The Copper Country Evening News

PUBLISHED BY

Fred Mackenzie,

Editor and Proprietor.

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MINING.

Stocks

BOSTON April 14, 1896

Allouez	
Arnold	
Atlantic	18 50
Boston and Montana	76
Butte & Boston	2 50
Calumet and Hecla	395
Centennial	
Copper Falls	
Franklin	
Kearsarge	11
Osceola	26
Quincy	133
Quincy scrips	84
Old Dominion	17
Tamarack	168
Tamarack scrip	
Tamarack Junior	
Tecumseh	
Wolverine	7
Pioneer	
Merced	

The Pioneer.

Friends of the company assert that from the 16th of this month to the 1st of September there will be numerous interesting developments in the Pioneer mine. These will consist of the opening up of four ore bodies, known to exist, and which will be reached on the 100-foot level. This level is now opening up by contract and the entire tunnel will be through by September 1. These ore bodies will not be reached at any one particular time, but each will be reached in its order, and the first ore will be tapped before May 1, it is expected. Plans have been received at the Boston office for a new stamp mill, and this will be in operation before September 1, and, with this in operation for four consecutive months, it is asserted that a dividend of $1 or $2 will be assured by January, 1897, and it is believed that from the present earnings a dividend will be paid in July of the present year. The directors are in consultation with well known electrical people in reference to keeping a new 40-stamp mill in operation and establishing a power plant at Towles. The company already has secured exclusive control of water power, amounting to 4,500 horsepower, at Towles on the Humboldt river. The management is carrying on development and mining work in a comprehensive manner, and friends of the company have reason to feel well satisfied with the material progress of the enterprise.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Bigelow Syndicate.

The NEWS believes in fair play, and as it is now the fashion to run down the Bigelow syndicate it appears only fair to publish the following, in which there is some truth, which lately appeared in the Boston Transcript, which is generally looked upon as conservative in financial matters:

"*To the Financial Editor*—So much has been published that is a reflection upon the value and management of various so-called 'Bigelow Mining Corporations,' and so evidently inspired by personal feeling, that the true condition of affairs seem to be ignored. Last year, when it was stated that the Boston & Montana mining company was doing a splendid business and earning a great deal of money, we read in the papers that the 'insiders' were trying to 'bull' the stock, so that they might unload their holdings. I have the impression that the insiders hold more stock today than in the history of the company.

"A few months since, the financial articles in our newspapers informed the public that the people in the Sears building were talking against the Butte & Boston mining company, to put down the price of shares, in order that they might acquire at a low figure the stock held by the Davis estate. Later on these same papers criticised the management most severely because they withheld facts that a short time before, they said, were given out to depress the stock.

"It is presumed that no one purchased Butte & Boston shares without information of some kind, and that the information to be of value must have eminated from the same source that is always available to all stockholders, and where the true conditions can always be ascertained. The Merced mining property has been severely criticised. The shares were placed with subscribers at $10 a share, subject to assessment, if such course seemed wise to the trustees. We were informed at that time that there was a large amount of low grade ore in the mine, and after most careful testing, it was hoped and expected that it would be a paying proposition.

"Some months later the street began trading in the stock and the shares were listed on the stock exchange. This was contrary to the expressed wish of the management, who desired to wait until it could be stated what was the result of their development and what the mine was doing, or in other words, when they could make a statement of earnings and expenses, and the value of the property be determined. The shares are now selling at nearly double the price at which they were placed. The large advance of last year was speculation, based upon faith and confidence in the honesty and ability of the management.

"Now, that the stock has declined, the management is attacked by the same people who were last year so enthusiastically loud in their praise, and there is not a single fact, no matter how insignificant, that should cause anyone to change his previous opinion of those in control of the property, and the reports of disinterested experts have been quoted, as being most favorable to the mine. The street over-speculated, and now is reflecting on those who in no way aided or abetted it in so doing.

ONE WHO HAS NOT SOLD HIS HOLDINGS."

THE CUBAN REBELLION

President Cleveland Wants to Know the Truth.

DIFFICULTIES ARE IN THE WAY.

Constitution of the Revolutionists—A Simple but Practical Form For the Time Being—Basis For a Treaty of Peace—A Free and Independent State.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—[Special.]—President Cleveland has for some time been giving a great deal of consideration to the status of the Cuban rebellion. He is anxious to know the truth, but finds it very difficult to ascertain. Our consular officers in Cuba have been instructed to make full reports, but they are not in position to give anything more than a local and narrow view of the situation. The president has from the first taken the position that until the Cuban insurgents actually establish a government, with collection of taxes, administration of justice and other functions of a de facto government, they are not entitled to recognition. The president does not hold that they should have a perfect government, or that their dominion should extend to all parts of the island, or even to one-half of it, but he does maintain that they should have that sort of a government with which the United States could deal if occasion should require. It must not be simply a government in moving camps, literally in the saddle.

A Point In Favor of Cuba.

It is not claimed that the Cubans have this sort of a government at the present time. At Cubilas, a village far up in the mountains, so remote that the Spanish troops cannot get to it, they have their seat of government. We have never had any satisfactory description of that government. We do not know of what it consists or how far it goes in performance of the functions of a rebel government. One point of interest was brought out by Senator Turpie of Indiana in a recent speech in the senate. He quoted from the official or Spanish reports to prove that the Spaniards had seized a courthouse in the interior of the island, where they arrested the judge and other officials who were holding court and carried them off to imprisonment. Of course the Spanish authorities who permitted this fact to leak out did not suppose it would convey any information in favor of the Cuban cause, but Senator Turpie very quickly seized upon it as proof positive that the insurgents were maintaining some sort of a civil government in the territory controlled by them. If they were holding court and administering justice in one town, probably they were doing so in many others.

The president has endeavored to get facts about the condition of affairs in the island, but, as may be readily imagined, there are many difficulties in the way. The fact that the insurgents carry on a guerrilla sort of warfare and will not meet the foe in set battle is not now held against them. Formerly the president was of opinion that unless the insurgents were willing to make open battle they were not entitled to recognition as belligerents. But I understand he has abandoned that view, having been assured by General Schofield and other military authorities that a guerrilla warfare is perfectly legitimate if the conditions warrant it. The main point is as to the organization and discipline of the rebel forces, and on this score the Cuban armies meet all requirements. They are organized, they do maintain discipline, and they are certainly much more humane, much less given to acts of violence against the person than the Spanish troops.

The Cuban Constitution.

Some question has been raised here as to the form of government which the Cubans are now maintaining, and on this score I am able to give some information. The Cubans are operating under the constitution adopted on the 18th of September last. Their preamble is in the following words:

"The revolution for the independence and creation in Cuba of a democratic republic in its new period of war, initiated on Feb. 24 last, solemnly declares the separation of Cuba from the Spanish monarchy and its constitution as a free and independent state, with its own government and supreme authority, under the name of the republic of Cuba, and confirms its existence among the political divisions of the world.

"The elected representatives of the revolution in convention assembled, acting in its name and by the delegation which for that purpose has been conferred upon them by the Cubans in arms, and previously declaring before the country the purity of their thoughts, their freedom from violence, anger or prejudice and inspired only by the desire of interpreting the popular voice in favor of Cuba, have now formed a compact between Cuba and the world, pledging their honor for the fulfillment of said compact in the following articles of the constitution:"

The articles provide for a simple but on the whole practical form of government of a temporary nature. All the powers, except the judicial, are vested in a government council composed of a president, vice president and four secretaries of state. Everything is placed in their hands and they are empowered to order an election for an assembly or legislature whenever in their opinion it is deemed desirable to take such a step. As yet no assembly elections have been held. Control of the armies is placed without reserve in the hands of the general in chief, General Gomez.

Clauses of the Constitution.

Three or four clauses in this constitution are suggestive of the indomitable purpose of the Cubans to achieve their independence and to set a high standard for their future government, as witness the following:

"Article 11.—The treaty of peace with Spain, which must necessarily have for its basis the absolute independence of the island of Cuba, must be ratified by the government council and by an assembly of representatives convened expressly for this purpose.

"Article 19.—All Cubans are bound to serve the revolution with their persons and interests, each one according to his ability.

"Article 20.—The plantations and property of whatever description belonging to foreigners are subject to the payment of taxes for the revolution while their respective governments do not recognize the rights of belligerency of Cuba.

"Article 21.—All debts and obligations contracted since the beginning of the present period of war until the promulgation of this constitution by the chiefs of army corps for the benefit of the revolution shall be valid, as well as those which henceforth the government council may contract." WALTER WELLMAN

All members of Court North Star, No 17, F. of A., are requested to bring their caps to the court room on Saturday April 11. RICHARD ROSSKELLY,
Financial Secretary.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use a slow remedy. One Minute Cough Cure acts promptly and gives permanent results.
EAGLE DRUG STORE.

A good Columbian bicycle for sale at a great bargain. Apply at Hennes' store.

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

An Important Part Played by Carbonic Acid, Water and Ammonia.

What do we know of life? Carbonic acid, water and ammonia, when taken into a plant, produce in some way protoplasm, which is a substance composed of minute corpuscles, and inside each corpuscle there is a smaller body called a nucleus. By taking in carbonic acid, water and ammonia and converting them into this compound, called protein, the plant maintains its vigor, grows and multiplies. The animal does the same by taking in the same compound, with this difference—that, whereas the plant can manufacture protoplasm out of inorganic matter, the animal is obliged to procure it ready made from the plants. The same nucleated mass of protoplasm that is the unit of plant life is the unit of animal life. The body and the plant are multiples of such units, variously modified, but in their composition identical.

When the animal dies, the carbonic acid, the water and the ammonia of his body are restored to the collective stock. Again they are taken into new plants, and through new plants into new animals. Thus protoplasm is the basis of all life. It is built up of ordinary matter, and it is resolved again into ordinary matter. Plants can make protoplasm out of its component parts; animals can convert lifeless into living protoplasm. This is the only difference between a man and a plant as regards their making. How all this is done we have not the remotest notion. All that we know is that it is done. Remove the carbon, the oxygen, the hydrogen and the nitrogen, which form carbonic acid, water and ammonia, from the globe, and all vitality, whether animal or vegetable, would disappear from it. When brought together under certain conditions, they give rise to protoplasm, and this protoplasm produces all the phenomena of life.—London Truth.

Always Room For "Isers."

"The kind of men I want to hire," said a newspaper publisher the other day while talking to a friend, "are seldom to be had. No matter what their lines of business 'isers' (a word that rhymes with scissors) are never out of work and always get good money. I want some isers."

"Isers?" exclaimed his companion. "What on earth are isers?"

"To explain what they are," replied the publisher, "let me tell you a story of a 'want ad.' Once a man wished to employ for his circus an acrobat who could throw triple somersaults. So he put a 'want ad.' in the paper. In reply to the advertisement he received 50 letters. Together with a friend he read them over. Some of the letters he put in a pile by themselves. They were the ones that read something like this:

"DEAR SIR—You advertise for a man who can throw a triple somersault. I used to throw triple somersaults and think that after a little practice I could do it again. I'd like a trial.

"The other letters were put in another pile and ran something like this:

"DEAR SIR—I am a good acrobat; but, while I never have thrown triple somersaults, I think with a little practice I could do it. I'd like to have a trial.

"'Well,' said the circus man, as he shook his head sadly, 'there are 50 letters from 50 acrobats. Twenty-five of them are "has beens," 25 are "going to bes," but there ain't an "iser" in the whole lot.' Now, I want 'isers,' and so does every other business man, but they are all employed."—New York Tribune.

The King of Ivetot.

"The portrait of this best of Kings,
Is extant still, upon a sign,
That on a village tavern swings,
Famed in the country for good wine.
The people in their Sunday trim,
Filling their glasses to the brim,
Look up to him,
Singing ha, ha ha! and he, he he!
That's the sort of King for me."
Translated from the French by THACKERAY.

Think what an effect a portrait produces! Those of our politicians create enthusiasm. Those of our friends help to keep their memory green in our hearts. Therefore lose no time in having your lineaments faithfully and artistically recorded at Herman's studio.

To the Tamarack Stockholders.

Please to take notice that an adjourned meeting of the stockholders will be held at Germania Hall, Hancock, Friday evening, April 17, at 7:30, p. m., to take such action as is deemed best, and to protest against the method of the present eastern management. All those outside who are unable to be present, and who are in sympathy with the movement and who would be willing to give proxies to one or more responsible persons to vote for them at the annual meeting, to be held in Boston, May 7, 1896, will please communicate with C. D. Hanchette, Hancock, Michigan.

Mr. James Glanville, having bought out the City dye works of George Eade, will have the same establishment in connection with that of his former business, enlarging pictures in crayon and water colors, etc., and desires to inform the public he is in a position to attend to all work that may be given to him in this line, and guarantees to give his patrons satisfaction.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better result; better try it.
EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Boys' Suits Given Away.

We have the finest line of boys' combination suits, (coat, two pair pants and cap,) which we will dispose of at $1 98 a suit. This is the greatest chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it if you value money. M. GITTLER, Bargain Store.

Notice to Storekeepers and Others.

My wife, Mary Johanna Halonen, having left my bed and board, I hereby give notice that I will not hold myself responsible for any debts she may hereafter contract in my name. PETER HALONEN,
Tecumseh, April 13, 1896.

Take a dose of DeWitt's Little Early Risers just for the good they will do you. These little pills are good for indigestion, good for headache, good for liver complaint, good for constipation. They are good. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Wanted to Borrow

On first-class free-hold security, $5,000 or $6,000 for a term of years with good interest. Apply by letter to "X Y," care of the NEWS office.

For Pedro score cards and markers, go to the NEWS office.

WANT COLUMN.

Advertisements classified under this head inserted at the rate of ONE CENT a word each insertion. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

FULL LOT—In the village of Red Jacket facing the H. & C. railroad. Apply at the NEWS office.

For Sale—House No. 2479 Sixth street, Raymbaultown. Apply to P. Tommel, Hennes' store.

For Sale—House No. 3120 Tunnel street, Swedetown. Apply on the premises.

For Sale—A six-room house No. 132, Hecla street. Apply on premises or to the company.

For Sale—A good six-room house and large barn. Apply at 2402 B street, South Hecla.

For Sale—Seven-room house, No. 323 Ridge street Swedetown. Apply to Abe Matson.

For Sale—Seven-room house; No. 3125, Tunnel street, Swedetown. Apply to John Seppala.

For Sale—In Swedetown, House 3166; three rooms only. Apply at the house or of the company.

For Sale—For $750, a six-room house, No. 2371 "E" street, Raymbault. Inquire of the company or at the house.

For Sale—House No. 2665; C street, Raymbaultown; suitable for two families. For information enquire at the house.