

## THE SCARLET MINE IN CONTROVERSY

Trouble Among Stockholders of the  
Fortuna G. & C. Mining Co.

John Sturdy of Pittsburgh, Pa., and L. B. Cobb, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here yesterday morning, joining Dr. W. H. Simpson of Boston, who has been here for several days. All the gentlemen are stopping at the Hotel Adams and are here on mining business. Their particular mission at this time is to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the Fortuna Gold and Copper company, which will be held on Monday, for the purpose of calling a meeting of the stockholders for the election of a new board of directors. This program has been made necessary by a controversy that has arisen in the management of the company and concerning which there have been numerous stories in circulation, none of which were complete in detail nor in all cases correct. A representative of the Republican yesterday called upon the visitors and secured an authorita-

tive statement of the facts of the controversy as they present them.

Dr. Simpson is a capitalist and represents the eastern stockholders of the Fortuna Gold and Copper company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He is also the owner of the Scarlet mining property which he intends to convey to the company when the troubles are settled and he receives the price agreed upon. This property it should be explained, lies about sixteen miles north of Phoenix and is known also locally as the Fortuna mine by reason of the negotiations between the owner of the Scarlet and the Fortuna company.

C. M. Clark of Phoenix, is president and until recently was the general manager of the company. For about a year he had the disbursement of the funds of the company here. Because of the fact that he had mismanaged affairs and had carelessly neglected to send in vouchers for the money expended, the board of directors who excepted Mr. Clark, live in Crafston, Pa., held a meeting there, in which by resolution they removed Mr. Clark as manager. Sometime prior to this, Mr. Clark had written for a certificate of stock to be sent him, which he wrote the company he would fill out for 2000 shares to be sold to a certain gentleman for a specific purpose in equipping the mine. The blank certificate

was sent him, duly signed, with that understanding. It was, however, never sold to the man, who was supposed to be waiting to buy it.

Mr. Clark, in some way learned that it was the intention of the board of directors to remove him from the office of general manager, and the time for the regular election of stockholders having passed without the election of a new board of directors, Mr. Clark issued a call for a stockholders' meeting to elect a new board, said meeting to be held in Phoenix on June 15. It is contended that the call was irregular and illegal for the reason that the corporation never having adopted by-laws, a call could only be made by the board of directors. Being away from home, Dr. Simpson had no knowledge of the call for the meeting until a letter forwarded to him from Boston, caught up with him at Buffalo. As soon as he got the notice he came at once to Phoenix. Through the use of the telegraph, proxies were sent to Dr. Simpson for every share of stock of the company which had been passed for consideration, amounting to some 60,000 shares. Dr. Simpson, under the advice of his attorneys, Messrs. Bullard and Street, attended the meeting under protest and took part in its deliberations under protest. There were about fifteen other local stockholders present holding an average of one to two shares of stock, and also Lloyd Christy, W. D. Fulwiler and D. Almsworth, who each held one share. All the local stockholders, except the three gentlemen named, joined in Mr. Simpson's protest.

To the surprise of Dr. Simpson, Mr. Clark at the meeting produced certificate No. 57, which had been forwarded to him to be filled out for 2000 shares and sold. It was found to be filled out to Mr. Fulwiler as trustee, for 250,000 shares, one-half of the capital stock of the company, and despite the protest of Dr. Simpson and the other stockholders present except Mr. Clark and the three gentlemen named, they voted the 250,000 shares as well as their own holdings, which made a majority, for a board of directors named by Mr. Clark, and who was also protested against.

Dr. Simpson and his attorneys claim the call for the election was not only illegal but the issuance of the certificate to Mr. Fulwiler was illegal and in violation of the trust for which it was sent to Mr. Clark. It is stated in behalf of Mr. Fulwiler, however, that he claims that when the certificate was given to him by Mr. Clark, he did not know it had been sent to Mr. Clark to be filled out for 2000 shares for another purpose.

Meanwhile the property had been temporarily left by a son of Mr. Clark.

who was on the ground and Mr. Clark threatening to seize the mine and hold it in the form of a memorial library and in the form of providing for the perpetual care of the graves of the poets, should have been set on foot by our countrymen.

Sincerely yours,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Mr. R. U. Johnston,  
Secretary American Committee,  
Keats Shelley Memorial  
33 East Seventeenth Street, New York.  
MINISTRY OF THE ROYAL HOUSE.  
Rome, March 25, 1906.  
His Majesty, the king, having already had personal cognizance from you of the proposition of distinguishing English and American officials, devote the house in which John Keats died to a library of the works, memorials and portraits of the poet and of Percy Shelley, and to provide permanent guardianship for their graves in Rome, wishes to manifest his appreciation of so noble an undertaking.  
To confirm this His Majesty desires to formally attest to you, and through you to the committee, how much he appreciates the solemn and durable form of the project, and how sincerely he hopes that the House of Keats already dear to English and American peoples, will acquire new title to their devotion by receiving and preserving also the works and souvenirs of Shelley for study and veneration.  
The city of Rome will be proud to witness the founding of this civic temple sacred to the name of two illustrious men, who loved her and within her walls meditated and wrote imperishable poems.  
Accept, dear Sir, my respectful compliments.  
The Minister,  
VOGLIA.  
Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson.  
King Edward VII also has expressed interest in the success of the enterprise.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED  
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; also cases of deafness caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, etc.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## KEATS' HOME A MEMORIAL

The Roman House Secured  
to Him Forever

End of a Work in Which the Literary  
World Has Long Been Quietly  
Engaged.

Rome, June 23.—After years of negotiations, arrangements have been completed by which an option has been secured on the house in Piazza di Spagna in Rome, where the poet John Keats lived and died. This house is at the foot of the picturesque Spanish steps which lead to the Villa Medici, and, like it, are owned by France. It is now in a fair way of being preserved forever as a memorial, not only of Keats, but of his friend and elegist, Shelley, who was buried near him in the old Protestant cemetery of Rome. The plan of the promoters of the project, which has been well kept from publicity in America, aims at a complete library of the various editions of the poems and letters of the two great Englishmen, together with all the obtainable criticisms of their work with original portraits, photographs of places and people associated with them. It is further planned that the trustees of the house shall exercise perpetual guardianship over the graves of the poets, as the older part of the cemetery, in which Keats is buried, has been threatened with inroads, and the actual removal of the grave was once prevented only by the intervention of Queen Victoria.

A movement to buy and preserve the house of Keats and to establish in it a memorial library of the works of him and of Percy Shelley was set on foot in 1903 by eight American writers, then in Rome; informal committees were organized in that city, in England and in the United States, and a fund of private subscriptions, amounting to \$11,000, representing 500 contributors, has been raised and deposited at Powlson's bank in Rome. The difficulties in the way of obtaining an option on the property have seemed at times insuperable. But an option on the house for eight months has just been signed, the committee making an advance payment of sixty thousand francs (\$9,000) on the total purchase price of 106,000 francs (about \$21,000)—a considerable concession on the part of the owner. The Italian transfer tax of about 5,000 francs (about \$21,000)—a considerable cost, unless it shall be remitted by legislative act in view of the international and public aspects of the enterprise.

The list of subscribers includes the most distinguished names in the literary and political worlds of England and America. While the rentals of the floors of the house which Keats and Shelley did not occupy are expected to be sufficient for the maintenance of the memorial, the committee desire to raise by future subscriptions, during the eight months' life of the option, not only the remainder of the purchase money, but enough to provide an ample endowment fund. Owners of editions and memorials of the poets are to be invited to bequeath them to the library.

The following letter to Mr. R. U. Johnston, secretary of the American committee, shows that the international comity of the project has received distinguished recognition:

January, 5, 1906.  
My Dear Mr. Johnston:  
As you know, I am greatly interested in the project to buy and preserve as a memorial the house in Rome in which Keats died, a project which was first called to my attention by John Hay, who felt the liveliest sympathy for it. The associations of the buildings are such as to make it peculiarly fitting that it should be purchased and that therein should be established a permanent memorial in honor of Keats

and Shelley. I am glad that the movement to establish this memorial, both in the form of a memorial library and in the form of providing for the perpetual care of the graves of the poets, should have been set on foot by our countrymen.

Sincerely yours,  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
Mr. R. U. Johnston,  
Secretary American Committee,  
Keats Shelley Memorial  
33 East Seventeenth Street, New York.

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## HON. KNUTE NELSON ON JOINT STAEHOOD

Aye bin in dese har kontry bote femty yar. An' aye bin gude Norsky mens an' aye bin gude republikans. Aye bin sold vid skandinavisk faller in Mansota an' aye git yob in legislater an' aye bin gunner in Mansota an' aye bin senter in Kapitol Hus, at Washington, D. C. An' Yim Hell has bin pettily frand o' mane. Yim has bin fane yentmans. Hae got plenty faller vorkin' on railrode an' aye got skandinavisk vote in mae vast pocket. An' aye got plenty annivel on railrode an' aye keis on all dese tang vot faller git in legislater poety quick.

An' Mester Rosenfelt has bin patkly frand o' mane. An' he tal mae if aye don't tank yoint staehood vill be ol rate for Arrizony an' New Maxico? An' aye tal aye tank so, men, aye dimno vat aye skell do bote mae speets agin staehood, ven aye tal in sent, bote dem faller in tarriety dat can't speek Inglis langvich an' dat aye can never vote to take lot uv faller, in sister of stalts dat can't speek Inglis langvich. An' aye dimno vat ve skell say bote platforms dat bin sayin' to dem faller, fer femteen yar, dat hae skell hav staehood rite away. An' aye don't yoost see how ve vill git rond Mester Rosenfelt's latter he rote deo New Maxico faller dat he vill help dem for gitting staehood, becouse hae bin patkly frand to dem. An' aye tal Mester Rosenfelt aye bin blong to mashesen an' aye lack to do wots rate an' aye bin in blu, ex ganky faller tal, men aye don't lak deseer funny bizness an' it look to mae lak ve bla makin' yackass out uv G. O. P. ellfant in dese staehood bizness.

An' Mester Rosenfelt has yoost laff an' hae tal: "Aye can sune eggsplane dem tang, senter. An' hae tal it bin ling tam sens yae rote dem latter. Surkenstans hae change. Aye tank, den, dat ve can lect republikans senter from New Maxico. Aye am convince now, ve can't. An' hens, senter, ex gude republikans, ve mus' be agin singular staehood. Ez for de platforms (an' ven Mester Rosenfelt tal bote platforms, he giv regier horse laff), bin politishuns long nuff, senter, yill you fande out dat platform is for git in on an' not for stand on. An' ven Mester Rosenfelt tal dat he laff an' udder tam tal hye bin frade. An' bay an' bay he tal, senter, it bin grate mistak bote dese staehood bizness. It bin talk in legislater an' in platform an' in congress til sumtang got to be done. Ve got too meny senter an' congressmans from de wes' already. Deseer western faller make too much bodder for de big capital faller. An' aye am 'frad if ve don't sidetrack dese tang sunways. It vill mak heep uv trouble in nex' campaign. An' aye lak to git it settle vile aye am president, becouse it vill make me big man in party. An' if aye can make two stait stid uv four it vill be gude tang for de party an' besaden, it vill rid hye uv hole tang.

An' aye tal him ay'll do de bes aye can an' aye vill stave till yob is troo, but aye tank skell vant leetle tam to tink tang over. An' Mester Rosenfelt he tal to take planty tam an' see Senter Beferich an' he vill tal me vat aye skell tal in mae speets bote yoint staehood.  
JAS. W. MCCORMICK.

Judging from the number of "Lover's Leaps" at the various mountain resorts the favorite amusement of the aboriginal maiden must have been jumping over the precipices.—Philadelphia Record.

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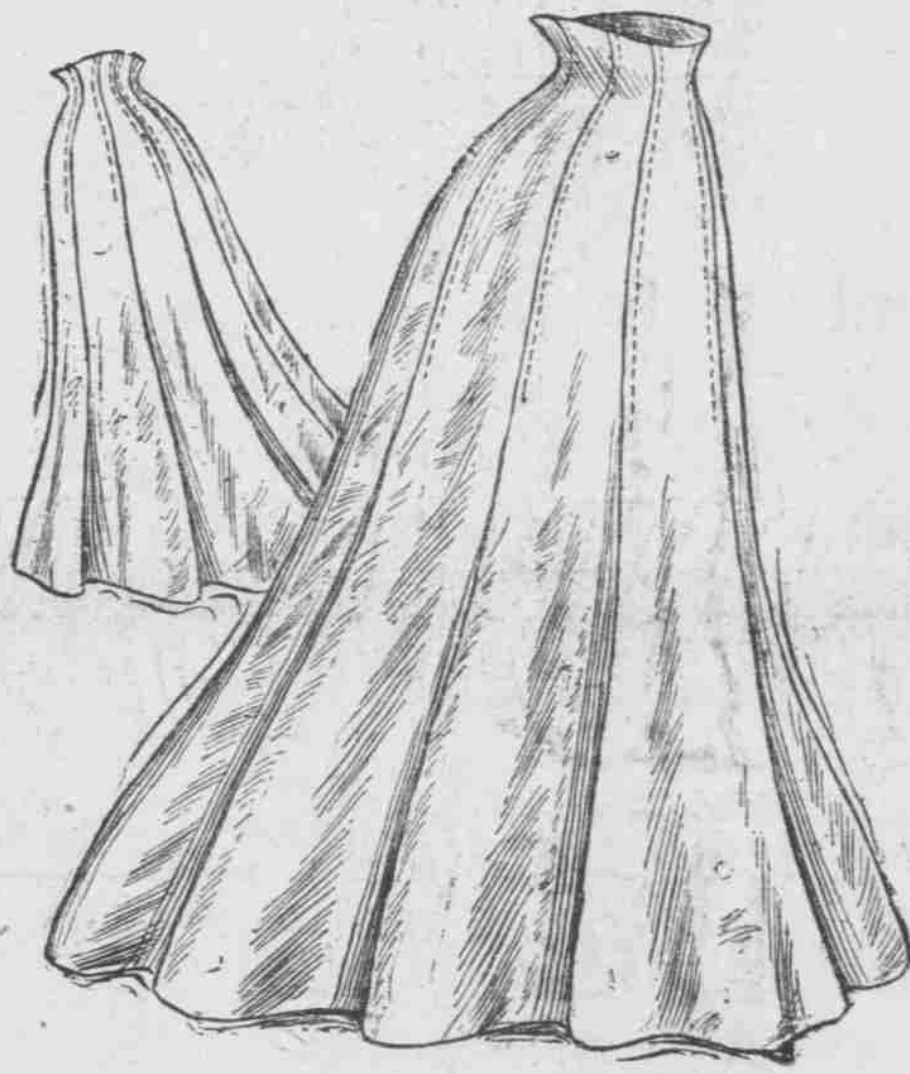
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NINE-GORED PRINCESS SKIRT  
5318.

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Unquestionably the princess skirt is to be a favorite of the incoming season, and very graceful and attractive it is. This one has certain special advantages and is equally well adapted to wool, silk and to linen. It is snugly fitted at the waist line and well over the hips, while below the stitching are inverted flares which provide graceful and becoming flare and fullness. In this instance reseda Panama cloth is simply stitched with holding silk, but there are a great many materials equally appropriate, and further elaboration can be obtained by the use of trimming of one sort or another. Bandings are much in vogue this season, and also there

are a great many applied motifs, which make an exceedingly good effect, while again braiding is to be noted on many of the smartest models.

The skirt is nine-gored, each gore being cut with extensions that form the inverted plaits, and is closed invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for a woman of medium size is 12 1/2 yards 27, or 7 yards 44 or 52 inches wide

yards 27, 5 yards 44 or 4 1/2 yards 52 inches wide when it has not.

The pattern 5318 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

Cut this out and send with ten cents to The Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., filling out the blank below:

Pattern Department, The Arizona Republican.  
Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to  
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No.....Street.....  
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Measurement—Waist..... Bust..... Age (if child's or miss' pattern.....

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