

# Elk City Mining News.

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ELK CITY, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO, SATURDAY JANUARY 7, 1905.

\$2.00 The Year

## THE LILLY MAY GROUP.

### A Promising Property Situated Five Miles South of Elk City.

This valuable property is situated on Red river, five miles south of Elk City, on the Dixie wagon road, and is owned by the Elk City Gold M. & M. company. J. A. Coverly, one of the best known miners in this district, is its superintendent. The work done thus far consists of a tunnel 210 feet long run on the ledge, which, at the breast, shows a width of 20 feet of ore that gives assay values that exceed \$5 per ton. This ledge is opened along its course by surface cuts for 1500 feet. The two cuts nearest the

portal of the tunnel, that is, 200 and 400 feet respectively, further up the side of the hill, shows the vein to have a width of eight feet and fourteen feet respectively. Both showings give good results to the pan.

Across the river on the southwest is the Happy New Year, an extension of the Lilly May. The ledge is opened at both ends of this claim, and shows up strong and well defined. This property is ideally located for easy development, and has an abundance of timber on the ground besides a splendid head of water for power.

#### Discovered a Dyke.

George Shissler, when in Elk City last week, reported that John Wells had discovered a dyke near Newsome which promises to develop into something sensational. There has not been enough work done as yet to determine the full extent of the ore body, although there seems to be no doubt that it is quite extensive. Mr Shissler estimates that it will yield about \$6 per ton, free in gold.

Mr. Wells is a prospector and miner who has been identified with the mining industry of Idaho county since 1894, when he discovered the Gold Bug mine in old Florence, which he located with C. P. Cone. This property they sold to S. S. Glidden of Spokane. John's many friends will be glad to hear of his recent good fortune.

#### Good Work.

Less than thirty days ago work was begun on the C. R. M. & M. company's vat building, and today the lumber is not only sawed, virtually, but framed and in place in the building. Last Monday the lower floor was completed and about one-half of the superstructure raised and secured. The building is 96x100 feet inside. The machinery is arriving steadily and everything moving like clockwork. Mr. Herrington is to be congratulated on securing such splendid results, and should his future operations continue as successful as at present, the building will be completed and under cover by February 1.

#### United Verde.

Miles Rice and Lee Strong located what was formerly quite widely known as the Virginia, on January 1, and named it the United Verde. The claim has a splendid surface showing and will no doubt, with judicious development, justify the brightest hopes for its future. The claim is situated on the north fork of Siegle creek, in the heart of the famous Siegle creek gold belt.

#### Work on the Hope.

Messrs. Simmons & Whitaker are pushing work on their tunnel which they are running on the Hope to tap their ore shoot, which is about 100 feet further ahead. The tunnel is now in 100 feet and the ledge seems to improve with every foot run.

#### Is Encouraged.

Mark Howe, who was here during December looking after the annual assessment on the Wild Rose, Schedule and American Eagle Extension, left the first, inst., for Grangeville, having completed the work. He reported satisfactory results on all three properties. The MINING NEWS hopes to see him here again next summer, as he is a very desirable acquisition to any community.

#### Returned.

Wadsworth Stoever who succeeded J. W. Royer as manager of the Thunder Mountain Gold company returned Friday from Philadelphia.

#### Retimbering the Shaft.

The Idaho Press says that soon after the Federal company took charge of the Standard-Mammoth it became evident that extensive repairs were needed in the shaft. Investigation demonstrated that it would have to be completely retimbered for a distance of 185 feet, between the 200 and 400 levels. Now the Standard shaft is 1060 feet deep and practically all the hoisting is from below the place where the repairs had to be made. The problem presented, therefore, was how to retimber the shaft and at the same time keep the mine running and producing its usual output. This was the nut passed up to R. S. Pascoe, superintendent of the Standard-Mammoth, to crack. The retimbering of the shaft could not be delayed, and Mr. Miller informed him that it was imperative that the mine be kept running without interruption.

The fact that the feat of retimbering a shaft without a shut down of the mine had never been accomplished, although in several instances tried, may have been discouraging to Mr. Pascoe, but no one knew it if it was. He laid his plans with a quiet determination to accomplish his purpose, and although the predictions were almost unanimous that he could not accomplish the work in the shaft without a shut down, he went at it with a resolution born of confidence in himself which left failure out of the calculations.

The ground around the shaft for the distance to be repaired was very loose and was exerting a tremendous pressure against it. Before new timbers could be

placed all this ground had to be removed, and the great chamber around the shaft caused by its removal had to be timbered up in order to make it safe and at the same time relieve the shaft of unnecessary pressure. The ground sluffed badly and the problem of catching it up and holding it while the work was in progress was a serious one. In order to give an idea of the difficulties to contend with, it may be stated that it took fifteen days to place the first two sets of new timbers in the shaft. But when once placed they are there to stay for all time.

Slowly and laborously the work went on, the cages passing up and down both compartments of the shaft with accustomed regularity and the mine sending the usual amount of ore to the mill. The loose character of the ground added many difficulties to the work and the element of danger was ever present. None but the most skillful and experienced men in the mine were placed on the work and from first to last it was carried on under the personal direction of Superintendent Pascoe. Months passed and the work was at last completed. Every stick of timber in the shaft for a distance of 185 feet had been replaced; the treacherous ground that caused the trouble was removed and the walls caught up by a system of timbering that will stand for years, allowing room to do any work that may be necessary in the future without disturbing the timbers in the shaft proper.

#### That Timber Extension.

With regard to this timber extension question, it would be well for the public to understand what it means. With a growing scarcity of timber suitable for mining purposes, the timber sharks infesting northern Idaho are becoming more and more aggressive, and everybody should know the real meaning of the word extension in relation to timber and these timber syndicates. It means that having secured the timber at present fit for use, and seeing that within the next 20 years—the period of extension desired—the smaller trees will then be servicable also, they are endeavoring to secure this timber by the clumsy artifice of asking for an extension of time in which to remove that to which they are legally entitled.

As C. A. Hastings points out in a letter to the Tribune, the granting of the extension will be tantamount to granting permission to rob the schools. This alone is a sufficient reason for refusal. When trusts, corporations and syndicates are on the warpath in search of dollars, it matters little to them who suffers so long as they get what they are after. It has been aptly said that "corporations have no souls," and consequently feel no remorse at the result of their acts. But the people of northern Idaho should, under no circumstances, permit any man or set of men to do anything detrimental to the best interests of the schools. We are proud of them, and it would be strange indeed if, with this fact admitted, we quietly stand aside and see them robbed of their just inheritance. —Koskia Mountaineer.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1.

To the MINING NEWS:

The death of Ex-Senator George L. Shoup cast a gloom over all who knew him. Universal regret is expressed on every side by senators who were associated with him during his long term of office.

Senator Shoup was looked upon as the ablest representative the west has had in Washington for years. When the news was announced to Senator Heyburn he said: "I have today learned with great regret of the death of Senator Shoup, who for ten years represented the state of Idaho in the United States senate. I have known him intimately for more than twenty years in the capacity of a private citizen, a public officer and a personal friend. In all of these capacities he was a prince among men, generous and upright in all his dealings. Idaho has had no truer friend or able representative in the past, nor can we hope that she will have in the future." Outside of his relatives there is probably no one who feels more keenly the death of Senator Shoup than Addison T. Smith, who was the Senator's secretary during his senatorial career; the affection existing between them was often the subject of remark here. It was more like that between father and son than the ties which ordinary exist between those associated in an official capacity. The senator had the utmost confidence in Mr. Smith and his judgment, and his confidence was never betrayed. Congressman French was a great admirer of Senator Shoup, and in speaking of him, he said: "It is with deep sorrow that I have learned of the death of Hon. George L. Shoup. I had learned to love him for his gentleness, his sincerity, and the ever kindly interest that he had in young men. I admired and honored him, too, for the great work he has done for the state of Idaho and the Pacific Coast. As an officer in the army, as governor of the territory and then of the new commonwealth, as senator for many years, George L. Shoup has proven himself loyal and true to the highest interests of those who in this generation and in those to come may make Idaho their home."

The Pure Food bill will come up on January 4th, and while great opposition is being shown this measure by senators representing constituencies who are interested in whisky and adulterated food products, Senator Heyburn, who has the bill in charge, has the solid support of the State Pure Food Association, the physicians, and all public spirited citizens, and he intends to make a great fight for its passage during the present session of congress.

The bill providing for the repeal of the stone and timber act has been indefinitely postponed by a vote of ten to four in the house committee on public lands. This bill has been strongly agitated for the last two or three years and it looked for a time as if it would pass. It is a well known fact that Congressmen French, of Idaho, and Mondell, of Wyoming, have taken the lead in opposition to this measure.

This action by the committee kills the bill for the present and it is not likely that it will come up again soon.

It is not believed by those high in authority that the Joint-Statehood bill will pass at this session. It is being opposed by nearly all the democratic senators, and if necessary they will "filibuster" against the bill. The democrats, however, could not prevent the passage of the bill were they not aided by nearly all the western republican senators. The western republican senators, with few exceptions, will oppose the bill on the ground that the several territories should be admitted separately. The enormous area of these territories and their prospects for an immense population demand their admission as separate states. It is also looked upon by western senators as an effort on the part of the east to hold down the west in representation.

At the earnest request of the womens club of Idaho Senator Heyburn urged upon the committee having charge of the Statehood bill for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, that the bill be so amended as to eliminate the restrictions of suffrage on account of sex and the bill has been reported with that objectionable word stricken out, so that the state will be free to confer suffrage upon the women either by constitution or law hereafter. Had the word "sex" remained in the bill the state could not have conferred suffrage on the women.

Last year Congressman French introduced a bill providing for three public buildings in Idaho. They were to be at Pocatello, Lewiston and Moscow. The bill was referred to the committee on Public Buildings of the House and reports from all the departments interested have been made to the supervising architect of the treasury, and he has prepared a report giving an estimate of the quantity of floor space desired, the quality of material to be used in construction and the cost of the buildings, and submitted it to the House. Mr. French is working hard for his bill and is very hopeful of its passage.

#### Congratulates French.

Moscow business men have lost no time in writing congratulations to congressman French on the outcome of his labors toward securing a federal building for this city. Offers of any help that may assist in the campaign are renewed, and the following message was wired to Mr. French: "Hon. Burton L. French, House of Representatives, Washington. "We appreciate your efforts for a federal building at Moscow. Trust you may be successful. Can we do anything to help?" (Signed) Business Men's Ass'n A. S. BLAKE, President.

There is a disposition among the business men here to believe that the Washington correspondent who wrote of the probable appropriation for a federal building here was none too well informed, because the sum specified as being adopted for this purpose is considerably larger than was expected. However, it is expected that word will be had at a comparatively early date from Mr. French putting the matter in its correct form. —Moscow Journal.