FIVE CENTS EACH.

A SMALL LEGACY FOR TWO HEIRS IN WOODCOCK ESTATE.

Judge Moore Commands Sheriff Moyer to Issue a Deed for Realty to J. H. Allen, Purchased at Sheriff's Sale—J. F. McElroy Sues Two Insurance Companies on Policies on the Burned Steamer Cricket.

The will of C. P. Woodcock, who died in this city on December 17 last, was yesterday admitted to probate by Judge Benson. The testator first directs that his funeral and other debts be paid, including the cost of settling his estate. After this is done he bequeaths his estate as follows: To Lafayette Woodcock, his son, the sum of 5 cents; to Eliza E. Becker, his daughter, the sum of 5 cents. All the rest and residue of the estate is bequeathed to his daughters, Nancy J. Hatton, Asenath W. Cochran and Flora E. Mangin, share and share alike. Testator directs that Nancy J. Hatton be made sole executrix and that no bond shall be exacted from her.

INSURANCE ON CRICKET.

James F. McElroy Brings Suit Against Two Companies.

James F. McElroy yesterday sued the Palatine Insurance Company, limited, of Manchester, England, to recover $2,530 alleged to be due on an insurance policy on the steamer Cricket. The complaint alleges that on January 1, 1896, Mrs. J. C. Powers was the owner of the steamer Cricket, which was valued at $12,000. On the 24th of January, 1896, in consideration of a premium in the sum of $87.50, paid by Mrs. Powers, the Palatine Insurance Company insured the steamer against loss or damage by fire in the sum of $3,500 from January 22, 1896, to January 22, 1897. On February 5, 1896, the steamer Cricket was partially burned and the whole of the insured property damaged to the extent of $7,231. It is claimed that in conformity with the provisions of the policy Mrs. Powers asked the defendant to join her in the selection of disinterested persons to appraise the loss, but defendant declined to recognize any liability whatever. At the time of the fire the total amount of insurance on the vessel was $9,000.

After the making of proof of the loss, Mrs. Powers assigned the claim to James F. McElroy. The proportion of the insurance for which defendant is liable is $2,530.87, to recover which amount suit is brought.

Mr. McElroy brought a similar suit against the British American Assurance Company, of Toronto, to recover $2,169.70 on an assigned insurance policy on the Cricket. The claim was assigned to him by Mrs. J. C. Powers.

A WRIT OF MANDATE.

The Sheriff Ordered to Forthwith Deliver Deeds to Allen.

Judge Moore yesterday issued a writ of mandate directing Sheriff Moyer to issue a deed to certain property to J. H. Allen. In the application for the writ Allen states that on January 8, 1895, he recovered judgment against Terrence O'Brien and Joseph McCabe in the sum of $1,327.70 and the costs of the action. On the judgment an execution was issued to Sheriff Van de Vanter which directed him to levy upon fourteen acres in section 25, township 21 north, range 4 east, lots 5 and 6, block 48, Maynard's plat, and two other parcels of property. The land was duly levied on, and when offered for sale was bid in by the plaintiff, Allen, for the sum of $1,310. January 10, 1897, Sheriff Van de Vanter issued to the plaintiff a certificate of purchase and the sale was confirmed by the court. On January 12 Allen presented to Sheriff Moyer the certificate of purchase and demanded a deed for the land. The sheriff refused to issue the deed, with the exception of one for the property in Maynard's addition. Judge Moore, on reading the complaint, at once issued a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing the sheriff to at once execute to Allen a deed for the property.

A $25,000 FORECLOSURE.

Scurry Mansion and Flats to Be Sold by the Sheriff.

Judge Moore yesterday signed the findings of fact and conclusions of law and decree in the case of the German Savings and Loan Society vs. John G. Scurry, Nellie M. Scurry and others. It declares that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment against Scurry and wife in the sum of $21,000, $302 paid for insurance and interest, $1,000 attorneys' fees and to a foreclosure of the mortgage on lots 5 and 8, block 33, C. D. Boren's addition, being a tract of land 120x125 feet, located on the northeast corner of Third avenue and James street; also lots 2 and 3, block 90, Terry Second addition being 120x120 feet, situated on the southeast corner of James street and Boren avenue.

The property which is to be foreclosed includes the Scurry homestead. The mansion located on this property is the finest in the city and was erected by Mr. Scurry just after the fire at a cost of about $35,000. It is built of gray stone and wood and is handsome from an architectural standpoint. The interior finishing is of the finest description. The other property to be foreclosed is the row of tenements on the corner of Third avenue and James street, which are sometimes known as the Scurry flats. The houses on the property rent at all times and bring in fair returns on the investment.

NO EXTRA COUNSEL.

Prosecuting Attorney McElroy to Handle Canal Condemnation Case.

Prosecuting Attorney John F. McElroy yesterday informed the county commissioners that he and his deputy, John Hart, would be able to attend to the litigation in connection with the condemnation proceedings for the north canal right of way. They did not see any necessity for employing special counsel for this purpose. The proceedings would not be brought to a trial on Monday, but it was thought that it might be on the 25th of the month, or by the 1st of February at the furthest. It was Mr. McElroy's desire to have a little time to look into the case and study it up. He does not wish to go into court until he understands all of the details, so that he can make a proper presentation of the county's side.

Mr. Sullivan Wants a Divorce.

Joshua Sullivan yesterday instituted proceedings in the superior court to secure a divorce from his recreant spouse, Alice M. Sullivan, on the ground of abandonment. Mr. Sullivan alleges that his wife on April 20, 1895, left his bed and board without just cause or provocation and has kept away from him ever since. Mr. Sullivan does not know the present whereabouts of his wife, but is of the opinion that she has left the state. The parties were married at Victoria, B. C., on May 11, 1891. There are no children and no community property to quarrel over, but Mr. Sullivan wants a divorce.

Their Married Bliss Was Short.

Grace Burns yesterday applied to the superior court to have severed the matrimonial cords that bind her to James P. Burns. She claims he deserted her in less than a month from the wedding day. Mrs. Burns claims that she married the defendant in February, 1896, and that on the 25th of the same month he left her and has ever since failed to provide her with even the common necessaries of life, although he is amply able to do so. A divorce is prayed for, the custody of the minor child, $50 per month alimony, $50 attorney's fees and the costs of the action.

New Suits.

The following new suits were filed in the superior court yesterday:

Grace Burns vs. James P. Burns—For a divorce.

Frances P. Moseley vs. John Arthur and wife and the Guaranty Savings Bank—To recover $1,500 and to foreclose a mortgage.

James F. McElroy vs. The Palatine Insurance Company—To recover $2,530 due on an assigned claim for insurance on the burned steamer Cricket.

James F. McElroy vs. The British-American Insurance Company—To recover $2,169.70 due on an assigned claim for insurance on the burned steamer Cricket.

J. H. Allen vs. William H. Moyer—For a writ of mandate to compel Sheriff Moyer to issue Allen a deed to certain property which he purchased at a sheriff's sale.

Joshua Sullivan vs. Alice M. Sullivan—For a divorce.

Court Notes.

The case of F. R. Burch vs. Walter Lindsley was yesterday continued by Judge Benson until Saturday next.

The suit of Bertha A. Robbins, guardian of Thomas A. Wright, jr., vs. Mary E. Jones et al. was tried before Judge Jacobs yesterday and taken under advisement.

The suit of Alpheus Byers vs. Fred Nolte, Alfred Myers, W. A. Burleigh, jr., and P. O. Skoyen was yesterday heard by Judge Benson and taken under advisement.

A decree was signed yesterday by Judge Benson in the case of Alice E. Stowell vs. George E. Lindley et al. It gives judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1,128, and directs a foreclosure of a mortgage.

The decree in the case of the First National Bank of Litchfield vs. G. H. Parks and Mary Parks and others, which was signed by Judge Langley on November 25, was filed with the county clerk yesterday. It gives judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1,182.50, interest, $150 attorney's fees, and directs a foreclosure of a mortgage.

FIGHT WITH THE COOK.

Restaurant Proprietor Has Trouble With His John o' Skillets.

Alonzo Garrett, a cook at the American restaurant, on Union street near Third avenue, tried to make hash out of the proprietor, E. S. Tremain; at least, that is what the latter tried to make Officer Wells believe yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. Garrett denies that he had any intention of serving his boss to the patrons on a platter, but alleges that he did fight to protect himself from what he calls a crazy man.

The trouble, as near as can be learned, took place at 8 o'clock, while Garrett was doing his work in the restaurant. Tremain claims that his cook was intoxicated and for that reason he ordered him out of the place. Garrett refused to be "fired" until he was paid what was due him, and upon being refused, proceeded to pummel the boss. Officer Wells was summoned, arriving in time to quell the disturbance. As soon as he got to police headquarters Tremain swore out a complaint, charging Garrett with assault and battery, and later on the cook was placed behind the bars, but released later on his own recognizance.

William T. Tickle Dead.

William Tolsom Tickle died at Providence hospital yesterday morning of general debility. In his death is removed one of the old-timers on the water front. He was a member of the sailmaking firm of Tickle, Sunde & Co., and was known to almost every fisherman, yachtsman and sailor on the Sound. For ten years he has been in the sailmaking business here and his stitches are in innumerable sails. For about a year he has been in failing health and has appeared but seldom at the sail loft, leaving his partners, C. Sunde and K. Erland, to carry on the business.

Mr. Tickle was born in Maryport, England, in 1838. He came to Seattle in 1888 as sailmaker aboard an English ship, and has worked at his trade here since then. He was the pioneer of the sailmakers. No relations, save possibly a brother, are here or in the old country.

The funeral services will be conducted Saturday at 2 p. m. by Rev. D. C. Garrett at Butterworth's chapel morgue.

Do You Want One?

If you would like a copy of the handsomest illustrated folder yet issued, call on or address F. W. Parker, Puget sound agent, "The North-Western Line," 601 First avenue, Seattle, Wash., and he will give or send you one free.

The folder entertainingly describes the two "New North-Western Limited" trains between St. Paul and Chicago—the finest trains in the world—and contains pictures of the two famous trains just as they appear when running, each picture over three feet long and splendidly engraved in colors.

This elegant souvenir will interest the whole family, from the oldest to the youngest, and you'll say so when you see it.

New Firm of Brokers.

Downing, Hopkins & Co., grain and stock brokers, have opened an office in room D, Bailey building. This firm is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and are heavy dealers. They have branches at Portland and Spokane, and in both these cities do a large business. They have a special wire direct to their office and receive Chicago quotations every five minutes during the board hours. The Seattle branch is under the charge of Mr. H. W. Augustine. Having their own broker on the exchange affords the customers of this firm unexcelled opportunities for advantageous trading.

Committees at Work.

The claims committee of the city council held its regular weekly meeting at the city hall yesterday, but no action was taken on any measure of importance. A committee, composed of members of the city council, the mayor, chairman of the board of public works and city comptroller, are holding meetings each day on matters to be presented to the legislature, referring to municipal affairs. This committee will meet again today.

Flesh—Solid, Healthy Flesh

Is gained at the rate of from one to two pounds per week by taking Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Nutrine—the greatest of all malt tonics. At all druggists.

Police Notes.

Wesley Adams, a colored man who has no visible means of support, but who always looks well and eats regularly, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Williams and Phillips and booked as being a disorderly person.

Constable Morgan, of Newcastle, was in the city yesterday looking for a colored man named John Morgan, wanted for petit larceny. Morgan was seen in the city yesterday morning, but left for Tacoma before the eagle-eyed constable arrived.

Composition.

We are now prepared to do composition for the trade (any measure) in Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier and Long Primer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address Post-Intelligencer, Seattle.

We have over 100 boys' suits, all sizes and patterns, worth $4.50 to $6, to close out for $2.50. Gus Brown Co.

Get your meals at Hotel Stevens Cafe.

We Have A Fill

Price for any "Tight Times" purse. January traders see us. It's economical, sensible, sure.

Standard Furniture Co. (Inc.)
New York Block.
Largest House in the State.
Oldest in Seattle.
"What We Say We Do.
We Do Do."

FROM THE SKIES.

A MINER'S NOVEL THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF PLACER GOLD.

Peter L. Trout, of Many Years' Experience in the Mining Districts of the Coast as Far North as Alaska, Says Gold He Has Found Could Not Have Come From Quartz Veins, as It Was Found in Meteoric Dust—An Interesting Paper.

At a meeting held Thursday night of the Seattle Mining Bureau a paper was read by Peter L. Trout, a mining man of large experience, which contains some novel theories concerning the origin of the placer mines in British Columbia and Alaska. It is, of course, the general belief that where the flaky gold is found in the beds of creeks, there must of necessity be quartz further back, from which the little nuggets and flakes were worn and washed away. Mr. Trout says he has another theory, and it comes from ripe experience. The gold comes from the skies. Mr Trout's interesting paper follows:

Mr. Trout's Paper.

"At our last meeting I consented to read a paper on my experiences in Alaska, but did not intend to give any detailed account of what happened to me in that country; and were it not that I found gold under very peculiar and extraordinary circumstances I would not have thought that there was anything in it worth telling, as with this single exception there is nothing in the trip to which I can look back with any degree of satisfaction or pleasure.

"Among the properties that gold possesses, one, it seems, is that of being just where it ought not to be, and in many cases being in places where reason, common sense and scientific research have declared that it is impossible for it to be. And on the other hand, where reason, common sense and scientific research have declared that it is, is very likely to prove to be the place where it is not.

"So often have I seen in my own experience examples of this condition of things that I have long since believed that all that has ever been written about where gold may be found and where it may not be found is not worth the paper on which it has been written, as my own experience has furnished exceptions to every statement that I have ever read on the subject. Of all that has been written or said in regard to gold there is nothing more universally believed than that placer gold, or the gold found in creeks, comes out of quartz veins. In all my experience I have not seen anything in print that even casts the shadow of a doubt on the truth of this theory, for theory is as good a name as it deserves.

"During the last ten years I have always maintained that the placer gold in British Columbia did not come out of quartz veins, or, if any, only a very small portion of it. Whenever I made any statement of this sort I was at once asked, if it did not come out of quartz veins, where did it come from? To which I have often very bluntly replied, 'How do you suppose I know?' I have learned to think this from dear experience. I have seen a creek rich in gold, and have spent time and money looking for quartz that the gold in the creek must have come from. In every instance it was time and money wasted, and still worse, in one instance when I was persuaded to go on one of these fool errands an opportunity was missed that would have made me some thousands of dollars richer. But all the time and money that I have lost looking for quartz veins that supplied the gold to the creeks is nothing compared with what others have lost. I know of fortunes and lives that have been wasted in this vain search. Others who might have been wealthy have gone down to their graves in the deepest poverty because they wasted their time and missed their opportunities while looking for the quartz veins that they supposed supplied the gold to the creeks.

"Many of this class will unhesitatingly say that it is no use looking for gold in the rock if you find it in paying quantities in the creek. There are others to whom experience can teach nothing, and they still persist in saying that the veins must be there and will be found at some day.

Not From Quartz Veins.

"Now, the facts in the case are that after more than thirty years of patient toil and search, the richest creeks in British Columbia, or what have been the richest creeks in the country, have failed to show up any kind of rock in paying quantities anywhere in the neighborhood; and, on the other hand, we have Trail creek, which has been considered about as poor a gold producer as there was in the country and which has during the last year yielded up over $2,000,000 in gold, all of which came from the rocks in its neighborhood. Now, for many years I have firmly believed that gold found in the creeks of British Columbia did not come from quartz veins, but during my trip to Alaska during the last summer my views on this matter received a remarkable confirmation, as I found gold under circumstances that anyone will say could not possibly have come from quartz veins, unless they were up in the sky; and I believe that if I can show that there is even a possible way in which the gold in British Columbia came into the creeks without coming from quartz veins I shall be doing the mining community a very great service. This I propose to do, and have committed them to manuscript, which I will take great pleasure in reading to you.

"Those of you who have seen Prof. Winchell's geological maps will have noticed that in his map of this continent during the Eozoic period a great ocean rolled over what is now these Pacific states, and the only land above water was part of California and a few long islands that stretched northward where the Pacific coast now is. And in another map of the country at the beginning of the carboniferous age these long islands stretched much further to the north and nearly enclosed a vast body of water that he called the Cordilleran ocean, which covered the country between what is now the coast and the Rocky mountains. This range of mountains that at that time stretched along the coast still exists, though in some places they have sunken beneath the ocean level and now afford us a sheltered passage between here and Juneau. They first appear far out in the North Pacific ocean in what is called the Aleutian or Fox islands, and disappear again beneath the ocean at the southern point of the peninsula of Lower California.

"These maps may be tolerably correct and they may not, but enough is known to make it certain that at one time a great body of salt water covered the country between the Cascade and the Rocky mountains. A still later map shows the Cascade mountains to have arisen and the great Cordilleran ocean to be only represented by some large bodies of salt water that in detached bodies covered the greater part of the state of Utah, and the greater parts of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. The last remnant of the mighty Cordilleran ocean is now drying up in the state of Utah and is called the great Salt lake; and it seems to me perfectly reasonable to infer that the same fate that has befallen the sea that once covered the greater part of the state of Utah has also been the fate of that still larger sea that once covered the eastern parts of the states of Oregon and Washington.

What Became of It?

"We have learned from competent authority that a ton of sea water, or little more than a cubic yard, contains about a grain of gold. The next question now in order is, what became of all the gold that the sea water contained after the sea had been dried up? Did it evaporate into the air, or did it settle on the bottom? If it did not evaporate into the air it must still be where that ocean has dried up, as gold is one of the simples and practically indestructible, and the form most likely in which it would be found is those almost microscopic, thin, scaly particles such as are found on the Snake and Columbia rivers, and in fact everywhere over Eastern Oregon and the Big Bend country. Another fact of great significance in this connection is that gold possesses the property of being welded when it is cold. Now we know that we cannot weld two pieces of iron together unless they are made intensely hot, and while in this condition pounded together. Gold possesses the same property without being heated, as any one who has had his teeth filled by a dentist can witness.

"All that is necessary to do in order to make nuggets out of Snake river gold is to take a great number of those fine, scaly particles and pound them together. Another fact of great significance is that nuggets are seldom found anywhere except in beds of creeks or where creeks have some time been; and these creeks are almost invariably on the sides of hills or mountains, or where this pounding process must have been going on for countless ages, and generally on pitching bed-rock among rocks, boulders and large-sized gravels.

"Eastern Oregon and the Big Bend country contain a great amount of fine gold, but few nuggets, while British Columbia has contained many nuggets, but little fine gold. This may be explained by what seems to be a fact, that the eastern parts of Oregon and Washington are now in much the same condition that they were when this sea dried up. In British Columbia it is quite different. The sea that we presume once covered that country dried up at a much earlier period, and since that time there have been upheavals all over the country, and it now consists of small mountains, at least over the central part. If a sea did once cover that part of the country it seems to me probable that where the last remnant of it dried up was in the Cariboo country, and if this was known to be a fact, the concentration of placer gold in that section could be explained.

"If we only knew that away back in the past a sea did cover that part of British Columbia and was dried up, and very fine flakey gold was everywhere deposited over its bottom, the changes that have since occurred would fully explain why it is now coarse or in the form of nuggets, and on account of the upheavals gulches have everywhere been formed. More than that, the country has been swept by glaciers; and rocks and stones have been moving in all directions, independent of gravitation; and after the glacial period passed away this rolling and sliding of rocks commenced again; and this pounding process was renewed on a larger scale.

"You should, however, bear in mind that I am not describing the way the gold came into the creeks of British Columbia. I am only indicating to you what seems to be a possible, if not a probable way; and you will also bear in mind that what has been said as to the origin of placer gold, applies to no part of the world except the country east of the Cascades.

"If the time is not too much taken up I will endeavor to tell you of my trip to Alaska.

His Experience in Alaska.

"I, with two companions, left Juneau about the middle of last May in a dory with about three months' provisions. Nothing of unusual interest occurred or was seen until we reached Taylor bay, which is the last of many bays that we passed before we reached the Pacific ocean. Our destination was Lituya bay, which is on the Pacific ocean and about 200 miles above Juneau. It had been known for some years that there were ruby sands on the beach that were very rich in gold, and as sand is known to be pulverized rock, it was inferred that there must be rock of extraordinary richness in the neighborhood. As far as finding this rock was concerned, the expedition proved to be as great a fools' errand as I ever undertook. Taylor bay is about the size and shape of Elliott bay, and to give an idea of a resemblance between the two you would have to imagine Elliott bay with no Seattle on its shores nor a white human being within a hundred miles of it in any direction, and between where we are now and West Seattle a wall of ice several hundred feet in height and reaching back to Mount Rainier. This would give you some idea of the Brady glacier. The Brady is a dead glacier. A live glacier is ghastly enough to look at, but a dead one is much more so, and nature, it seems, out of compassion, or for some other reason, has spread a black veil as a pall over its otherwise corpse-like face. What this black veil consisted of I afterwards learned under very peculiar circumstances.

"We prospected the ruby sands, which were plentiful in its neighborhood, and found gold, but not sufficient to make it profitable. We then went out on the ocean, and after several days reached Lituya bay. A day or two after we landed I started for a bare mountain six or seven miles distant. The first two or three miles of this trip was amongst small lakes that seemed to cover about two-thirds of the country. After the lakes were passed I ascended a thickly wooded bench several hundred feet in height. On my way I noticed a small creek of muddy water running down. Anxious to find out what kind of bedrock was in the bottom of the creek, I struck in my prospecting pick, and to my surprise I found that it was not rock at all, but ice. I then cleared the moss and stones off the sides of the bank and uncovered a mass of the purest ice that I ever saw. It was just like looking down into a clear lake too deep for the bottom to be seen. I then went on to the foot of the mountain, but about a quarter of a mile from the base of the mountain I came to a precipice about 200 feet in height. Below was a muddy lake with trees lying in every imaginable shape, some with their roots up and several hanging from the top of the precipice by their roots, with their tops down. I soon discovered that the precipice was all ice and extended for several miles along the base of the mountain. I spent altogether about three weeks prospecting along a range of foothills that lie about half way between the main range and the ocean. These foothills are two or three thousand feet high, and between them and the main range is a glacier several miles in width. I thoroughly examined the rock that those foothills were made of, but found nothing of any value in the way of mineral. I examined the creeks, but could not find the slightest indication of gold. I then examined the rocks on the Fairweather glacier, where specimens can be seen of all that the mountains contain, but found nothing, and after I examined a long red ridge about seven miles away on the glacier I declared that if the problem of where the ruby sand came from was left to me it would remain unsolved forever.

"I gave it up and went to work washing the sands on the beach. After about two months I determined to pay Mt. Fairweather a visit, which involves a journey of fifteen miles or more across a glacier. After I had got about half-way across, the rocks and stones disappeared and the glacier looked like a great frozen lake. That same black veil covered a considerable part of it that I had seen on the Brady glacier and on the dead part of the Perouse glacier; but I noticed that it was not as black as it appeared at a distance, and that it consisted principally of ruby sand, exactly like what I had seen on the beach. With some difficulty I gathered up about a quart of it and washed it in the gold pan, and there I found about twenty colors, exactly like those found on the beach.

Heaven the Only Place.

"The problem was now solved. I had found where the ruby sand came from and how it had found its way to the ocean beach. I was so far back on the glacier that I could look behind the foothills and could see that the level of the glacier behind them was not far from their tops, and it was certain that, not very long before, the glacier extended over the foothills and down to the ocean. This would constitute an inclined plane about forty miles long and eight miles wide, or about 200 square miles of an inclined plane of ice, and all the ruby sand and gold that it contained would find its way to a moraine along the beach, where the glacier was melted away by the sea water. This gold certainly never came from quartz veins, as it was found in meteoric dust, and heaven is the only place that I can think of that it could come from, or the ethereal blue vault above us, or wherever meteoric dust comes from."

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by Druggists.

TINWARE

At Prices Which Will Please Bargain Hunters.

Z. C. MILES CO., Yesler Way, Between First and Western Avenues.

T. F. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

A BOOK ON THE MINES.

Articles by the P.-I. Special Correspondent to Be Republished in Book Form, With Maps.

The series of articles on the mining districts of the Pacific Northwest, which were written for the Post-Intelligencer by its special correspondent, L. K. Hodges, during the past year has aroused such widespread interest as to cause a constant demand for copies of the papers containing them, and to produce frequent requests that they be reprinted in book form for the convenience of those who are interested in the mining industry. In compliance with this apparently general demand, the Post-Intelligencer is preparing to republish those articles in a volume entitled "Mining in the Pacific Northwest," of which Mr. Hodges will act as editor and will have general charge.

These articles were, as will be remembered, the result of a six months' tour, extending through the northern half of the state and a large part of Southern British Columbia. They may be fairly characterized as the first complete history of the mining industry in this section, and the first exhaustive description of the mineral belt. In the course of his tour the writer of these articles applied his long experience as a newspaper man to obtaining accurate information on the ground, and gradually acquired a good general knowledge of the mining business from personal observation and constant intercourse with mining men of training and experience. The knowledge thus acquired will be applied to the preparation of his articles for republication in book form.

The articles will be revised and brought up to date by the addition of the latest information, and will make a book of not less than 160 pages. There will be added articles on blow-pipe analysis and the cyanide process of reduction, and a digest of the mining laws of the United States, Washington and British Columbia, all by men of recognized ability to deal with those subjects. The book will also contain official statistics of the mineral production of the United States and British Columbia, and articles on the more important of the few mining districts which the Post-Intelligencer correspondent failed to visit during his tour.

A valuable feature will be a series of about twenty maps of the mining districts described in the articles, showing the railroad and steamboat connections, the stage lines, wagon roads and trails, together with the location of the principal mining properties. A large map of Washington and British Columbia will also be included, showing the geography of the mineral belt more accurately than any map yet published, as well as the lines of communication with Seattle and the other Coast cities.

This work will prove of great value to the large number of persons interested in mining. It will contain the name, ownership and degree of development of nearly every mining claim in the territory covered; it will describe the route to each district, illustrated by maps. It will thus be constantly useful for reference.

The expense of publishing such a work is necessarily by no means small, but the Post-Intelligencer relies upon the appreciation of it by mining men to make the sales so large that they will cover the cost. It has also been thought advisable to place the price so low that those persons who wish to purchase a number of copies for distribution among prospective investors may not find it too severe a tax on them. The price will be 25 cents per copy in cardboard cover; 50 cents in oilcloth cover, a convenient binding for use by persons traveling in the mountains; and a proportionately higher price for cloth board binding, should the demand be sufficient.

Before finally deciding on the publication, it has been thought advisable to make a preliminary canvass for subscriptions, and a solicitor is now engaged in this work. Should these advance subscriptions prove a sufficient guarantee against loss, Mr. Hodges will immediately proceed to the preparation of the work, in order that it may be in the hands of the public before spring. Subscriptions may be given to the solicitor, or handed in at the Post-Intelligencer business office, or sent by mail, accompanied by cash, to L. K. Hodges, Box 27, Seattle, Wash.

THE MINING BUREAU.

A Lively and Interesting Meeting at the Hotel Northern.

The Seattle Mining Bureau held another interesting meeting last night at the Northern hotel. The different committees appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature for the removal of the mining bureau from Olympia to Seattle and to solicit funds with which to pay the expenses of a man to present the same, reported progress. A spirited discussion took place on the method of providing additional funds for the maintenance of the bureau, the consensus of opinion being that the object could best be attained by charging a larger fee for recording properties and a larger fee also for incorporation papers, the amounts thus derived to be placed in the general funds. A committee of five from the bureau, consisting of Messrs. Burch, Johnson, Pratt, Trout and Franklin, was appointed to confer with the mines and mining committee from the Chamber of Commerce to arrange ways and means for the accomplishment of the above suggestion.

A paper on "The Reduction and Treatment of Low-Grade Ores" was read by C. P. Tatro, the well-known mining engineer, and enthusiastically applauded. The paper showed much preparation and a great knowledge of the subject by Mr. Tatro. A paper on "Mines and Mining in the Lake Superior Copper and Iron District," and the method of treatment of those ores, will be read next Wednesday evening by Fred Webb, the mining engineer. By a vote of the bureau, the meeting night was changed from Thursday to Wednesday.

In a short discussion as to who would be the best posted man to send to Olympia to present the bill to the legislature, the president of the bureau, Mr. Burch, was unanimously chosen, and in all probability he will be the one to go.

Police Court Fines.

Judge Boque yesterday made considerable of an addition to the amount of money turned into the city treasury by fining six women, Josie Gamble, Minnie Franklin, Lillian Fawcett, Kittie Gifford, Annie Gifford and Rose Mulcahy, charged with being disorderly persons, $10 each. Five of these women paid their fines and the sixth promises to do likewise today.

The MacDougall & Southwick Co.

Today's Bargains.

Underwear:

This department comes in with its full share of bargains. There's an honest argument attached to every garment, and the prices are what will interest you. Examine the goods and draw your own conclusions.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Natural Wool Combination Suits $1.33, worth $1.50 suit.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Natural Wool Combination Suits $1.75, worth $2.25 suit.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed, Fleece-lined Vests and Pants 25c, worth 35c each.

Ladies' Extra Heavy Jersey Ribbed, Fleece-lined Vests and Pants 50c, worth 65c each.

Boys' Extra Heavy Natural Shirts and Drawers 25c, worth 35c each.

Children's Extra Heavy White Merino Shirts and Pants 19c, worth 35c each.

Children's Extra Heavy All-Wool Pants or Drawers 49c, worth 75c each.

Ladies' Black Silk Vests 75c, worth $1.25 each.

Ladies' Black Silk Vests $1.25, worth $2.25 each.

Ladies' Black Silk Vests $1.50, worth $2.50 each.

Odds and Ends in Underwear at 25c on the dollar.

Ladies' $5 Shoes for $3.45.

And every pair irrevocably guaranteed. Your entire satisfaction assured. Our shoes are as good as shoes can be made. The shoes themselves will tell you more in five minutes than we could in an hour. During our sale you can buy our Ladies' $5 Kid Shoes in all sizes, shapes and widths for $3.45. This reduction will be for but a few days.

Hosiery.

The bargain spirit is in evidence in this department. The reductions are extraordinary. All goods are up to the high standard for which this department is noted. Just glance through these special lots, then test our statements.

Ladies' Black Wool Hose 14c, regular price 25c pair.

Ladies' Black Wool Hose 23c, regular price 35c pair.

Infants' Black Wool Hose 5c, regular price 12½c pair.

Children's Black Wool Hose, 12½c, regular price 20c pair.

Children's Black Wool Hose 25c, worth 35c pair.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose 49c, worth 70c pair.

Children's Black Cotton Hose 9c, worth 15c pair.

Children's Black Cotton Bicycle Hose 9c, worth 20c pair.

The Every-Day Needfuls

Selected from our Notion stock. Little items, but pregnant with money-saving meaning:

Ladies' Lawn Initial Handkerchiefs, 9c each.

Cloth Covered Corset Steels, 4c pair.

Satine Covered Coraline Dress Stays, assorted lengths, 5c package.

Large Spool Basting Thread, 1c spool.

Marshall's Best Linen Thread, 100-yd spools, black only, 4c spool.

Wire Hair Pins, 1c package.

Genuine Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, 12c box.

Cologne Bouquet Toilet Soap, 19c box.

Kirk's Pine Tar Soap, 3c cake.

Kirk's White Oatmeal Soap, 3c cake.

Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, large size, 67c.

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STORAGE AND INSURANCE AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CIGARS LOOK DARK.

CUBAN WAR CAUSES A SCARCITY OF GOOD HAVANA WRAPPERS.

Many Key West Brands Failing in Quality—A Tobacco Salesman Explains—Growers of the Leaf in Connecticut and Other States Getting High Prices—But Few Large Factories Supplied With Pure Wrappers.

All smokers of good cigars, that is those who manage to find satisfaction in a "twofer," have probably noticed changes in their favorite brands. The wrapper has been darker in many, the filler inferior in some, and the price raised in others. Many brands with good reputations have been withdrawn from the market. The cause of this is found in a combination of circumstances, chief among which is the Cuban war.

The smoker is legion, and as he bites off the end of his weed and the wrapper cracks and tears, he heartily wishes the Cubans might be free or conquered, or in some way recalled to their duty of producing good tobacco. Fillers have not been made so scarce as wrappers because most large companies putting out a Havana filled cigar were well stocked. But the delicate leaf in which cigars are wrapped must be of the finest quality. It appeals directly to the eye of the smoker and influences his purchase.

A few pointers on cigars were given to a Post-Intelligencer reporter yesterday by George Noble, who is an acknowledged authority.

"All Key West goods, more or less, have been tampered with," he said. "You will notice most of the high grade cigars are very dark. That is because Florida and Mexican wrappers are being used instead of Havana. It is true that in portions of several counties of Florida and some districts of Mexico, a fine leaf, equal in many respects to Havana, is raised. Three or four years ago Havana seeds were planted in Florida, and in parts of the state good results have been obtained. It is like a wheat belt—grain in different districts varies in quality. It is impossible for any but an expert to tell a good Florida or Mexican wrapper from the Havana. The Sumatra wrapper is bitter and very light in color. A good quality of wrapper for cheaper grades of filler comes from Connecticut, French Canada and Quebec.

"Of the hundred or more factories in the United States dealing in Key West Havana goods, not more than a half dozen are putting out clear goods. The old established factories with money to go in and buy wrappers had the forethought to supply themselves. The old, reliable houses are putting as good cigars on the market now as ever. A number of companies who have built up a reputation on a brand of cigar are not forcing their goods now for the simple reason that they do not wish to send out inferior goods to damage their business. They have managed to work up a reputation but cannot afford to pay the price for Havana goods. I have noticed a great falling off in sale of cigars like the El Modelo. Our city business in this brand has fallen off from 95,000 a month to 70,000. This is owing to a rise in price of $5 a thousand, which was announced October 1. It is so with other brands. Those using the pure Havana wrapper have been forced to a slightly higher price, and sales have fallen off. Others are compelled to use the Florida or Mexican wrapper and are consequently much darker in color."

Mr. Noble took a cigar from his pocket and bit off the end. Then he turned it around and putting the "business end" in his mouth, blew through the cigar. "What is the object of that maneuver?" he was asked.

"When you bite or cut the end of a cigar," said Mr. Noble, striking a match, "there are always particles of fine tobacco dust. These in smoking get into the mouth and drop into the throat, causing a cough. So I blow the dust out. Is a wrapper full of holes any indication of a poor cigar? No; those holes are caused in the best cigars by the tobacco worm. I have never seen one of these worms because they are too quick in drawing out of sight, but I often handle boxes containing many injured cigars. These are always made good when returned to the factory. It is curious, the difference shown by men of different nationalities in the choice of tobacco. Cubans always prefer a dark, heavy tobacco. As a general rule, the French and Germans smoke heavy tobacco, while English and Americans prefer lighter grades."

Connecticut had a fine crop this last season of about 50,000 cases, and as a large percentage was wrapper the growers of the state are making money on the present scarcity. Unlike Wisconsin, the crop of Connecticut is most in the hands of the farmers. The new crop of Wisconsin was taken up several months ago by enterprising buyers at the extremely low price of 4 to 8 cents, and on an average not over 6 cents per pound. Growers all over the country are holding. There is no prospect of any supply of Cuban tobacco for two or three years yet. The Sumatra product cuts but a small figure, as it is neither plentiful nor very good. In this respect Sumatra has deteriorated in the last few years. It used to be a strong competitor of Connecticut.

Mexican and Costa Rica tobaccos are also losing their grip in the estimation of smokers. The scarcity of good cigar wrapper leaf cannot be made up from foreign sources, so growers in the Northern states will be called on. The good leaf in Florida and Mexico is so scarce as to affect the home market but little.

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