

Progress Made By Amalgamated Leases

The work of cutting out for the intermediate pump station at Raymond & Ely No. 1 shaft is reported by Supt Van Wagenen as being almost completed. The pump to be installed at this point will be 5x16x5 in dimensions and will relay to the surface the water raised from the 1200-foot level of the mine where a pump similar and of equal capacity, will be installed. At the intermediate station will be also a large condenser, 7x3x6 feet in dimensions and a tank will be installed at this point of capacity to hold at least 4000 gallons of water.

The two 100 horse power boilers were delivered to the works this week by the Pioche Pacific Railroad Co., and are now being installed in the new steel casing ordered for them. Shipments are being made as usual from the Amalgamated leases. The Orr-Culverwell lease at the Bristol slag dump reported out yesterday with a car of slag. Hosmer Parker and Browne shipped this week two cars from the Pioche Consolidated and the Amalgamated sent out on its own account, six cars from the Floral mill tailings dump.

It has been learned from reliable authority that the Yuba Mining & Leasing company—A. Y. Smith and associates—will put on more men at once in the Pacific tunnel and in the Greenback and Currency. Mr. Smith is expected to return from Arizona next week when a decision will doubtless be reached as to which shaft, Raymond & Ely No. 3 or Raymond & Ely No. 5, will be equipped with hoisting machinery and become the permanent working shaft of the Yuba company.

GRAFFIC ACCOUNT OF THE LATE GOLDFIELD FLOOD

As told in a letter published in the Carson News this week:

"We were dreadfully scared, especially when the sheet of hail came with the heavy rain; the streets were like rivers. The hailstone were like bullets, and there was so much of it that the people were shoveling it out of their flooded houses the next day. At one o'clock Saturday it was not raining, but the sky was very dark and cloudy. The rain started about 1:30 and came down in torrents; still as we watched it from the office windows, we only thought it a heavy storm and not until people commenced pointing to the foot of Crook street, did we realize what was doing, so on going in to the middle of the street we saw large houses floating about like boats. It started above the redlight district and went right down the canyon, past the reduction works, on by the Consolidated mill and onto the flat some ten miles distant. Railroad ties and rails, trucks, etc., were found way beyond the Consolidated mill, and poor Mrs. DeGarmo's body was found a mile beyond the mill. Poor woman, she was warned and even taken from her home once, but went back to save some furniture. She floated alive until she nearly reached the reduction works, and while many saw her and tried to save her was impossible. One other woman, a laundress, was also drowned. Her body floated ashore about half way to Columbia. People were rescued from the tops of their floating houses, and many were seen floating about in the way of their shacks, and whether they were saved is not known. There are so many wrecks of old men living on the edge of the redlight district, and if they were missing no one would know it.

"The flood was just as bad in the canyon back of Sundog. The weather is terribly hot again today, and people are all moving out of the canyons. The Indians predict another cloudburst in a few days. They predicted the last one and moved on to the high ground themselves.

"Sunday we walked over the flooded district. It was as dry as a board, but there was no sign of the houses and buildings that were there the day before. Not a vestige of them remained, they had been picked up apparently and vanished."

Mrs. A. T. Godbe returned to the city early in the week from Los Angeles.

MISS MILES WRITES FROM NEW CALIFORNIA HOME

The Record is in receipt of the following letter from Miss Sara Miles, formerly the correspondent of this paper at Panama, Cal., who is now at Ceres, Cal., where her father, Prof. G. W. Miles, is connected with the public schools at that place: "We had a safe, though hard trip to California. We left Caliente at 10 o'clock Thursday afternoon and arrived at Barstow shortly after midnight. There we changed to the Santa Fe road. The scenery began to change from the sandy desert to the fertile fields of which most of the state is comprised. The most important place we passed through here, Bakerfield and Fresno. We met us at Merced, where we changed to the Southern Pacific which brought us straight to Ceres. Our house was all ready for us to move into and Mr. Ratzell, the high school principal met us at the depot with his automobile. Everything is even more delightful than we expected.

Ceres is a small town surrounded by small farms; in a dairy and grape raising country. It may be said that the greater part of the population live outside of the town proper. There are a large number of stores and packing houses here.

Six of us attend the large grammar school, which has about five hundred pupils, I am in the junior class in the high school, which has five capable teachers and is as fine a school as can be found outside of the cities. There are four churches in town. The people all seem to be prosperous and contented and we are becoming acquainted with them very fast. We are quite delighted with the place and will be satisfied to make our home here. We wish our Nevada friends all health and prosperity."

Freudenthal Report Is Very Interesting

From the budget and report on county books by H. E. Freudenthal, which has been filed with the county clerk, the following has been obtained:

The period embraced in the report is from July 1st, 1912, to July 1st, 1913.

The total expenses for the year being \$57,163.18.

The estimated expenses for the year to follow, \$53,000.00.

The cost of the indigents, including fumigation expenses, \$3,644.94.

Criminal, \$4,422.14. (This is about \$3,000 less than the previous year.)

Bounty on scalps, \$1,049. Last year this item was \$1,008. The next year it is estimated at about one-half—as the bounty is less.

The cost of election was \$2,371.91.

Salaries of all officers, including extra deputy, \$14,538.01.

The interest on the bonded debt amounts to \$17,400 annually.

Expended entirely from poll taxes collected—\$1,000.00.

EDUCATIONAL

Expended for educational purposes: County schools, \$21,452.09

High school, \$5,583.67

Normal, paid by State, \$1,500.

The average cost per year of the students of the high school, those taking the normal course and the pupils of the county, based on the average attendance for the term is as follows:

High school, average cost for each student, \$372.24 per term.

Normal course, average cost for each student, \$187.50.

Public school, average cost per pupil, \$69.19 per term.

As all the indebtedness of the high school building has been paid, the total amount of claims allowed and paid amounted to \$13,914.13.

GENERAL EXPENSES

The general expenses of the county, consisting of supplies, express, stamps, printing and publication

of legal notices, etc., January 1, to June 30, 1913, \$3,114.01.

Total amount of fees collected from January 1, 1913, to June 30, 1913, amounted to \$1,047.46.

Personal property collections for same period, \$1,054.19.

Bullion tax collected for same period, \$1,419.67.

Poll taxes collected for the same period, \$1,446.00.

General licenses collected for same period, \$2,507.75.

Crazing licenses collected for the same period, \$1,147.00.

SHIPMENTS OF ORE

For the six months ending June 30th, 1913, 49,032 tons and 1647 lbs. gave a gross yield of \$465,638.09.

The shipment of 5,186 tons and 1944 lbs. of tailings gave a gross yield of \$64,151.86.

Total gross yield of ore and tailings, \$509,690.95.

FINANCIAL

Cash on hand January 1, 1913, \$41,389.40

Receipts for the six months, \$50,259.80. Total \$92,198.30.

Disbursements for the six months, \$52,259.80.

Cash on hand June 30th, 1913, \$39,848.44.

Sufficient funds are on hand to keep the county on a cash basis until the taxes for 1913 commence to come in.

ELKO COUNTY HAS SOME WIDE AWAKE BOOSTERS

F. S. Gedney, president of the Elko County Development league, announced today that the work of constructing the bridge at White House was now under way, as was the repairing of the road from Welsh canyon to the Lander county line. This work is being carried out by Elko, Lander and Humboldt counties combined and means a great improvement in the roadway between this city and the western part of the state. The sum of \$499 has been subscribed to the development league for this purpose, says the Free Press.

Prince Consolidated Issues Statement

CHANCE FOR SOME NEVADA LAD TO ENTER NAVAL SCHOOL

United States Senator Francis G. Newlands has requested President J. E. Stubbs of the University of Nevada to hold a competitive examination for the purpose of selecting a candidate for appointment to the state June next, at the United States Naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

The examination will be held at the University of Nevada November 1, 1913. Each competitor must be a citizen of the state; must be between the ages of 16 and 21 years; physically sound; and will be required to pass an examination in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, U. S. history, world's history, arithmetic, algebra and plane geometry.

Further information may be obtained from H. L. Applewhite, U. S. Army, retired, University of Nevada, Reno.

PROTECTING SYSTEM FROM WINTER FROSTS

The Amalgamated Pioche company is getting ready for winter. Yesterday, a crew of men was sent out over the pipe lines which supply Pioche with water with instructions to cover up the places made bare by the recent floods and to take such other steps as may be necessary to protect the system from freezing during the coming winter.

Supt Van Wagenen is taking every precaution to avert a repetition of last winter's occurrences and hopes to be able this year to keep the lines open during the coldest weather. He suggests that owners of property, patrons of the system adopt like means to protect their supply pipes, while the good weather lasts and not put it off until freezing weather comes.

FRENCH REFUSES TO HOLD COURT

Because the last legislature failed to make any appropriation to pay the necessary expenses incurred by district judges when holding court in other counties than their own, the trial of the big water suit of Miller & Lux against the ranchers of the Quinn River valley will not be held here before Judge French of Churchill county.

The trial of the case was set to commence today before Judge French, all of the attorneys of the various parties being in court. Judge French announced that he would not be able to hear the case at this time and presented a written statement giving his reasons, which are briefly as follows:

At the time he consented to hear the case the state reimbursed the district judges for all necessary expenses outside his county not exceeding \$1,000. Such expenses were always paid until January 1 of this year but the attorney general has given his opinion that the last legislature did not appropriate any money to cover expenses of judges incurred at the place of holding court. As the present case would occupy from two to five months in its trial, Judge French stated that he did not believe any fair minded man could exact him to pay his expenses in the maintenance of his own pocket.

After the judge's announcement a recess was taken and the attorneys agreeing to a stipulation that Joseph Lozano of Reno be appointed by the court to take the testimony in the case in Winnemucca, reporting a transcript of the evidence to Judge French whose presence at the hearing would not be required.

The hearing will be peculiar in judicial procedure in that it will be found a way out of the dilemma by reality the trial of one of the most important water suits in the history of the state without the presence in court of a presiding judge.—Humboldt Star.

It is understood that Judge French is still out \$200 for expenses on the trip made to Pioche during the present year.

When Juggling Will Not Help. Many a man who is expert at juggling figures will find on the day of reckoning that his ability will be unavailing.

Coming as a result of the recent change of control from the Knox to the Godbe interests, the Prince Consolidated company yesterday received from the printer a financial and operative report covering the Knox regime up to August 15, 1913, says the Herald-Republican.

From Assistant Manager Godbe's report the following is taken. Besides this, details of the Smith work of 3775 feet are given, the railroad is mentioned favorably and the new surface equipment, etc., says the Herald-Republican.

The smelting contract is for a minimum of 150 tons and a maximum of 250 tons daily on iron ores. Trial shipments were made to one smelter of 2400 tons, and to another of 18,500 tons, but owing to unfavorable smelting rates our results combined with those obtained from shipments to another company did not make as favorable showing.

The combined results from the shipment of 61,392.8 tons, as shown in exhibit "E" of the auditor's report, from which the company received \$145,958.68, and from which a total of \$111,568.48 was deducted representing all expenses, mine development, etc., the net smelter receipts were therefore \$22,356 per ton; the combined operating expenses \$1,735 per ton, and net revenue of \$9,521 per ton.

From the shipments to the contract smelter the following results were obtained. On a shipment of 39,543.8 tons the average assay value was, silver 2.86 ounces, lead 3.91 per cent, iron 25.63 per cent, lime 6.41 per cent, manganese 11.07 per cent, insoluble, 13.46 per cent.

From this shipment a net smelter return of \$2.63 was realized. The milling, executive and overhead costs, exclusive of depreciation charges and improvements, have been in the past \$1.618 per ton, leaving a visible net profit on future shipments of approximately \$1 per ton.

During the early operation of the mines at Pioche, the ores were milled at Bullionville and Dry Valley, approximately 12 and six miles distant from Pioche, 160,000 tons milled at Bullionville and 60,000 tons at Dry Valley. During the early stages a portion of those at Bullionville were concentrated and the concentrates smelted on the ground. Subsequent measurement of the pits gave a total of 171,000 tons remaining. From this 50,000 gross tons were shipped to Salt Lake smelters from January, 1912, to date. A recently modified contract for further shipments will become effective April 1, 1914.

Exhaustive tests are being made with a process for treating the entire remaining tonnage on the ground, and so far the results have been satisfactory. When these tests are corroborated by practical mill tests the management will recommend building a mill for treating the tailings on the ground. It is safe to estimate that a total of 100,000 tons will be recovered from Bullionville and Dry Valley, and if treated on the ground should yield net profit of approximately 350,000.

PIOCHE PACIFIC ROAD IS AGAIN IN THE CLEAR

The Pioche Pacific railroad receivership will be dismissed during the forthcoming term of the district court. It is understood that Receiver H. E. Freudenthal has accumulated sufficient funds during the period of his administration to free the property of all indebtedness and that all of the receiver's certificates have been paid.

Upon the discharge of the receiver, the road will be turned over to the owner, the Consolidated Nevada Utah and operated under its management.

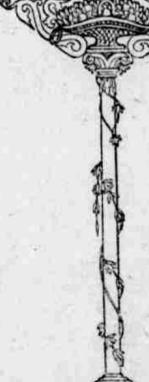
Foreclosure of Mortgage

Theo. Kembosses is the plaintiff in a suit filed this week in the district court against Mrs. Lizzie Empey, David Empey, E. C. D. Marriage and Lizzie Empey, administrator of the estate of Jno. Bowen, deceased. The suit is brought to foreclose a mortgage on a group of mining claims at Atlanta. The mortgage in question was given by the late John Bowen, former husband of Mrs. Empey, to Gus Pisco of Ely, is the plaintiff's attorney.

Really the Whole Thing. All one woman cares in her criticism of another is that she looks well.—Manchester Union.

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