

# MINES AND MINING NEWS

## OUTLOOK IN THE NORTHWEST.

Items of Interest of a Miscellaneous Nature Gathered During the Past Week—New Districts Brought to the Front—Mining Accidents and Personals.

The efforts of the German cement syndicate to control the production and to regulate the prices of cement have failed, and the syndicate has been dissolved.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The owners of the Nickel Plate group have secured a site in Hedley City in Similkameen, for the concentrator it is stated they intend to erect for the reduction of ore from their mines on the mountain directly above the town.

Work has been started on repairing the plant of the Bullion Extraction company at Silica, two miles west of Rossland, in preparation for the concentration experiments which the War Eagle and Centre Star companies are about to commence.

Assistant Superintendent Flumerfeldt and Smelter Manager Hodges of Granby Consolidated company, have been to Fernie and Michel to see how soon sufficient coke could be shipped to permit the smelters to run again. Michel is turning out 180 tons of coke per day and Fernie about 10.

Members of the provincial cabinet are adopting a wise course in getting about the country, meeting the people personally, discussing with them their grievances, and, where there is good cause for these, straightening them out.

L. A. Jarnagin of Spokane, owner and manager of the Leova, a property situated behind the old Blue Bell workings near Ainsworth, reports that work is being faithfully prosecuted, and favorable returns are shortly expected.

The Old Gold and Primrose trail over the summit on the North Fork of the Lardo river is being built, and the Old Gold and Primrose company intends further considerable development work and to take in supplies via Kaslo.

George Haggerman and Dan Toumey have just returned from doing assessment work on the Golden Eagle, Duncan river. The property is owned by Mr. Haggerman, who is believed to have received a very good offer from a syndicate for the claim. The rumor is that the same company will build a tram line up the Lardo and extensively operate in both the Lardo and Duncan districts.

J. N. Anderson of the Gold Hill company has started a force of men on the Gertrude, a rich showing property.

Reports from the Silver Glance, Bear Lake, are very favorable. No less than five cars of ore have been shipped recently, and the returns from the smelters are most satisfactory, the ore being of exceptionally high grade.

The management of the Bismarck have struck a new ledge of eight inches of solid galena, and this was found in a somewhat novel manner by Dotweiler and his electric ore finder. The ore is high grade.

### MISCELLANEOUS MINING NEWS.

The production of anthracite coal in 1900 for Germany was 109,000,000 tons. The Spokane stock exchange opened Monday morning, after a brief vacation.

Good reports of the Cracker creek district, Oregon, continue to come to light.

Experts have been at work investigating the large iron deposits in the Georgetown district near Silver Lake. The mines of Utah distributed among their holders during the month of July dividends aggregating \$240,000.

Of all the mines in the Republic camp the Tom Thumb is at this time in the best shape for shipping regularly.

July on the Salt Lake mining exchange closed with the sale of 858,960 shares of stock for which \$998,513.80 was paid.

The production of salt in the United States during 1900 and 1901 was the largest for any two individual years yet recorded.

The Kendrick-Gelder smelter was blown in last week at Silverton, Colo., and it is said the operations and results are entirely satisfactory.

The reopening of the Hecla mill at Gem, in the Coeur d'Alenes, will give the Hecla opportunity to increase its shipments from 600 to 800 tons a month.

The Big Joe and Lulu claims, adjoining the Dewey mine on Thunder Mountain, have been sold to Spokane and Iowa parties for a cash consideration of \$10,000.

Mr. Eugene Braden, who assumed the management of the East Helena, Mont., smelter on August 1, has been prominently identified with mining throughout the Northwest for many years.

The importation of bicycles into Japan has more than doubled in the past two years, the value of the imports in 1901 being \$269,027, over 95

per cent of which came from the United States.

The threatened strike of San Juan miners recently was averted, a compromise having been agreed upon by the union and the mine owners. The new scale of wages has been accepted, by both sides for a period of three years.

The bureau of steam engineering of the navy department, which has been experimenting at the Washington navy yard for some time with fuel oil, has found that the tests with low pressure air for spraying purposes have been quite satisfactory.

E. C. Gove of Spokane has bonded the Diadem group of claims, in the Sumpter district in Oregon, near the Psyche mine, for \$37,500. The mine has an aggregate development of about 700 feet.

Word has been received from the Profile district, located near Thunder Mountain, that a large mineral zone has been located there that runs through the district. The width of the zone is said to be about 200 feet.

W. T. Mendenhall, the engineer for the Salmon River Mining company, operating in the Okanogan district, Wash., has bonded the Bi-Metallic mine near Chewelah. The exact price of the bond will not be stated, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Superintendent Crummer of the Silver Dollar property at Republic, states that the machinery has been installed and sinking commenced. The plant is said to be the best of its size in the camp and consists of hoists, boiler, two pumps, cages, cables and other necessities.

The first strike of any importance on the O. K. mine in Government gulch near Wardner, Idaho, was made recently. A good body of concentrating ore has been intersected and the ore shoot, which appears to extend a considerable distance, is said to be 14 feet wide.

An increase of \$10,000,000 in imports of iron and steel manufactures and a decrease of \$19,000,000 in the exports of that class of articles, is the most striking characteristic of the commerce of the year just ended.

Two thousand employes of the American Tinplate company have been notified that the plant at Elwood, Ind., would be shut down indefinitely. The plant resumed last Monday, after a shutdown following the refusal of the local employes to accept a reduction in wages. The reduction was accepted and the mill started. The notices posted state that the suspension of operations is because of a shortage of orders.

H. A. Durkee, roadmaster of the Kettle valley lines, reports rapid progress in track laying to the various mines at Republic. Spurs have been laid on the San Poil, a distance of one and a half miles, and to the Black Tail, a distance of half a mile. Rails have been practically laid to the Lone Pine, and the spur to the Quilp will be completed as soon as the additional steel arrives.

### TRADE REPORT.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade last week says:

Prospects have greatly improved through numerous labor controversies, yet the anthracite coal situation is unchanged and supplies are nearing depletion. Distribution of merchandise has met with some interruption owing to the freight blockades, the volume of business being very heavy. Statistics of pig iron production of August 1, according to the Iron Age, are more satisfactory than might have been expected in view of the great scarcity of fuel. Shoe manufacturers at the East have received practically all the fall orders that will be placed, and new business is now restricted to sample orders in spring lines. Leather again risen in price, and sales were heavy during the past week, not only in staples, but also upper stock and belting butts. Recent violent advances in hides have been fully held and large transactions occurred, while heavy Texas steers reached a new record price. Despite the very favorable reports from dry goods jobbers regarding the volume outlook for fall trade, conditions in the primary markets and at the mills are now devoid of incident.

Considering the official report of the cereal crop conditions the firmness of quotations during the past week has been somewhat pressing. Failures in the United States for the week number 196, against 169 last year.

Adelina Patti will attend the Wagnerian festival at Bayreuth this month, but simply as a spectator, although she has received flattering offers to sing at one or more of the performances.

Charles Owen, a workman on a Great Northern pile driver train, slipped and fell between the cars at Lowell last week. His body was completely cut in two.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 2915 acres, distributed amongst 9638 farms. The value of the fruit grown was \$226,646, an average of \$33.89 per acre.

The only thing that comes to the man who waits is the dust from the procession.

## FATAL ROW NEAR WENATCHEE

### WILLIAMS AND M'CLAY KILLED.

Fight Occurred Near Chivaukum, in Chelan County—J. B. Woods, Who Interfered to Save a Woman, Was Assaulted—Got Rifle and Killed Both His Opponents.

Wenatchee, Wash., Aug. 18.—Two men killed and one wounded as the result of a bloody battle is the word that comes from Chivaukum, Chelan county, 33 miles above Wenatchee, on the Great Northern. The dead are John Williams and a man named McClay, a cook. The quarrel arose over the cruel treatment of Williams' wife, who is a sister of the wife of J. B. Woods, who did the shooting. Williams was beating his wife when Woods interfered and threats were made. McClay sided with Williams and Woods was compelled to fight both men, who, it is said, assaulted him. Winchesters were used at close range and Woods proved the better shot.

The first story that reached Wenatchee was that Woods had a revolver and used it with deadly effect, but was wounded by a rifle shot fired by one of his assailants. Sheriff Keller and County Attorney Reeves went at once to the scene of the tragedy. Williams was a quarrelsome man and reputed to be dangerous, while Woods had a good reputation.

The sheriff and County Attorney Reeves have returned from the scene of the killing of Williams and McClay and report that the coroner's jury exonerated Woods and that he was entirely justified in the shooting. Woods fired 15 or more shots from a Winchester, six of which took effect, three in each victim. McClay was hit while running to get a rifle in a nearby cabin and died with his boots on. Williams succeeded in getting a shot in on Woods from under a car that was standing on a sidewalk, where these men had been loading wood when the quarrel began. He then ran for cover, but was hit twice by Woods' deadly bullets. Running into a cabin and getting a rifle, Williams came out and again opened up on Woods from behind some logs, and when in a sitting position was shot through the hips by Woods and died in 30 minutes. Williams leaves a wife, who is a sister to Mrs. Woods. Nothing is known of McClay here.

### The Fairs Met Instant Death.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The chauffeur of the automobile in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair were killed, whose name is Brey, has returned to Paris. In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press he threw some further light on the cause of the accident, saying:

"When we left Trouville, Mr. Fair was suffering from bronchial catarrh. He coughed frequently on the road and during the fits of coughing his face was much congested, evidently producing slight dizziness. He had just been coughing when I found that the tire of one of the hind wheels was deflated. I realized the danger and jumped to my feet, and leaning forward I shouted in Mr. Fair's ear in English: 'Stop quick! Tire no good.' Mr. Fair glanced back, but he did not reply. Apparently he tried to stop, but in doing so he must have made the wrong steering movement, as the machine swerved across the road and went in a straight line for a tree.

"Mrs. Fair, as she saw the direction the automobile was taking, clasped her husband's shoulders with her arms and turned her gaze towards me with a look which plainly said: 'We are lost.' The next moment came the crash and I was thrown into a field beside the road and stunned. When I recovered, which I did quickly, I limped to the side of my master and mistress, and with the help of the chateau gatekeeper's wife extricated the bodies from the wreck."

### Shot by Jealous Rival.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 20.—Rev. Frank Lomack, pastor of the First African Baptist church, will probably die as the result of two bullet wounds received at the hands of A. L. McKinney last night while escorting Mrs. Sophia Tyler home from the opera.

### Quarantine Against Nome.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 19.—After escaping quarantine restrictions almost to the close of the season, all passenger vessels from now on arriving from Nome will be subjected to the strictest quarantine surveillance here.

### Captain Meyer Killed.

Whatcom, Wash., Aug. 20.—Captain Robert E. Meyer, who superintended the opening of the first coal mine on the Pacific coast, was killed here last night in a runaway.

### McMillan's Will Filed.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 19.—The will of the late Senator James McMillan, disposing of an estate variously estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000, was filed for probate today.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—For the first time in many years the yellow flag of smallpox is flying from a ship in Chicago harbor.

The recent proclamation by Governor McBride of Washington calls for the observance of Labor day as a holiday, on September 1.

## REACHING TO PEKIN.

### The New Mongolian Branch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The report that the Russians are secretly building a railway from a point on the trans-Manchoorian line close to the Russo-Chinese frontier, to Kalgan on the Great Wall, about 125 miles from Pekin, has caused something like a flutter in England. The discovery is said to have been made by a traveler who was making his way through the country in disguise, and communicated the intelligence to an English newspaper. While at Kallar, a town situated on the river of the same name, about sixty-five miles from its junction with the Argun, one of the principal tributaries of the Amur, he saw a construction train with laborers and railway material moving away to the south on a newly constructed and roughly laid track. He at once came to the conclusion that what he saw had to do with a new and hitherto unheard of line of railway, and appears to have obtained information confirming his conclusions. Should this news prove to be correct, the fact that the Russian government has seriously undertaken this work is of great political and military significance.

It was known at the time of the outbreak in China, in 1899, that the Russians had exploring parties out examining the country between Klakhta, on the frontier line just south of Lake Balkal, and Kalgan, along the regular tea caravan track. Later it was understood that the route traced out was not entirely satisfactory, and that a more easterly one was to be sought on the western side of the Khingan chain of mountains, that divides Mongolia from Manchuria. Evidently such a route has been found, and the political situation in the far East, together with the military exigencies arising out of it, has led the Russian government to hasten the construction of the railway which is to bring Pekin in direct connection with the Siberian line through Kalgan.

The building of this railway makes Kallar, where it starts from the main Manchoorian line, a point of great strategic importance, and we shall probably learn in time that it has become one of Russia's principal military centers in Eastern Asia. From it troops can be sent at short notice south or southeast, or called for, and both it and the railway to Kalgan might be considered beyond danger of attack, they being covered all along the east side by the Khingan mountains, the passes over which will probably be held by the Russians. The distance from Kallar to Kalgan is about 650 miles, at least 300 miles shorter than the originally projected route from the Siberian line east of Lake Balkal through Klakhta and Urga.

There is not likely to be any friction between Russia and England out of this action on the part of Russia, England having divested herself of any right to protest by the Anglo-Russian convention of 1899 respecting all that part of China north of the great wall. Any trouble connected with it, if any, would be with Japan. An effort will be made to have the rails laid the whole distance by the end of the coming autumn.—New York Sun.

### SHE FOUND THE SPOOL.

A Tale Pointing Out the Danger of Too Much Haste.

One Washington household was thrown into a state of confusion one morning last week. Mrs. Blank was seated at the sewing machine busily engaged in her work, but she found time to frequently shower her pet dog Bruiser with endearing terms. Having just emptied a spool, she threw it to the dog at her feet. Bruiser grasped and, as his mistress thought, gulped down the spool.

With a shriek, Mrs. Blank summoned the member of her household. They found her seated in the middle of the floor with the dog in her lap frantically, but faithfully, trying to extract the spool which she told them she could plainly feel in the dog's throat. "What are you all standing there for?" she cried. "Can't you do something? Won't you do something? See the poor thing is choking to death! Look at his eyes! Help! help!"

Naturally everybody wanted to help. The neighbors by this time had expressed their willingness to assist, but when it came to the thing of actually passing her idol over to others Mrs. Blank refused. She would not intrust her dog's life into other hands than her own, so she continued the attack with a vigor which Bruiser endured with phenomenal vitality.

Finally the little dog fell over from sheer exhaustion, which called forth more shrieks. For the first time Mrs. Blank's eyes left the dog's throat. Looking around the room in desperation she saw the empty spool, which had rolled into a corner instead of Bruiser's throat. Her stare, her gasp, her whole attitude, in fact, told the tale, and immediately the group employed means by which the dog was resuscitated. Had Mrs. Blank continued her hunt for the spool in Bruiser's throat much longer the dog would have been minus his larynx.—Washington Post.

Reciprocity is a good word: if you want friends, reciprocate.

## OLD FAVORITES

The Star Spangled Banner. Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight

O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?

And the rocket's red glare and bombs bursting in air

Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there;

Oh, say, does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,

Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected now shines in the stream;

'Tis the Star Spangled Banner, oh, long may it wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,

'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,

A home and a country they'd leave us no more?

Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution,

No refuge could save the hireling and slave

From terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;

And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph doth wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand

Between their loved home and the war's desolation;

Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heaven-rescued land

Praise the power that made and preserved us a nation!

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,

And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

—Francis Scott Key.

### PROOF OF THEIR BRAVERY.

Japanese Commit Suicide Rather than Face Public Disgrace.

Ever and anon there comes from Japan the report that some distinguished soldier or statesman has committed hara-kiri in order to escape public condemnation for some well-meant but mistaken act. The latest instance is that of an eminent officer, Gama-Guchi, who has committed suicide because his father, an old soldier, reproached him with having lost 200 brave men, who were killed recently by an avalanche, and being saved himself.

"Hara-kiri," or, as the Japanese prefer to call it themselves, "seppuku," is not an aboriginal Japanese custom, but was evolved gradually during the middle ages. Its origin is probably to be found in the desire on the part of vanquished warriors to avoid the humiliation of falling into their enemies' hands alive. Thus the custom would come to be a characteristic of the military class, or at that time of the feudal nobility and gentry. From a custom it developed into a privilege, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century all who could claim the rank of gentleman were exempted from the indignity of being put to death by the common executioner, and were allowed to commit "hara-kiri." Instead, the time and place being notified to them officially and officials being sent to witness the ceremony.

How meretricious is the Japanese sentiment of death rather than dishonor was shown in a rather ludicrous way in the early days of the modern constitution. A young Japanese midshipman on board a British man-of-war was reprimanded by the authorities at Tokio for some small indiscretion, and on the receipt of the letter went and committed "hara-kiri" in the wardrobe. The romantic novels of Japan are full of instances of this time-honored custom—the most famous of which is the story of "The Forty-seven Ronins." The vendetta, though imperatively prescribed by custom, was forbidden by law, much the same as dueling with us. To take vengeance on an enemy was inevitable to a chivalrous Japanese, but it also involved capital punishment in "hara-kiri."

We are never so forcibly convinced that the farmer should not suffer for lack of farm hands, if the laws can aid him, as when we see a town fellow loafing in a hammock with a girl on a week day.