

Elk City Mining News.

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ELK CITY, IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO, SATURDAY JUNE 10, 1905.

\$2.00 The Year.

WILL SURVEY ELK CITY

With a View to Obtaining a Patent---Make Application for Twenty Acres Through Probate Court.

A meeting of the business people of Elk City was held Thursday, the 8th, to perfect plans looking to the survey for patent to the 20 acres embracing the present town. A meeting for this purpose was held some time ago and the necessary funds subscribed. The business was placed in

the hands of a committee of three consisting of G. V. Herrington, H. D. Poyneer and L. A. Strong, who brought the matter to a successful head; the last meeting being held to ratify the contracts for surveying, attorneys' fees, etc., entered into by the committee.

Not a Statement of Timber Co.

The Lewiston Tribune copied this paper's reply to "The Friend to the Open River," which appeared last week, and either through mistake or for the purpose of misleading its readers, the Tribune placed a heading over the article calling it a "Statement of the Timber Companies." No timber company had anything to do with it, and no timber syndicate has any strings on this paper. It was a plain statement of facts, which cannot fail to meet the approval of settlers in the territory proposed to be put in the forest reserve, as well as all other honest fairminded citizens of north Idaho, and the Tribune knows it.

It is the common belief of a great many that the Weyerhaeuser Timber Syndicate is back of this wholesale withdrawal of millions of acres of timber land in Idaho. We do not vouch for the correctness of this belief, because we do not know that they are back of it, but as they have had nothing whatever to say against it, we take it that if they are not actually backing up this scheme to rob the state of Idaho and the people thereof, they are, at least, perfectly satisfied to have all these millions of acres reserved for future generations--of Weyerhaeusers. They have placed scrip on many thousands of acres which holds good in the townships withdrawn. If placed in the forest reserve their scrip holdings will be zealously watched over and protected from fires by forest rangers in the pay of the government, and they would have no taxes to pay. Besides this advantage they would undoubtedly be furnished an opportunity in a few years to gobble up a large portion of the land which was claimed by squatters at the time the withdrawal was made, for not one settler in a hundred would care to sacrifice his homestead right for a claim on the reserve, where his freedom of action would be on a par with that of the serfs of Russia, and where title to his land might also be reserved for future generations.

It is also noticeable that a few newspapers in Idaho which are or should be in a position to defend the rights of the people of the state have had little or nothing to say about this proposed outrage. The reason for their reticence may only be surmised at this time.--Pierce City Miner.

New Fish and Game Law.

Following is a digest of the fish and game law enacted by the last legislature, which has been prepared in response to numerous inquiries by sportsmen:

License under the provisions of this act are of four classes, viz.:

1. For a bona fide male resident (over 12 years of age) for six months prior to issuance, costing one dollar, entitling the holder to fish and hunt all kinds of game, subject to the restrictions of this act.

2. For non-residents of Idaho, a big game license, costing \$25, entitling the holder to hunt the animals hereinafter mentioned, subject to the restrictions of this act.

3. For non-residents of Idaho, costing \$5, entitling holder to hunt birds, subject to the restrictions of this act.

4. Non-residents, costing \$1, entitling holder to catch fish with hook and line only, subject to the restrictions of this act (required of all non-residents, regardless of sex).

Females and children under 12, residents of Idaho, are not required to procure license to fish or take game.

The Open Season.

Trout, grayling, bass and sunfish may be caught at any time with hook and line.

Salmon, sturgeon, carp, mullet, sucker, whitefish, Bear Lake trout and charr may be caught with seine, net or spear.

Quail, Nov. 1 to Dec. 1; sage hen, July 15 to Dec. 1; turtle dove snipe and plover, Aug. 1 to Nov. 1; partridge, grouse, pheasant, prairie chicken and fool hen, Aug. 15 to Dec. 1; duck, Sep. 1 to Feb. 1; geese and swan, Sep. 1 to Feb. 1; Elk, deer, sheep, goat, Sep. to Dec. 31.

Not more than 20 pounds of trout, bass, catfish, grayling or sunfish may be caught in any one day, and not more than 30 pounds to be had in possession at any one time.

The taking of Mongolian pheasants is absolutely prohibited for four years next following the passage of this act.

Unlawful to snare or trap any protected birds.

Unlawful to kill more than 18 of the following kinds of birds in one day, namely, quail, sage hen, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken or fool hen.

Unlawful to take in any one day more than three geese or three swans.

Unlawful to take fish by means

of any deleterious drug or by an explosive.

The hunting or killing of moose, antelope, buffalo, beaver and carabou is absolutely prohibited.

Unlawful to kill or capture more than one elk, two deer, one mountain sheep, one ibex, and one goat during the open season.

It is unlawful to sell any protected fish or animals at any time.

Possession of fish or game unlawfully taken is a misdemeanor.

Any and all persons violating any of the provisions of this act are guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum not to exceed \$300 and costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Another Pack Train.

The second section of Waylands pack train left this morning for Roosevelt in charge of E. E. Reid, the owner.

Sold Out.

J. A. Whitaker, the pioneer merchant of Elk City, has sold out and gone to new fields. Poyneer & Co. succeeded to the business.

The Day We Celebrate.

The citizens of Elk City convene in mass meeting this p. m. to devise ways and means looking to the proper observance of the Glorious Fourth. All are cordially invited.

Missing.

F. Steele, who passed through this place about a month ago to take charge of a school at Roosevelt is missing, not having arrived at his destination, and his whereabouts is unknown. Fears are entertained that he became lost while trying to make the trip.

State Lands.

According to the Bonners Ferry Herald the state of Idaho still has 160,000 acres of government land to select for the benefit of the state institutions. Hon. J. C. Munson, state land commissioner, now has four parties of selectors in the field looking up land to file upon. One of these parties is in charge of J. K. Ashley of Sand point, and another in charge of S. D. Taylor. They have been working in township 61 north, 1 and 2 east, and on Fall creek and Pack River for some little time.

The recent withdrawal of large areas of public lands by the general government in view of establishing forest reserves, makes it very difficult for the state to secure its full quota of lands to advantage. The state had expected to make selections in the Clearwater timber belt, land remote from settlement, but which will be of great value in time, but the withdrawal of all lands in that locality for a forest reserve, compelled it to go elsewhere. It will require a pretty close search to secure valuable lands to the amount required, and the state may be compelled to look pretty closely into the good faith of some of the squatters on timber lands. A large bunch of thanks is due Senator Dubois for this state of affairs, as he is urging the creation of forest reserves in Idaho with all the prestige of a United States senator.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN

Mill for the Curren-Caswell Property--General Notes of Interest.

A special from Boise states that a mill has arrived there for the Curren-Caswell Gold Mining Co., owner of the Mysterious Slide group at Thunder Mountain. It will be shipped to the camp as soon as the roads get into condition for heavy freighting, which, it is hoped, will be about the first of next month.

This plant consists of a 5-foot Monadnock mill, with boiler and engine, and a small sawmill. It will be put up by a man sent from the machinery house from which it was secured, going in under a guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it. The company pays only the expenses of the man sent to put it into operation. It is expected the mill will handle 100 tons of ore daily. The character of the ore is such that it is anticipated the plant will develop the maximum capacity. The values will be saved by simple amalgamation. It is known that a large proportion of the gold will amalgamate, but if it be found too much is being lost, a cyanide plant will be installed with which to treat the tailings.

In the Mysterious Slide a very large body of ore has been developed, carrying values about like those of other properties of the camp. It can be mined very cheaply and can be made to pay very handsomely. Martin Curren and Ben Caswell have been developing the mine for a long time, determining the proportions and the value of the ore body. They have demonstrated they have sufficient ore to keep a large plant running for years, and that its grade is sufficient to assure large profits. It is the intention to double the capacity of the plant next year.

According to reports the bond on the Eureka property has been taken up before the time was up and the \$50,000 is to be paid over at once.

The 10-stamp mill on the Dewey is running steadily on low grade ore, but at that about \$7 per ton was being realized. The company run out of timber, which prevented them from stopping their best body of ore, and it became necessary to work ore which was not so rich in value.

The Sunnyside is running 30 stamps of its 40 stamp mill. The company shut down for a short time to install an engine, which will furnish additional power to operate the crusher.

The Adams Mining company is building a wagon road from the main road on Monumental creek to its property and getting out timber for the mill, which will be taken in from Boise as soon as the roads are passable.

The Pearl Mining company is moving the machinery from the Erie to the Cheapman group with the intention of developing that property.

Clearwater in it.

The Lewiston Tribune says the local land office received a proclamation of President Roosevelt, made May 22, by which more than 400,000 acres of land in Nezperce and Idaho counties have been withdrawn from settlement to be added to the Bitter Root forest reserve. The northeast

corner of the proposed reserve begins on the western boundary of the present Bitter Root forest reserve and at the northeast corner of township 31 north, range 5 east. The northern part of the proposed addition to the reserve is but three miles wide, but farther south widens until the width of three townships are absorbed. The town of Clearwater and practically all of the country drained by the south fork of the Clearwater river and the eastern tributaries of the Salmon river are included in these withdrawn portions.

The announcement of the withdrawal of timber lands in the Clearwater country several weeks ago for forest reserve purposes, aroused a bitter feeling among the settlers and the view is held here that the recent action of the department will be bitterly opposed by the settlers residing in the country affected. It is stated that the land now withdrawn includes a major portion of the available government land suitable for agricultural purposes and many settlers now have good homes in the district that are held by squatters' rights.

Modified Proclamation.

A special from Helena to the Tribune says Governor James K. Toole has received a copy of the proclamation of President Roosevelt modifying a former proclamation creating the Bitter Root forest reserve in Montana and Idaho. The proclamation is dated at Washington May 22, and it provides that lands in Montana which had been excluded from settlement and which are therein restored to the public domain shall be open to settlement from the date mentioned, but shall not be subject to entry, filing or selection until after 90 days' notice by such publication as the secretary of the interior may prescribe. The president's action is based on the law approved June 4, 1897, authorizing him to reduce the area or change the lines of such reserves. The proclamation states that the change is made for what the president considers the public good.

Idaho at the Fair.

The Moscow Journal says Idaho distinguished herself in a social way at the opening of the Portland fair, and Governor Gooding and staff have been proportionately busy.

Idaho had two carriages in the parade, being assigned the position directly behind Washington and nearer the front. In them sat Governor Gooding, Adjutant General Vickers, Assistant Adjutant General Major Worthman and Commissary General Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Myers.

From 2:30 to 4 in the afternoon the Idaho people tendered an informal reception in the Idaho building where luncheon was served.

It is conservatively estimated that 5000 people visited Idaho's building on that day, 765 people passing the door in one hour. "I see they are going to wear the floor out," sentimentally remarked Governor Gooding as the throng poured in, "and I am glad of it."

Its proximity to the front of the magnificent New York building, where all social functions will be held, means a constant inspection by the best and wealthiest people attending the fair.