

Elk City Mining News.

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

\$2.00 The Year

ENGINEERS GOT GOOD INCREASE

Arbitration Award Handed Down on Eastern Railways.

An award that is considered a partial victory for the 30,000 locomotive engineers in their controversy, begun last January with the fifty-two railways operating in the territory east of Chicago and north Norfolk and Cincinnati, has been announced by the board of arbitration which investigated the question at issue.

The award which dates back to May 1 last, and will stand for one year, settles the most important labor dispute submitted to arbitration since the anthracite coal strike in 1902.

The board points out that a railroad strike for the great centers of the United States can be no longer considered as a matter which primarily affects the railroad operators and employers. While it does affect them seriously, the public is far more deeply interested, but has no voice in the controversy.

Idaho's Grain Yield

28,000,000 Bushels

Unofficial estimates on the grain production of the entire state for the year 1912 place the yield at 28,000,000 bushels, of which amount approximately 17,000,000 bushels are produced in the south and southeastern parts of the state and the balance of 11,000,000 bushels in the seven northern counties.

The estimate given out for grain yield in the six counties of the north follow:

Nez Perce—Wheat 850,000 bushels; oats 240,000 bushels; barley 560,000 bushels.

Latah—Wheat 1,750,000 bushels; oats 900,000 bushels; barley 125,000 bushels.

Idaho—Wheat 1,000,000 bushels; oats 400,000 bushels; barley 1,000,000 bushels.

Clearwater—Wheat 200,000 bushels; oats 200,000 bushels; barley 125,000 bushels.

Lewis—Wheat 1,000,000 bushels; oats 400,000 bushels; barley 1,000,000 bushels.

Kootenai—Wheat 200,000 bushels; oats 100,000 bushels; barley 200,000 bushels.

The southern and southeastern parts of the state total in wheat production 8,500,000 bushels; oats 7,250,000 bushels, and barley 1,500,000 bushels, according to the commissioner's preliminary estimate.

No Free Assays Made

By Geological Survey

Attention is called by the United States Geological Survey at Washington to the fact that it does not make analyses or assays of ores or metals for private parties. Many specimens and samples are received by the survey, accompanied by requests for such treatment, with which it is impossible to comply. The force of chemists employed in the survey is small, and their time is fully occupied by their regular official duties. The geological survey has no facilities at all for making gold and silver assays. The most that can be done is for the survey geologist

to give an off-hand opinion based on a simple examination of the specimen. If an assay is desired, the proper course is to employ a private assayer or to send the specimen to one of the government assay offices, where a regular charge is made for such work. When specimens are sent to the survey for examination, applicants should be particular to state whether they wish them returned, as otherwise they will be destroyed. Government assay offices are located at Carson, Nev., Seattle, Wash., Boise, Idaho, Helena, Mont., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Charlotte, N. C.

Believe N. P. Preparing

For Missoula Cutoff

Lewiston Tribune: During the past few days persistent rumors have become current in all the towns along the Clearwater that the Northern Pacific is now engaged in definite preliminary plans for inaugurating work on the Missoula-Kooskia cut-off in the spring. It is said the engineering department of the road has been allotted the necessary preliminary work and that recently that department has made a critical inspection of the Clearwater branch extending from Lewiston to Kooskia so that any work done on this section shall be completely in harmony with main line construction. As a result, the plans for repairing the bridge at Kamiah with wood construction have been abandoned and this structure will be replaced with a steel one. The type of the new bridge to be installed at Spalding to replace the wooden one will be a stronger one than originally planned, and recent activity on the part of the Northern Pacific to have the upper Clearwater condemned as a navigable stream to enable the bridges to be constructed without draws, is said to be due to the main line program. The rumors are further based upon the fact that some time ago the Northern Pacific provided for the cancellation of all tenant leases on company grounds at Kamiah and Kooskia, this order, it is said, being issued by President Elliott shortly after his visit to this section, when he was accompanied by representatives of New York financiers interested in prospective new work in the northwest. It is further said that the Northern Pacific is at this time making preliminary arrangements for extensive tie contracts in the Clearwater section.

The definite form of the rumors following President Elliott's statements of a few weeks ago that the cut-off would be built when the finances of the company would permit has led the Clearwater towns to believe that the long delayed work is to be early undertaken.

Great Gold Reserve in Siberia

The Russian Empire, including Siberia, was fifth in rank in the world as a producer of gold in 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey. The output is stated as \$24,865,000, which is, however, a decrease of more than \$10,000,000 compared with the figures for 1910. This decrease is due mainly to the shortage of water in 1911 in the placer workings in Siberia. The

Russian production of gold has been generally increasing and a vast placer-gold field undoubtedly awaits development in north Siberia, although this development may be long delayed.

The Major is Shewing a Large Body of High Grade

The development work now being done on the Major group of claims, situated a mile and a half northeast of town, is showing a good body of ore. In sinking the shaft the vein is widening and the ore is of a high grade and is very free. The ore is now better than three feet wide.

The value of all the gold produced in the United States from 1792 to the end of 1911 is estimated at \$3,358,463,500; the value of the silver at \$1,629,972,000.

Maddened by Census Questions.
Serious results followed the taking of the first census in Japan years ago. Observing with approval the work of western countries, the authorities thought it advisable to take statistics of population and for that purpose sent out to all householders notices enjoining them to furnish them with full particulars of their families, age, sex, etc. This step was misconstrued in one of the villages, where suspicion was expressed that Japan was about to be sold or at least some of the people were to be sold to foreigners who were desirous of ascertaining the number of males, etc., before closing the bargain in order to find out what price to pay according to the quantity of blood that would be forthcoming. It was a Japanese belief the foreigners squeezed the blood from all who came into their power. Excited and enraged mobs soon collected and attacked the village offices, and it was some time before order could be restored.—Argonaut.

Beauty of the Zebra.
The zebra is perhaps of all quadrupeds the best made and most beautifully clad by the hand of nature. To the figure and graces of the horse it adds the elegance of the stag, and the black and white bands with which its body is ornamented are arranged with such wonderful symmetry that we might almost be disposed to imagine that rule and compass had been employed in their formation. These alternate bands are narrow, parallel and exactly separated. They extend not only over the body, but the head, thigh and legs and even over the ears and tail. They follow so exactly the contour of the different forms that they exhibit the entire figure in the most advantageous point of view. In the female these bands are alternately black and white. In the male they are black and yellow, but always of a lively and brilliant tint. They also rest upon a ground of short, fine and copious hairs, whose luster considerably augments the general beauty of the colors.—Exchange.

How to Keep Roses Fresh.
Proper care of cut flowers will double their lease of life. Even hothouse roses, usually the shortest lived of blossoms, can be made to retain their beauty and fragrance for two weeks if one will take the trouble to boil the stems. To do this set a pan of hot water on the stove and when the water begins to boil place the stems of the flowers in the water to the depth of one inch. Hold the flowers carefully to prevent their touching the sides or bottom of the pan. Allow them to boil fifteen or twenty minutes. Remove the flowers and clip off the portions of the stems that were in the water. They are then ready to be arranged in the vase or bowl. Many persons have poor success in keeping cut flowers because they do not put fresh water into flower vases every day. The stems of the flowers should be clipped every day to enable them to take up more water. Never leave cut flowers in a warm room overnight. Set them in a cool place.—Kansas Industrialist.

Made It Clear.
"Algernon, am I the first woman you have ever loved?"
"Not exactly. I was in love with my teacher at ten and with a circus rider at twelve. But you are the first girl I have ever asked to marry me, my dear."—Washington Herald.

Orogrande Notes

Special to the Mining News

November 25.

Fred Colgrove is doing Frank Sockolick's share of the assessment work on the International group.

Jack Hinton and Jack O'Leary are doing the assessment on the Stratton group on Quartz creek, which is owned by Spokane parties.

Jimmy Larkin came up from Elk on Thursday's stage, on his way to the Hump, where he will work at the Jumbo mine.

Jim Reaves and Dave Stickner came out from the Hump Thursday, and left for Grangeville Saturday morning by way of Golden, accompanied by Levi Colgrove.

Bob Puelz and Garrett Byrnes finished the assessment on the Big Turk and came up Thursday.

Jimmy Larsen came over Saturday from Golden where he has been the past month doing assessment. He paid a visit to the Black Pine and Knob Hill Saturday afternoon and continued on his way to Elk Sunday morning.

James H. Colgrove received the sad news yesterday, of the death of his father, Levi Colgrove, Sr., at Park City, Mont., at the age of 76.

SHORT COURSE FOR MINERS OPENS SOON

School of Mines at University Offers Advantages.

Every mining man, miner, mill man, smelter man or prospector in the northwest will be interested in the announcement of the winter short course for miners and prospectors at the school of mines of the University of Idaho, which opens January 5 next at Moscow.

This is the third term of the short course at the Idaho School of mines, and promises to be if anything more successful than the two which preceded it. There are no entrance requirements, except that a man is supposed to know something of arithmetic. There is no age limit. The students ages have run from 21 to 66 years and every man who has taken the course has found that it has improved his earning capacity.

The instruction in the school is under a corps of experienced and practical mining men.

The courses offered are elementary surveying, assaying, mineralogy, mining geology, chemistry, mining machinery, gold milling, placer mining, the cyanide process, concentration and smelting of ores, and mine book-keeping.

This doesn't mean that the prospector has to study mine book-keeping, or the placer miner to make a study of concentration and the smelting of ores. The student who comes to take the short course knows the problems he is up against and knows what he wants: he selects the subject he wants to take up and the course is adjusted to help him solve his problems, get what

he wants and increase his earnings.

The course has been devised particularly to help the man who works, either for himself or others, and the man who will work while attending the school, after completing these courses should know how to make a fire assay for gold, silver or lead; to figure the distance and direction to run a drift in order to reach a shaft; to determine a mineral by using a blow-pipe; to figure the requirements for a new mine pump, hoist or air compressor without being dependent upon the manufacturer's estimate, to estimate the size of flume, and the grade necessary to carry a given quantity of water, and he will know the basic principles underlying mining geology, gold milling and cyaniding and the concentration of ores.

There is no charge for tuition. The only cost is board and room in Moscow, from \$6 to \$8 per week.

The university has issued a bulletin describing the courses and giving all the necessary information. It is yours for the asking. Simply write to the Mining department, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, and tell them that you are interested in the short course for miners and prospectors. The department will send you the book.

A Simple Gold Test.

In the case of oxidized gold ores, pulverize the sample in place in a porcelain lined vessel or tea cup, cover with iodine and allow it to stand from two to three hours. Then dip into it a piece of white filter paper, dry and burn it, and if it gives a purple color, gold is present, and the deeper the purple the richer the ore. For other ores with this test, such as pyrites, the ore must be roasted. Where lime is present the ore must be roasted twice, the second time adding carbonate of ammonia. After roasting, test as with oxidized ores.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1913 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1913 is now ready. It is the most splendid number of this popular Year Book ever printed. Its value has been more than ever proven by remarkable fulfillments of its storm, weather and earthquake forecasts this year. Professor Hicks justly merits the confidence and support of all the people. Don't fail to send 35c for his 1913 Almanac, or only one dollar for his splendid Magazine and Almanac one year. The best one dollar investment possible in any home or business. Send to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

In a communication from the Hump country, it is stated that the International Fur Company, recently organized, is now operating between Wild Horse lake and Salmon City, and as the price of fur is exceedingly high it is expected that the company will do well this season, as they he is up against and knows what he wants: he selects the sub- ploy. Their postoffice address is A Big Rock, in the shadow of a the course is adjusted to help him solve his problems, get what bridge.