OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS-Receipts heavy, market weak

FRUITS STRAWBERRIES-Florida, per quart, 60

VEGETABLES.

doz., 75c.
PARSNIPS—Old, per bu., 40c.
BEANS—Navy, per bu., \$2.10.
CUCUMBERS—Per doz., \$1.75@2.00.
TOMATOES—Florida, per 6-basket crate,

unches, 75c.
CELERY-California, 60@75c.
RADISHES-Hot house, large bunches,

per dox., 80290c. LETTUCE—Per box of about fifteen

heads, 60c.

RHUBARB—California, per lb., 10c.
PARSLEY—Per doz. bunches, 75c.
ASPARAGUS—Illinois, per doz. bunches, \$2.00; California, white, per doz. of 2-lb. bunches, \$5.00.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18,—COTTON—Quiet; sales, 950 bales; ordinary, 5½c; good ordinary, 6 7-18c; low middlin, 7 3-18c; middling, 7 11-18c; low middlin, 8 1-18c; middling fair, 8½c; receipts, 5,449 bales; stock, 941-795 bales.

241,725 bales. LIVERPOOL, March 18.—COTTON—Spot

MOLASSES—steady, New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 20035c. NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—SUGAR— Quiet; open kettle, 254643c; open kettle, centrifugal, 44,043c; centrifugal whites, 54c; yellows, 44,054c; seconds, 24,044c, MOLASSES—Quiet; open kettle, 122-26c; centrifugal, 6914c. Syrup, nominal, 30c.

Olls and Rosin

Metal Market.

Dry Goods Market.

Cordova, 102File.

JANUARY JONES

Jones & Borlini of Goldfield, Nevada, Discoverer of the Famous January Vein of

Who Has Divided Among His Associates Over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In Profits from His Goldfield Operations to Date

BACKS THIS MINE WITH HIS REPUTATION

KAWICH GOLD REED MINING CO.

Capitalization, - - - \$1,000,000 Divided Into One Million Shares of One Dollar Each. Full Paid and Non-assessable.

Treasury Stock, - 400,000 Shares

Mine Owner and Attorney-at-Law, Tonapah, Nevada.

Cashler Nye and Ormsby Co. Bank, Goldfield, Nevada. JANUARY JONES. Famous Milling Expert, Goldfield, Nevada.

Fifty leases were let last month on the property of the Gold Reed Mining Company in Kawich, Nev., to practical mining men who had prospected every inch of the ground. Within twenty-four hours eleven of these had struck shipping ore, namely, ore containing gold to the extent of \$100 per ton or upwards. Some of the assays

showed values as high as \$1,200 per con.

Almost in every direction in Kawich strikes of bonanza ore are reported daily. In the heart of this region lies the property of the KAWICH GOLD REED MINING COMPANY. It is just three-quarters of a mile from the property of the Gold Reed Mining Company, where the other famous discoveries alluded to have been made. company owns five full claims, or 100 acres A vein of gold bearing quarts, from three to four feet wide, that crops

in full view for a listance of 1,000 feet, is disclosed on the surface. Surface assays show values across the vein of \$73.00 per ton.

This property was taken over by the KAWICH GOLD REED MINING COMPANY after an examination by Mr. January Jones, who owns a quarter of all the stock of the company, and declares no part of his stock for sale.

The men who own the Gold Reed Mining Company, the original discoverers of Kawich, have within a fortnight made a dozen requests for terms to lease the property of the KAWICH GOLD REED MINING COM-PANY. They have prospected it and made assays, and they know the

trend of their own newly discovered ledges. Their anxiety is significant,
These offers have been flatly refused.
The KAWICH GOLD REED MINING COMPANY will develop its own

A STOCK OFFERING.

The purpose of this advertisement is to sell a small allotment of shares of the par value of \$1.00 each, of the KAWICH GOLD REED MINING COMPANY, at 15 cents per share. The money is to be used for development purposes. Those who buy it must be nonresidents of Goldfield. Mr. January Jones and his associates aim by this must be nonresidents of Goldfield. Mr. January Jones and his associates aim by this great offering to secure new friends for Nevada's world-beating gold camps, and to create a large following. The opportunities are enormous and to swing a large number of other enterprises in view, in which fortunes are to be made, these successful operators are willing to make the general public their partners.

The record of January Jones in this particular is one to be conjured with.

He discovered the famous January vein of the Goldfield Mining Company, leased the property, and took out of the mine a million dollars worth of high grade ship-

ping ore in eleven months. This he divided with men who, on his invitation, had taken a "slice" of his investment.

BONANZA ORE IN KAWICH.

Kawich threaters to make even the tremendous showing of Goldfield look tame. When it is remembered that Goldfield produced during the past year, its first year of existence, \$4,000,000 worth of gold, just a million more than did Cripple Creek during its first year, the importance of this statement will be understood. Goldfield and Kawich are part and parcel of the same stretch of Southwestern Nevada's mountainous desert, and geologists affirm that the formations are identical.

both Goldfield and Kawich the surface showings are also the same.

Mr. January Jones, who has examined every inch of the ground at Kawich. with other mining experts of national repute, pronounces Kawich a second Goldfield. When Goldfield was as young a camp as Kawich is now, comparies were formed and treasury stock was sold for development purposes at the same figures as Kawich securities are now offered. History is repeating itself and will continue to repeat it-self. A year ago Goldfield stocks that are now selling at from one dollar to two dollars p. share, could be had at ten and fifteen cents. Kawich stocks that can now be had at fifteen cents will, on merit, be selling at a dollar or more within a year, or

KAWICH IN REPUTABLE AND ABLE HANDS.

The best mining talent of Goldfield, the men who have made fortunes out of Goldfield mines, Malcolm McDonaid, United States Senator Nixon and January Jones-are the principal owners of Kawich properties. Kawich in the hands of these astute and reputable mining men is guaranteed a future second to no other gold mining

These men are not reculators. They are investors, and two of them-Malcolm McDonald and January Jones—have thirty years of mining experience behind them.

They interest themselves in properties only after they inspect them personally, with an assaying outfit, and they buy properties to develop thom, not to sell stock in them. The reason that you have an opportunity to purchase stock in this property is that the Kawich Gold Reed Mining Company is not the only one on the map. are other worthy properties in this district, now conceded to be the greatest gold mining district in the world, and it takes millions to acquire ownership and millions to

WHY YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY.

It is the practice in Southern Nevada, and, in fact, throughout the entire mining country of the far west, for mining companies to realize funds for development purposes by the sale of stock, at a nominal figure, at the outset. From 60 to 70 per cent of the stock of every company as a rule goes to those who put up the money for the purchase of the company's property, and as most of this money is raised by mining

purchase of the company's proporty, and as most of this money is raised by mining men who know the district and are interested in dozens of other enterprises, they are glad at the outset to avail themselves of this means of engaging outside capital.

It also accomplishes another purpose. Once an investor outside the mining region proper puts his money into one of the mining properties, his interest is focused on the mining situation of the state, and the task of securing big capital at short notice for other enormous mining enterprises that come along, and are bound to continue to develop in a region where nature has apparently distributed her wealth so prodigally, is a simple matter.

The history of all great mining sections shows that the small investor is the man who, more than any other, contributes to the upbuilding of great mining camps, Until millions of tons of ore were blocked out underground in Tonapah, eastern capi-Until millions of tons of ore were blocked out underground in Tonapan, eastern capital held back. Until millions of dollars worth of ore were shipped out of Goldfield, aven successful mine operators of Colorado who all their lives struggled with the problem of finding capital to develop good prospects into producing mines, held back. The history of the Amalgamated Copper Company's mines and of the big Montana The history of the Amaignmated copper Company's mines and of the big anothing and Colorado mines show that the millions that were paid for them would never have been paid but for the fact that the investor of moderate means was willing early in the game to gamble with his capital to a certain extent to help develop a good prospect into what might turn out to be a great mine.

CHANGE FOR THE POOR MAN.

Goldfield has rightly been termed the poor man's camp, for there the money of the man with small accumulations has gone to purchase stock sold for development purposes in the early stages of the camp. Thousands of men in moderate circumstances throughout the country have profited enormously for this reason. They have been willing to invest at an early stage. It is impossible at this time to even approximate what their profits will be when the mines are fully developed and the ors underground is fully block d out. When that time arrives the big operators of the east will send their engineers into the district and measure with the tape line the exact quantity of ore that is disclosed, and then we will hear of the sales of mines for millions to the big capitalists. Then only will the day arrive when the proper reckmillions to the big capitalists. Then only will the day arrive when the proper reck-

oning can be made oning can be made.

The flower of America's mining engineers who have visited the Kawich district and examined the ore deposits there, as disclosed by the outcroppings on the surface and at the short depths so far reached by development, unite in the opinion that the ore bodies at Kawich are as large and as valuable as those of Goldfield.

A man who successfully gets in on the ground floor of a likely Kawich prospect

A man who successfully gets in on the ground noor of a likely Kawich prospect is therefore laying the foundation for a fortune.

The property of the Kawich Gold Reed Mining Company, backed as it is by the reputation of a man who has already divided over a million dollars among his associates by his Goldfield operations, is more than a LIKELY producer.

TELEGRAPH YOUR RESERVATION.

If you want stock in the KAWICH GOLD REED MINING COMPANY better telegraph, if possible, your reservation of shares, and then remit by bank draft for whatever number of shares you order, at the rate of 15 cents per share. The right is reserved to reject any orders for stock in excess of the allotment.

Address: JONES & BORLINI, Fiscal Agents,

210 Main Street, COLDFIELD, NEVADA.

Bank references (by permission): Nye and Ormsby County Bank, Goldfield, Neda, and John S. Cook and Company, bankers, Goldfield, Nevada. A fortnight ago Jones and Company, Cangers, Goldneid, Nevada.

A fortnight ago Jones and Borlini put out stock in the Bullfrog Eclipse Mining Company at 15 cents per share. It is now selling in Goldfield at 30 cents per share. Act promptly if you want a part of the Kawich Gold Reed Mining Company.

CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Wholesalers Experienced Brisk Demand for All Seasonable Lines.

COUNTRY BUYERS ARRIVED

Several Price Changes Took Place Being Stronger, Coffee Lower, Sheet Iron Higher, with Other Minor Changes,

Omaha jobbers and manufacturers report the demand for spring goods last week as being of very satisfactory proportions. A large number of merchants arrived in the large number of merchants arrived in the city to complete their purchases and traveling salesmen met with good success on the road. Present indications are that wholesaiers will experience a brisk demand this week also, and, in fact, many are expecting a good trade throughout this month. Their reason for expecting the demand to continue longer than usual is that merchants were late in getting started, and as a result will be late in completing their buying.

According to advices received from the country merchants have been enjoying a

According to advices received from the country merchants have been enjoying a nice trade on seasonable lines. Farmers are, of course, beginning to get busy in the fields, but still they seem to find time to go to town, and as a result merchants have been selling considerable spring stuff. The feeling throughout the country seems to be very good and both wholesalers and retailers are counting on spring and summer business this year, breaking all previous records. \$2.10.
LEMONS—California, fancy, \$2.70; 300 and \$60, \$3.5; choice, 270, 300 and 360, \$2.00.
DATES—Per box of 30-lb, pkgs., \$2.00; Hallowe'en, in 70-lb, boxes, per lb., 4½@5c.
FIGS—California, per l0-lb, carten, 75@5c; imported Smyrna, 4-crown, lbc; 5 and 6-crown, 12c; fancy imported (washed), in 1-lb, pkgs., 16@18c.
BANANAS—Per medium-sized bunch, \$1.75@2.25; jumbos, \$2.50@3.00.
GRAPEFRUIT—Per box of \$4 to 64, \$6.00.
FRUITS mer business this year, preaking an previous records.

Traveling men who have been carrying fall samples for future delivery have also been taking a large number of orders, and, in fact, have done much better than usual for so early in the season. That is particularly true in the line of rubber goods.

There have been quite a few market changes during the week under review, but still they have not, as a rule, been of a startling nature. As a general thing the markets seem to be in a good, healthy condition, with all indications favorable for their remaining that way for some time to come. G75c.
APPLES—New York Baldwins, \$3.0033.25;
Colorado Winesaps, per bu. box, \$1.75.
GRAPES—Imported Maiagas, per keg, \$7.
TANGERINES—California, per haif-box, \$2.50.
CRANBERRIES—Wisconsin Bell and Bugle, per bbl., \$8.00; Jerseys per bbl., \$8.00; per box, \$2.25.

o come.

Collections are reported as being about normal for the time of year. Raw Sugar Higher, Coffee Lower. doz., \$1.00. CARROTS-Old, per bu., &c; new, per

Collections are reported as being about normal for the time of year.

Raw Sugar Higher, Coffee Lower.

Wholesaler grocers report the demand for their line of goods as being fully up to expectations, and, in fact, the demand has been unusually heavy, with the outlook very encouraging. About the usual number of price enanges took place last week, but the sugar market is unchanged so far as refined grades are concerned. The market on raws, however, advanced is in New York and 3d to 6d in London. A much better feeing is noticeable than has prevailed for some time past regarding the future market, and those in close touch with the general situation believe that the predictions of some weeks ago regarding nigher prices are to be realized. The coffee market was again rather irregular last week, advancing and declining at quite a rapid rate. The close of the market was 19 to 15 points lower than the close of the previous week. Some of the well known brands of roasted coffee was also reduced ½c per pound on Friday. It should be noted, however, that the decline on green coffees is commanding full prices and in some instances is even selling at a premium. The fact that some New York brokers have been sending out low prices has apparently created the impression that the decline has affected the entire line, but such is not the case. In speaking of the situation a local jobber said that there is a good deal of dark green coffee on the market which is very undesirable and any roaster caring for his reputation would not dare to send that class of stock to the trade. It is of course said that there is a good deal of dark green coffee on the market which is very undesirable and any roaster caring for his reputation would not dare to send that class of stock to the trade. It is of course so that the consumption of coffee, taking the world at large, has overlapped the production.

In the canned goods market considerable improvement in both corn and tomatoes is noted. Tomato packets in particular are showing a stronger feeling and

the dried fruit market during the week under review. The demand is increasing, however, and particularly is that the case with prunes, and raisins, while the entire line is now moving out at a very satisbeen particular change in the

There has been particular change in the fish market, but as has been previously mentioned through these columns, practically the entire line is in a very strong position with the tendency of prices upward. The demand at the present time is exceptionally heavy for even this season of the year and indications are favorable for that being the case throughout the Lenten season. That being true it does on season. That being true it does seem as though considerably higher s could be prevented on a number of Advance in Sheet Iron.

About the only important change in the ardware market last week was an adance in the price of sheet iron amounting vance in the price of sheet iron amounting to \$2.00 per ton. This caused an advance in the price of steel roofing amounting to 10c per square. Galvanized iron is still unchanged, but jobbers are expecting an advance on that line at almost any time. These advances simply go to show that jobbers have been correct in predicting higher prices for hardware. They are still of the opinion that the top has not been reached on a number of staple lines so that they consider hardware at present prices as good property. Those marchants who stocked up early in the season althat they consider hardware at present prices as good property. Those marchants who stocked up early in the senson already have a good profit in their goods with prospects of still better margin before the goods are all disposed of.

So far as trade conditions are concerned jobbers have no cause for complaint. They are still running far ahead of the record established last year, with everything pointing to a continued heavy demand throughout the season. The demand is not limited to any particular class of goods as everything that may be classed as staple or seasonable is selling at a very rapid rate.

rapid rate. Dry Goods Active and Steady.

Dry Goods Active and Steady.

Local dry goods jobbers experienced a lively trade last week and traveling salesmen also met with much encouragement. Taking it altogether, the volume of business was very large for the time of year. Judging from advices the wholesalers have received from their customers, there are still a good many buyers to come, so that a good house trade is expected both this week and next. Of course, most of the orders from now on will be somewhat smaller, but it looks as though there would be enough of them to make the total volume very satisfactory.

Retail trade out through the country is opening up in good shape, in spite of the fact that farmers are busy with their work, and with seasonable weather from now on retailers expect to enjoy a more liberal patronage than they did a year ago. There is nothing new to be said on either cotton or woolen goods, prices on leading thes being in practically the same notices. LIVERPOOL, March 18.—COTTON—Spot market quiet with prices unchanged; American middling, 4.31d. The sales of the day were 8.000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7.000 bales American. Receipts, 4.100 bales, all American.

NEW YORK, March 18.—COTTON—Futures closed steady; March, 7.66c; April, 7.70c; May, 7.75c; June, 7.71c; July, 7.71c; August, 7.74c; September, 7.76c. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8.30c; middling gulf, 8.45c; sales, none.

cotton or woolen goods, prices on leading lines being in practically the same notches they were a week ago, and, as has been previously mentioned through these colins, those best posted on the general uation do not look for any radical ctuations for some time to come. Rubber Goods Will Advance.

Rubber Goods Will Advance.

April 1 is now close at hand, which is the time set for the next 5 per cent advance in rubber goods to take effect. At the time the last advance was put in force it was announced that on April 1 there would be an additional advance of 5 per cent. Merchants have been placing their orders for next fail in anticipation of this advance, and nearly all of the merchants who expect to buy before they actually need the goods next fail have already placed their orders. A few orders, however, keep coming in and it would cause no surprise if quite a good business was transacted between now and the end of the month. The number of orders booked for next fall is larger than ever before so that jobbers are well pleased with the outcome of their spring compaign for fall business.

The leather goods trade is also of very satisfactory proportions. A good many merchants arrived in the city last week and bought quite freely. They all had a good word to say regarding the condition of trade in the country and seemed to be very confident regarding spring and summer business.

Movements of Merchandise.

Movements of Merchandise. NEW YORK, March 18.—Total imports of merchandise and dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending today were \$13.241.794. Total imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending today were \$1,385.291 gold and \$192.-\$63 silver. Total exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending today were \$680.875 gold and \$567.696 silver.

Coffee Market. NEW YORK, March 18.—COFFEE—The market for futures opened steady at an advance of 5670 points in response to higher European cables and a continued demand from Wall street sources. At first offerings were limited and the market ruled pretty steady, but later in the session there was a realizing by recent buyers, and with some selling attributed to reasting inter-

ests, the market eased off. The close was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. Sales were reported of 62,500 bags, including May at 6,356,40c; July 4,50 (56,60c; September, 6,70g6,75c; October, 6,80c; December, 6,90g6,95c; January, 7,65c. Spot, quiet; Rio No. 7 invoice, 7%c; mild, steady; Cordova, 1009,15c.

Balked His Santo Domingo Deal.

DILLINGHAM STOPPED NEGOTIATIONS

Interested Party Represents President Morales of the Island Republic as Fearing to Offend President Roosevelt.

EGGS—Receipts heavy, market weak; candled stock, 14c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 10c; young roosters, according to size, 8c to loc; old roosters, 54,25c; turkeys, 15c; ducks, 10c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 15g,11c; choice to fancy dairy, 20c;21c; creamery, 214,474c; prints, 25c.

FRESH FROZEN FISH—Trout, 9c; pickerel, 64c; pike, 84c; perch, 8c; bluefish, 11c; whitefish, 5c; salmon, 11c; redsnapper, 10c; halibut, 9c; crappies 11c; buffalo, 7c; white bass, 11c; herring, 5c; Spanish mackerel, 11c. Frog legs, per doz., 40c.

HAY—Prices quoted by Omaha Wholesale Hay Dealers' association; Choice No. 1 upland, 87.00; No. 2, 85.50; medium, 85.00; coarse, 85.50. Rye straw, 35.50. These prices are for hay of good color and quality.

HRAN—Per ton, \$15.50.

OYSTERS—New York counts, per can, 45c; extra selects, per can, 35c; standards, per can, 30c. Bulk; Standards, per gal., 11.40; extra selects, per gal., 11.65; New York counts, per gal., 11.50.

ORANGES—California, extra fancy Redand navels, all sizes, \$2.50; fancy navels, \$2.50; choice navels, large sizes—80, 96, 112—\$2.10.

LEMONS—California, fancy, \$2.70; 300 and NEW YORK, March 18.-Athole B. Reader and his wife, mentioned by Senator Morgan of Alabama, in the Santo Dominiplan for raising the debts of the Dominican republic and the sale of a naval port in the island to the Americans are in this city. It is stated that Mrs. Reader was formerly Miss Ella Raise of Alabama a stenographer, who came to New York in 1891 to seek her fortune. In the course of five years she had become owner of a large stenographic bureau in Wall street, and in the course of her business, did considerable work for the Venezuelan boundary commission. Later she went to London, representing a prominent English banking firm, procured from the sultan of Jaho a \$5,000,000 railroad contract. While in London she married Reader, a native of New Zealand, who traveled widely and acted as confidential secretary to known persons. The couple claim later to have taken charge of a big Peruvian mining dealing and by the diplomatic efforts of Mrs. Reader to have averted a revolution in that country.

In a long statement issued by the Renders they set forth their scheme for relieving the Santo Comingo situation, which fell through when Commander Dillingham arrived on the scene. They claim to have POTATOES Home grown, in sacks, per bu., 25,46c; Colorado, per bu., 45c. TURNIPS Old, per bu., 40c; new, per been engaged in the matter by one Perez, a secret agent here of President Morales. Reader asserts that he consulted a well known attorney here (who yesterday issued a denial of all interest in Santo Domingo affairs) and after outling his plans to the lawyer took a trip to the TOMATOES—Florida, per 6-basket crate, \$4.50.

SPINACH—Per bu., \$1.00.

ONIONS—Home grown, red, in sacks, per lb., 2c; Spanish, per crate, \$2.50; Colorado yellow, per lb., 2c; Bermuda onions, per crate, \$2.75; new southern, per doz., 75c.

CABBAGE—Holland seed, per lb., 1½c.

SWEET FOTATOES—Kansas kiln dried, per bb., \$2.50.

BEETS—Old, per bu., 40c; new, per doz. bunches, 75c. island. He was received by Morales and daily conferences were held during which documents were formulated appointing Mrs. Reader fiscal agent of the republic in the United States and giving her authority to negotiate treaties for the debt settlement at Washington, as well as the entire financial rehabilitation of Santo Domingo.

> Breaks Off Negotiations. These matters had, the Readers claim almost reached a conclusion when Presidont Morales announced he had received word through Minister Dawson that Commander Dillingham was coming and all negotiation with Reader was instantly dropped.

> Reader felt much hurt over the outcome and declares some interested person, aware of his secret negotiations, had informed the authorities at Washington. In reply to a query as to what he was going to do about it, he asked, "What can I do

\$2.00; California, white, per doz. of 2-lb. bunches, \$5.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEESE—Wisconsin twins, full cream, 13½@14c; Wisconsin Young America, 15c; slock Swiss, new, 15c; old, 15@17c; Wisconsin brick, 15c; Wisconsin limburger, 14c; brick cheese, 15@16c.

HIDES—No. 1 green, 7c; No. 2 green, 8c; No. 1 salted, 8½c; No. 2 salted, 7½c; No. 1 veai caif, 8c; No. 2 veai caif, 7c; dry salted, 7@14c; sheep pelts, 25c@\$1.00; horse hides, \$1,50@3.00.

NUTS—Walnuts, No. 1 soft shells, new crop, per lb., 15c; hard shells, per lb., 13c; No. 2 soft shells, per lb., 12c; No. 2 hard shells, per lb., 12c; Pecans, large, per lb., 12c; roasted peanuts, per lb., 7c; roasted peanuts, per lb., 8c; Chill walnuts, per lb., 124@33c; new black walnuts, per lb., 12c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 124@33c; new black walnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 12d, 933c; new black walnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 17c; hard shell, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., 15c; chestnuts, per lb., about it?" Mr. Reader said that on January called on President Morales and Mr. Sanchez, who said that United States Minister Dawson had adviked the Dominican government not to proceed with Reader, but to negotiate direct with Wash-

ington. "I asked him" said Mr. Reader, "if this was not very sudden and unexpected, and he seemed confused and anxious to avoid giving offence. I asked him if he

Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 18.—WOOL—The Commercial Bulletin today says: There is no material change in the wool market. There has been a little more trading in domestic pulled, sourced and fleeces. A more cheerful feeling has followed improvement in foreign advices and less pressure to sell foreign wool here. Quotations are unchanged and rule fairly firm on all no further easing off in lower coarse grades. There is live interest in the west and further contracting at full rates. The shipments of wool from Boston to date from December 16, 1804, were 13,32,43 pounds, against \$1,162,735 pounds at the same time last year. The receipts to date are 17,75,609 pounds, against \$3,761,881 pounds, for the same period last year.

See light fine, 186204c; heavy fine, 14615c; tub washed, 20624fec; heavy fine, 14615c; which maked the sales in detail: New South Wales, 2,000 bales; scoured, 46,4618 4d; greasy, 54,4618 dis and the sales in detail: New South Wales, 2,000 bales; scoured, 2,46218 4d; greasy, 54,4618 dis greasy, 14,4618 die, greasy, 14,4618 die, greasy, 14,4618 die, greasy, 54,4618 die, greasy, 14,4618 die, greasy 1

IOWA SENATORS WIN George L. Dobson Will Not Succeed Frank W. Mabin at Not-

tingham.

WASHINGTON, March 18.-President Roosevelt recently sent to the senate the nomination of George L. Dobson of Iowa to consul of the United States at Nottingham, Eng., vice Frank W. Mahin. The appointment created a flurry in the Iowa delegation in congress. Mr. Mahin is an Iowa man, his appointment to Nottingham having been obtained originally by Senator Allison. Both Senators Allison and Dolliver objected to his displacement, even by NEW YORK, March 18.—SUGAR—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4%c; centrifugal, 96 test, 6c; molasses sugar, 4%c; refined, steady; No. 6, 545c; No. 7, 540c; No. 8, 5.30c; No. 9, 5.25c; No. 10, 5.20c; No. 11, 5.10c; No. 12, 5.05c; No. 13, 4.96c; No. 14, 4.90c; confectioners A, 5.30c; mould A, 6.40c; cut loaf, 6.75c; crushed, 6.75c; powdered, 6.15c; granulated, 6.05c; cubes, 6.30c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 19635c. another Iowa resident, and as a consequence Dobson's appointment was held up. After a consultation between the president and the lows sensiors it was decided to make a change in the nomination of Mr. Dobson. Today, therefore, the president sent to the senate the nomination of Mr. Dobson to be consul at Hangchow, China, vice George E. Anderson, who is promoted to be consul at Amoy, China, the nomination of Dobson as consul at Nottingham at the same time being withdrawn. This arrangement leaves Mr. Mahin in the Nottingham consulate.

SETTLES THE ILLINOIS CONTEST

NEW YORK, March 18.—OILS—Cottonseed firm: prime crude, nominal; prime
yellow, 244,6254c. Petroleum, steady; refined, New York, \$7.5; Philadelphia and
Baltimore, \$7.2; Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bulk, \$4.30.

ROSIN—Steady; strained, common to
good, \$2.00 asked, Turpentine, steady at
56,6534c.

SAVANNAII, Ga., March 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 5234c.
ROSIN—Firm; A. B. C. \$2.774; D. \$2.824;
E. \$2.574; F. \$2.224; G. \$3.06; H. \$3.30; J.
\$3.50; K. \$4.06; M. \$4.50; N. \$4.75; WG. \$5.00;
WW, \$5.15. President Decides on Men for New Federal Judicial Positions. WASHINGTON, March 18.-President Roosevelt had a conference today with Senators Cullom and Hopkins and Speaker Cannon of Illinois, at which it was determined to appoint C. C. Kohlsaat, now United States district judge for the Northern district of Illinois, to be circuit judge for the Seventh circuit. It also was decided to appoint Solomon H. Bethes, now United Metal Market.

NEW YORK, March 18-METALS-There were no special features in the metals, which were generally quiet and unchanged. Tin is guoted at \$22 40022.00, lake copper at \$15.37\footnote{15.37\footnote{16.37}\square\$615.50. electrolytic at \$15.25\footnote{15.37\footnote{16.30}\square\$615.25. Lead remains quiet at \$4.40\footnote{16.30}\square\$61625. Lead remains form in tone.

ST. LOUIS, March 18-METALS-Lead, higher at \$4.40\footnote{16.40\footnote{16.30}\square\$6.00. States district attorney for the Northern district of Illinois, as United States judge for that district and Kenesaw M. Landis as adidtional United States judge for the same district.

This agreement ends a spirited contest which has been in progress for two or three weeks. The nominations will be sent to the senate today. Mr. Kenesaw M. Landis is a brother of Congressmen Charles B. and Frederick

Landis of Indiana. Hunt Out on Ball. CHICAGO. March 18.—William H. Hunt former president of the defunct Pan-Ameri can Banking company, was released from the county fall today on a \$10.000 cash bond He is accused of embesslement.

READER TELLS HIS STORY STORY STORY OF AGOLDMINE

DAYS OF THE COMSTOCK **BONANZAS REVIVED**

can treaty discussion as composing the Reader syndicate which had in hand a About Thirty Miles South of Goldfield, Nevada, the Treasure Vault of the World, Lies the Old Gold Mountain Mine, Believed by Mining Engineers to Be One of the Coming Great Producers of Nevada's Newly Opened Up Mineral Zone.

> On page 47 of "Explorations of Nevada and Arisona," Issued in 1871 by the War Department, containing a full report of the exploration and surveys in Nevada and Arizona that were conducted in March, 1871, by First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler of

"Gold Mountain District, Nevada.

"We followed a trail up a wash, which took us just to the east of Mount Magruder, then down a gentle slope and across a barren desert. Finally, after crossing two ranges of mountains we came to another sand, desert. Up the opposite side of this we came to Camp Gold Mountain, which is situated on the northern slope of Gold Mountain. The district was formed in 1865. Wood is abundant and water can be obtained on the northern slope of the mountain by sinking wells. The chief ore is gold, and for the purpose of reducing this an arrastra has been effected, and gold is obtained by means of amalgamation. Cost of mining the ore is about \$10 per ton. Barley is worth 10 cents per pound, and hay is worth 50 per ton. There is sufficient grass on the mountain slopes to furnish all pasture necessary for the animais. The amount realized for one week's work is \$400, and 200 pounds of rock is generally worked per day.

the animals. The amount realized for one week's work is \$400, and 200 pounds of rock is generally worked per day.

"The chief mines are the Evening Star, State Line, Nova Zembla, Kohinoor, Golden Eagle, Bamboo, Boomerang, Little Bell, Huburmac and Borneo. The total number of locations is about forty. The amount expended since 1855 is about \$7,000. There are but two men working at present, but at one time there were twenty employed. A 10-stamp mill would cost in this place \$10,000 or \$15,000. Many of the mines are situated on the slopes of the smaller mountains, which generally run east and west. Much gold is taken out of the summit of one mountain of syenite. The gold occurs in quarts, jasper and malachite; specimens of the latter are unique. Argentiferous selinite, of excellent quality, occurs in abundance four miles south of the camp. The State Line ledge, lying five miles to the northwest, is \$,000 feet in length and 20 feet thick, yielding \$20 per ton. The ledge runs northwest and southeast."

From this it will be seen that the OLD GOLD MOUNTAIN district which is about thirty miles south of Goldfield on the same stretch of mountainous desert, is an old

thirty miles south of Goldfield on the same stretch of mountainous desert, is an old proven gold mining ground. From the Government report it will also be observed that he methods employed at that time were primitive. No reduction mill had been erected, and even with the assistance of a single "arrastra" for which one horse furnished

High Grade Ore Is in Sight.

The Old Gold Mountain Mining Company's property consists of six claims of about 20 acres as follows: The Central, the Smasher, the Lucky Jim, the Banner, the Keystone and the Wide West.

This property was worked in the early 70's by primitive processes. About 800 tons of "tailings" left there from old arrastra reduction processes, lie on the dumps of the property. They prove that several thousand tons of ore have been taken out of the mine. For lack of facilities it was necessary for the ore to average \$250 per ton near the surface for a profit to be made out of it by the "arrastra" process of reduc-tion, and as transportation facilities were out of the question, the mine was given up. It fell into the hands of a German who held it for sixteen years. He would neither work it nor sell it. Finally it was purchased by officers of the Old Gold Mountain Company. Assessment work, required by the Government to establish title, has been ione and veins are exposed. Various assays have been made from ore taken at a lepth of from 100 to 150 feet, which show values of from \$200 to \$400 per ton. Samples of ore taken from the ledges show free gold in abundance. Several veins are exposed from a depth of 100 to 150 feet.

In all, 3,000 feet of work has been done on the property, and the value of the 800 tons of "tailings" on the dumps is not less than \$20,000

A Great Milling Property.

The gold producing veins lie in a granite formation, and the ore is free milling. Water has been developed in the vicinity, and there is plenty of wood to be had at \$5.00 per cord.

Development work has just been commenced by the company, and it will be carried on extensively and with vigor. A mill will be installed at an early date. With the railroad shipping point within thirty miles at Goldfield, which is assured before the summer is over, all ore that assays over \$75 per ton can easily be shipped at a profit, and with the water and fuel facilities near at hand, the mill which will be erected presently will handle at a profit the hundreds of thousands of tons of low grade ore that is now exposed, and need only to be brought to the surface to be

In the Heart of the Mineral Belt.

The Old Gold Mountain Mining Company's property lies midway between Goldfield and Bullfrog. Bullfrog properties have been under development less than half a year, and have already produced ore that it has paid to transport seventy miles by team and then ship by railroad to the smelters at Salt Lake City.

Mining engineers describe the great mineral zone of southwestern Nevada as exending from Bullfrog on the south, north through Old Gold Mountain, Tokop, Goldfield and Tonopah, to Sodaville, and of all the great mining properties of the entire district, mining engineers are a unit that that of the Old Gold Mountain Mining Company is one that has the greatest prospect before it of becoming a great producer.

Famous Mining Men at the Helm.

W. J. Douglass is president of the Old Gold Mountain Mining Company. He is superintendent and owner of the Tonopah Milling and Mining Company which operites the only reduction mill in Tonopah. He was one of the original owners of the famous Montana Tonopah mine, stock in which is selling at \$3 per share, and of the Tonopah Midway, which has appreciated in value over 200 per cent in three months. Mr. Douglass is one of the pioneer mining men of Nevada and is recognized as one of the most successful mining experts that ever penetrated the desert. He has accumulated a fortune from his mining ventures in Goldfield, Tonopah and Builfrog, and has probably more weight among investing mining people on the ground at Goldfield and Tonopah than any other mining man.

J. S. McQuillan, vice president, was, along with President Douglass, one of the original owners of the Montain Tonopah and Tonopah Midway, two of the greatest producing mines in Tonopah, and has made a fortune on his Tonopah investmenta.

S. H. Kitto, treasurer, is the well known cashier of the Nye and Ormsby County Bank of Goldfield, Nevada. In his capacity of cashier of the bank, it is the duty of Mr. Kitto to pass on the value of securities on which loans are made daily, and he is probably the best posted man on security values in Goldfield. His acceptance of the stewardship of the company's finances may be taken as Mr. Kitto's opinion, after careful inquiry, of the value of the company's property and its probable earning capacity

There is not a single officer or director of the company who is not well versed in Nevada's mining history, and does not know all the angles of the mining profession. Practical mining men in Nevada are not rare, but the company may readily be said to be in the hands of practical mining men only, which assures for it managem development on practical lines.

Capital Is Needed.

Mims-Sutro Company, Goldfield, Nevada, has been appointed fiscal agent of the Old Gold Mountain Mining Co., and has been authorized to offer to the public a sufficient amount of treasury stock, at 15 cents per share to raise money for develop-

old Gold Mountain Mining Co., and has been authorized to offer to the public a sufficient amount of treasury stock, at 15 cents per share to raise money for development purposes.

The officers and directors of the company have supplied the cash with which to buy the property, and while all of them are men of fortune, they are willing that the money for development purposes shall be supplied by the sale of treasury stock. The opportunities for investments of cash in mining propositions in Nevada's great mining camps are such that it would take the fortune of a Croesus to back them all.

\$4,600,000 of gold ore was shipped out of the Goldfield district during the past year from mines owned in almost every instance by companies that offered small blocks of stock at the start for development purposes on the same basis. If at that early stage the money of outsiders could be used advantageously to further the interests of the various successful companies, such advantage is now multifold, for since them prospecting has been pursued with unwonted visor and scores of discoveries have been made in every direction that warrant investment by men on the ground of every dollar they can raise. The investments of several of the directors of this company in other mining enterprises represent millions, and unless they center all their interests in this one company, or a few companies, they could not interest themselves as widely as the opportunities before them suggest.

Capital is needed because the gold properties are so numerous that it takes a world of capital to possess and develop all the properties. Within a year it is believed that the properties in which capital is already invested, will produce to such an extent that outside capital will have little opportunity, and the profits of those interested in Goldfield here now will accrue to such an extent that those on the ground will be able to hold and develop between themselves all the new properties that are demonstrated to be worthy.

If you want any stock in the OLD GOLD

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