

MINES AND MINING

STARTS IN SEARCH OF LOST MINE.

Will Endeavor to Unlock Some of the Treasure Vaults for Which Arizona is Famous.

Eli Hilty of Kingman, Arizona, departed a few weeks ago for the sunny lands and lofty ranges of Yuma county to search for a lost mine, traces and evidences of which he discovered more than thirty years ago. Mr. Hilty has been a resident of Mohave county for these past number of years, burning giant powder in the breaking of the richly mineralized dykes and country rock in an endeavor to unlock some of the treasure vaults of golden stores for which the commonwealth and the mineral kingdom of that country is so justly famous. But the fickle goddess of good luck did not smile upon him so benignly as he wished, hence the packing of jacktrain and the breaking of camp for a new field to operate in. Mr. Hilty, according to the Arizona Republican, is quite a well-known miner and excellent prospector, and it is confidently hoped and expected by his many friends and acquaintances at the old home that he will find that which he is seeking and return laden with a wealth of success and achievements. Many years ago he and his partner punched their little train of burros into a section of Yuma county adjacent to the Colorado river and went into camp, tired and well worn out. Recupercating, they began prospecting and soon turned up a big boulder of rich float, which, upon being taken to San Francisco, netted them quite a sum of money each. To find the origin and source of this big boulder of rich ore is the incentive for the trip. The section of country being prospected is in the vicinity of the famous Harqua Hala mine, and the identity of the blind lead will not be far gone—a mile or two, perhaps—and in this area of the wide mineral belt and zone the shadowy bonanza can be found.

FORGOTTEN LOCATIONS.

Arizona has no more beautiful legends and traditions than that of lost mines. There are many pretty songs and stories handed down from the early pioneer settlements, but the deepest interest is only fastidiously in the songs and stories of lost bonanzas, the prospector and discoverer of which were either killed by the Indians or perished amid the horrors of the desert, leaving the identical place of discovery for future generations to find. The present expedition, however, must not be confounded with the stories of other lost mines in Arizona, for these cannot be enumerated on the digits of the two hands, but if Mr. Hilty is successful in his quest for lost and hidden gold, it will be purely original and at first hands. There is no doubt as to the wonderful and surpassing richness of the big boulder of ore which had become detached from its mother holdings and which the two lucky prospectors so fortunately found. But this was the only successful discovery made by the two men on that prospecting occasion, and they turned their faces inland until some future opportunity presented itself for a renewal of explorations. Mr. Hilty is the only one of the two partners of the old days left, and after these long years of waiting and watching have fled he has resumed the search alone. The subject of lost mines is wide and full of romantic interest when shorn of the hardships of the prospector, and this is only one in a large number that is full of the glitter and golden hue of wealth, and to sit around the campfires and hear the old-timers and frontiersmen relate their sensational features, their narrations are so vivid and lifelike it seems that the yellow gold could be had by the reaching forth of the hand and grasping it.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

One hundred years ago, according to the Copper Handbook, the mines of the globe produced an average of about 10,000 tons of long copper yearly—less than the present yearly output of either nickel or aluminum while in 1906 production was at the rate of 15,000 long tons a week, and there is much talk of a copper famine—to which color is given by the present price of the metal, which is higher than for twenty-five years past. According to the Copper Handbook, just issued by Horace J. Stevens of Houghton, Mich., in 1905 there were fifteen individual companies each of which produced more copper than all the mines of the globe combined produced in 1895, and two mines, each of which made as much of the metal last year as all of the mines of the world made during the first five years of the nineteenth century, the two mines in question being the Calumet and Hecla of Michigan and the Anaconda of Montana. Of the fifteen mines of the globe that made 25,000,000 or more pounds each of refined copper in 1905, ten are in the United States, while there are one each in Mexico, Spain, Germany and Japan, and one, the American Smelting and Refining company, generally known as the smelting trust, that draws its copper ores from numerous small mines in Mexico, Canada and the United States.

English Capital to Start Island Bank.

Washington—American capitalists have not taken kindly to the plan of an agricultural bank for the Philippines, and it now seems likely that the bank will be established with English capital. Ten per cent is the maximum rate which the firm establishing the bank will be allowed to charge and no loan in excess of \$5000 can be made to any one person.

GOVERNOR'S PEN IS KEPT BUSY

Large Gist of Bills Signed, Many of Them of Importance to Southern California.

Sacramento.—Governor Gillett has signed the following bills:
By Willis—Amending the political code relating to establishment of county and township governments.
By Willis—Amending section 1239 of the penal code relating to appeals in criminal actions.
By Willis—Amending section 1467 of the penal code relating to criminal actions.
By Willis—Amending section 10 of the code of civil procedure relating to holidays.
By Willis—Repealing certain sections of the political code relating to contesting elections.
By Belshaw—Relating to administration of trusts by corporations.
By Boynton—Amending section 1576 of the political code relating to school districts.
By Willis—Amending section 1973 of the civil procedure code relating to contesting elections.
By Willis—Amending a section of civil procedure code relating to written agreements.
By Willis—Amending section 7 of civil code relating to holidays.
By Willis—Repealing section 273 of the penal code relating to protection of minors.
By Willis—Amending section 384 of the penal code relating to injuring of animals by hunters.
By Wolfe—Amending section 1365 of code of civil procedure relating to administered estates.
By Willis—Amending section 1386 of civil code relating to property of deceased persons.
By Bates—Amending the act relating to duties of bank commissioners.
By Curtin—Amending section 1192 of civil code of procedure relating to liens on property.
By Carter—Relating to use of certain lands by the state.
By Hartman—Amending sections 363 to 369 and also section 43 of code of civil procedure relating to time of commencing certain actions.
By Wyatt—Adding a new section to political code relating to toll roads.
By Wyatt—Repealing section 11 of the political code relating to holidays.
By Wyatt—Adding new section to political code relating to state lands.
By Wyatt—Repealing a section of political code relating to the state geologist.
By Wyatt—Adding a new section to political code relating to donations to the state.
By Wyatt—Adding a new section to political code relating to bank examiners. Repealing section 357 of political code relating to state prisons. Amending section 2349 of political code relating public water ways. Repealing section 312 of civil code relating to corporations. Repealing section 421 of civil code relating to corporations. By Stanton—Relating to indebtedness of cities.

Strictly Speaking.

Mr. Stubb—Marla, our electric bell has run down again.
Mrs. Stubb—Again? Why, the electrician said those batteries were of unusual voltage and would keep in order a year.
Mr. Stubb—He did, eh? Well, I suppose that is what you would call "current fiction."

FRENCH SOLDIERS TORTURE VICTIMS

Chamber of Deputies Spends Entire Day Discussing the Alleged Atrocities.

Paris.—The entire session of the chamber of deputies today was devoted to a discussion of alleged atrocities and tortures which, it is claimed, have caused a permanent mutilation in many cases, and even death to many soldiers serving in the disciplinary battalions in Africa.
Pascal Ceccil, Radical Socialist, and others demanded a commission of inquiry to allay the public anxiety on the subject.
Replying, War Minister Picquart declared the reports from Africa were grossly exaggerated, and that much of the information concerning the battalions emanated from unreliable sources.
He declared that the only soldiers who were known to have had characters before they recruited were drafted into the disciplinary battalion.
He admitted, however, that in a few instances the regulations had been overstepped and abuses committed, the authors of which would be subjected to an investigation and eventually punished, and promised to suppress some of the more severe forms of discipline. The minister of war suggested the passage of the bill introduced by himself for the doing away with the disciplinary battalions in order that all opportunity for these severities would cease to exist. By a vote the chamber rejected M. Ceccil's demand for a commission of investigation.

Gas Engines to be Used in Warships.

London.—The prediction was made in an address before the institute of naval architects that warships in the future would be propelled by gas engines instead of steam.
This, it was stated, would make it possible to do away with the funnels, so that all the big guns could be fired through a much greater arc than at present.
Under the new order, boilers would also disappear.
Vickerson and Maxim, it was stated, after years of research work have perfected a system of gas machinery for propelling ships. A vessel without funnels to carry such machinery has already been designed.

STEALS PLANS OF BATTLESHIP

UNIDENTIFIED MAN TAKES VALUABLE PAPERS

Distribution of the Nebraska's Armor and Batteries No Longer a Secret.

Seattle, Wash.—It was learned yesterday that the plan of the battleship Nebraska, which shows the distribution of armor and batteries, have been stolen from the desk of J. H. Fox, superintendent of construction, at the Moran Bros. yard in this city.
The designs have been missing ten days. Today the following notice was posted in the yard:
"To whom it may concern: In reference to the booklet of plans of the Nebraska, taken from Mr. Fox's desk, notice is hereby given that these plans must be returned within two days or steps will be taken toward their immediate recovery."
The battleship Nebraska is practically completed and ready to be turned over to the government.

GOVERNMENT WISHES PLANS KEPT SECRET.

Washington.—The theft of the plans of the battleship Nebraska from the desk of the superintendent of construction of the Moran Bros. company at Seattle has not been reported to the navy department.
The department does not take the reported theft seriously. The stolen booklet does not contain plans of mechanism which it is especially desired to keep secret. Officials of the bureau of construction said today that practically every thing in the booklet has heretofore been made public.
Until recently, the information contained in the booklets of this character has been closely guarded, it is said, as it was of a character general to nearly all battleships of every country except as to the measurements.
Since the Russo-Japanese war it had been the practice not to permit any part of the detailed plans of battleships to be given publicity.

Officers Shot by Mexicans.

Merced, Cal.—Constable J. C. McNamara, Deputy Sheriff George Youkum and Jack Middleton were shot while attempting to arrest Juan Peres and Antone Montan, two Mexicans, who had escaped from the chain gang at the county jail.
McNamara was shot in the chin, the bullet ranging down and lodging in the shoulder. His condition is very serious, but his recovery is expected. One of the bullets of the Mexicans grazed Youkum's forehead, but he escaped serious injury. Jack Middleton, who was passing, was struck in the arm by a stray bullet.
The shooting occurred in the tenderloin district, where the Mexicans were hiding. The officers got one of them down on the sidewalk, but his cries brought his companion to the rescue.
He began shooting and before the officers could retaliate the Mexicans escaped in the darkness. The Mexicans were next heard of at the ranch of Scott Cropp, near town. They met Cropp in the road and robbed him of a few dollars and then turned toward town again.

Would Compel Men to Marry.

Fort Dodge, Iowa.—An ordinance introduced by Mayor Bennett and passed by the city council provides that all able bodied men between the ages of 25 and 45 years, whose mental and physical propensities and capabilities are normal and who are not now married, shall be required to obtain a license and a bride and straightway be exalted to a state of conjugal bliss, and that any one failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined a sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, according to the degree of criminal negligence.

Philippine Pesos to be Recoined.

San Francisco.—The United States mint in this city received yesterday 10 boxes, containing two million Philippine pesos, to be recoinced into pesos of the new mintage, lighter in weight and containing more alloy than those in circulation.
As soon as the coins shall have been converted into the new mintage they will again be shipped across the Pacific.

Willing to Look Into Opium Trade

London.—In the house of commons today it was stated on behalf of the foreign office that the American government had signified willingness to participate in a joint international commission to investigate the opium traffic in East Asia, provided certain other powers were willing and if the inquiry was extended to the production of opium in China as well as to the import of foreign opium.

Mixed Something.

"This is the office of the telephone company, isn't it?" said the caller.
"Yes, sir," answered the man behind the railing. "What can I do for you?"
"Well, it's this way," rejoined the other. "I'm a subscriber on a ten party line, and my telephone is out of order. I want it."
"I see. We'll send a man out to look at it right away. I hope it hasn't inconvenienced you greatly?"
"O, I don't mind the inconvenience. We don't use it more than about once or twice a week, but my wife has got so used to hearing it ringing day and night that it makes her nervous when the darned thing gets out of whack."

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR CANAL ZONE

Attempt Made to Bring Harmony in Strip of Land in Which U. S. is Interested.

Washington.—Changes in the local government in the canal zone, which will abolish all the municipal governments now in existence and result in the harmonizing of various parts of the zone, are to become effective April 15.
President Roosevelt has signed orders providing for wholesale changes and Richard Rogers, general counsel for the isthmian canal commission, will go to the zone with Secretary Taft and remain there for some time to assist in reorganizing the government.
The five municipal governments in the canal zone will be replaced by four administrative districts which will be under the direction of the canal commissioners. Under the old organization the five municipal governments were in control of the officers named by the commission and not elected by the people.
Consequently the abolition of the municipalities will not in any way limit the voice of the people in the government, but will make it possible for the commission to give the various administrative districts ordinances and regulations which are in harmony.
The municipal governments were found to be wholly unsatisfactory and all officers are convinced that the new plan will be far more satisfactory.
The executive orders will authorize legal marriages to be made upon the canal zone by any minister of the gospel. Another order will modify the penal code so as to remove defects found in the original code.
It is estimated that the total saving to the United States under the reorganized government in the zone will be about \$100,000 a year.

Steamer Strikes Floating Mine.

Hakodate, Japan.—The British steamer Fernley, from Tacoma, February 10, for Taku, has been beached near here after having sustained extensive damages.
It is supposed that she struck a floating mine in the Straits of Tsugaru. Divers are examining the vessel, which must discharge her cargo before proceeding.
The Straits of Tsugaru, between the main island of Japan, Honshu and the northern island, Yezo, was understood to have been carefully defended by submarine mines, etc., during the war with Russia.
The strait was the nearest passage to the Sea of Japan by which vessels could gain the Pacific from Vladivostok.

Run Down, Sheds a Limb.

Dayton, Ohio.—Men looked on with blanched faces and women uttered hysterical shrieks today when they saw a man who had been struck by a bicyclist, fall to the ground and one of his legs protruding lifeless far from the hip.
The bicyclist's victim was Martin Great of Xenia, Ohio, who was run over while trying to board a Wayne avenue car.
Great, who did not utter a cry and displayed great fortitude, was carried into the Beckel building. It was there discovered that the dismembered limb was a cork leg of the most modern pattern. It was pulled off, straightened and refastened to the hip, after which Mr. Great went unaided to catch his car.

Declares Japan is After Philippines.

Kansas City.—United States Senator William J. Stone, in a speech here last night at the monthly dinner of the Knife and Fork club, said:
"If we are ever to have serious trouble with any nation it will be with Japan. Japan wants the Philippines. I am not sure whether it would not be best for all concerned if she should get them, but one thing is certain, and that is that she will never get them without our consent."
"But we may have trouble in keeping them. Japan would seize the archipelago in a week and we could only send over a big fleet to wipe Japan from the sea. That would be a huge and costly task."

Negroes Shot Down by Mob.

Stamps, Ark.—Charged with having used a razor with probably fatal effects on Mrs. Ella Rheton, a white woman, and her daughter, and kicking her son, a small child about the road, two negroes were shot to death at McKamie near here last night by a mob.
According to the statement of Mrs. Rheton she and her two children were attacked by the negroes while walking along the public road yesterday, she and her daughter receiving knife wounds which may prove fatal.
Two men were arrested and placed under guard at the school house, from which place they were removed by the mob last night and shot to death.

Iena Disaster Fully Explained.

Toulon, France.—The court of inquiry appointed to determine the cause of the explosion of March 12 on board the Iena decided today that the disaster was caused by a spontaneous explosion of "B" powder, due to decomposition and the elevation of the temperature of the magazine.
It was also stated that the powder was very unstable and had caused previous accidents.

As He Pronounced It.

Teacher—Dickey, how many silent letters are there in "through?"
Dickey—Four, ma'am.
Teacher—Four? What one, pray, besides the last three?
Dickey—De "h," ma'am.

CAUSE ALARM IN CHINA

DYNASTY AFRAID OF RESULTS OF FAMINE.

Opportunity Given Seditious Societies to Enlist Converts to Their Cause.

Washington.—From Shanghai advices received at the state department it appears that the dynasty in China is seriously alarmed over the effect of the spread of famine through the country and the opportunity it offers to seditious societies to enlist converts to their cause directed against the government.
The government's inability to relieve suffering, it is said, has been magnified and the hardships of the people attributed to lack of sympathy by the government for the poor class.
The information indicates that a propaganda has been organized to further the circulation of stories of the character outlined and it is said that state department officials fear that a spread of hysteria may engender a general uprising. If such should be the case there is danger that the government might not be able to control the situation. American and other foreign interests would then be jeopardized.
So great is the concern that diplomatic and consular officers in China have been instructed to keep Washington advised of every turn.

DANGER IS RECOGNIZED.

That the Chinese government recognizes the danger is shown by the fact that Viceroy Tuan Fang has memorialized the throne for \$1,000,000 to purchase East Indian rice to feed his people. Undoubtedly this step was taken to offset the work of the seditious societies as well as to relieve the immediate suffering.
In taking his action the viceroy predicted a general uprising in the famine-stricken districts unless prompt relief is provided, but he did not refer to the trouble that has been stirred up by the anti-government parties.
An extra effort will be made in the United States to broaden the scope of the movement to find relief for the Chinese.
Already there have been large sums of money collected and dispatched to China to be used in the purchase of food, and in the near future the transport Buford will sail from San Francisco with a shipload of provisions given by Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald.
A general movement throughout the civilized world to aid the sufferers, it is believed, will enable the Chinese government to strengthen itself and possibly suppress uprisings and riots.
That any movement threatening the overthrow of the present dynasty in China gives alarm to the United States and every European nation which has interests in China is not denied. The life of every white person in China is believed by officials of the state department to depend upon the continuance of the Chinese government as it stands.

UNCLE SAM LANDS BLUE JACKETS

Bluejackets and Marines Have Been Landed in Honduras to Protect American Interests.

Washington.—Blue jackets and marines have been landed from the United States gunboat Marietta at Trujillo and probably at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, in order to protect American interests in those ports.
Advices to this effect were received today at the navy department from Commander Fullam of the Marietta and they were at once transmitted to the state department.
As yet no word has been received as to whether forces have been landed at Central American points on the Pacific coast side, but undoubtedly this step will be taken if American interests are believed to be in danger.
The navy department feels that the action taken by Fullam brings the situation completely in hand so far as the safeguarding of trade interests is concerned.
In addition to the protection given Americans it is felt that the action of the government will relieve foreign governments of the necessity of taking steps toward making a naval demonstration.

Big Glass Shipments for This Coast.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Window glass manufacturers of this city have received contracts aggregating 80,000 boxes during the past few days.
The orders are the largest, it is said, ever placed at one time. The shipments are for consumers in the Pacific region.
The selling price was at 90 and 10 off list for single strength, and 90 and 15 off for double strength. The contract price is considered remarkably strong and indicative of firmness in the window glass market.

STUDENTS VICTIMS OF SMASH-UP

Killed and Maimed on Return from Pomona—Overland Crashes Into Special Train.

Los Angeles.—Four men were killed and a score injured by a collision between the Overland limited on the Santa Fe and a special from Claremont carrying the students from the local colleges and high schools who had been at that place during the day attending the field meet.
The collision occurred near the Buena Vista street bridge at 8:08 o'clock Saturday night. Both trains were on time. The special had been given the engineer of the Overland to wait at the tower around the curve and 200 yards from where the collision occurred. Had the engineer followed these orders the collision would have been averted.
The engine of the special was derailed and the rear part of the baggage car telescoped by the smoker. It was in the forward part of the smoker the men who were killed were sitting, while the majority of those injured were in the same car.
All the passengers in the following three coaches were pitched from their seats and many were cut by flying glass and bruised by being pitched to the floor and crushed beneath the seats which had been torn from their fastenings.
The collision occurred near the Buena Vista street bridge and but a short distance from the curve there which completely hides from view the rails, until it has been rounded.
On the north side of the curve is a switch tower. It was at this point the Overland was supposed to wait until the special had passed.
As the overland came around the curve the engineer, Fred Walker, saw the special but a few yards ahead. He made frantic efforts to bring his train to a standstill, but despite his endeavors the engines came together with a crash which demolished the fore parts of the boilers and threw the passengers in huddled heaps to the aisles.

EXPLODES AN ARCTIC MYTH.

Peary Shows that the Paleocrycstic Sea Does Not Exist.

It was proved by Peary in his long journey westward along the coast of Greenland last spring that the Paleocrycstic sea does not exist. It was thirty years ago that the world first heard of it. When Nares sailed up through the Smith sound channels to the Arctic ocean he saw instead of the open sea that Kane had reported an ocean blanketed with floe ice deeply covered with snow. Rising here and there above the general level were huge masses of ice, not at all like the Greenland icebergs, with sharp points and irregular domes, but presenting vertical walls and flat upper surfaces like the enormous cubic blocks of ice that are seen in Antarctic waters.
Nares therefore changed the name of this part of the Arctic ocean from the open sea to the Paleocrycstic sea, or in other words, the sea of ancient ice.
Greely found later that while the pack ice rarely exceeds seven or eight feet in thickness many of these erratic blocks were from ninety to 900 feet thick.
Greely also discovered that these masses were not composed of frozen sea water but that they originated on the land. The theory was advanced that they were formed on comparatively level plains and were pushed forward into the sea and set adrift as ice rafts. For many years there was much speculation as to their place of origin and their distribution over this part of the Arctic ocean.
Peary has now shown that the place of origin of these prodigious, flat-topped masses of ice is not far to seek. As he went westward on his journey to complete the survey of the Grant Land coast he discovered that to the west of Cape Hecla all the shores are covered with a continuous glacial mass having a width of from one to fifteen miles.
This extensive ice formation has no enormous elevation, but every headland is buried under it and all the bays are filled with it; and from its outer edge in summer huge fields of the ice break off, forming the so-called paleocrycstic floes. As the current is to the east, they are floated away to the Lincoln sea, where Nares and Greely saw such numbers of them.

One of the Original Reformers.

Josh Billings was evolving his system of simplified spelling.
"I'm going to make a thorough job of it, too," he said. "I'll make Brander Matthews' list of 300 words look sick."
For, as he justly reasoned, what is the use of making a dozen bites of a cherry?

Retort Courteous.

The woman in the case was charged with bigamy.
"What is your name, madam?" queried the judge.
"That is for you to say, your honor," replied the fair defendant.

Checking Him.

"Ah! Miss Bright," said Mr. Nervey, "you certainly have got a trim little waist."
"Yes, Mr. Nervey," replied Miss Bright, meaningly, "there's no getting around that."—Philadelphia Press.

Got His Dates Mixed.

"What has kept you out so late?" sternly asked Mrs. Gayman.
"Been a-sitting up with a dying friend, m' dear," answered her affectionate consort.
"That won't do this time," she rejoined. "The old year has been dead several days, to my certain knowledge."