

BETTER THAN GOLD

Vast Fields of Copper Discovered North of Valdez, Alaska.

ORE IS VERY EASY TO BE MINED

Ledges On Nabesca, White and Copper Rivers Extend for a Hundred Miles.

Tacoma, Sept. 21.—Henry Brantnober, the noted copper mining expert, who arrived from the North Monday, on the steamer Victoria, and who is now a guest at the Donnelly hotel, brings news that he has discovered at the headwaters of the Nabesca, White and Copper rivers, Alaska, what he believes is the world's greatest copper district. Copper is there so abundant, he says, that it can be mined and transported by rail 230 miles to Valdez, and smelted at a probable cost of 5 or 6 cents a pound, thereby cutting in two the present average cost of copper production.

Mining men, already aware of Mr. Brantnober's discovery, declare that it outweighs in importance the discovery of the Klondike and Nome placer districts. So important is it that Mr. Brantnober and his associates will vigorously push development work, and within two years they expect to be producing daily 2,000 to 3,000 tons of copper ore running 10 to 30 per cent in metallic copper. When this is accomplished the industry will be only started. In connection with this development John Rosene and associates will push the building of the Northwestern & Copper River railroad, with the object of building it to the Nabesca copper district within three years. Rosene's railroad will first touch the Bonanza group of copper mines, owned by the Havemeyer's, the New York sugar refiners, who are believed to be among the Eastern moneyed men who are backing Rosene in his railroad project.

Brantnober says he found the Tanana river to be a glacial stream with half a dozen channels and everywhere very shallow. In many places on the upper reaches it spreads out four or five miles. Four expert copper miners with 40 tons of provisions were left on Nabesca creek with instructions to explore the region thoroughly for the next two years.

The ore is of the same character as Lake Superior copper ores. Nabesca copper is found in bands of greenstone in spot like shape, often carrying 10 to 30 per cent of metallic copper. There is also here some copper on the White river where it is in a slab-like shape, and pieces were found running from two to four feet in width and two inches thick. These slabs lay in seas in the greenstone, making the most wonderful surface showing Mr. Brantnober has ever seen in this or foreign countries.

Eight miles further up White river copper occurs in the same formations, nugget-shaped, the nuggets running from a half ounce to two ounces. The formation, Mr. Brantnober says, is about 500 feet wide, with vast quantities of copper lying at the foot of the hills, where the greenstone has become decomposed and the copper ore has washed down in ravines below. The gravel is full of native copper, which lies on the surface in plain view.

Mr. Brantnober says that one year's vigorous development work will develop copper mines which can produce 2,000 to 3,000 tons of ore per day. The ore will be hauled by railroad to Valdez and reduced there by smelters. The construction of the railroad, he declares, will quickly make it the largest copper producing district in the world, the surface showing undoubtedly the most favorable that has ever been discovered.

The copper veins on Nabesca river are three to eight feet wide and seem very continuous. Mr. Brantnober believes that both smelters and refiners will be built at Valdez within a few years, making that the largest city on the Alaskan coast.

Canada Under Ban.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 21.—The belief is general here that the crusade against United States goods in China will be extended to those of Canadian origin. Simultaneous meetings are being held in all the cities of Canada where Chinese have gained a foothold, at which resolutions have been passed condemning the treatment accorded Chinese by the citizens and government of the Dominion and calling the attention of the Merchants' guilds in China to the same. The Halifax Chinese have set the ball rolling.

Reyes Becomes Dictator.

Panama, Sept. 21.—Unconfirmed reports reached here today to the effect that General Rafael Reyes, president of Colombia, declared himself dictator on September 16 and imprisoned the members of the Supreme court at Bogota. Mobs, angered by this action, attacked the presidential palace and were fired on by the troops, who killed or wounded many of the rioters. The reports say that revolutions have been started in Antioquia and Santiago.

Many Murders at Baku.

Tiflis, Sept. 21.—The governor of Baku reports that there have been no disorders on a large scale in the town or in the oil fields, but there have been scattered cases of assaults and murder. The viceroy has placed the districts of Gori and Dzalget under military administration.

NO DELEGATE FOR ALASKA.

Legislators Who Visited Territory Will Propose New Scheme.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Those senators and representatives who visited Alaska this summer, including Speaker Cannon, were not favorably impressed with the idea of giving that territory a delegate to congress, but have outlined a substitute plan which they will bring forward next session. They propose treating Alaska as congress treats the District of Columbia, appointing a special committee in the senate and house to consider and handle all legislation relating to Alaska.

This will place Alaska matters in the hands of men directly interested in the territory and, it is believed, will produce better results than could be attained by a delegate. The committee was satisfied that no one delegate could intelligently represent the whole of Alaska, because of its vast extent and the varying needs of different sections, and congress would never consent to more than one delegate under any circumstances. If the plan of these men, which has the indorsement of the speaker, shall be carried through, a new committee on Alaska will be created in the next senate and house.

The congressional party which visited Alaska is also convinced that congress should do as much to aid railroad building in Alaska as it has done for railroads in the Philippines, and a movement will be put on foot to pass a bill next session under which the government will guarantee 3 per cent on bonds issued for the construction of Alaskan railroads. The special pressure at present is for a road from Valdez to Fairbanks.

FOUR TRAINS IN ONE WRECK

Twenty-five People Injured and One Man Killed in Nevada.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 20.—Twenty-five persons at this hour (1:30 A. M.) are reported injured and one man, George Wareman, is dead, as the result of a terrible head-on collision on the Southern Pacific road between two freight trains, followed by the rear-end collision between two passenger trains, at a point nine miles west of Beowawe, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening.

The wreck, from the reports given out, was caused by one of the engineers on the freight trains running past his orders. An effort was made to stop the incoming passenger trains with success for the first section of No. 3, though a moment later the second section, said to be in charge of Engineer Ross and Fireman Tinville, plunged full speed into the first section.

The engineer and fireman are reported among the injured. Many more deaths are expected when complete details are in.

Physicians, nurses and supplies, in addition to three wrecking trains, are now either at the scene or rushing to it to render aid to the suffering. The office at Sparks will not give out any definite details. The railroad has just started a special train said to contain four badly injured passengers for the railroad hospital at San Francisco.

JAPAN SETTLING DOWN AGAIN.

Capital Returns to the Banks and is Eager for Investment.

Tokio, Sept. 20.—Despite the fact that the ebullition of popular dissatisfaction over the peace arrangements continues unabated, there are indications that the business contingent is slowly sobering down. The capital intended for new enterprises, following the successful conclusion of the treaty of peace, is gradually coming into the banks as deposits in amounts which are likely to lower the rate of interest.

The profound disappointment which has prevailed has at least proved a benefit to the extent of saving the people from any feverish intoxication, resulting in bubble enterprises, like those which accompanied the close of the war with China. The moneyed class has resumed the attitude of frugality which guided its transactions during the war; the financial outlook is not so gloomy and capital is impatiently awaiting solid investments.

Count of Uncle Sam's Cash.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The count of the cash, notes, bonds and other securities in the treasury of the United States, incident to the transfer of the office of United States treasurer from Ellis H. Roberts to Charles H. Treat, was completed today, and found to agree exactly with the treasury books. The total of July 1, 1905, was found to be \$1,259,598,278. This total is an increase of \$462,672,839 over the amount transferred by D. N. Morgan, the outgoing treasurer, to Mr. Roberts, on July 1, 1897.

Farmers May Form Union.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and other adjacent states may organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor at the coming convention in November. The project is finding great favor in Wisconsin, according to J. W. Morton, the Chicago labor leader. Morton says the farmers are enthusiastic over the plan to organize. The organization will be called the American Society of Equity.

More Cases in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 20.—A total of 11 new cases of yellow fever was reported from various infected points in the state during the last 24 hours, as follows: Vicksburg 6, Mississippi City 2, Natchez 2, Gulfport 1. No deaths at any point.

ONLY FOUR REMAIN

Many Changes To Be Made in President's Cabinet.

SPECULATION ON NEW MEMBERS

Roosevelt Will Consider Man's Ability Before He Considers His Place of Residence.

Washington, Sept. 19.—It is probable that only four members of the present cabinet will remain to the end of President Roosevelt's term: Elihu Root, secretary of state; William H. Taft, secretary of war; G. B. Cortelyou, postmaster general, and C. J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy.

Considerable uncertainty surrounds the future of the other five members of the cabinet, or rather, four members, for it is known that Secretary Shaw will resign next February.

Some speculation is indulged in as to whether or not the president, in reforming his cabinet, will have a regard for geographical lines, or will pick the men best suited for the places, regardless of where they come from. In the present cabinet New York and Iowa have two members, and Ohio, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri and California one each. The South is not represented, but all other sections are. New York will continue to have at least two members (Root and Cortelyou); Iowa will lose one in Shaw and another if Wilson resigns, but Ohio and Maryland will retain their representation.

If Hitchcock retires, some Western man is almost certain to succeed him, but it would be utterly impossible to pick the man. And so it goes. The probabilities are that the new cabinet will be composed of men from all parts of the country, but President Roosevelt will consider a man's ability before he considers his place of residence.

BURNING THE FORTS.

Incendiarists Make Repeated Efforts to Destroy New York Defenses.

New York, Sept. 19.—Four mysterious fires in three of the four forts protecting New York harbor within the last two months have caused the military authorities of the department of the East much concern.

Two of the fires have been at Fort Hamilton, one on the night of July 17 and the other last Friday night. On the night of July of the fire at Fort Hamilton there was a disastrous fire at Fort Wadsworth. The latest fire was at Fort Slocomb, on the David island, in the Sound, Sunday night.

In each case there have been suspicious circumstances concerning the origin of the fires. Magazines, barracks, hospitals, forage and even big siege guns have been destroyed and damaged in these fires, and despite the most thorough investigation nothing is known definitely as to how the fires started.

NEEDS MANY MOTOR CARS.

Union Pacific Must Build 300, and Will Enlarge Shops.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—The Union Pacific needs 300 gasoline motor cars of the type just finished, according to the statement of W. R. McKeen, superintendent of the motive power and machinery. At the rate of 50 a year, he says, the road cannot be supplied with the cars as rapidly as it will require them.

The present facilities for making them are being tested to the limit, but they are far from adequate. Additions to the shops are to be built at once, at a cost of \$700,000, which will increase the facilities. Representatives of other roads and of suburban lines who have sought to place orders for cars with the Union Pacific have been told they cannot be supplied.

Can't Grow Cotton in West Africa.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The department of Commerce and Labor has just published a report stating that the result of the attempt to grow cotton in West Africa has been discouraging, owing to the absence of transportation facilities. The Cotton association tried American seeds, but the plantation did not prove to be a success. Under the most favorable conditions, Sierra Leone could produce 140,000 bales, but for the next ten years not more than 6,000 bales a year may be expected.

Scandal at Bremerton.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The Navy department has received a report on the investigation made at the Puget Sound navy yard into charges against Master Shipwright George W. L. Trahey, alleged to have sold his influence in getting appointments for workmen in that yard. It is not known what the report contains, but it is believed nothing startling will be brought to light, nothing to form the basis of a great sensation.

New Mexico Irrigation Project.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The secretary of the interior has ordered the withdrawal from entry of 300,000 acres of land in the Roswell, N. M., land district, on account of the Carlsbad irrigation project.

LOOKING TO JAPAN.

China Prefers to Seek Knowledge From Her Neighbor.

New York, Sept. 19.—What effect the war in the Far East will have on the propaganda of the Christian religion in Japan was the subject of a lecture at the West Branch Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Ibuska, president of an institution of learning in Tokio, and himself a Christian.

That the recent outbreak in Tokio and the attack upon the churches was the result of merely a local feeling and did not represent any widespread anti-foreign feeling in the empire, was the assertion of the lecturer.

"When the war with Russia first began, I and my fellow Christians in Japan were uneasy for fear that the struggle should result in a lasting animosity toward the Christian religion in the empire. At first the cry was raised that it was a struggle of Buddhism versus Christianity, and the Russians did many things to foster this sentiment, but it was not long until this illusion was dispelled and the people were brought to see that religion and religious beliefs had no part in the war.

"Already China has become aroused to the fact that she has much to learn, and she is seeking this knowledge from Japan rather than from European countries. Hundreds of the young men of Japan are taking positions as instructors in the Chinese institutions of learning, and hundreds of the young men of China are coming to the colleges of Japan for instruction. It is vitally necessary that the young men should be taught the truths of the Christian religion if it is to be spread in China."

REVISE LAND LAWS.

One Great Measure Roosevelt Will Recommend in Message.

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt, in his forthcoming message to congress, will urge the remodeling of the public land laws, and among other things will specifically recommend the repeal of the timber and stone act, the law which has been responsible for more fraud and which has caused the government greater actual loss of money than any other public land statute. The president will base his recommendation upon the report of the Public Lands commission, consisting of Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, F. H. Newell, head of the Reclamation service, and Gifford Pinchot, chief forester.

This commission submitted to congress at its last session a second report on its investigation, and, among other things, said:

"Instances of the beneficial operation of the timber and stone act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public, it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed."

Since the foregoing report was published, the commission has submitted to the public printer a great appendix, containing data and facts upon which its conclusions were based. This appendix has not yet been made public.

SCARED BY THE TARTARS.

Russian Troops at Baku Refuse to Leave Barracks.

Baku, Sept. 19.—The situation through the Caucasus continues to grow worse and worse and the authorities are unable to do anything towards checking the Tartars, who continue to ravage the countryside, murdering all who oppose them and ravishing and torturing all females without regard to station. The troops are so badly scared by the rioters that they refuse to leave their headquarters and content themselves with firing a few shots at long range at small bodies of armed Tartars, who occasionally approach the barracks.

During the past 24 hours armed bodies of Tartars have attacked and burned the remaining oil towers in the district and at the present time not one of them remains standing.

No one can estimate the loss, which will run into the millions. A conservative estimate of the killed during the past week by Tartars is 5,000, including many women and children.

Leaps Off Cliff to Death.

Manila, Sept. 19.—Felizardo, a chief of the outlaws in the province of Cavite, who for a long time has made trouble for the authorities, was surrounded today near the Batangas border and jumped over a cliff. He was killed by the fall. The death of Felizardo will, it is believed, end the disturbances in the province of Cavite. On January 24, 300 Ladrones, led by Felizardo and Montalun, attacked the town of San Fran de Malabon, looted the municipal treasury of \$2,000 and escaped.

Embezzlement in Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 19.—The information has been made public that three naval paymasters have embezzled \$165,000 of government funds. The announcement has been calmly received by the public, but the knowledge that the commission of the crime extended over a period of three years without discovery may, it is said, arouse a feeling of distrust and uneasiness toward the naval administration, and furnish a weapon to the parties opposing the government.

Old Ship May Turn Turtle.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Herald tomorrow will say: The ancient frigate Constitution, familiarly known as the "First ship of the American navy," which has for years been one of the most valued possessions of the Charleston navy yard, is in danger of "turning turtle," and it is learned that the good ship cannot last many years in its present state.



"Now, try this," said the luncher, offering his cigar case to his friend across the table. "You are a judge of good tobacco, I know, and I think you'll like it."

The man took one of the slim, dark brown rolls of leaf, pinched it daintily, sniffed at the end, clipped it carefully and lit it. His friend watched him with an anxious expression.

"Well," he said. The tobacco expert slowly expelled a ring of smoke and frowned. "It isn't this Porto Rico tobacco," he said, "it has a certain twang about it that reminds me of it, but the rank flavor isn't there."

"They suit my taste," said the first man. "I stumbled on to these in rather an odd manner. It wasn't an attractive box and the cigar isn't an attractive cigar, is it?"

"Not especially—at the first glance." "Well, I tried one and I went into a trance. I seemed to see waving palms and natives of some sort crowned with

brilliant tropic flowers and I smelled oleanders and orange blossoms."

"They're certainly fragrant. They're not made of Manila leaf though. There's too much bouquet for that."

"I'll put you next, if you like. I don't think you can get them at any old tobacco store. How does it strike you, anyway?"

"It doesn't look like a Sumatra wrapper. In fact, I feel sure it isn't Indian tobacco."

"Somehow," resumed the connoisseur, dreamily, "I seem as I smoke this to see a square red barn with patent medicine advertisements painted on it and natives in patched blue denim overalls whittling and expectorating in its shade. I seem to detect a perfume as from a burning weed pile, on which somebody had thoughtlessly thrown a rubber boot. I fancy —"

"Walter," called the first man, "bring two good clear Havana. You're a better judge than I thought you were. They're saved-off Connecticut stogies."—Chicago Daily News.

Topics of the Times

Japanese publications are full of American articles on all kinds of subjects.

There is no meat trust in Australia. There mutton sometimes sells for as little as 2 cents a pound.

Soll brought up from a depth of 325 feet in one of the Belgian coal mines is said to have grown weeds unknown to botanists.

Last year the English Bible Society had the Bible translated into twelve more languages, making the total number of languages in which it may now be read 590.

A vast bed of coal, containing fuel enough to supply all the navies of the Pacific, has been discovered at Baron Koff Bay, at the extreme north end of Kamchatka.

Recent discoveries seem to show that each of the larger planets is accompanied by bands of satellites relatively smaller than the minor planets, as the primaries are smaller than the sun.

A gold medal, a pipe and five pounds of tobacco constituted the Kaiser's gift to Franz Grunwald, an inveterate smoker, who celebrated his 104th birthday at Burg, Prussia, recently.

Italian physicians declare that the "American bars" established in their cities in recent years, are responsible, with their iced drinks, for the increased number of cases of serious apoplexy in warm weather.

Virgil in his day spoke of the "waving woods" of Italy. To-day denuded hillsides are the rule, and the strenuous efforts of the "Pro Montibus et Silvis" societies have not yet succeeded in arousing the government to action in the matter of reforestation.

Documents have been discovered in Venice which are said to identify Othello, of Shakespeare's tragedy, with a certain Nicholas Querini, son of Francesco, while Desdemona was the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families and they were related.

Up to 1840 there were no iron bridges in the United States except suspension bridges, in which iron links were used in the cables and suspenders, the floor system being of wood. The first bridge in America consisting of iron throughout was built in 1840 by Earl Trumbull over the Erie canal at Frankfort, N. Y.

The omnibus companies of London are contemplating the issue of an order prohibiting their drivers from conversing with passengers. The Evening Standard remarks: "The chief sufferers will be the visitors from America or the rural districts. To them the 'bus driver is invaluable as a guide to the lions.'"

Whenever the temperature reaches a certain point in Switzerland the schools are dismissed. This is on the theory that after a certain degree of suffering has been reached by both teachers and pupils, the one cannot impart nor the other absorb instruction that would be of any value, and so the time spent in attempting it is wasted.

A patient observer on one of the main roads near London counted the vehicles passing to and from the metropolis between 9 o'clock in the morning and 9 at night. The results were: Bicycles, 4,577; motor cars, 557; electric street cars, 407; horse vehicles, 200; total, 5,750. According to these figures the horse is rapidly being outnumbered.

SEA ELEPHANT A MONSTER.

Killed by Whalers Off the Coast of the Falkland Islands.

A new and interesting attraction at the Berlin zoological garden is a mounted specimen of a monster sea elephant. It can claim the distinction of being the largest sea elephant that has ever been killed. It was found some eighteen months ago by whalers off the coast of the Falkland Islands. They promptly surrounded the monster and subsequently slaughtered it—

no easy task—and the hide with the raw skeleton was purchased at a high price by J. F. G. Umlauff.

Some idea of the size of the monster may be gauged from the fact that from the tip of its tail to the tip of its trunk it has a total measurement of nearly 21 feet. Such an animal when alive would weigh 10,000 pounds or nearly four and a half tons. The circumference of the body at its widest part is some 18 feet. The skull alone measures 2 feet 8 inches long and 1 foot 3 inches high.

The sea elephant, or seal elephant, is in many ways an interesting creature. So far as size goes he can give points to the walrus, but he is certainly not so ferocious-looking. Except for the curious nose, whence his Greek name, he is just a big black seal, fairly agile in the sea and clumsy ashore, like all his kind. He is about the bulk of a hippopotamus, although more hirsute and with a less extensive opening of the jaws. He holds among seals the unique position of being common to both hemispheres, although from the arctic with which he has been hunted very few specimens now exist north of the equator.

Just now, however, the sea elephant is enjoying a respite and is consequently increasing in numbers rapidly, particularly in the southern seas. He forms practically the only population of many an otherwise lonely series of barren rocks in the Antarctic ocean. His food consists chiefly if not entirely of cuttlefish.

Formerly the animal was hunted by whalers upon all the islands of the Antarctic ocean, notably Kerguelen's Land and the South Shetland, where they abounded in immense herds. The creatures were slaughtered for their hides and blubber.

The tusks of the male reach a length of four to five inches, their external part being smooth and conical, while the part embedded in the flesh is furrowed and slightly curved. The tusks of the males are solid—at the lower end only a slight cavity appears—while in the female they are shorter, and, moreover, almost hollow up to the point. Sailors and seal hunters are fond of using these hollow teeth of the females for pipe bowls, quills from the wings of pelicans supplying suitable stems for the pipes.

How Men Smoke Cigars.

"My observation of smokers," says a cigar dealer, "leads me to believe that a man's character can be read pretty accurately by the way he handles his cigar."

"Take the man who grips the butt fast between his teeth and just lets her burn any old way. I have always found him to be aggressive, bound to get what he wants, and do what he pleases, regardless of the rights of others."

"His opposite is the fellow who smokes slowly and deliberately, turning the cigar around and watching the smoke curl upward. He's a good fellow, I always think, easy going, and true as steel."

"The weak, characterless man puffs away carelessly and intermittently, while the nervous man handles his cigar clumsily, as if he didn't know just what to do with it. The vain, boastful man tips his cigar to the sky, while the level-headed smoker keeps it horizontal and puffs away regularly. The man who chews his butt and twists it from corner to corner of his mouth is generally of a tenacious disposition, but high strung."

"The best fellow of all, from a social point, is the man who can't keep his cigar afloat. You'll always find him a jolly companion with a fund of good stories. Match? Yes, sir. Here you are."—New York Sun.

Plaster Better for the Purpose.

Customer—Got those "Phillman's Popular Pellets" in yet?

Rural Drug Clerk—Yes; just come this morning.

Customer—Good. I've been asking for them for a week back.

Rural Drug Clerk—Gosh! I didn't s'pose they were good for that.—Philadelphia Press.

The poorer a new country is, the greater the inducements offered to locate in it.