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THE MERCUR MINER.

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C. W. EVERS, LOCAL MANAGER

TOOELE COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Seat, Tooele City.
Clerk—Ivan Ajax.
Treasurer—E. M. Orme.
Recorder—F. W. Frailey.
Sheriff—A. O. Evans.
Assessor—J. A. Millward.
Attorney—J. B. Gordon.
Surveyor—Haines Grindley.
Commissioners—C. Le Roy Anderson, J. G. Brown and W. J. Hammon.

STORY OF REINCARNATION.

The following story comes from India:

Within the past few weeks a most extraordinary case of alleged reincarnation—claimed to be the soul of a British officer—has made its appearance in Burma. It is the second of its kind in recent years, and has accordingly attracted widespread attention.

Reincarnation is a fundamental doctrine of Buddhism, and a reincarnation of a human identity, in human form, though changed in outward aspect, is called a "minza." As a rule, the "minza" is a very ordinary looking child, in no way different from his childish companions. It will be better to quote the account of the Rangoon Times:

"There is a little blue-eyed, light-haired boy here, between 3 and 4 years old, the son of hardworking and matter-of-fact Burmese parents belonging to the laboring class, who until quite recently looked like any other child of that age. The other day, however, he astonished his mother by gravely claiming that he was the late Major D. J. Welsh, Border regiment, come to life again, and went on to describe the house where he had previously lived, the number of ponies he had, and other personal matters.

His mother was frightened and called in the neighbors, to whom the queer albino repeated his story, describing how he and two others—a lady and a gentleman—were drowned in a boating accident during a storm at night in March, 1904, when the three and only occupants of the boat perished.

"That is the year in which Mrs. Roade, Lieutenant W. Quinlan and Major Welsh, both of the Border regiment, did lose their lives in this manner.

"Large crowds assemble daily to hear the little child-man speak. Of course, skeptics will say that it is a 'put up job.' The answer to this is that Burmese coolies are not given to romancing to such an extent. Several methods have been applied to test the genuineness of the child's utterances, and people are satisfied that he has not been tutored."

'TIS A KNOTTY ONE.

According to some of the political experts the defeat of Vice President Fairbanks as a lay delegate to the Methodist conference means his defeat in the Republican convention. It is hard to understand why so much was made of the cocktails which Mr. Fairbanks served at his luncheon in Indianapolis when he constantly serves wine at his home in Washington. But there are many things in politics which are hard to understand.

NEW NICKEL SUPPLY.

The "Alta Independent." If the United States is to produce enough nickel, cobalt and tin for its own consumption new deposits must be discovered, for those now known, while individually rich, cannot supply the entire demand. This opinion is expressed by Frank L. Hess, geologist of the United States geological survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1906," on the production of certain of the rarer metals.

Since 1876, when the value of nickel produced from domestic ores amounted to \$22,554, the net result of the numerous fluctuations in the production and value of this metal has been a great decrease. In 1906 the only domestic nickel and cobalt were derived from mines at Comer, Ore., which produced a small amount of concentrates containing an unknown percentage of these metals. For the last two years the production and value of these metals have not been reported separately, but have been included with the statistics of the group to which the term "steel hardening" has been applied.

The nickel imported into this country, mostly from Sudbury, Ont., in the form of matte, was in 1906, as in previous years, in excess of the amount consumed and large quantities of the refined metal was exported. The uses of the metal in nickel plating, in making steel for armor plating, and in coinage are well known, and its high value should encourage research for more important deposits.

The ordinary "nickel" coin of the United States contains only 25 per cent of nickel, the rest of the alloy being copper.

Cobalt, so closely associated in nature with nickel, is not used in the metallic state, but cobalt oxide finds use as a dye. Cobalt occurs with silver in large amounts at Cobalt, Can., but only one company is known to save the cobalt contents of silver ores. Experiments have been made with cobalt ores as an alloy for steel, but none of them have been successful enough to justify the manufacture of cobalt steel.

OFFICERS PLEASANT WITH PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The "Alta Independent." If there has been any doubt in the minds of the American public as to where the president stands with regard to the navy, although that seems hardly possible, he must have dispelled it by his western speeches. Naval officers in Washington are greatly delighted at the president's stand for they believe that he will so inspire the great American public with love for their arm of the service and an appreciation of its necessities that it will, through its members of congress, respond generously to the executive appeals for more funds with which to perfect the country's fighting fleet, and possibly will even heed the arguments in favor of increasing materially the pay of officers and enlisted men.

LONDON POLICEMEN.

Photo Courtesy. London, which long has prided itself on being the best policed city in the world, is gradually waking to the discovery that facts no longer justify that proud boast. Rowdiness is rampant in the more squalid quarters of that metropolis, and violent assaults, after making due allowance for the difference in population, are more numerous than in any of the larger American cities. Instead of the police terrifying the toughs it is the toughs who terrify the police.

For six months a royal commission, which is a sort of glorified legislative committee, has been investigating the subject of police administration in London. The voluminous evidence taken shows that there is nothing much the matter with the men themselves, but there is something very much the matter with the system.

There are no more ardent admirers of the London "bobby" than American tourists who pass through London. The perfect control which he exercises over the street traffic in the most crowded thoroughfares by the mere raising of a hand is to them a never ceasing source of wonder. They find him always civil and obliging, and such an excellent walking encyclopedia of information on localities that he renders guidebooks next to superfluous. Accustomed to the domineering bearing of the police in their own big cities, the comparisons which they make on their return home are apt to be all in favor of the London representatives of law and order.

But they see only one phase of the London police in the discharge of their duties. They imagine because of a potent and peaceful sway over London's multitudinous Jesus that elsewhere their control is equally effective. If they visited the slum district, especially at night, they would see that so far as checking brawls and fights is concerned London policemen are far less efficient than the majority of American policemen. It is not because they are lacking in courage and stamina. It is entirely due to the absurd rules and regulations which restrain them in the exercise of force—the only authority for which the rough everywhere has any genuine and abiding respect.

The explanation of the difference between the efficiency of the American police in checking petty outbreaks of disorder and the inefficiency of the London police is found in the club, and the use made of it. That formidable weapon, which the American bluecoat swings in his hand, ready for instant use should he be called on to deal with an obstreperous character, will be looked for in vain here. The London "cop" patrols his beat without any apparent weapon. Revolver he has none, and though he possess a club, it is only a diminutive one, known as a "truncheon." By the regulations, moreover, he is compelled to carry it in a special constructed pocket in his trousers, where it is generally inaccessible if needed in a hurry, as when, for instance, he is attacked by roughs. Then, when he does use it he must face a strict investigation by his superior officers, and in most cases a charge of assault which is far from being technical. The theory of the regulation is that the policeman must use his baton only when his own life is in danger, and that he must be prepared to prove in every case that its use was justified in the terms of this regulation. Practically he must wait to be hit before he can hit. The advantage which accrues from "getting your blow in first" is reserved for the tough, who eagerly avails himself of the privilege which the law allows him.

PRESIDENT MADE A WISE CHOICE. Photo Courtesy. When, a short time ago, Admiral Converse's health became such as to necessitate his retiring from the important post of chief of navigation, the president himself chose Admiral Brownson as his successor. Admiral Brownson had already been

placed on the retired list, under the provision which compels a naval officer to retire at 64, regardless of his physical and mental ability longer to serve his country, but that did not deter the president from calling upon him to fill the most important post in the navy department and the results have clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the choice. Admiral Brownson is the youngest man of 64 the navy department has ever seen and his energy is such that some of his far younger subordinates are almost ready to retire now. But the effect of his administration is proving most beneficial to the navy, and if a few "mollycoddles" fall by the wayside, President Roosevelt will spend upon them few regrets.

TO TALK WITH MARS.

The "Milford Times." Dr. Albert C. Albertson, of New York, the ingenious electrician and scientist, who attracted the attention of engineers some three years ago by the invention of a magnetic train which developed a speed of 300 miles an hour, has since then been experimenting along new lines. He has succeeded in constructing an extraordinary apparatus for extracting music and other sounds by light rays from the sun, moon, or the remotest visible stars.

It might be supposed that the more powerful the light ray the better the musical result, but this is not so. It is the pale, far-away fixed star that produces the sweetest tones. The reason for this is not quite clear, but Dr. Albertson thinks it is due to non-interference of the reflected light from the invisible planets revolving about the far-away, dim sun, for, obviously, such reflected rays must be extremely weak and ineffective by the time they reach the earth.

"It is a scientific fact," Dr. Albertson is quoted, "that a light ray falling upon the surface of a small polished steel plate, for example, will produce a tone. This is known to every school boy who has mastered the first lessons in elementary science. The tone, however, is inaudible unless the plate be inserted into an electric circuit also containing a microphone or a telephone ear-piece. This is the principle underlying the new invention. But instead of a plate or hollow steel shell, there is here involved a number of small steel cylinders varying in length and perfectly polished inside, the open ends of which are arranged in such a manner within the box that they may vibrate freely.

The entire box is a part of an electric circuit from the battery, and in this circuit is contained the microphone or telephone ear-piece. In front of the cylinders is a revolving disc, which is perforated in such a manner that a light ray will be thrown in different directions when passing through the small holes. There is also a glass prism fixed behind the revolving disc, and a tube containing a lens which may be directed towards any particular star. When the instrument is used it must be placed upon a soft foundation, a pillow, for instance, and covered with a dark cloth in order that all light, except that from the star, may be excluded, the tube and ear-piece alone remaining exposed.

"The perforations in the disc may correspond to any musical composition or notes. Instead of an ordinary light ray I use the seven component colors of light, and as the disc revolves the various notes cut the spectrum and lead the respective colors of light into the openings of the different cylinders, striking at an angle. Any piece of music may be thus perforated in the discs, which, in turn, can be moved and another one inserted. The internal polished walls of the cylinders are coated with a certain chemical substance which makes them hundreds of times more sensitive to the touch of light."

When asked what the primary value of his invention would ultimately prove to be, the scientist appeared at some loss to answer. Whether the human race is on the verge of realizing its own relative position in the scale of

creation, as it were, and the invention is the beginning of interstellar communication, he was unable to say. When perfected, however, he declared that it was not at all unlikely that we should be able to converse with the Martians, the Jupitarians (if there are any), and the inhabitants of other stars, thus realizing the dreams of dead and gone scientists.

JUST LIKE HIS POLICY.

The "Milford Times." Ever since he was assistant secretary of the navy, Mr. Roosevelt has shown the keenest interest in the naval arm of the military establishment. Since he became president he has more than once enjoyed the hospitality and services of a naval vessel and when he was on his way to Panama he familiarized himself with every detail of a fighting ship, even going so far, it will be remembered, as to throw a few shovelfuls of coal into the furnaces, a task which sounds simple in the telling, but which is attended with difficulties none can appreciate who have not experienced the fearful heat of a naval vessel's stoke hole when she is under way. Even with the ship lying at anchor and nothing fired up but the boilers of some donkey-engine the heat is sufficient to cause the unaccustomed visitor to faint if he remains there more than a moment or two, and to indulge in no strenuous exertion, under such conditions, as to throw coal from the great scoop shovels into the fire-boxes, is beyond the energy of a citizen less strenuous than the president.

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Stockton Sentinel. The twenty-one American colleges which lead in the number of students enrolled are: Harvard, 5,242; Valparaiso, 5,141; Chicago, 5,079; Michigan, 4,800; Columbia, 4,643; Illinois, 4,300; Minnesota, 4,025; College of the City of New York, 3,965; Northwestern, 3,863; University of Pennsylvania, 3,558; Pratt Institute, 3,489; Cornell, 3,399; Yale, 3,200; New York, 3,200; Wisconsin, 3,166; Rochester A. and M., 3,165; Temple College, 3,107; California, 3,005; Syracuse, 3,004; Nebraska, 2,914; Mississippi, 2,400.

The surprising fact revealed by these figures, is that colleges and universities by no means generally known have attained the magnitude of great universities in the last few years. Valparaiso University, which stands next to Harvard in the number of students, is a non-sectarian and co-educational institute located at Valparaiso, Ind.

It was founded in 1873 and has 155 instructors and a library of 12,000 volumes. Its president is Henry B. Brown, A. M.

Temple College is an undenominational and co-educational institute located in Philadelphia. It was founded in 1884.

This also has 155 instructors; its library numbers 5,000 volumes; its president, Russel H. Conwell, D. D., L. L. D. On the other hand, Princeton and Johns Hopkins, widely known throughout the world for their historical records and advanced educational methods, number, in the case of the former, 1,307 students, and in the latter only 600 students.

It will be a surprise to many residents even of New York to learn that Pratt Institute in Brooklyn stands eleventh in size among the educational institutions of the United States. But the table shows perhaps more emphatically than anything else the great growth of the universal of our western states and the wide distribution of educational advance throughout the country.

EDITORIAL NEWS BRIEFS.

Mlle. Marie Marvingt, aged 23, of Nancy (France), has returned to Chamonix, after spending a week among the "aiguilles" of the Mont Blanc range, and accomplishing a remarkable series of first-class climbs. Among the peaks she ascended are

the Aiguille de Moine, 11,214 feet; Col du Passon and Col du Tour, about 11,000 feet; Aiguille du Tour, 11,585 feet; Col de Saleinar and Col du Charbonnet, over 10,000 feet; Col d'Argentiere, 11,535 feet; and Tour Noir, 12,608 feet.

M. W. Duley, who, with his associate, Mr. McDonald, of Coulee City, is ranging a vast herd of cattle on the south half of the Colville Indian reservation, has been at work along the lower Okanogan river during the last few weeks buying all the hay he could secure, and has succeeded in tying up most of the winter feed in that locality.

That small and improper black-board writing is the frequent cause of serious defects in the eyesight of school children is the assertion of Professor John H. Woodruff, director of penmanship in the Indianapolis schools. He made the statement in a lecture before the Marion County Teachers' institute meeting.

They have cut a number of trails through those Louisiana canebrakes and located five bears. Let us hope, however, for old times' sake, that the bears will not be tied to stakes and refused all chance to get away.

Mr. Bryan will announce his candidacy at a dollar per plate banquet in Omaha in December. The price of Democratic dinners alone remains unaffected by the general rise in the cost of living.

These are the nights a woman has a chance to show how much she loves her husband, by getting up and putting an extra blanket on the bed.

A grasshopper can hop 200 times its own length.

Utah State News

STOCKTON SUNDRIES.

The "Stockton Sentinel." The Ben Harrison is enlarging the mill and mine, and will start in full blast in a few days, with a big force of men.

Mr. Dick Marshall has resigned his place at the Stockton livery stable. The reason he said was because Jim was going to get automobiles instead of horses and buggies, and he didn't understand the business, so Henry Strassen has taken his place, and Marshall has gone back to the Ben Harrison.

Died—On Wednesday, the 9th, at 10 a. m., Alma Shields, son of John Shields of Stockton, of pneumonia. The young man was 17 years of age, and was one of the favorite sons of the town. He was sober, industrious, and of excellent character otherwise. The Sentinel joins with his many friends in sympathy to the bereaved parents.

WANTED—A resident agent in Tooele County to handle our full line of goods. Special inducements offered and high commissions allowed. Write for particulars. Grand Union Tea Co., 58 W. 1st South Street, Salt Lake City.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The L. D. S. Sunday school will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., meeting at 8 o'clock p. m. every Sunday. Everybody invited.

Special Meetings—Deacons' meeting Monday evening; teachers, Wednesday evening; choir practice, Friday evening. J. W. Lee, Bishop.

WANTED

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Westbound	Eastbound	
No. 1	No. 2	
Arrives	Stations	Leaves
12:25 p.m.	Mercur	1:45 p.m.
11:59 a.m.	Summit	1:55 p.m.
10:59 a.m.	Manning	2:35 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Fairfield	3:08 p.m.

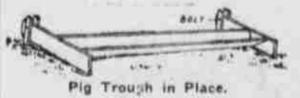
To take effect Sunday, June 2nd, 1907.

J. E. Robertson, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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One Which Can Be Easily Turned for Cleaning.

This trough is one that is firmly fastened to the ground and at the same time can be turned over to be cleaned. Make the trough of two boards, one six inches wide and the



other seven inches, each six feet long. For the ends, take two six-inch boards each 2 1/2 feet long and fasten them between two stakes by a bolt. Cut the lower side of one of the ends off round, so that it can be turned over readily. For large hogs, says Farm and Home, this trough should be made of larger size than described above.

REMOVING HORNS FROM CATTLE.

Better to Let Them Grow and Then Dehorn Than to Prevent Growth.

Many who write on this subject recommend the removal of horns, so to speak, by preventing them from growing. This sounds well, but it is at least open to question as to whether it is better to prevent horns from growing by the application of some caustic material or to take them off at a later period.

To prevent horns from growing is not in all instances the easy task that some persons imagine it to be. If too much caustic potash, which is generally used, is applied, it will burn too deeply. If too little is applied the horns will not be sufficiently checked, and a second application will be necessary. Many of those who have used this application have not used it with entire success. The result has been miniature horns that have been more or less deformed. The caustic is more or less dangerous to handle. If any of it should reach any other part, and this is easily possible unless the calves are isolated. It will remove the hair. It is also very easy to injure the fingers unless great care is exercised in handling the potash, and it must be kept with care or it will waste. But there is the strong objection, says Orange Judd Farmer, to such dehorning arising from the fact that animals dehorned young learn to push with the head and to strike in a way that they would not if the horns were allowed to grow until they can punch just a little with them and they are then cut off. The loss of the horns seems to discourage them so much that it takes all of the fight out of them. The most docile animals by far are those who have lost their horns after they have come to know how they could use them.

HINTS FOR FARM HORSES.

Never shout at a young horse while training him.

A well grown yearling is worth more than a stunted two-year-old.

Keep the colt's feet in good shape. Do not let the toes become too long.

Irregular feeding makes thin horses, no matter what amount is given.

The oat box should be large, with broad bottom, so that the oats will scatter and not be bolted.

The brood mare should have a few hours' exercise in the yard or on the road every day. It does not pay to keep her confined.

The horses and colts should be kept away from the hens and hogs. The odor of the pignen is offensive to the horse, and hen lice are hard to eradicate.

See to it that the work collars fit and that they are kept soft and clean. There are few things more discouraging in the beginning of a busy season than horses with sore shoulders, and this vexation and cruelty can be avoided by the exercise of proper care.

Breed only to pure sires. Use pure bred dams if possible.—Coleman's Rural World.

Hitch a steady team to a hayrack, lowdown wheels preferred, and let while another with a good sharp one man drive slowly along the hedge while another with a good sharp scythe stands on the rack and mows off the tender shoots. Stop the team as necessary and work up along the rack. The flat rack is the handiest and works faster. With a little practice part of the mowing can be done as the team is moving, says Wallace's Farmer. By this method one man and a boy to drive trimmed eighty rods of fence down one side and back on the other in less than three hours.

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