and a concentrating plant is to be built to work them. The Mays company, which began work two years ago with a small experimental plant, on the sands at the old mill site of the Franklin, on Portage Lake, has added to its mill from time to time, and will go into commission very soon, with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons. It is probable that the sand and fine collections of tailings will receive attention soon.

The Baltic mine has just celebrated its fifth birthday, and will soon have four stamps running. Its production is already sufficient to entitle it to a place among the world's thirty largest copper mines.

MONTANA

BUTTE, Oct. 14.—The use of steam for motive power at the Butte reduction works is to be discarded as fast as electricity can be substituted in its stead. The West and East Stewart and Original mines are closed temporarily while the change is being made. The matte furnace building, which was partly destroyed by fire last summer, has been rebuilt.

Eight hundred acres of land in this State have been secured by a number of Spokane men for the purpose of operating it for oil. About eighteen months ago some Montana people took hold of the oil region near this tract of land and started drilling. The well is down 1,010 feet with the drill point constantly in small quantities of oil. North of the international line a well has been started that is now down 1,000 feet without casing, which will be put in at once and the well shot. The men putting in the dynamite guarantee fifty barrels a day of oil that will be worth $8 a barrel.

The report comes from Danielsville that very little development work is being carried on there on account of a misunderstanding between some of the prospectors. When this difficulty is settled it is thought that operations will be lively. Danielsville is near Race Track, north of Anaconda, and a few months ago was the scene of great activity, hundreds of prospectors rushing into it from all parts of the State, and reports of rich discoveries were sent all over the country. But, like all boom places, the excitement soon died out, and comparatively little has been heard of Danielsville for a long time. It is a fact, however, that there are many rich claims there, but capital and time are needed to develop them.

A rich strike has been made at the 200-foot level by the Amador Copper and Gold Mining and Milling Company in Missoula county. An almost solid body of copper ore, ten feet in width, was encountered and on each side was found good milling ore. The full width of the vein so far exceeds twenty feet.

F. A. Heinze has bonded the Gold Hill mine in Madison county for $40,000.

The Sinbad mine, owned by capitalists of this city, is not being worked with the success expected. The shaft is down 200 feet and with the exception of a vein which was cut at the 300-foot level, none of the many leads that has been cut averages more than 2 per cent. copper. There is lead about ten feet ahead on the cross-cut at the 300-foot level which will determine the value of the mine. If it proves as barren as the other veins on the 100-foot level work will will be suspended. So far $200,000 has been expended on development work.

HELENA, Oct. 16.—Electric power from the Missouri River Power Company's plant at Canyon Ferry was turned on at the Big Indian sixty stamp mill, four miles south of Helena, on Wednesday and the machinery operated without a hitch. The stamps will doubtless be dropping on ore by the middle of the month.

W. W. McDowell, lessee and manager of the Daly copper mines at Copperopolis, in Meagher county, reports that a cross-cut is being run on the 400-foot level toward the ore body which was worked above the 300-foot level. This mine has produced more high-grade ore running from 50 to 60 per cent. in copper than any mine in Montana and if the shoot is found in the cross-cut now being run it will again become a steady producer.

LAKE REGION IRON MINES.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 17.—The change in conditions on the Gogebic range of the Lake Superior region, that a few years ago was thought to be past its prime, is remarkable. There is more ore in sight to-day than there was five years ago, though in the meantime 14,000,000 tons have been mined out. Several old mines that then were thought to be worked out and were abandoned have been explored once more with a more thorough knowledge of the situation and with more money at the call of the explorers, and have been found to contain larger deposits of ore than have been taken out. A number of years ago the Norrie mine, for instance, then and since the greatest mine of the range, was exhausted, and falls a leading footing expert, who reported that the property would be exhausted in five years. The five years have passed twice over, and the Norrie has mined heavily all the time, and to-day there is twice as much ore in sight as of the time the expert report was made.

Numerous low-grade, siliceous mines will be operated next year, in anticipation of a larger demand for that class of ore than is at present for Mesabe ores that contain very little silica, or other impurity. Among these is the Winthrop, now the property of the United States Steel Corporation, which contains an immense amount of this ore and can be mined at very low cost. The Steel Corporation recently made large purchases of siliceous ore lands on the Cascade range, and will probably open some of the properties this winter.

The Union Steel Company has bought of the Eddy Bros. of Bay City, Mich., their mine in Hibbing, Mesaba Range, together with two large steel ships for ore carrying. The Penobscot mine, as it has been called, contains more than 10,000,000 tons of good ore, and is noted as the wettest iron mine in the Lake Superior country. The mine has been handicapped by having a contract to furnish to the National Steel Company, now a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, about 250,000 tons a year for the next six years at a price so low that no profit can be made in mining. This contract was made five years ago, when ore was at a low point, and the National Steel Company has profited greatly thereby. But the mine will now be made a larger producer, and this annual tonnage will not be as much of a bonanza to the company as in the past. The Union Steel Company is now the owner of good mines on the Marquette, Mesaba and Cascade ranges, and is opening the latter as fast as possible. The Volunteer mine there will produce about 100,000 tons this year. Near the Volunteer the company has recently found what seems to be an important deposit, and is the best grade of ore yet opened on the Cascade Range, which is noted as a low-grade district.

Shipments of ore by lake vessels for the week, Boats seem to be bunched at lower Lake ports, and they have been arriving at the head of the Lakes in small numbers.

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Haas Bros. of New York have bought the well-known Sacramento quicksilver mine in the Pine Flat district, Sonoma county, for $500,000. The mine was carefully examined by experts sent out from New York by the purchasers. L. A. Huntington of San Francisco was the principal owner of the mine.

The Peninsular Mining and Smelting Company is a corporation formed in Los Angeles with $5,000,000 capital for developing copper mines in Lower California. It is said to be a branch of the Amalgamated Copper Company of New York, which owns large deposits of copper that are only sixteen miles from the ocean.

The combination between the De la Mar and Mount Shasta copper mining companies has given a great impetus to copper mining in Shasta county, as it is recognized that the combination will result in greatly increased output. The Bully Hill copper mine continues to be the Sunnyside producer in California. A new strike in previously unexplored territory has revealed ore which runs to $5,000 a ton in gold and silver. Great quantities of bullion are accumulated and often the stocks represent $50,000. The 150-foot shafter will be enlarged by the combination.

In the Grindstone quicksilver mine in Santa Clara county a rich strike was made this week at a depth of 225 feet from the surface, ten feet had been abandoned since 1888. The ore assays $500 to the ton and a large force of men will be put on at once to develop it.

In Blue Cañon, near the North fork of the American, Julius Schwalenberg is getting good returns from a drift mine. Last week a 12½-ounce nugget was picked up which sold in Grass Valley for $227.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 17.—The strike in the Wildhorse mine on the United Mines property grows in importance. Last week the vein had been traced for 80 feet where it was 26 feet wide and 50 high. It has since been found to extend for 50 feet of the fifth level without diminishing in size or value. The body of ore there is 50 feet high, 100 long and from 5 to 26 feet wide. The average value of this body of thousands of tons is estimated at thirty-seven ounces of gold a ton. The values already sampled range from seven to fifty-six ounces, although select specimens reach fabulous sums. If the vein or shoot has been fully uncovered, it is the most important ever opened in Cripple Creek, both in size and in its great depth, so to 900 feet. Experts say it probably extends to 1,500 feet depth.

The theory that a new Cripple Creek, not yet touched, lies under the present one is fascinating. Several of the great mines are down 500 feet and are going deeper in order to test the theory. The greatest difficulty is water. Little attention has been given to drainage, as the camp has been comparatively dry. The problem will be solved either by one or more drainage tunnels.

Most of the mills and smelters treating Cripple Creek ores are making better record for October than for two or three months past. The month's product of the camp will be greater as a result.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

LEAD, S. D., Oct. 14.—The new cyanide plant of the Homestake company, situated at Gayville, on Deadwood Gulch, is in operation. It is designed to treat the tailings from the three big stamp mills of the Homestake company on that side of the hill, the Deadwood-Terra, Caledonia and Father De Smet.

The Penobscot Mining Company will have its new wet crushing cyanide mill at Garden City in commission before the end of November. Ore is being taken out of the mine in anticipation of the start.

ROUBAIX, S. D., Oct. 14.—The Anaconda Mining Company has a twelve-foot vein of ore disclosed by cross-cuts from the bottom of the main shaft, much of it assaying in the hundreds of dollars to the ton. Well-assorted samples recently taken out showed an average of over $600 a ton. The company is contemplating the building of a stamp mill.

UTAH

SALT LAKE, Oct. 13.—The Paymaster Group near St. George and adjoining the Dixie has passed into the hands of Andrew J. Malley of Cripple Creek, Col. The price was $80,000. The group recently showed high-grade ores.

It is reported that Simon Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining Company has just purchased a block of 50,000 shares of the Keystone Company, Park City, and that a bid for as many more has been turned down.

IDAHO

BOISE, Oct. 12.—During the last few months developments in Idaho county have been watched with interest. This season has proved that not only the Thunder Mountain but many other districts in that county are among the richest in the State. The Thunder Mountain district proper, or what is known as the porphyry reef, which has developed such rich ore, extends several miles north of the Dewey mine and still further south along the ridge between Monumental and Marble creeks as far as Indian Creek. This is cut by numerous creeks that assist to show up the formation and have made it easy to trace, among the more important of which are Mule, Leiva, Coney, Divide, Corbett and Four Mile creeks, on all of which very promising properties are being developed. A few days ago E. J. Senecebox brought in some very fine gold ore from the South fork of Monumental Creek which shows plenty of free gold. The vein from which the specimens were taken is thirty feet wide. The ore is different from that usually found in the Thunder Mountain district, being quartz.

Major Fred E. Reed, who is operating the Liberal mine, on Little Smoky, reports that that part of Idaho is rapidly developing. He says that the belt has been explored for nine miles and that many very valuable mines have been discovered and will be developed rapidly. For that distance along the belt not a barren vein has been found, or a barren place on any of the veins. In the Williams claim 250 feet of development work has been done. The vein is twelve feet wide and there is a streak of sulphide ore on the hanging wall that runs $10 a ton in gold. Similar ore is now found on the foot wall of the ledge, and the entire vein will mill $12 to the ton. The Williams claim is eight miles from the Liberal, and two miles further on is the Shamrock, which shows a large body of good ore on the surface. A tunnel is being run to open the vein at a depth of 100 feet. On the Liberal property the vein has been developed for a distance of 2,000 feet from the main workings. At that point the ledge is eight feet wide and the ore fully as good as is the old works.

During the summer J. E. and K. C. Chitwood discovered several ledges on Quartz Creek, near the New Pine Basin, in Idaho county, a short time ago an expert representing New York capital examined the properties and took a bond on two of them for $100,000. Another expert will make an examination in a few days, and if the reports are found as good as reported to the first representative a large cash payment will be made. The claims are between three and four miles west of Profile Creek, and are in what is generally known as the Nez Perce Mountain country. One of the ledges carries ore in which pure quicksilver has been found. Another ledge that is from forty to fifty feet wide has shown some very high grade ore. Some of it is covered with free gold.

J. G. Green, who spent the summer developing mines on Big Creek, between Warren and Thunder Mountain, says that his district will be a great mining centre when a little more development work is done. He located six claims, and says that some of the veins are seventy-five feet wide. The ledges run north and south and are easily traced for long distances. They are quartz, with granite, quartzite and slate walls, showing porphyry formation, country rock. On the surface the veins have the appearance of being nothing more than "boil" quartz, but as depth was obtained they turned into hard quartz, in which iron, galena, chlorides of silver, gold and traces of copper were noticeable. He estimates that the ledges will average from wall to wall from $6 to $15 per ton, and that with concentrators the ledges from wall to wall could be made to turn out concentrates that would average $50 to the ton. These values had been reached in sinking at a depth of about ten feet, and the values had increased from less than $2 to the ton at the surface. It has been decided to keep work going all winter in tunnels that will cut the ledges at depths of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

MEXICO

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 16.—Con O'Keefe, a prospector of Arizona, recently discovered an ancient abandoned silver mine near Tubiana, in the northern part of the State of Sonora. The workings are extensive and have been explored by O'Keefe. He says that there are tons of silver ore in sight. The shaft was solidly walled up with stones and it was by mere accident that he discovered the mine. He found in one of the "drifts" ten skeletons of women and a pile of crude mining tools, said to be of Aztec make.

A Mexican rancheman, named Gonzalez, has discovered a ledge of copper near Guzman, in the State of Chihuahua. The ore assays 30 per cent. copper to the ton.

The company of Cincinnati men which was recently organized for the purpose of acquiring and working the gold mine which George F. Hubbell of Durango, Mexico, originally opened up, are making some extensive improvements to the property. Several shipments of ore have been made to ascertain the best method of treatment.

Senator Royce, William J. Brewer

AND PARTY, EN ROUTE FROM OLALLA, B. C., WELL PLEASED WITH THEIR VISIT.

Copper and Gold Ore Found in Abundance.

The party of capitalists and business men among whom was William J. Brewer, President of the Olalla Copper Company of New York, Hon. H. Chas. Royce, State Senator from Vermont, Mr. Gaede and Mr. Mirandon, of New Jersey, Mr. Acton of Chicago, and others, who left the East for Olalla, B. C., some weeks ago, was seen by a representative of the press at Minneapolis during the brief wait there, and gave a very cheerful and interesting account of their investigations in that portion of the Province that has been attracting increased attention during the past two years. They were specially pleased with the growing possibilities of the fisheries, the fruit industries and the agricultural and mineral industries of British Columbia. They were enthusiastic in regard to the magnificent climate obtaining there.

"The general impression prevails," said Mr. Gaede, "that the weather is severe. It is presumed that this opinion is formed because of the known severity of the winter in Manitoba and Quebec, but nothing is further from the truth.

"While our party was journeying just west of Winnipeg we passed through a snow-storm. When we reached Sicamous rain was falling in torrents, but when we arrived at Penticton, in the Okanogan, to the south, the most charming weather prevailed, and when we reached Olalla and Kereteneos we dispensed with our overcoats and found that the most admirable clothing to wear was simply our skin and bones."

"As a matter of caution, however," chimed in Senator Royce, "we wore just enough clothes to prevent the 'skin and bones' from becoming sunburnt."

And this condition obtains practically all the year round. Mr. Mirandon exhibited an apple which he will swear he picked from the orchard of Mr. Richardson, three miles from Olalla, that measured nine inches and eight inches in circumference. He said he would have brought a large one with him, but found it would be a little difficult to carry with the excellent sample of ore which he was also bringing from the mines there.

Mr. Brewer, although principally interested in the copper and gold deposits of the Province, was most enthusiastic over the splendid agricultural and grazing lands that stretched out through the valleys in either direction by the tens of thousands of acres. Thousands of Americans have immigrated into the Province during the past few years and are very prosperous.

All were quietly enthusiastic when it came to the subject of the mineral industries. They were willing to talk about other centres than Olalla. They had been in their praises of the boundary and neighboring districts, but were closer questioned concerning the properties investigated in Olalla. They were bent on repressing their fullest knowledge concerning the showing at Olalla, but one could plainly see they were well pleased. They were willing to say that they had been very fortunate, their selection, and that the general impression that they have secured the choicest claims in the field, and that their development is bringing into view millions of tons of high-grade copper and gold ore. It was also apparent that, from the party's direct, that a smelter will be in operation at Olalla about July 1st next year. They were all willing to predict a great future for the industry, but declined to give any particulars. It is, however, well known that Olalla is becoming alive with people and that it is most difficult to secure a claim for many miles around Olalla. They are taking with them over 1,000 pounds of rich ore from Olalla.

The actual mineral wealth of the Province is known to have increased over seven millions of dollars during the past year.

The party left for the East on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul this evening. They will stop at Niagara Falls before returning to their homes.—Ade.

FINANCIAL.

ORO HONDO GOLD MINE

makes good every statement made and promises a wonderful future. It adjoins the Homestake Mine of Lead City, S. D., which has paid regular dividends every month for twenty-five years, and is on the same great 456 foot ore ledge.

Recent letters from investors, whom we have sent out at our expense to visit this property, have reported that the Oro Hondo will undoubtedly equal the Homestake in the production of gold.

The main shaft is down 100 feet and has been in ore assaying from 62c. to $32.00 a ton for more than three-quarters of the distance. The third largest hoist in the Black Hills is installed and sinking at the rate of four feet a day.

Homestake stock has risen from $1.50 to $115.00 per share. Oro Hondo stock starts at **50c.** per share.

If you will call on us or send to us we shall give you the handsomest prospectus ever published by a gold mining company. Would you like to see or know about the greatest gold mining camp in this country? We are sending prospective investors every day or two, under the express conditions that if our statements are not more than borne out by existing conditions at the mine we do not ask for a dollar's subscription. Call or write immediately if you wish to take advantage of this opening price, which will be withdrawn at an early date.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time).

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 25, 1902 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close *one hour earlier* than closing time shown below. Parcels post mails for Germany close at 5 P. M. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and supplementary mails close at Foreign Station half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 8 A. M. for AZORES ISLANDS, per steamship Peninsular.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for IRELAND, per steamship Oceanic, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship Oceanic"); at 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton.

THURSDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez must be directed "per steamship Columbia"); at 7 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, GREECE, BRITISH INDIA and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre (mail other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship La Touraine"); at 8:30 A. M. for ITALY, direct, per steamship Città di Napoli (mail must be directed "per steamship Città di Napoli").

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per steamship Rotterdam"); at 8 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Zeeland (mail must be directed "per steamship Zeeland"); at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary) 10 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, at 9:30 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia (mail must be directed "per steamship Furnessia").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The safest way of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY.—At 7 A. M. for BRAZIL, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per steamship Coleridge"); at 9 A. M. for ARGENTINE, URUGUAY and PARAGUAY, per steamship Arabistan.

TUESDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Seguranca, via Colon (letter mail for Guatemala must be directed "per steamship Seguranca"); at 10 A. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND direct, per steamship Silvia; at 11:30 A. M. for YUCATAN and CAMPECHE, per steamship Dagny (mail must be directed "per steamship Dagny"); at 1 P. M. for BRITISH, DUTCH and FRENCH GUIANA, per steamship Nile, via Georgetown; at 6:30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamship Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9:30 A. M. supplementary 10:30 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND and GONAIVES, per steamship Athos (mail for St. Marc, Port au Prince and Petit Goave must be directed "per steamship Athos"); at 10 A. M. for HAITI, per steamship Prins Willem (mail for Venezuela, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per steamship Prins Willem"); at 12 M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for BAHAMAS, per steamship Nassau (mail must be directed "per steamship Anitilla"); at 11:30 P. M. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Philadelphia.

THURSDAY.—At 9 A. M. for CUBA, YUCATAN, CAMPECHE, TABASCO and CHIAPAS, per steamship Havana (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per steamship Havana"); at 12 M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for BAHAMAS and SANTIAGO, per steamship Yucatan.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M. for MEXICO, per steamship Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per steamship Matanzas"); at 12:30 P. M. for JAMAICA and HAITI, per steamship Pa-ponia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 A. M. for BERMUDA, per steamship Pretoria; at 9 A. M. for PORTO RICO, per steamship Comonia; at 9 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per steamship Maracaibo (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per steamship Maracaibo"); at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for PORTO RICO, SANTO DOMINGO, SAVANILLA, CARTAGENA and GREYTOWN, per steamship Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per steamship Alleghany"); at 10 A. M. for BERMUDA, per steamship Mexico, via Havana; at 10 A. M. for GRENADA and TRINIDAD, per steamship Muratal.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:20 P. M. (connecting at North Sydney every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mails for Mexico City, overland unless especially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mails for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Colombia close here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 23rd, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 25th, inclusive, for despatch per U. S. transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 28th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Empress of Japan (registered mail must be addressed). Parcels Merchandise for U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe) New Zealand, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 31th and up to Nov. 10, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 5, $1c. for despatch per steamship Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 4th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Korea. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10th, inclusive, for despatch per steamship Siberia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Samoa, Hawaii, China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 12th and up to Nov. 22, inclusive.

POST OFFICE, New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1902.

The List of Referees.

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

By Justice Bischoff.

Cases.	*Referees.*
Davisson vs. Davisson	Richard M. Hunt
Magie vs. Stewart	Thomas B. Browning
Meyer vs. Silverman	Edward E. La Tetra
Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Holahan	Eugene H. Pomeroy
Matter of Hoey	Joseph McElroy
Bertheimer vs. Schmid	Charles N. Morgan
Donovan vs. Donovan	Henry W. Bookstaver
Bower vs. Johnson	Herbert Mass
Fountain vs. Disbrow	Moses R. Bytlenberg
Mackey vs. Mackey	Normand E. Johnson
Matter of Kehoe	Winthrop Parker
Germania Life Insurance Co. vs. Loftis (2 cases)	William J. Woods
Godfrey vs. Reed	William W. Ladd, Jr.
Matter of Diamond Truck and Car Gear Co.	John H. Judge
Billings vs. Mizzah	James H. Cooper
Banhofer vs. same	James H. Cooper
Matter of Foley	Max Altmayer
Matter of E. L. Draper Advertising Co.	Stephen H. Keating

By Justice Leventritt.

Bank of America vs. Ostrander Arms and Manufacturing Co.	Harold Nathan
Whitehead vs. Styles	Emil Goldmark
Matter of Muller	A. W. Niles
Cochran vs. Cochran	Louis H. Hahlo
Campe vs. Campe	Maunsell B. Field
Brush vs. Neumann	Sampson H. Weinhandler
Ely vs. New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	Hamilton Odell
Slingerland vs. Slinger land	Abram G. Hirsch

By Justice Scott.

Reynolds vs. Reynolds	Eugene H. Pomeroy
May vs. Bernstein	John A. Walsh
Hoyt vs. Bernhardt	Frank D. Arthur
Dibble vs. Clark	Randolph Hurry
Lanier vs. Stein	Paul L. Kleman
Weinstein vs. Clarke	William L. Turner

By Justice O'Gorman.

Matter of East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association	Charles W. Dayton

By Justice Fitzgerald.

Gans vs. Weinstein	John J. Delaney

By Justice Gildersleeve.

Matter of Engleman vs. Voight	Asa Bird Gardiner

By Justice MacLean.

Crocker vs. Feltner	William Rumsey

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LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that certificates of deposit issued by The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 1027, for $1,291.52, dated Nov. 12th, 1901, and No. 1028, for $8.00, dated May 29th, 1902, upon which the sum of $5000 has been paid, and savings bank book, No. 148,271, issued by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of City of New York, for $1,000, dated Marion, have been lost or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or making use of the same, notice of said loss having been given to the said Trust Company and Savings Bank, and all persons claiming any interest in said certificates or bank book are hereby required to show cause why new certificates and bank book should not be issued in lieu of those lost. The finder will please communicate with Mrs. Katharine McCarton, 309 West 135th st., New York city.

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