

Elk City Mining News.

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ELK CITY, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1912.

\$2.00 The Year

IS NOW IN GOOD ORE

Center Star Has Entered Vein.

IS A GOOD MILLING ORE

Had Been Overlooked in the Past Work.

From Chas. Tiedeman who has been at work on the Center Star for the past month it is learned that he has broken into a body of ore, that at present is 14 ft. wide. The ore is of a good milling grade and pans well.

The strike was made in the drift from the main cross-cut tunnel, at a point where a bend was made. At this point it seems that the parties who were working the mine under a bond, either thinking they had got off the course of the vein—or willfully—made a turn, and in driving ahead kept getting further away from the vein, or discovered the ore and then left it purposely.

At this point the tunnel was very closely timbered and from the appearance, after the timber had been taken out, it is supposed that the ore was found and the side of the drift timbered up. After the timbers were removed it was found that holes had been drilled into the ore and never shot. These holes were fired and the ore exposed. At the time the work was done it was known that several good assays were had near this point, but the fact that no more work was done left everybody in doubt as to the accuracy of the statement. It is now believed that the drillings were assayed and then the place timbered up so it would not be discovered by the owners.

This is the shoot of ore that the long tunnel was driven to cut, and the present find is one of vast importance to the entire camp, as the way the work was left, gave the impression that this vein was not in place, and the ore would not be found.

The Center Star was under bond to New York parties for \$100,000, and a payment of \$10,000 had been made, with another large payment coming due about the time this drift was being run, and it is well known that the parties tried to get an extension of time, which was not granted.

The parties having the bond ran a long cross-cut tunnel, 350 ft., and cut the vein, but at a point where it did not show very large, but was good ore. They then drifted along side, or in what is called the dike, and after running some distance gave up the bond.

The surface work at the Center Star showed two veins, with a dike filling that carries values. Nearly all the work has been done on the vein that is on the west side of the dike, or what is the foot wall, and this has shown

some very rich ore. The vein found in the drift has never been exposed on the surface, but it has thrown some very rich float. The surface soil along the course of the vein is very deep and no attempt was made to place it, as it was thought that it could be found in some of the cross-cut tunnels.

At the present time the Center Star is well opened up, and it is now very easy to drive the different tunnels to the ore. The main tunnel is in 350 ft., and a drift has been run on both walls they being some 50 ft. apart. Where the present ore was found the tunnel reaches a depth of 200 ft., and will gain depth as it is run south along its course.

For the present no plans are made beyond the cross-cutting of the vein, and determining the extent and values.

Power-site Reserved.

Power-site reserves embracing 28,147 acres were created during February, in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah, as a result of investigations and recommendations by the United States Geological Survey. These lands are withheld from public entry pending proposed legislation by congress which shall provide for the manner of their development. Reservoir sites were also created covering 8,542 acres.

During the month restorations to the public domain were made of lands previously withdrawn but found upon examination to contain no valuable power sites to the amount of 7,000 acres in Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Enlarged Homestead Designations.

During the month of February designations as "enlarged homestead" lands were made to the extent of 223,320 acres in Idaho and Utah, upon the recommendation of the United States Geological Survey. Cancellations were also made aggregating 192,148 acres of lands in the same states previously designated as enterable under the enlarged-homestead law.

CONCENTRATES.

From the Mining and Scientific Press.

Velocity of an air current that appears almost stagnant may be estimated, where an anemometer is unavailable for immediate use, by the use of a heavy rag, or a piece of brattice cloth charged with dust. A rap of the hand on the rag or cloth will raise a cloud of dust which the air current will carry away, allowing the observer to form an estimate of the velocity.

Wool grease, from wool cleaning, is sold to refiners, who by means of distillation obtain stearin (the better qualities of which are used for soap and the remainder for leather dressing) and olein, or wool oil, which is blended with other oil and used in the shoddy manufacturing districts. The residuum of wool grease distillation is known as wool pitch and is used, among other things, for insulating electric wires.

Authority controlling the use of explosives in the United States lies with the legislatures of the states. Up to the present day the regulations in different states have been far from uniform and

in many states have been inadequate. Accurate information in regard to the action of different kinds of explosive materials is necessary for efficient legislation, and such information has been nowhere available. It is to remedy this condition and provide accurate data in regard to explosives, that tests of coal-mining explosives are being made by the Bureau of Mines. These tests serve to show which explosives are safe and which are dangerous for use in coal-mining and to determine such other properties of explosives as are of importance in the safe and efficient use of these materials.

Special Session at Normal.

A six weeks session commences at the Lewiston State Normal Monday, April 1, at which time those teachers who wish to renew certificates may have an opportunity to do so, by attendance there and receiving credit in two subjects. Those who expect to teach, but who have not taught as yet, are required by the state law, in addition to passing the examinations in the common school branches, to have attended also a professional school for teachers for at least six weeks, and to have received their credit in school law, school management, and in methods of teaching reading, language, arithmetic, history and geography.

Review courses in the common school branches will also be offered at this session. Those desiring further information may address President Black.

Mecca's Polluted Well.

A scientific analysis has been made of the Zem-Zem water from the sacred well at Mecca, which, according to the Arabs, is the well that the angel showed to Hagar and whose water saved the life of Ishmael. After reading the results of the analysis one cannot wonder that pilgrims who drink the water frequently are attacked by cholera. The specimen examined contained sixty-nine grains of chlorine to the gallon. Water which contains so little as nine grains of chlorine to the gallon is ordinarily regarded as scarcely fit for human consumption. Moreover, in the case of the Zem-Zem well it is believed the chlorine originates from the custom of pouring the water over the pilgrims and allowing it to run back into the well. The sacred water was found to possess an extraordinary degree of "hardness," three times as great as that of average water. It also held twenty times as much ammonia compounds as drinking water should contain.

A Touch of Human Nature.

The doors which open from the sidewalk into the lobby of a big building are heavy ones and are very hard to open. Yesterday a little hunchback stepped out of an elevator on the first floor, followed by a great big man. The hunchback reached the doors first and threw himself against one. Although he pushed with all his might, he couldn't open it. Chagrined, he stepped back, and the big man stepped up. Noticing the look of humiliation on the face of the little fellow, the big man said:

"I've got a sore wrist. Come on; let's see if we both can't open it."

The hunchback and the big man both pushed on the door, and of course it opened. The two went out smiling.

The big man had no sore wrist at all. Two or three people looking on felt like cheering for him.—New York Telegraph.

How to Walk.

There is no virtue in a dawdling saunter. The slow and languid dragging of one foot after the other which some people call walking would tire an athlete. It utterly exhausts a weak person, and that is the reason why many delicate persons think they cannot walk. To derive any benefit from the exercise it is necessary to walk with a light, elastic step which swings the weight of the body so easily from one leg to the other that its weight is not felt and which produces a healthy glow, showing that the sluggish blood is stirred to action in the most remote veins.

IN CLASS BY ITSELF

Mineral Zone a Wonder for Richness.

VEIN GETTING WIDER IN DEPTH

Plates Better Than \$50 Per Ton.

The Mineral Zone strike still continues to hold the first place in richness and importance in this section. At the present time the vein has widened, and the values seem to increase in a corresponding manner.

The ore is all taken from the vein and sent to the Reduction plant for treatment. For the last two weeks the ore has plated nearly three ounces to the ton in gold, and there is no telling what is left in the batteries, as they have not been touched, but it is generally conceded that at least 40 per cent of the free gold will stay in the mortars.

Aside from the fact that the ore is plating so heavy, the concentrate made is very high grade and there is quite a large percentage of them. The owner Mrs. M. A. Parr, is now busy getting out all the ore possible before the snow road breaks up.

A shipment of gold this week totaled nearly \$1000, and this is only a part of what has been taken out. The mill is run only one shift at present and it is not likely that any change will be made until after the clean up.

That this is by far the best ore shoot ever uncovered in this part of Idaho, or any other part, for that matter, goes without saying, for when it is taken into consideration that the vein is better than 7 ft., and all the ore between walls is taken and that it is plating under the stamps better than \$50, the magnitude of the strike can be determined.

OUTLOOK NOW VERY BRIGHT

Examiner Believes Construction Will Begin Soon.

This year's most important developments in the new railroad situation occurred last Friday morning when the Gilmore & Pittsburg through their attorneys Bennett & Rodgers, paid into the clerk of the court's office \$8,701, the amount of the judgment, interest and costs in the Poindexter & Livestock company condemnation suit. The judgment was \$8,228; the interest amounted to \$53.80 and the costs of the suit were \$365.50.

The payment of this money, in the opinion of many, is practical assurance that the G. & P. will build into Dillon this year and it is persistently rumored that work will begin early in the spring. The payment of the judgment in the Cornell case is not due until the latter part of this week, but it will undoubtedly be paid as it was considerably less than in the other.

It is still the opinion of the

best informed that the G. & P. will ultimately be taken over by the Northwestern and become a part of a transcontinental line and this theory is borne out by recent traffic agreements.

At the time the G. & P. and the Short Line surveyors were fighting for a right of way down the Salmon river, and the Short Line engineers were suddenly pulled off, the Examiner gave its opinion that the G. & P. was forced to show its hand and the hand happened to be of a road friendly to the Harriman interests—either the Milwaukee or the Northwestern, or the fight would have then gone on to a finish, and we still hold to that theory. But whoever it is, there seems to be no doubt but that many months will not go by before it will be in operation and Dillon a division on a new transcontinental line.—Dillon Examiner.

Sandstones Differ Widely.

Either by great pressure or by the injection of cementing materials the products of rock decomposition may be reconsolidated. Thus sands are formed into sandstones, clays become shales, and calcareous deposits yield limestone. The sandstones, aside from their cementing materials, differ in composition exactly as did the sands of which they are composed. According to "The Data of Geochemistry," by F. W. Clarke (Bulletin 491 of the United States Geological Survey), sandstone may be nearly pure quartz, or quartz and feldspar, or micaceous, and it can vary in texture from the finest to the coarsest. Some sandstone is so coarse that it will hold 6 quarts of water to the cubic foot. Such sandstone constitutes an excellent reservoir and may yield a never-failing water supply. An arkose sandstone from the quicksilver region of California made up of granitic detritus was found to contain quartz, orthoclase, oligoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, titanite, rutile, tourmaline and apatite. In short, all the rock-forming minerals which can in any way survive the destruction or grinding up of a rock may be found in sands, and therefore in sandstones.

Notice to the Public.

The two leading magazines of the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Monthly and the Sunset, have been consolidated under the title of "Sunset—the Pacific Monthly." It is the intention of the publishers to spare no money nor effort to make Sunset—the Pacific Monthly a credit to the West and a magazine of national value and importance.

To introduce it to new readers, we will make the following offer: Send 50c in stamps, and we will put your name on our subscription list for the next four months, and will send you free a copy of the superbly illustrated Mid-Winter number, and also the famous Sunset Indian poster, securely packed in a mailing tube. It will make a beautiful ornament for your front room or den.

Send your order to Fred Lockley, Northwestern Manager, Sunset—the Pacific Monthly, Portland, Oregon.

Elk City Mining News a year for \$2.