FIGHT TO STOP ORE THEFTS.

GOLDFIELD MINE OWNERS IN STRUGGLE WITH I. W. W.

Men Come Out of the Pit So Loaded With $20 Samples That They Can't Pick Up Their Dinner Pails—Desperate Contest Expected—Some Shafts Shut Down.

GOLDFIELD, Dec. 28.—Honesty is an issue now in Goldfield and there may be property destroyed and lives lost before victory goes to either side. Certain of the miners maintain they have a right to steal, while the mine owners insist they should not take what does not belong to them. It is declared that $1,000,000 is a low estimate of the amount of rich ore which has been stolen by miners in this camp. The mine owners insist that the men shall change their clothes when they go off shift, putting a stop to "high grading," as the theft is euphoniously called. That is the cause of the present shutdown.

The principal trouble at present is caused by the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the "I. W. W." This organization was formed about three years ago by a socialistic faction of the Western Federation of Miners. The platform of principles declares the organization to be one of workingmen of all trades, banded together for mutual protection and to further the cause of public ownership of public utilities, such as railroads. The main principle for which the organization is now contending is the opportunity to steal rich ore, with public ownership of the railroads as a side issue.

The "I. W. W." contains a large membership of the dynamiters who terrorized the Cœur d'Alenes, Cripple Creek, Telluride and other camps. They are determined now to rule Goldfield and the other rich camps of Nevada. But they are dealing with a class of men who would need an introduction to recognize fear the first time, and then would never recognize it on the street. Most of the men controlling the mines of Goldfield can shoot from the hip and can draw with electrical promptitude. George Wingfield, for example, stood in front of his bank not long ago with Diamondfield Jack Davis and C. F. Spilman, a newspaper man, and faced a mob of over a thousand members of the "I. W. W." who were thirsting for blood until they saw a chance to spill some of their own. Wingfield is the leader of the mine owners in this fight. He is under 30 years of age, carries a .44 Colt on each hip, says little, and that quietly, looks calmly with his gray eyes from under peculiar double lids, and to use the language of the desert, "is there with the goods when the play comes."

"Diamondfield Jack" is a celebrated "gunfighter," with several notches to his credit. He has a close personal acquaintance with prospective death, and familiarity has led him to have a contempt for it.

These are types of the mine owners of Goldfield. The "I. W. W." can't work any socialism and stealing on them.

The mines have been closed down, as a rule, except for the leases. When they reopen it will be with a definite wage scale, a long contract, and change rooms, in which the clothes, which may be full of ore worth $20 a pound, will be left behind.

"I have seen men come out of the mines with so much ore in their clothes they could not stoop to tie their dinner pails," said a mine operator to-day. "Each man would have perhaps $50 or $100 worth of ore on him. We don't object to paying $5 a day for miners, but we don't propose to let them steal twenty times that amount each day. We're going to run our own mines, or know the reason why."

The holders of the Hayes-Monette and Frances Mohawk leases on the Mohawk mine have appealed to the Federal court for protection of deputy marshals to stop the stealing. The I. W. W. promptly ordered that a member of the union should work where there was an armed guard to stop stealing.

The Stray Dog and Indian Camp mines in the Manhattan district have both struck rich ore, running over $2,000 to the ton in gold.

The Montgomery-Shoshone, Schwab's mine in the Bullfrog district, is making up a shipment which will run over $800,000 in value. The company has been hauling ore to the railroad for some time and already has over 4,000 sacks of high grade at the tracks.

ELY, Dec. 16.—The directors of the Cumberland-Ely have voted to issue 100,000 shares of new stock to shareholders of record December 28, at $12.50 a share in the ratio of one new share for every ten shares held on that date. The books will close on the date mentioned and will reopen January 7, when subscriptions are payable. A New York financial house has agreed to take at this price all stock not subscribed by present shareholders. The company, which is controlled by the Guggenheims, proposes to use the additional capital for improvements and to acquire new property.

SEARCHLIGHT, Dec. 25.—Fred Carlsen returned from Philadelphia this week accompanied by B. B. Lathbury and Dr. Haerer, representing a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, who have purchased the control of the Searchlight Consolidated Mine and Milling Company. Mr. Lathbury is a mechanical engineer and Dr. Haerer is a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Both spent several days looking over the property and the camp in general. They advised the sinking of a new shaft on the Oregon claim at a point where Mr. Carlsen had struck some high values on the surface, and two shifts of men are now driving a double compartment shaft which the company intends to send down to the water level.

John C. Quinn, a mining engineer from New York city, spent the past week looking over the X-Ray Consolidated property adjoining the Pompeii to the north. It was recently purchased by New York mining men who are associated with Mr. Quinn.

The Quartette Company is placing foundations for the erection of twenty more stamps, which will double its present crushing capacity.

Mr. J. F. Wisner of New York has completed the purchase of the Philadelphia group located at Nob Hill, about fourteen miles north of Searchlight on the road to El Dorado Canyon and has given a contract to A. J. Peak to sink the main shaft another 100 feet. Mr. Peak, who has worked on this property for some years, states that there are five distinct ledges on the ground owned by the company and that one of them is six feet wide and will average $10 per ton.

E. P. Trull has made an important strike on the Wash group of claims at Camp Thurman. A ledge of quartz three feet wide containing free gold, galena and copper sulphides has been uncovered. The continuity of the vein is established and good values have been found all along the ledge which traverses this property. Mr. Trull has also found gold in paying quantities on the Red Bird claim.

JOHNNIE, Dec. 24.—Work on the Johnnie Copper Gold Company's ground, the property in which the associates of J. Ross Clark are interested, is progressing. Immediately after the purchasers left camp last week a crew of men were put to work and soon the ore body was encountered. Sample tests are now being made of the property. The property lies about a mile north of the town. The formation is lime and quartzite. A lime reef cuts through the quartzite and it is in the contact here that the values are found. Carpenters are at work putting up permanent camp buildings.

The ore is showing up better than ever in the south drift of the Johnnie Consolidated Mine on the 700 level. Last week the ledge widened out from fifteen to eighteen feet and though it varies a little it does not grow any narrower than seventeen feet in the new workings.

Work on the Boston Johnnie is still confined to the leases, which are yielding some very rich ore. The Bowler lease is being put back into shape and shows indications of repeating its marvellous performance of last summer in regard to high values. Resident Manager Bennett in going over the old dump last week, by breaking up some of the ore, found with a number of specimens and Supt. Simmonds thinks that the whole dump is of shipping grade. The men have been put to work sacking this dump and now about a hundred tons are ready for transportation.

The ore in the lower level of the Globe tunnel is increasing in value, indicating that it is approaching the bonanza ground. The ledge is now between three and five feet wide and assays between $35 and $40 clean across the face.

The Lorna Doone group of mines has been bonded by M. R. Rathbone to Robert Browne for $10,000. These mines have a good silver lead showing.

Work has been started on the White Cap mines. A shaft was sunk on the White Cap claim which disclosed a ledge about three feet wide. A tunnel was also run on the White Bluff claim beneath a large quartzite reef hat runs through the property.

A shaft is being sunk on the Bonnie Bell group on a ledge that assays 18 ounces silver and 45 per cent. lead.

Work has been commenced on the Bennett group of mines. A shaft is being sunk on the Katy claim. Assays from the ledge show 14 ounces silver and 4 per cent. lead and 22 ounces silver and 68 per cent. lead.

Sinking is now being done in the upper shaft of the Bullfrog Johnnie. The shaft is connected with another shaft by a 175 foot tunnel, which is in ore all the way showing from five to seven feet of ledge matter. The whole ledge averages $35 per ton and part of it will run as high as $126.

MEXICAN CONSOLIDATION.

CALUMET, Dec. 29.—Articles of incorporation of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, which will take over the Greene Consolidated and Cananea Central copper mines in Cananea, Mex., have been filed at Duluth under Minnesota laws. The capitalization is $80,000,000, consisting of 3,000,000 shares of a par value of $20 each. The corporation is formed for a period of thirty years, and the articles stipulate that the company will at no time be liable for an indebtedness of over $200,000,000. The company paid the State $31,500 as a filing fee. The incorporators are Thomas F. Cole, Chester A. Congdon and Charles d'Autremont, all of Duluth.

On the third Tuesday in March, 1908, three directors will be chosen and three will be chosen each succeeding year. The board of directors is to consist of three classes, divided as to time, each class consisting of three directors. At each annual meeting the successors of the directors whose terms shall expire in that year shall be elected to hold office for a term of three years, so that the term of office of three directors shall expire each year.

The first class of directors will be Charles A. Duncan of Duluth, Cleveland H. Dodge of New York and Myron M. Parker of Washington, D. C. The second class of directors will be Chester A. Congdon and Charles d'Autremont, Jr., of Duluth and Capt. James Hoatson of Calumet, who will hold office until the second meeting of the stockholders, on the third Tuesday in March, 1909. The third class of directors will be Thomas F. Cole of Duluth, John D. Ryan of Butte and Col. William C. Greene of Hereford, Ariz. These three will hold office until March, 1910.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—The Cripple Creek product for 1906, based on the work of mills now running at regular capacity for the last week, is $18,503,500.

The ore tonnage reached 579,580 tons.

The average value per ton of smelting and mill ores showed no falling off, but the general average was decreased from 1905 slightly by the large amount of ore treated by cyanide plants, where averages ranged from $2.50 to $7 per ton.

As the cyanide product is supplementary to that of mills and smelters, the general output is increased by just that much. During 1906 it amounted to 10 per cent. of the whole. During 1907 it will be more, as several plants of large capacity will start up in January or February.

The Portland, Golden Cycle, Stratton's Independence, Vindicator, El Paso and others were among the main producers during 1906. Cripple Creek's total production to date is $174,566,278.

The total dividends exceed $25,000,000, exclusive of close corporations, leasing firms and individuals, whose profits if obtainable might double the amount. Thirty-five public companies are represented in the dividend total. Of these the Portland leads with about $7,250,000.

Sales of shares of Cripple Creek mining stocks on the Colorado Springs Exchange, while comparatively slow during the first eight months, have increased greatly during the last four months, and material advances have been scored in mines and prospects alike. The success of the general drainage tunnel scheme is partly responsible for this, although production and dividends have aided most. The year closes with a well defined and doubtless permanent advance.

The Cripple Creek mining companies have agreed to drive the Gatch Park or a still deeper tunnel in order to drain the camp to a low depth, which assures deep mining to the leading shippers. At a meeting in Colorado Springs the last week $1,000,000 was subscribed with which to push the tunnel to early completion. The more will be practically three miles long. Work will begin, however, at either end and at two or more intermediate points, and may be completed within two years.

The water level, according to the report of engineers who surveyed the three routes open to the tunnel, will be lowered from 2,000 to 2,500 feet in several important mines. The average level, now 360 feet, will be sunk to 750.

The tunnel is the most important Cripple Creek enterprise of 1906, as the deep mining possibilities make the camp again speculative, and add a quarter of a century to its life.

The Golden Cycle mill, which is about ready to start up, at Colorado City, will treat ores from the Golden Cycle and the United Gold mines properties; also from the mines of the Finley and other foreign companies. The product of these shippers has been treated by the United States Reduction and Refining Company's plants, also at Colorado City. The tonnage will tax the Golden Cycle mill to its full capacity, 500 tons daily.

As a result, the United States Reduction and Refining Company offers inducements in reduced treatment charges to secure custom ore from new sources. Other companies threaten to join in the rate contest.

The Western Union Mines Company is in a big dyke, seamed with quartz streaks, in its K. P. claim on Rhyolite Mountain, Cripple Creek. The entire dyke carries $12 in gold ton values, but assays show values as follows: Four inch streak, $40; six inch streak, $32.40; two inch streak, $19.20. The Wishbone cyanide mill, close by, will treat the product. The territory has been considered outside the producing area.

The Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, produced during six months ending December 1, $342,398.98 gross, or $283,708.96 net. The mine is perhaps the only one at the camp which shuts down Sundays. During 1906 a total of $187,500 was disbursed in dividends. Hereafter dividends will be paid at the rate of one cent bi-monthly instead of one-half cent monthly. This property will be on the direct line of the projected drainage tunnel.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, Dec. 26.—The final payment on the purchase of the Ophir mine has been made by the Butte Central and Boston Copper Corporation, which took over the property July 1, after an examination and favorable report made by several engineers sent to Butte by Freeman I. Davison and his associates of Boston. At that time, the shaft was less than 300 feet deep, and it has been sunk to the 500 foot point, where an 800 gallon pump has been placed. In all the levels, four in number, fine bodies of silver ore have been opened, some of the ore showing good values in copper. The crosscut on the 500 has disclosed eighteen feet of ore in place. Besides carrying high values in silver and gold, this ore shows considerable copper glance and sulphides assaying as high as 7 per cent.

Although the ore is in shipping quantity no shipments will be made until the new surface plant now being installed is ready for operation, which will be in about thirty days, at which time all leases on the property will have expired. It is said that shipments of ore will then begin on a scale of at least 200 tons a day. The shaft will be continued to a depth of 2,000 feet, with cross cuts at every 200 feet. The new company has acquired considerable additional property since it purchased the Ophir. The latest acquisition is the Boyer mine, a small property on East Park street in the city, on which there is a shaft 215 feet deep and from which some ore has been mined.

The Amazon-Butte company, organized two months ago, has erected a number of permanent buildings and a complete machinery plant. It has a large double compartment shaft down 100 feet. The company owns the Amazon, West Altona and Gaynor lode claims, all patented many years ago, situated about a quarter of a mile south of the Bullwhacker. They contain for more than 1,000 feet the main north and south fault vein which is so prominent in the Bullwhacker. The Amazon group also adjoins the properties of the Ida-Montana company directly on the west and covers 1,600 feet of the main Ida east and west vein, from which that company has extracted excellent sulphide ores at a depth of only 110 feet. The Amazon ground also contains four other distinct veins. The location of the shaft was selected as being some distance from any vein, yet it dropped down upon an unknown vein 12 feet wide at a depth of 50 feet, from which highly mineralized ledge matter and some ore has been taken. The shaft should reach a depth of 500 feet by May, and then crosscutting will be done, while sinking of the shaft progresses to a depth of 1,000 or 1,200 feet. A number of leasers are working in Amazon ground on the Bullwhacker fault vein and are opening another big deposit of silicate and carbonate ores, almost identical with that found in the Bullwhacker. They have found at a depth of 60 feet several bunches and streaks of pure red oxide of copper glance and the Amazon east and west vein, which the fault intercepts at a point near their working shaft. The present company has a cooperative enterprise of several Butte men who owned the claims, and there was not a share of promoter's stock allowed to any one.

The North Butte Company in driving a crosscut north from the 1,600 foot level of the Jessie mine to reach the Berlin claim has cut into another big vein in the Jessie ground. It is said to be twenty feet wide and nearly all first class ore. It is uncertain where the vein apexes.

The vein being opened in the Combination mine by the Reins Copper Company is growing larger and is now carrying commercial ore for a width of ten feet. The vein has been opened both on the 900 and 1,000 foot levels and a considerable quantity of ore is being hoisted.

The Butte and Bacorn Company's north crosscut from the Calumet shaft at a depth of 500 feet passed through a barren vein seventeen feet wide. The only values it contains at that depth are five ounces of silver to the ton and about 1 per cent. copper. The vein is dry, indicating that the water level has not been reached and that the minerals have been leached out of the vein to that depth. They will probably be found deeper in the vein in the form of glance and bonanza ore. At the 700 foot level the Edith May vein of the North Butte Company was absolutely barren, but at the 1,200 and 1,000 foot levels the vein opened tremendously rich.

The average number of men employed in the Butte mines is: Amalgamated company, 6,600; North Butte, 500; Butte Coalition, 1,400; Original, 1,150; Pittsburg and Montana, 375; others, 1,620. Total, 11,705. The daily payroll for miners and surface men prior to November 15, the date of the raise in wages, was $40,995. The monthly payroll prior to that time was $1,228,655. The monthly payroll since November 15 averages $1,316,735.

The estimated tons of ore mined by the various companies during the year were: Amalgamated, 4,000,000; Coalition, 390,000; United Copper, 90,000; La France, 47,450; East Butte, 72,000; miscellaneous, 328,000; total tons, 5,715,850.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Dec. 26.—The Homestake Slime plant is at last in operation. It has been building for over a year and has cost the company nearly half a million dollars. Three filter presses are now operating, and five will be running by the end of the week. There are twenty-four in all in the plant. This is the only plant of the kind in the world, differing from other filter press plants in having an automatic sluicing device which does away with the necessity of opening the presses for sluicing. By its use the company expects to save another 5 per cent. of its gold values, thus raising the total extraction from 90 to 95 per cent. It also estimates a daily profit of over $800. The slimes come from the steam mills in Lead, Central and Terryville to the amount of about 1,700 tons daily, about one-third of the ore sliming. In classifiers the sand is separated from the slimes and treated at the two cyanide plants. The slimes are then passed to the clarifying tanks where the proportion of water to solids, hitherto 12 to 1 is reduced to 3 to 1. In this condition the slimes pass through iron pipes to the new mill. In the uppermost building at the top of the mill, the slimes discharge into two sludge tanks.

From the sludge tanks a delivery pipe connects with the filter presses located in the main building. These presses are similar to ordinary machines, making cakes 6 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 inches thick. The feature of the Merrill press is the attachment whereby the material, after the values have been extracted, is shooted out automatically. The process consists of charging the press with the pulp from the sludge tanks, forcing out the sand solution by water, displacing this by a weak solution and the latter by wash water, after which the cakes are sluiced out of the press. The plant contains twenty-four presses, each weighing in its entirety sixty tons and having a capacity of twenty-six tons. Electric power is used, and only one-tenth horse-power per ton of slime treated is required to run the plant.

LEAD, Dec. 26.—The Homestake Mining Company has sent out four of its chief men to look into and report on the use of skips in mines throughout the West. Richard Blackstone, chief engineer; B. C. Yates, assistant engineer; W. S. O'Brien, foreman, and J. A. Spargo, master mechanic, left Tuesday for an extended trip. For some time the advisability of abandoning cages and introducing skips has been under consideration.

Good ore has been encountered in the Pluma in the northeast corner of the shaft, the vein dipping east and south. The depth at which it was encountered was about 700 feet, but the management had not expected to find it until about two hundred feet deep. The ledge widens with depth and carries free milling values of about $7.60 a ton. A slate horse has almost played out and a few more shots are expected to show much greater width. Work is being done with the whim, which will be used until the hundred foot level is reached, when an electric hoist will be installed. This will be sufficient for a depth of 500 feet. An air compressor will also be put in, and water pumped from the old Hawkeye tunnel, where there is an abundance. So little water has been encountered in the shaft that a pump will not be needed for some time yet. One shift of men has been working for several weeks and development has shown up better values than was expected.

CUSTER, Dec. 26.—The Lillian Bell group of seven claims one mile east were sold last week to R. G. Gillispie of Pittsburg, who recently bought the Granite Reef mine adjoining. The purchase price for the former was $7,500, with $500 cash down and the balance due in three months. The main vein on which most of the work has been done runs through the Comstock claim. A tunnel driven 130 feet in on the main vein, showing it to be 25 feet wide. It is composed of quartz, mineralized slate and iron oxide and averages about $16 a ton. The same belt of veins that runs through the Granite Reef traverses the Lillian Bell. A force of men will be put to work at once to push development work on both these properties with a view to erecting a reduction plant within a short time. An excellent mill site is available and abundance of water. Large amounts of placer gold have also been taken from this ground and some extensive and rich deposits have been encountered. The Lillian Bell is an incorporated company but the property was bought direct and no stock was transferred.

The recent sale of the Globe property, eight miles northwest, involved the amount of $24,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid in cash. The remainder of which will be paid in a year. The transfer was made to A. Cornell of Elkton, Mich., one of the Saginaw stockholders. The Globe lies adjacent to the Saginaw and is considered one of the best properties in the territory. Development work has shown a good vein of quartz carrying high values in gold. While containing considerable free gold, yet there are bismuth and tellurium in the ore, which have made it difficult to treat. Recent tests, however, have developed an adequate method which has resulted in the sale of the property. The sale was made by Mr. Charles Harbach and Capt. C. A. Haseroot, two of the old time mining men in Custer. There are ten claims in the group, all of which show good prospects.

MYAVY, Dec. 24.—Extensive power works are about to be established on Castle Creek. A Colorado company has bought the O'Brien and Ormsby properties, amounting to about 400 acres of land extending along Castle Creek for seven miles. This has always been one of the richest placer deposits in the country and at one time over a thousand placer miners were engaged in working the pay streaks on the various high bars. Prof. Geny in his report to the Secretary of the Interior stated that there was enough placer gold in Castle Creek and Rapid to pay the national debt. The new company, represented by Mr. J. A. Miller of Denver, will build a hydraulic elevator plant with a capacity of 2,000 cubic yards of gravel a day. This will necessitate the construction of a ditch and flume three miles in length with a pipe line of a capacity of 3,000 miner's inches, the diameter of the pipe to be 42 inches. There will be two large hydraulic elevators and a large force of men will be employed. The total cost of the plant is estimated at $80,000.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 26.—Wages have been raised 25 cents a day in all Park City mines. This means that ordinary miners will receive $3.25 a day and men on machine drills will draw $3.75 a day. The new scale has been agreed on by the mine owners and representatives of the miners' union. The mine owners were not unwilling to grant the increase, as the greatest difficulty right now is to secure men to work. Salt Lake county alone could use not less than 10,000 more men in skilled and unskilled labor, so great is the development in various lines.

The Yankee drain tunnel, which has been blocked for two years, is on the verge of being opened, and this means new life for Park City. Several of the mines have been unable to extract the ore from their lower workings, owing to the backing up of water because of the closing of the drainage outlet. The American Flag and Daly-West will be especially affected by the new developments.

The New York Bonanza mine at Park City has just marketed a shipment of ore netting $90.34 a ton.

TO PICK SENATOR FOR DELAWARE.

Republican Caucus Which Meets To-night Will Probably Make Selection.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 30.—Although the caucus of the Republican majority of the General Assembly at Dover for the selection of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Allee will not be held until January 14, the issue will be virtually decided to-morrow night when the caucus to effect an organization will be held.

This will show the strength of the friends of Judge James Pennewill and Senator Allee. The Judge is in the lead, however, and every indication is that his supporters will be in control of the situation.

The Legislature will meet on Tuesday.

The first real test will come at the meeting of the Republican legislators from Kent and Sussex counties in Dover on Monday morning. This conference has been called by the followers of Allee ostensibly to discuss matters relative to organization, but actually to endeavor to bind the legislators from those counties for Allee for Senator.

To Manage Mexican Merged Road.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Dec. 30.—It is reported here that A. A. Robinson, formerly president of the Mexican Central Railroad, has been selected by the Mexican Government to be general manager of the enlarged Government merger system of railways, which is to include the Mexican Central, the National, the International, the Interoceanic and the Vera Cruz and Pacific. Mr. Robinson visited Mexico City a few days ago and was in conference with high Government officials.

Midland Steel Co. Advances Wages.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Midland Steel Company will advance the wages of all its employees on January 1. The Midland's principal works are ten miles below Beaver on the Ohio River.

Labor Commissioner Neill Fails to Settle Southern Pacific Strike.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 30.—Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, who has been in Texas for several days trying to settle the firemen's strike on the Southern Pacific Railroad, arrived here to-day. He says his efforts were unsuccessful. He will leave for Washington to-morrow.

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SUPT. KILBURN'S LAST REPORT

HE FAVORS BRANCH SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITIES.

Defends His Action in Connection With the Failure of the Merchants Trust Company and the German Bank of Buffalo —Prosperous Year for the State Banks.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn, who is to retire from the Banking Department shortly, has completed his last annual report, in which he goes at length into the circumstances attending his official action in connection with the failure of the Merchants Trust Company of New York city and the German Bank of Buffalo. He points out that every depositor of the Merchants Trust Company has been paid in full and that any other course would have resulted in serious loss to them.

Mr. Kilburn still insists that had the directors of the German Bank of Buffalo simply loaned their credit to it when it was in trouble the institution would have been saved and all losses to depositors prevented. Mr. Kilburn, while admitting that his action in these matters was purely a matter of judgment, believes the circumstances warranted the course he took in regard to each institution at the time of its trouble, and he asserts that through pursuing a similar course other financial institutions have been saved and all losses to depositors prevented by conservative and considerate action on his part.

The appointment of a commissioner to work in conjunction with the new Superintendent of Banks for the purpose of revising the banking law and the enactment of a new banking law by the coming Legislature is recommended by Mr. Kilburn.

He renews his suggestion that a law similar to the one in force in Massachusetts be enacted governing private banking and that they be compelled to deposit $10,000 security with the State Banking Department. The superintendent points out that the inexperienced and ignorant in New York alone lose $1,000,000 annually through fake private bankers and alleged steamship ticket agents.

He says that there is a misconception in the public mind regarding dormant accounts in savings banks, which are accounts which have not been added to for a period of twenty-two years. The report shows that the dormant accounts do not aggregate more than a million dollars, they having been reduced by $700,000 during the last six years. The banks are using every effort to locate owners of dormant accounts, of which one bank alone holds a large proportion of the aggregate.

It is advised that the banking law be amended so as to allow savings banks to open and operate branches, especially in New York city and other cities of the State. Eventually Mr. Kilburn believes savings banks with established reputations should be permitted to establish branches in any of the thirty counties in the State in which now there is no savings bank because of the severe conditions exacted before a new savings bank can be established. He recommends that discretion be given the Superintendent of Banks regarding the approval of the establishment of branches of trust companies and State banks. It is also recommended that instead of requiring savings banks to publish annually a list of dividends and interest exceeding $50 remaining unclaimed for over five years the savings banks simply file these lists with the Banking Department and thus save the expense of publication.

The national banks operating in this State showed a loss of resources for the year of $30,000,000, while the resources of the State banks increased $46,000,000. The Superintendent says that all of the financial institutions under his supervision have enjoyed an unusually prosperous year.

While the withdrawals from savings banks have exceeded the deposits recently, Mr. Kilburn finds that the reason is due to the demand for money through unprecedented activity in business, and in New York city especially to real estate investments. He says that three New York city savings banks alone had withdrawals of $1,000,000 each to be used in land purchases.

Mr. Kilburn finds that the condition of the building and loan associations continues generally to improve.

THE BRONX VALLEY SEWER.

Why Its Discharge Will Not Materially Pollute the Hudson River.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Now that the Bronx Valley sewer project has been approved by the State authorities, the commissioners announce that they will begin construction work as soon as possible. The commissioners are empowered to expend $2,000,000, but they say they hope to do the work for less.

Regarding the claims of Edward Hatch, Jr., and others of the Merchants' Association who have been opposing the project because they say that the sewage will pollute the Hudson River, the engineers say that the amount of sewage to be discharged is less than a one-thirtieth part of the amount now emptied into the river by New York city and less than the sewage of one city block in the congested section of New York. The commissioners say that they would be glad to follow the desire of the Merchants' Association and treat the sewage before discharging it into the river, but that they have looked all over the United States and Europe and have been unable to find a disposal plant which is a success.

The erection of a disposal plant at any point near Van Cortlandt Park, they say, would prove a much greater detriment to New York city than the discharge of the sewage into the river. The commissioners have planned to take the sewage out into the channel and discharge it fifty feet under swift tide water, which they say will prevent any nuisance or material pollution.

Man Who Quarried Rock for Cardiff Giant Dead.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Dec. 30.—Michael Foley, who quarried the rock for the Cardiff Giant, exhibited over the country as the petrified remains of a man in 1868, is dead at his home here, aged 82. The Cardiff Giant, one of the greatest frauds of the century, was discovered on the farm of a man named Newell, living near Cardiff, Onondaga county, N. Y. But Foley is the original discoverer, for he quarried the rock from which the huge figure was chiselled in a marble shop in Chicago.

Burglars Rob Jeweller's Safe of $12,000 Worth of Goods.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30.—The store of the Samder Jewelry Company, on one of the principal streets, was discovered this afternoon at 5 o'clock to have been robbed. Investigation proved that more than $12,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry had been stolen. The burglars drilled the "burglar proof" safe to the combination and unlocked it.

Bingham, Utah,

presents greatest opportunities of any

Proven Copper District

for judicious investments in low priced stocks of great prospective value.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.

"Bingham as a Copper Camp."

HUBBARD & HART,

47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MINE PUMPS.

STATION AND SINKING MINING PUMPS.
THE SLOGAN OF THE CAMERON—
"CHARACTER THE GRANDEST THING."
Over 60,000 CAMERON pumps in daily satisfactory use all over the world give tangible proof of their merit and confirm the claim for their superiority over all others. They are conceded to be the most durable, reliable and effective mining pumps on the market to-day, and while often imitated are never equalled. For proof, inquire of any mining engineer; for the latest catalog "C" and prices, write any of our resident agents or direct to the
A. S. CAMERON STEAM PUMP WORKS.
Foot East 23d St., New York City, U. S. A.

WEIR BROS. & CO.

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"Great Cariboo."

Largest high grade Drift Mining Gold Placer property in the world, owned by the Great Cariboo Gold Co. Twice consolidated by legislative acts. Situated in heart of Cariboo district, famous for its gold gravel) deposits on earth—BRITISH COLUMBIA. Transfer Agents—THE STANDARD FINANCE COMPANY, 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons claiming to have been injured by a change of grade in regulating and grading of the following named streets to present their claims, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, 320 Broadway, on or before January 15, 1907 at 11 o'clock A. M., at which place and time the said Board of Assessors will receive evidence and testimony of the nature and extent of such injury. Claimants are requested to make their claim for damages upon the blank form prepared by the Board of Assessors, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the above office.

Bronx Street, from Jerome avenue to St. Nicholas avenue (Eleventh avenue).

List No. 9088. Paving Wadsworth avenue, from West One Hundred and Seventy-third street to St. Nicholas avenue (Eleventh avenue).

ANTONIO DE VERA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.

WILLIAM H. JASPER,
Secretary,
No. 320 Broadway.
City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, December 28, 1906.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DOMINICK & WILLIAMS.
40 Wall Street, New York, December 31, 1906.
The firm of Dominick & Williams has been dissolved this day by limitation.
The undersigned will carry on liquidation.
GEORGE F. DOMINICK, JR.
BLAIR S. WILLIAMS.
LAMONT DOMINICK.

DOMINICK BROS. & CO.
49 Wall Street.
The firm of Dominick Bros. & Co. has been formed for the transaction of a general investment and commission business on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
GEO. F. DOMINICK, JR.
LAMONT DOMINICK.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
EVERETT DOMINICK.
G. F. DOMINICK,
Special.

WILLIAMS & NICHOLAS.
Broad Exchange Building, 25 Broad Street.
We have formed a partnership under the firm name of Williams & Nicholas for the transaction of a general bond and stock brokerage business, with offices at the above address.
BLAIR S. WILLIAMS,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS.

December 31st, 1906.
We beg to announce that Mr. Samuel C. Brown and Mr. W. Rhea Whitman become members of our firm Jan. 1st, 1907.

A. O. BROWN & CO.,
(Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange)
No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

New York, December 31st, 1906.
We beg to announce that, much to our regret, Mr. ANSON B. MORAN retires from our firm this day.
MORAN BROTHERS.

Owing to continued ill health, Mr. Frederic Van Lennep this day retires from our firm.
EDWARD SWEET & CO.
New York, December 31, 1906.

We beg to announce that Mr. E. J. Scheider retires this day from our firm.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

GIRL ROWED OUT TO WRECK.

Lighthouse Keeper and Daughter Risked Their Lives, but Crew Were Already Saved.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 30.—The wreck of the lumber laden bark Coloma, which gave Mrs. Paterson of Cape Beale the opportunity for a feat of courage and humane devotion, also made a heroine of Alma Garrard, the seventeen-year-old daughter of the Dominion lightkeeper at Lennard Island, Clayoznot Sound. Owing to her modest reticence, the facts have only now come to light.

The waterlogged bark after her distressed company had been taken off by the D. G. S. Quadra was abandoned and drifted northward, supposedly with but two or three hours floating life at best. The hulk miraculously held together, however, and thus drifted with distress signals displayed to within view of Lennard Island light, being sighted off the reefs of Waterwitch Island, one mile north of the light station, at daybreak of the 9th instant.

There was a high sea and heavy surf running, but Lightkeeper F. C. Garrard and his daughter, the sole inmates of the lonely watch tower, believing that lives were at stake, did not hesitate. While they were getting out their boat the Coloma struck on the reefs. The boat fought her way inch by inch thither only to find no sign of life and the vessel broken in two by impact with the reef, the after part only being above water.

Garrard and his daughter returned to the lighthouse exhausted and heavy hearted, believing that the Coloma's crew had perished before they could reach them. It was not until days later that they learned of the rescue through Mrs. Paterson's intrepidity and the promptness of the Quadra.

New Fire Badges the Finest Ever.

The new fire line badges have been issued by Fire Commissioner Lantry, and for workmanship and convenience in carrying they are said to be the finest ever issued by the department. They are intended for newspaper reporters and others whose business requires them to be present at fires. The old badges will be taken up by the police whenever shown after 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Railroad Station in Plainfield Robbed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 30.—Between the hours of 7 o'clock last night and 7 o'clock this morning, thieves got into the ticket office of the Central road at the North avenue station, this city, and stole $35 in cash, seven mileage books and a number of excursion tickets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
CATSKILL AQUEDUCT.
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL.
PUTNAM COUNTY.

Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905 as amended. Such application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in and for the Ninth Judicial District at the COURT HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE OF WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON SATURDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1907, AT 10 O'CLOCK in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The objects of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York and at least one of whom shall reside in the County where the real estate hereinafter described is situated, to act as commissioners of appraisal under said act and discharge all the duties conferred by the said Law and the acts amendatory thereof, upon such commissioners of appraisal, for the purpose of providing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Phillipstown, in the County of Putnam and State of New York.

The following is a brief description of the real estate sought to be taken, a reference to the date and place of filing of the map and of the route of the Aqueduct and of the greatest and least width of its tract.

All those certain pieces or parcels of real estate, situated in the Town of Phillipstown, Putnam County, and State of New York, shown on a certain map, entitled "Northern Aqueduct Department, Section No. 2, Board of Water Supply of the City of New York. Map of Real Estate, situated in the Town of Phillipstown, County of Putnam, and State of New York, to be acquired by the City of New York, under the provisions of Chapter 724 of the Laws of 1905, as amended, for the construction of Catskill Aqueduct and appurtenances from Westchester County line to Foundry Brook Valley," which map was filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Putnam at Carmel, New York, on the 17th day of October, 1906, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the line between the Counties of Westchester and Putnam, in the Town of Phillipstown, where the said County line is intersected by the west property line of Frank Hyde, and running thence along the said property line the following courses and distances:

N. 2° 43' E. 207.84 feet, N. 3° 41' 30" E. 133.58 feet to the west property line of James Gale; thence along the same N. 3° 51' E. 147.81 feet, N. 2° 7' E. 399.32 feet, N. 1° 57' 30" E. 131.25 feet, S. 64° 28' W. 247.07 feet, S. 65° 35' W. 199.06 feet, S. 27° 59' E. 105.52 feet, S. 44° 10' W. 382.73 feet, S. 59° 10' W. 193.76 feet, S. 85° 21' W. 201.86 feet, S. 88° 50' W. 229.44 feet, S.