

Semi-Weekly World.

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Professional Cards.

L. E. WORKMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. IDAHO CITY, JAN. 2, 1891.

J. G. WATTS, LAWYER, IDAHO CITY, IDAHO. MARCH 13, '91.

JOHN B. HASTINGS, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

T. J. JONES, Lawyer, Will practice in all Courts and U. S. Land Office.

JAMES BAXTER, CHARLES F. BAXTER, ASSAY OFFICE, No. 284 Idaho St., between 8th and 9th, Boise City, Idaho.

James Baxter & Son, Analytical Chemists and Assayers, Analytical work and assaying of ores, earths, waters, etc.

Ainslie & Gray, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, General law practice, MINING AND WATER LITIGATION a specialty.

COUNTY AND STATE.

THE WORLD'S Emmett cor. does not seem to have very much faith in mining. He says he has been in the western country twenty-five years and has out his eye teeth. If his eye teeth were well out he must know that mining has been a grand success in the western country and is becoming more and more of a success every year.

IN THE BONDS OF WEDLOCK.

Robert K. Davis and Miss Christina May Orchard were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. Orchard, in this place, on the evening of Jan. 20, 1892, Father W. J. A. Hendricks officiating.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. The bride and groom were united in the arms of the bride's father, and the bride and groom were united in the arms of the bride's father.

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Groom to bride, gold watch and chain; New England piano, bride's mother; One dozen solid silver initial tea spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Ben T. Davis; brass table piano lamp, W. L. Orchard; silver tilting water set, Bert Orchard; fur rug, fox and wolf combined, Jess Orchard; silver pickle boat, John Orchard; silver syrup cup and plate, George Orchard; one dozen silver knives and forks, Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l T. Davis; table linen open work hand-embroidered initial pillow shams, Mr. and Mrs. George Cartwright; satin hand-painted pin cushion, Georgia, Calvin and Artie Cartwright; silver bon bon dish, gold lined, Miss Gertie McClintock; silver card tray, Mary and Mattie Mautz; silver pickle castor, Mrs. and Willie Mautz; one-half dozen silver knives and forks, oxidized handles, Mr. and Mrs. D. McClintock; silver pickle castor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warner; silver dinner castor with bell, Maurice Fitzgerald; silver and glass spoon holder, E. W. Barry; silver cake basket, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lippincott; silver sugar bowl and cream pitcher combined, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marcus; pair of vases with silver stand, Dunc Ferguson; brass hanging lamp with pendants, Patrick Murphy; silver & glass spoon holder, S. C. Silsby; eight day clock, Mr. and Mrs. John Gorman; hand painted hanging lamp with pendants, Mike Nellis; silver and glass salad castor, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cooper; silver and glass jewel stand, Miss Frankie Cooper; stand lamp, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennaly; one-half dozen silver knives and forks, Jack Shanahan and Matt Zapp; glass berry dish and one-half dozen silver tea spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Branstetter; silver butter knife, Hattie Branstetter; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, handsomely bound, Geo. Powell and Henry Johnson; glass water set of five pieces, Wm. Garrecht; one-half dozen silver table spoons, Wm. Lass; Morocco leather photograph album, F. V. Tinker and C. W. Smith; one-half dozen silver tea spoons, Jas. Ryan; handsome present, Walter Bradshaw; handsome colored glass fruit basket, Mr. and Mrs. John Horenberger; glass water pitcher and berry dish, A. W. Dunn; glass table set, Frank Maloy; glass fruit dish, T. S. Hart; manicule set in plush case, Wm. Kearny; plush glove box and stretcher, Gus Schlosser; handsome iron perfume stand, Jas. J. Marsk; sofa pillow and one-half dozen silver tea spoons, Wm. Oliver; one-half dozen silver tea spoons, Matt Marz; pair damask towels, L. E. Workman; pair silver napkins, Jess Johnson; silver butter dish, Mrs. John Garrecht; solid silver sugar shell in plush case, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Church; carving set, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barry; solid silver butter knife, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Danton; one-half dozen damask napkins and silver butter knife, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hill; pair of damask towels, Luther Hill; one dozen fringed damask napkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Anderson; one-half dozen silver knives and forks, oxidized handles, Fred Garforks; oxidized handles, Fred Garforks; one-half dozen silver pickle spoons, John Garrecht; silver pickle castor, ruby glass, John P. Barry, Boise City; silver pie knife, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hawley, Boise City; silver and glass berry dish, Mr. and Mrs. Maum Smith; silver cake basket, Naomi and Ed Smith; silver card receiver, C. E. Jones; silver sugar shell, Frank Simpson; decorated glass and silver jelly dish, Mr. and Mrs. Art Cunningham; silver card receiver, gold lined, Ed Straus.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Some of the Results of the Decision of the Supreme Court as to its Lack of Power to Equalize. Hump's Leader. The editor of State Journal, the would be organ of the Alliance in this county, in an article in its last issue, discusses the decision of the supreme court in the matter of the state board of equalization as follows: "They have left the assessing of the railroads where it properly belongs, in the hands of the people and not in the hands of their paid attorneys, the railroads. If the assessments of the roads are not right they can come before the county boards and have justice done them, but the trouble is they cannot control a number of boards chosen from the people as easily as the board elected by their influence. That is the gist of the case in a nut shell. The county boards act between the individuals, the State Board between the counties.

To illustrate how little this champion of the people knows about the assessment, we will cite him to the assessment of railroad property in this county where the valuation was raised, as a result of the Supreme Court's action. This county is compelled to refund over \$2,500 to the railroads. Again, take the case of the N. P., in the northern portion of the State; there the assessment was doubled by the Board of Equalization, the Assessor having placed the valuation at \$3,500 per mile. This was raised to \$7,000, yet by the decision, the road will have but \$3,500 to pay taxes on. In the case of Bingham county the Assessor placed the valuation on railroad property at \$6,000 per mile, which amount any reasonable man will admit was as much too high as the N. P. was too low. Take the assessed value of lands in this State, and note the different values placed in the various counties of the State, some as low as twenty-five cts. There is no class of property in the State that did not need equalizing. It is natural for the various Assessors to place the property of their county as low as possible, thus evading the payment of their just proportions of the State taxes. The State Board of Equalization is supposed to look after the welfare of the entire State, to raise property where it is low and to lower where it is too high, which was done. The people of this county have just as much right to censure the Supreme Court for its decision as has Bingham county to criticize the action of the Board of Equalization. The trouble with the Journal man is that he had failed to make satisfactory arrangements with the roads for transportation, for the ensuing year, hence the kick.

Payette Feathers.

EMMETT, JAN. 18, 1892.

ED. WORLD:—In your last issue you did not say what the depth of snow was with you, and from last accounts I feared we might have to come up and dig you out. We, the sympathetic creatures that we are, don't want to see you suffer. Our sleigh ride yesterday was just immense, and from appearances we can enjoy it for sometime to come. My idea is we are going to have an early spring, and it cannot come too soon for me. I am anxious to see Idaho City once more and tell you what good Christians we have here, and good doctors, I don't mean horse doctors but family ones, but alas! we have no more sickness and our doctor has posted up his notices, "Pay up or the consequences," &c., &c., which reminds me of the old adage, "Pike's Peak or bust." Everybody is busted, your humble servant included, but plenty to eat all the same.

Brother Jones is it not possible that you are getting too enthusiastic on tellurides, tin, &c., as our Boise City friends are. Be careful. We have lived twenty-five years in this western country and our eye teeth were out long ago. I only hope it will be a grand success, but I have seen so many works put up and fail, not from the machinery but the ore; so we can only look on the thing as a trial to treat those base metals. Living in hope and dying in despair is something I never liked. Politics and office seekers will be the next on the docket. By that we may soon know what will become of silver and the thieves "In God We Trust." Cui Bono. CLOTHES cleaned and repaired by Mrs. J. W. RHEL.

IDAHO'S WEST LINE.

Boise Statesman. Hon. W. J. McConnell, ex-United States Senator from Idaho, firmly believes that the Washington-Idaho boundary line as it is now supposed to exist, is about thirty miles too far east. Should this prove so the population of Idaho will be increased to the extent of 75,000. The Senator, who is now on his way to the national capital, will endeavor to have the boundary re-surveyed. The Senator, says he has been discussing the subject with General Tannett, formerly the land agent of the Union Pacific, who resided at Farmington, and his son, at present county surveyor of Latah county, Idaho. Both of these gentlemen are of the opinion, and have convinced the Senator that they are right, that the line is about thirty miles too far east, and that it should run about ten miles east of Sprague. The line was run a good many years ago, and was not as carefully surveyed as it should have been, hence the error, says the Spokane Spokesman.

The Senator feels confident that he can secure from the Secretary of the Interior an order for a survey and that the result will add largely to the width of the Idaho panhandle. If he should succeed in his scheme and his idea prove correct Spokane would be in Idaho instead of Washington. Medical Lake would be very near the boundary though in Washington, but Cheney, Marshall and all the towns along the line of the Spokane and Palouse would belong to the panhandle, Colfax and Almota would be Idaho towns, and continuing north from Spokane the new addition including all the Calispel valley, Loom Lake, but not Chewah or Colville, though a stone could be thrown from the former town across the new line.

The population of this new Territory cannot be far from 75,000 persons, and this is more than half the present population of Idaho. "Whether I am correct or not in my proposition about the inter-state boundary," said the Senator, "it is time that it was definitely located as the population is growing very rapidly on both sides of the line and a great deal of trouble will ensue if the matter is not definitely and authoritatively settled."

Another interesting point is the fact that the university of Idaho at Moscow is very near the boundary line and should the line prove to be too far west instead of too far east it is possible that the university and Moscow may be found to be in Washington instead of Spokane and Colfax in Idaho.

Gold, silver and Tin.

E. W. Jones sent some ore to Jas. Baxter & Son, of Boise, for an assay. It went \$3.10 in silver, \$10.33 in gold and two and one-half per cent tin. The ore was from the tin, copper and telluride belt south of town. The location was recorded last summer, and is known as the Black Hawk. It is the first northeast extension of the Iroquois. No development work has been done with the exception of an open cut. Mr. Baxter says: "We have completed the assay of the sample of tin ore which you mailed us for analysis. We found only a trace of tellurium, so did not make a tellurium assay. We think the amount of tin (two and one-half per cent), which the ore contains, is excellent. We have saved the button of tin obtained, which we will show to our friends when they call."

Examination.

The quarterly examination of teachers for Boise county will be held by Prof. Gus Kohny at Placerville, and Miss Mary D. Jarvis, at Oils, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1892. Examination will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Jas. J. MARSS, Ex-officio Co. School Sup't. Jan. 15, 1892.

THE installation of officers of the Rebekah lodge of this place, last Tuesday evening, was made the occasion for a happy, sociable time. A royal feast was spread for the Rebekas and invited guests. After the feast a dance was started and continued until nearly 2 o'clock, and then everybody was ready for another feast, which was indulged in. The party was a fine success in every particular.

REDUCTION OF ORES.

It would be difficult to find a mineral region that contains a greater variety of mineral bearing rocks and earths than the section of country within a radius of twelve miles of Boise City, and they are no more refractory than those of many well known and thriving mining camps. In the absence of lead or copper ores for smelting our concentrates carrying gold and silver, we need not despair of having them worked at home, as the Boise Iron and Reduction works intend building not only a first-class stamp mill and concentrating works, but a smelter also; and they will doubtless adopt the method so successfully introduced at Tonoloway, Mo., by W. L. Austin, E. M. Mr. Austin demonstrated that the melting of dry auriferous ores can be performed upon a large scale and profitably worked by the process defined by Percy, as "the smelting of silver ores, which are either free from lead, or do not contain it in sufficient quantities to collect the silver in conjunction with pyrites in order to produce regulus in which the silver can be concentrated." It is not confined to silver ores, but embraces auriferous silver ores, or even purely gold bearing ores.

When Mr. Austin commenced the erection of his works, it was solely for experimental purposes, in order to determine how far the process was adaptable to western mining enterprises, viz, quick returns on the capital invested when coupled with those necessary adjuncts, expensive fuel and high priced labor. The feasibility of the scheme was so conclusively shown by the operations of an experimental furnace, that capital eagerly took hold of the enterprise; and furnaces were constructed upon a large and improved scale, which experience had demonstrated to be the best suited for the work in hand.

We have in the vicinity of Boise City, all the conditions necessary for "pyritic smelting," so-called, the same as that carried on by Mr. Austin, and which has resulted in producing such generous dividends to the stock holders of the concern.

There are many valuable mineral deposits to be found in the foot hills, adjacent to Boise City. We have made assays from over fifty claims, and found the ore to contain from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per ton in gold and silver, principally the former. Within five miles of this city, we inspected a mineral deposit of huge proportions, being an immense out-crop of siliceous rock, covering many acres; samples from this deposit taken at random from many places, gave an average assay of \$6.28 gold, and \$1.29 in silver to the ton, while selected samples can be found that will assay over \$100.00.

It is the intention of the Boise Iron and Reduction works to erect a stamp mill and concentration works, in which the charges will be such that the miner having ten to twelve dollar ore, can realize a profit. Millions of dollars in dividends have been paid to the stock holders of those companies operating in the Black Hills country, working ores that produced from \$4.50 to \$6 to the ton. Is there any reason, I would ask, why ores of such grade cannot be worked as profitably in Boise, as has been done for the past sixteen years in Dakota? What is wanted here is a first class mill, equipped with all modern appliances for amalgamation of the free gold, and careful concentration of the sulphides and oxides of iron carrying gold. The pyrites, in a majority of cases, contain the greater portion of the gold.

All the operations will be carefully conducted by the Boise Iron and Reduction works, and all ores consigned to their charge will be worked by the most approved methods, and returns guaranteed.

The Chilean war vessels have steamed up and prediction of war are prevalent in the land.

Treasurer's Notice. IDAHO CITY, Dec. 13, 1891. Treasurer will pay all warrants on the County General Fund registered prior to January 17, 1892. F. F. CURRICK, Dec. 18, 1891. Treasurer.

BOISE LODGE NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Holds its regular meetings in Idaho City on Wednesday of each week. 104 TOMPKINS, Sec.

Carpets, Wall Paper, Shades, Curtains, Upholstering Goods, and HOUSE FURNISHINGS. NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES! L. Weil, Sonna's Opera Block, Boise City.

JOHN H. MYER, ISIDOR SMITH, MYER & SMITH. Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Rubber Boots, Overshoes, Blankets in six different colors, Rubber Coats, all sizes, Hats, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Wall Papers, Trunks and Valises, Tobacco and Cigars. Our stock of Groceries is the largest we ever had, and will be sold cheaper than ever. GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING, AS WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

LUNA HOUSE. A First-Class Hotel, Corner Montgomery and Commercial Streets, IDAHO CITY, IDAHO. M. G. Luney, Prop'r. BEST LIQUORS, CIGARS, & O. BAKERY LINE AT THE HOTEL. IDAHO CITY, January 1, 1892.

JAMES A. PINNEY & CO., BOISE CITY, IDAHO. Largest and Best Selected Stock of Holiday Goods and Wedding Presents. Immense Stock.