

Mining News of The Pacific Coast

ALASKA

A material reported by the State mining bureau of California is supposed to be tungstate of iron, has proved to be limonite. The material was found in the sluices where they had been washing out stream tin. While retorting about the exact locality, they stated it was in Northwest Alaska, somewhere on the Seward Peninsula, some-where on a somewhat area where the men were working certain creeks for gold. When they got gold they found little or no tin, but on four different creeks they found so much tin that according to their representation each man washed out about 1000 pounds per day. The specimens taken to the mining bureau were undoubtedly pieces of stream tin, in the opinion of the chemist of that institution. Should the information as to the extent and amount of tungstate be authentic, other prospectors in Northwest Alaska will doubtless search for this hereafter as well as for gold. There seems to be very little doubt that tin does exist there, but the extent of the deposit is still, of course, entirely uncertain. — Engineering and Mining Journal.

We are reminded by the Mining Journal of Ketchikan, Alaska, that in a review of the copper situation, in a recent issue, nothing was said of the "great and practically inexhaustible" copper deposits of southeastern Alaska. The Journal adds: "We have here in southeastern Alaska immense copper deposits which can be made to yield the red metal at a less cost than in the world, the associated gold values alone being sufficient to cover all costs of mining, smelting and transportation to market, with a goodly margin of profit over and above the value of the copper, all of which last will be so much clear gain. These copper-gold deposits are so situated in relation to all material natural advantages that they can be developed at a mere fraction of the original expenditure required in any other mining district of which the Mining Journal has any knowledge, either personal or hearsay, and when developed will be able to sell copper in the market at a less price than the cost at which it can be produced at any of the mines referred to by the Mining News. This, because of the fact that, wrought for the gold values alone, handsome profits are assured, and the copper may therefore be considered just so much additional clear gain."

These claims of our Alaskan contemporary appear to have considerable basis in fact. A party of government geologists are on their way to Alaska for the purpose of making further investigations into the copper deposits of that territory. One of the geologists, who has given much study to the question, said that he thought it "practically certain" that in the course of a few years the annual copper output of Alaska would be more valuable than the territory's production of gold. A preliminary party started two weeks ago for the Copper River district, which will be the scene of the investigations. This party carried the supplies and general equipment for the expedition and are reported to be on the ground with everything in readiness for the geologists by May 15th.

It is the belief of all the experts in Washington that Alaska possesses a great wealth of copper, and that the development of these deposits will be an attractive possibility for the best gold mines of that district. Professor Brooks of the Geological Survey said: "I think it very probable that the copper output of Alaska will eventually be more valuable than the gold production there. But it will require the investment of considerable money, and will involve several years' hard work, for copper mining calls for heavy machinery that must reach bottom rock. Then, again, the best deposits are located some distance from the coast, and would require the laying of about 300 miles of railroad in order to get the ore to the coast. Of the \$8,000,000 gold that was taken out of the Alaska mines last year, \$7,000,000 came from the placer diggings. These are ephemeral sort of projects, and will, sooner or later, become exhausted, when underground mining will have to be taken up. So far, the only underground mining that has been attempted has been in southeastern Alaska, where there will be some important developments in the next few years. I have seen specimens of copper in the northern belt weighing 15 pounds, being almost 100 per cent pure copper. A monster lump of copper weighing several tons, was found some time since in the southern belt." — American Mining Times.

From the 1901 report of Superintendent MacDonald of the Alaska-Treadwell G. M. Co. at Treadwell, it appears that the mines consist of three groups, the Mexican, the Ready Bullion and the Treadwell group. Together they operate 880 stamps and employ over a thousand men. The ore in these mines averaged for the Mexican \$2.25 per ton, for the Ready Bullion \$2.15 and for the Treadwell \$2.07 and \$1.80. The total operating cost of the Mexican and Ready Bullion mines for the year was \$52,692.48, and the product \$701,854.96, leaving a net profit of \$136,862.48. The Treadwell group gave a net profit almost equal to the other two, because of the greater quantity of ore treated. Nearly three-fourths of the operating expenses are paid out in wages.

ARIZONA

United Verde, Senator W. A. Clark's copper mine at Jerome is said to be virtually closed as the result of a strike, 500 men having been discharged there within a few days.

It is reported that the Calumet & Hecla Copper M. Co. has bought an extensive copper property adjoining the Copper Queen at Bisbee.

Superintendent Henderson of the Rochester M. Co., operating properties at Placetrans, says the company will soon put in hoisting works, sink 300 feet and erect a 10-stamp mill.

CALIFORNIA

Probably the lowest cost charges for mining and milling at depth on the mother lode in California are now being made in the operation of the Keystone mine at Amador, where the costs are about \$1.50 a ton. Water power and electric power are both used. The report of the Mountain Copper Mining Company, Limited, of California, for 1901, as issued in London, shows that a net profit of \$380,000 was made during the year. Of this \$125,000 is to be paid as dividend and \$250,000 placed to reserve fund. For some time the directors have been aware that the mine is being exhausted, and they are desirous of reducing the capital accordingly. The scheme for doing so is now before the shareholders. It provides for the formation of a new company with a capital of \$250,000 in ordinary shares of \$1 each, and \$750,000 debentures bearing 6 per cent interest, of \$3 each, as compared with \$1,250,000 in \$5 shares at present.

The Blue Vein mine, in the vicinity of Bodie, has been bonded for \$1000,000 by an eastern syndicate. There is a prospect of a smelter being built at Chloride, San Bernardino county. Mining men are devoting considerable attention to the mica deposits found about sixty miles from Bakersfield. The mother lode of California is demonstrating the "life," permanency and value of its great mines in a striking way at this period. Among the largest reserves of pay ore in its history. Its neighbor, the Governor, has just rewarded the faith and money that reopened it with a showing that causes the erection of a 60-stamp mill. The Old Given, so much greater after its second birth, is showing up so well at depth that twenty stamps are to be added to its eighty.

J. P. Parks, superintendent of the South Eureka mine at Sutter Creek, states that he is sinking the main shaft below the 2000 foot level, and will sink the shaft at least 200 feet before starting the new levels.

COLORADO

The Daily Mining Record says: "It is foolish to suppose for one minute that Colorado people underestimate the standing of John Hays Hammond. Everyone knows that he ranks at the very top in his particular profession. His general opinion as to the future of the people of Colorado is that the Hammond in the Colorado has taken in the matter of Stratton's independence. He has left it to appear that the mine is played out irretrievably, to the detriment of the entire camp. It is not surprising that he is anxious to have his people appear in the best light, and has refrained from showing up the shortsighted judgment of the life of which, so far as one ore shoot was concerned, was bound to be limited. In justice to the camp, the truth regarding the actual condition of affairs should be officially stated. The ore shoot pinching out of the property, while in a deplorable condition for necessarily mean the impoverishment of this shoot. It is yet an unsolved problem as to how deep the ore shoots of the Cripple Creek district will prove productive. So far, however, most encouraging results have been had in exploring the deep measures, and well-informed men, thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the camp, give as their opinion that these ore shoots will be productive to as great a depth as human ingenuity can devise means to operate them."

The American Mining News in commenting upon the matter says: "Mr. Hammond has been quick to discern and pessimistic views on Cripple Creek generally, and declares emphatically that his opinions relate only to the one property, 'The Stratton mine,' he says, 'has been one of the greatest gold mines of the world in my opinion. Every mine has its period of life, some long, some short. That of the Independence has been comparatively short, but it has been a greater one, and has few gold mines in the world, and any camp that has a mine like Stratton's, the Portland and several others of that class is entitled to rank high among the gold camps of the world. When Stratton's Independence is worked out it will in no way affect the status of any other mine in the district.'"

Mr. Hammond's sincere confidence in the Colorado field can hardly be questioned, in view of the reports that the Venture Corporation, acting on Mr. Hammond's advice, is about to purchase extensive properties at Ouray. Mr. Hammond was unduly cautious in his reports, the whole controversy seems in a fair way to show that while one famous mine may have reached the end of its usefulness, neither the district nor the state is to be regarded less favorable.

The report of the Exploration Company of London for 1901, shows that there has been a still further depreciation in the value of the investments held, while no profitable transactions

have been carried through. A loss of \$190,000 has been made, which, following on a net loss of \$200,000 during 1900, has rendered it necessary for the shareholders and directors to consider the position of the company very carefully. The losses of the company have been chiefly due to the unfortunate investments in Paris Tramway and Tramway shares and the absence of profitable transactions is due partly to the fact that the holdings in Johannesburg land and South African mining shares are not realizable at a profit at present and partly to the dullness in the markets for American and Mexican mining shares held by the company. The directors have re-valued these investments and have written them down by the amount of the balance of reserve fund, \$264,000, so their value now stands at \$264,000.

Work at the Yak mine, Leadville, is going right on. The ore, of which the best of 3600 tons month is low grade sulphide, with some zinc. During the year 1901 five million dollars was paid for the purchase of mining property and the erection of new mills in San Juan county, besides the great amount of development which was done.

A strike of pay ore has been made about a mile south of Bare Hills City. It is said to run 840 in gold, and also to carry a good per cent of copper as well. The Sunset-Eclipse workings on Great Mountain are sending out a great amount of smelting grade ore.

In the fifth level of the Gold Dollar Consolidated in the Bare Hills district, three feet of \$30 ore is being worked.

Chicago capitalists have become the owners of some mining property in Ouray county, they having bought the Tempest group for \$35,000. These prospects adjoin the famous Camp Bird in Imogene basin.

A shipment of good ore from the Waco Weta, owned by the Maroon Company, has been sent out. The output for the Cripple Creek district for March, as indicated by figures furnished to the different reduction plants and smelters, is as follows: Colorado-Philadelphia

Plant	Tons.	Con.	Total.
Standard	24,000	\$33	\$792,000
Union	8,500	30	255,000
Dorcas	1,500	25	37,500
Economic	4,500	35	157,500
Smelters and miscel.	14,000	56	784,000
Total	52,500		\$2,026,000

IDAHO

The United Mines Company has secured the Tiger group of seven claims at Thunder Mountain. This group is south of the Dewey property. The price paid was close to \$30,000. The largest reserves of pay ore in its history. Its neighbor, the Governor, has just rewarded the faith and money that reopened it with a showing that causes the erection of a 60-stamp mill. The Old Given, so much greater after its second birth, is showing up so well at depth that twenty stamps are to be added to its eighty.

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in that awarded to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company in his decree on the same contest.

NEVADA

The Shannon mine, located sixteen miles from Reno on the Virginia and Truckee railroad, has been purchased by an Ogden company. The ore from this mine nets a good profit.

It is claimed that at the Harris mine, near Washoe City, a body of ore has been uncovered showing a value of \$200 per ton. A rich strike has been made in the east drift of the Brougher shaft, one of the Tonopah Mining Company's mines; at the 250-foot level a seven foot ledge was struck of horn silver that will average \$800 per ton in silver besides the usual per cent in gold.

The amount of ore shipped from the Con. California and Virginia mine during the last week in March, to the Kinkead mill, was 228,385 pounds, 184,170 being second grade and 44,215 being first grade ore.

Work of timbering and repairing the main drifts at the Best and Belcher mine, Virginia City, has been done lately. The Phoenix group of claims at Ely were sold last month to a Boston syndicate for \$65,000.

A clean-up of 330 tons of ore from the Silver Hill mine on the Comstock returned a gold bar worth \$4,134.09.

A rich copper find has been made near Carson. The ore carries 20 per cent copper and \$20 in gold and silver. The Southern Klondike mines, nine miles south of Tonopah, are producing. About \$26,000 worth of ore has been shipped from one of the mines owned by Bell & Court. One iron ledge, on which a shaft has been sunk about 25 feet, shows galena and iron that carries \$20 in gold, besides silver and lead values. The main quartz ledge, owned by Bell & Court, is over a mile in length and from 4 to 14 feet wide. About a mile from Southern Klondike is Eastern Klondike, one ledge being worked by Sharp & Moore having produced ore that went over 700 ounces in silver per ton.

OREGON

The richest strike yet has been made in the Don Juan in the Summit district, noted for its rich strikes. A body of one four feet wide of the average value of \$100 per ton has been uncovered.

M. C. Kester, manager of the Buckeye mine, near Baker City, states that experiments have proved that the ore can be treated successfully. A roasting and leaching plant, capable of treating 100 tons of ore per day, will be erected this season. The company is installing machinery and making permanent improvements.

J. T. Miller, of Chicago, president of the Eureka G. & C. M. & S. Co., recently organized with capital of \$2,300,000 to work the ore of the Imhaha copper mines of Snake River, says he is satisfied there is ore enough in sight in the Imhaha mines to keep several smelters in operation, but that so long as transportation facilities are not provided smelters cannot be constructed or operated there. He states that the Eureka company would put in a 100-ton smelter by October 1st if a suitable boat was put on Upper Snake river.

MINING NOTES

Exclusive mining privileges in the eastern Siberian peninsula, it is claimed, have been granted by the Russian government to J. Rosene of San Francisco and Colonel Wonslarsky, retired, of the Russian Imperial Guard. The boundaries of the tract are as follows: East Behring sea; south, Behring sea; north, Arctic ocean; west, line from Anadir bay through the river Angourina to the Arctic. The area is as big as Washington, Oregon and California combined. The exploration and development will begin as soon as possible. Trading stations will be established at St. Lawrence bay, Plover bay and Anadir. The concession admits machinery, provisions and all the supplies of the company for twenty-five years free of duty. The policy in purchasing will be to buy from Russian concerns as much as possible, but the United States will be drawn upon heavily for supplies and machinery. The Northwest Siberian Company, incorporated in St. Petersburg with Rosene as manager, will develop the concession.

"Of valuable semi-official report on the mining conditions and the mining outlook of the Klondike is given in the 'Golden Clean-up' edition of the Dawson Daily News. "It is a significant and gratifying fact that the business transacted in the gold commissioner's office at Dawson last year ending November 30th, exceeds in volume that of any previous year in the history of the office. There has been during the last year a considerable number of abandoned and new creeks opened up in addition to a steady increase of business in connection with nearly all the older creeks. "Of the abandoned and new creeks which have recently come before the public eye, Henderson, Montana and tributaries and All Fold and tributaries are chief. More than a thousand claims have been recorded on Montana and tributaries and Henderson and tributaries. "Stewart river tributaries, including Clear creek, are promising. The same may be said of Big Salmon, Forty-mile and Hootling. "H. Bernhardt, who for over a year has been engaged by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Phillip islands, has returned to San Francisco. He says: 'I saw at Leyte, in the Island of Samar, a ledge of gold quartz running down to the water's edge and extending many miles into the interior. The country is well wooded. In Mindanao island we found veins of coal.' "Iron rails are preferable to steel rails in mines. The steel rails require much more time and labor to lay and straighten, and the use of them involves more cost in the long run than the iron rails do, even though the latter may cost more in the beginning. The iron rails will also outlive the

MONTANA

The Boston & Montana Mining Company a few days ago applied to the supreme court for an order restraining the Montana Ore Purchasing Company from working the Pennsylvania mine south of the 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 and 800 foot levels. The order is asked for pending appeal from the action of Judge William Clancy in refusing an injunction to the same effect. The ground in question is declared by the Boston & Montana not to be included

steel rails, being less rapidly corroded by ordinary mine water. In mine timbering it is calculated that square columns are about one-quarter stronger than round ones of the same diameter. The safe load on a timber column is calculated at 600 pounds per square inch for heights under 20 feet. Cedar and aspen are weak, showing an ultimate strength of 4000 pounds per square inch; red pine gives 6300 pounds; white pine, 5400 pounds; black spruce, 5700 pounds. The strength of the stick is proportional to the area of cross-section over which the load is distributed. If a post has an area of 12x12 inches and the bearing on its head is confined to a space of 6x6 inches, the full cross section were only 6x6 inches. The strength of freshly cut timbers is from 25 to 40 per cent less than that of the seasoned timbers, and their life underground is likely to be from 40 to 60 per cent shorter, being subject to rapid decay and susceptible to fungus growth. The longevity of timber is increased by maintenance of uniform conditions of dryness of moisture.

MINING NEAR KETCHIKAN

Development is in Progress and Ore is Being Shipped.

W. W. Butler, of Ketchikan, Alaska, who has been connected for the past year or so with the Wales Copper Mining Company of Tacoma, arrived in this city last Saturday evening en route for Minneapolis on business. The company's property is located near Kasaan, Prince of Wales Island, and shows excellent indications, Mr. Butler states, though the development work has not progressed very far as yet. A mile of tramway has been built, buildings erected and a commencement made on the tunnel. In speaking of the prospects of that region for the coming summer Mr. Butler said: "There will be great activity in development on the island this summer. The snow is practically gone now, and men were already coming in when I left. It is a quartz mining proposition entirely and many good prospects in copper and gold ore have been opened up. A new stamp mill is being put in at the Sea Level mine, twenty-four miles from Ketchikan, on the island, and also five stamp mills will be placed on the Golden Fleeces property at Dolmi, and the Puyallup mine at Hollis, owned by Robert Ellison and other Tacoma parties, this spring. Gold ore has been taken from the Valparaiso mine running \$200 to the ton.

"The conditions are such that there is a poor man with a prospect can develop it, as he can fish during the summer and earn enough to keep him while working on the mine during the winter. "Another feature that little has been said about but which may lead to large developments some day, is the presence of iron ore on the island in large quantities, together with an abundance of limestone. All that is lacking for smelting operations is a kolbin coal, and it is very probable that such will be found there or near by. This matter, however, will take time to develop. Gold and copper mining operations are being pushed forward, and much of the ore is being shipped to the Tacoma smelter." — Tacoma Ledger.

NEWS FROM THE WAR

A Rosslander Writes to One of His Friends Here.

Alderman Harry Daniel received a letter yesterday from Corporal Tom Hughes who left Rossland with the contingent formed in British Columbia a few months ago. It is dated Newcastle, March 2nd, and reads as follows: "Our regiment arrived here safe and sound. The Rossland boys are all well up to the present. J. Squires is sergeant in our troop, and I am corporal. We have not run up against the Boers yet, but expect to do so at some time this month. If it is not a very pleasant camping out. "I hear that the miners have all returned to work. I shall never forget the people of Rossland as they always treated me all right. We have a splendid time here, picquet every other night, and stand to arms each morning at 4:30, but, of course, this is nothing new to me. Remember me to the Eagles, and tell them that Brother Squires, Ross and myself still have our wings and hope to pull through with them. Remember me to S. Hobbs, and tell E. Plass to send me an international schooner in an envelope."

Hughes was also a member of the first contingent sent out from British Columbia, as his letter indicates.

Every Rosslander will remember that in the fall of 1900 His Excellency Lord Minto visited the Golden City and that an incident of his visit was a presentation of a medal by the Governor-General to Colonel Jackson, the well known colored gentleman, who has since left for the east. It is not so well known that the medal in question had for its foundation a four piece and that it was the first fifty-cent piece he used after one side had been completed. The jeweler saw no reason why the coin should be lost even if it were defaced, and placed it in circulation. The coin has evidently been floating around the city for the past 19 months without special notice, for yesterday it came into the possession of Fred Harding, cashier at the Red Mountain depot. Mr. Harding received the piece in the ordinary course of business and does not know from whom he received it. He believes it is worth half a dollar as a curio, however, and will retain it as a pocket-piece.

THE RICE ROMANCE

HITHERTO UNWRITTEN CHAPTERS IN LIVES OF FORMER ROSSLANDERS.

HOW MRS. RICE SECURED MRS. RICE NO. 1'S CONSENT TO DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Considerable interest has been excited locally by the publication in a Williamsport, Pa., newspaper of the appended paragraph:

"It was not until recently that the full facts in the famous elopement case of E. T. Rice, for several years a prominent merchant in Carbondale, Ill., was brought to light. Rice five years ago had employed in his large dry goods establishment Ina Custer, daughter of Col. John W. Custer, the lecturer and political orator. He was at the time the father of four bright children. They became enamored with each other, and taking several hundred dollars and leaving an indebtedness of \$7,000, left for parts unknown. "Some time ago Col. Custer was surprised by a visit from his daughter, who came from Rossland, B. C., to arrange with Mrs. Rice, who was then living at Tacoma, for a divorce from her husband. To Mrs. Rice an offer was made of \$1000 if she would secure a divorce, which was accepted, and at the next term of the Perry county circuit court the case was quietly tried and a legal separation granted. Miss Custer left for British Columbia and was but recently married. Colonel Custer claims that the couple are perfectly happy, and that Rice is now a prosperous business man of that city. Mrs. Rice No. 1 still resides in Tacoma. No cause for the strange affair was ever given, other than the beauty of Miss Custer completely captivated Rice." The parties mentioned are well known in Rossland, having resided here up to a few months since. Mr. and Mrs. Rice now reside in Seattle, where they have gone into business.

INTERESTING TEST

LE ROI COMPANY WILL EXPERIMENT WITH NO. 1 DUMP MATERIAL.

FOUR CARS TO BE SHIPPED TO NORTHPORT AT ONCE FOR TESTS.

Within the next day or two the Le Roi company will ship four cars of material from the No. 1 dump to the Northport smelter. The shipment is by way of an experiment, the outcome of which will be watched with keen interest. It is estimated that the smelter can treat this material profitably, it is understood that the Le Roi will proceed to ship a large portion of the big dump, comprising the material taken out in the course of sinking the original workings from the surface to the 600-foot level. This dump contains many thousands of tons of low grade ore, and the question to be determined is, of course, as to whether the average values are sufficient to permit of profitable treatment under existing circumstances. Should this prove to be the case, the fact will be of importance to the camp, as the weekly output of ore will be substantially increased by the shipments from this source. It is generally understood that the average values in the dump are quite equal to those of the big Boundary properties, although this does not necessarily mean that the material can be profitably handled, the difference in the constituents of the ore being materially in favor of the Boundary product. "Work has been under way for several days on the tramway at the dump, constructed under the regime of W. A. Carlyle, former manager of the Le Roi. This tramway was never put into active use but will now be utilized in handling the material on the dump. If the experiment about to be conducted results satisfactorily.

BICYCLE PUMP IN ACTION.

George Smith, a 15 year old boy, is under the care of a physician, suffering from one of the most peculiar cases known to medical science. It appears that some time since he had three other boys were playing together, when one of the lads, much the oldest of the three, suggested to Young Smith that he open his mouth and that he would "blow him up" with a bicycle pump. The lad assented, and the threat was fully carried out, the boy's stomach being literally converted into a balloon. The boy was taken sick as a result. The stomach was relieved of its surplus of atmosphere, but the boy did not get well. This went on until several days ago when the physician was called in. He made a thorough examination of the case, and made the astonishing discovery that the pressure on the boy's stomach had been so strong as to dilate the walls thereof, and that the lad's food receptacle was nearly a third lower than it should be. The enlarged stomach necessarily encroached on the other organs of the lower abdomen, and the walls, weakened by the stretching, do not contract sufficiently to perform the duty of digestion. The lad's condition is very critical.

THE FOURTH CONTINGENT.

A Party of 25 Recruits Left for Halifax Yesterday.

TORONTO, April 17.—A party of 25 recruits for the Fourth Contingent left for Halifax this morning. Twenty-five men recruited at Peterborough accompanied them.

Miner

news of the special attention general interests people copies for application. RATES: PER ANNUM.....75c PER QUARTER.....30c PER MONTH.....10c PER COPY.....5c

SCALP AND TONIC. THERE IS A SENSIBLE ARTICLE. AMERICAN STUDENTS COME A POTENT FACTOR.

SCHOLARSHIPS

THE "SPEAKER" A SENSIBLE ARTICLE. AMERICAN STUDENTS COME A POTENT FACTOR.

April 19.—The "Speaker" article to the probable Rhodes scholarships on city. It thinks it safe influence of the Germans saying the former will it will be too small affect the settled life and Oxford. The colonials, of are many already at Oxford, a tendency to impress the life of the college as the students of the United States in the American the "Speaker" anti-diffident changes. The writer remarks:

now two distinct classes at Oxford. The sons of Oxford, the colonials, of are many already at Oxford, a tendency to impress the life of the college as the students of the United States in the American the "Speaker" anti-diffident changes. The writer remarks:

these premises, the writer at 100 young American trying in their nationality, a potent factor in the personality on the side, with the natural organized American so-called, class buttons and American spirit generally, accentuate the existing between Oxford and Cam-

UNREST IN RUSSIA

of M. Siplaguane Is the absorbing topic. BERSBURG, Friday, April 18.—The assassination of M. Siplaguane, April 15th, by a student shot, is still the absorbing conversation, but one seen the murderer is still giving the situation of the case is causing untold anxiety, especially developed that the assassin days without being in spite of the supposed owners of the secret service officers of the situation is illusory fact that a high official police authorities and categories as to whether they are any unregistered persons of unrest in the country Moscow increases. That is described as being in a state

of the burning of the Mecklenburg's chateau, in Russia, shows that a small party was involved in the they destroyed everything that which was not worth is widespread apprehensions circles is evidenced by at even officials of the interior are found story obviously impossible of Coxey army of 10,000 marching from Pottava, 70 Kharkoff, to St. Peters-