DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

COAL

iron and coal are almost inexhaustible In quantity, coal claims are quite nu-merous, and are held by various parties

in hope that the future construction by some of the radiways, and the develop-ment of the region by capital. The

ment of the region by capital. The quality of this coal for manufacturing

IRON COUNTY. นี้ การกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการกระบบการ

Cedar City, Dec. 5 .- Cedar City, located twenty miles south of the capital of iron county and about the same distance north of the rim of the basin, was first settled under the direction of the inte George A. Smith, assisted by Henry Lunt, now of Mexico, George Wood, Joseph Chatterley, Thomas Daden and others, whose names are almost forgotten, but whose good works stand out pre-eminently and are land marks for those who are now assumthe responsibilities connected with our growing town.

Like many of our sister settlements. Cedar City has undergone many re-verses, the present being the third town built up since George A. Smith, with his hardy band of Pioneers, commenced the colonization of this part of Iron county. The necessity for changing locations, being brought about mostly through the treacherous stream of Coal Creck, the southern part of the State troos, the southern part of the state being noted for its tremendous floods in the summer season. The removal from one location to another, being necessary for safety, until today we are measura-bly secure from the effects of floods. In the commencement of the settlement of this place it was contacted at of this place, it was contemplated to make Cedar City a manufacturing town, and in its early experience, the roar of the blast furnace is something that can be vividly called to mind. For want of sufficient capital this industry was allowed to languish, and finally died, no traces of which can be observed today unless it is the ruins of

THE OLD FURNACE

on the north side of town, and some of the crude from ore lying about the site of the Iron Works that used to be. When the Iron Works were abandoned our inhabitants numbered more than today, and in consequence of the closing down of the works, many left Cedar City, some going to southern California. while the majority sought homes in other parts of this State. Those who remained took up with other pursuits, such as farming and stockraising. Our isolated condition at that time, being in the years of 1857-58, caused many who had exhausted their supply of clothing to look seriously about for the best method to pursue in securing necessary clothing for their families; the result was that a great effort was made to secure a few sheep in order that wool night be had from which clothing, although of a crude and coarse quality was procured, and the inhabitants of our town thus enabled to pass over the trying days of the late fifties and early sixties, since which event, our city has prospered commensurate with other lo-calities, and the

IRON WORKS' DAYS

are looked upon by the older portion of our community, as the most trying in the history of Cedar City. The condi-tions of the people at that time of which we write, made it an easy matter to introduce the principles of co-opera-tion; as there were few wealthy persons in our midst; a combined effort was the only one within our reach; steps were immediately taken to introduce co-operation. In the year 1869, the present mercantile institution of this city was commenced) its first display being in a small and discommodious granary, which still stands and is a striking con trust to the institution of to-The history of Cedar City Co-opday. The history of Cedar City Co-op-erative Institution is before the people. not only of Cedar City, but the wholt of southern Utah, and can justly claim the distinction of being the regulator of prices of southern Utah; a friend to the poor as well as the main feeder of every public enterprise that has been started in our town. It has, and is at present managed by men of ability whose aim has been to be content with reasonable dividends and deal fairly with the patrons of the institution. Like many similar institutions in our State, its voyage thus far in life has not been upon the smoothest seas, and at one period of its existence, run against the shoals of financial distress; fortunately for the institution, how ever, some of our best citizens tool hold of the almost sinking vessel and with the assistance of its numerous creditors were enabled to launch it forth again. It now sails on prosper-ous waters and bids fair to rank with our most stable institutions.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING. The principal labor of our citizens is

farming and stockraising, the former of which is somewhat retarded, owing to drought, although considerable has been raised this year, but not enough for local use. One of the principal drawbacks to our farming industry is a lack of system of reservoiring, wherein considerable of the waters of spring could be stored for use during the dry months of summer, with this much deshred improvement, farming could still be carried on successfully. Stock and sheep raising if properly managed pay those who engage in that pursuit, al-though this branch of industry is at-tended with more difficulty than for-merly, owing in part to extensive tracts of land being taken up for pursua page

of land being taken up for private use,

COAL AND MINERALS. Cedar City depends to a considerable extent for her future growth and development, upon her vast and almost unlimited natural resources together with the advent into our county of railroad transportation, within the raiload transportation, within the present year, several thousand dollars has been expended in developing and securing valuable claims in Iron Moun-tain vicinity, a brief description of which is herewith appended. In the vicinity of Iron Mountain there has been expense demonity or veloce of

are enormous deposits, or veins of hematite and magnetic ores, recent developments give promise that the 'Iron Hat'' caps vast deposists of min-rals, of which iron is one important

a depth of thirty-four feet, from the bottom runs a drift one hundred feet long and calculated to strike the con-sevences miles, to Cedar City, eighteen tact in less than one hundred and fifty feet more unless diverted to make the strike at about a right angle. In other words, the drift runs too much in line with the contact. The shaft and drift are well made and will be of great ser-

vice in prospecting for the ore bodies. It is probable that if this shaft was sunk to a depth of two hundred feet it would cut the vein on its dip.. WATER: reached within twenty miles, limestone abounds and all the essentials for the successful manufacture of iron are at command, except a link in railway com-Because of Its scarcity water is important, and fortunately 'a good and sufficient supply is found at the face of munication which needs to be supplied to render the region accessible and perthe one hundred foot drift, is holsted with barrels by means of a whim. For mit of the opening up of the vast re-sources which are now dormant. Both

extensive work an increase of water is desirable, but this can be had as development proceeds. TIMBER. The mountain is thickly covered with

cedars that make excellent and durable mining timbers for ordinary work. Fire wood is inexhaustible. purposes has been questioned, but this difficulty is fast being removed by several tests which have been made, which establishes its strength for manufac-TRANSPORTATION. The mines with a view of transporta- turing purposes beyond question.

Cedar City State Normal School.

in the State has before it the immediate of regents that if the new structure was not completed for the opening of but boundless. Slituated in the center prospects of growth possessed by Cedar of a region built of mountains of iron and unmeasured fields of coal, and with the long-looked-for railway communications practically assured, it is once every muscle of the community in the breaking dawn of such a day of was knotted with labor. Teams, single

erals, of which iron is one important factor. Touching this new and inter-esting feature of the mountain, the de-velopments recently done by E. A. Thompson and D.J. Fraw on the Home-

Cedar City, Dec. 9,-Perhaps no town | was received from the University board The winter had made good the promise of the fall for severity. But the mes-

been donated. In addition to this there had to be deposited with the State se-

will be of greater interest and import-

ance, nor will any tell more that will

effect more honor and credit on its ecople, than that which narrates the

energy, zeal, and devotion to the cause of education the cause of love of truth.

remarkable. The people of the South | ave come to regard it as literally heirs. It draws, not from Utah alone miles. The projected rallraod from ut from the neighboring States. In hree years the attendance has nearly billty come within seven miles, passing at Iron Springs. publed, the instructing force has been publed, and the increased interest canof he measured. The number of stu of the first year was 118; the see and year, 150; the third year, 200; and or the present year, we have already A coal region of great and unknown extent is in close proximity to this won-derful mountain of iron, and can be

ached 190. The course of instruction given here, the first three years of the State Nor-mal school course at the University of tinh. The fourth year of the course S not at present affered.

The building and equipment are bet-ter than the most hopeful would ex-pect, almost as much as he could de-

The building is a three story brick the boller room, coal banker, physica and biological laboratories, and the manual training room. On the first floor are the principal's effect teachers room, waiting room, and three large class rooms. On the top floor is located the library, the assembly room (a) the art room. The beating and venti-lating plant is of the most modern and approved type. The heating is effected by steam heaters and het air flues, the latter also furnishing a constant supply of store air place inmediately form the of pure air taken immediately from th outside. The hot air dues, together wit mother set for the removal of the foul ur, makes an ideal ventilating system. The equipment is, for the work done, of the best. The biological laboratory is furnished with drawered/tables spe-cially designed for the work in zoology, physiology, and botany. There are here computed victoreserves one of the latsinpound microscopes, one of the lator for work in embryology, dissecting dicroscopes, chemical reagents, illusrative specimenal for study, together with the various accessories needful for udents in their work. In the physical laboratory are an air

Wimhurst's machine of strong ower, telegraph instruments, telehone, dipping batteries, sonometer læyden jars, levers and pulleys, electri bells, spectroscope, magnets, Gelsler tubes, "X-Ray" tube, Wheatstone bridge, galbanometers, wireless tele-graphy apparatus-in fact, everything necessary for a thorough high school ourse lo physi

The manual training department contains excellent apparatus for normal work in that subject. In includes a athe (adapted not only for wood work but for light metal work, such as from and brass turning, drilling, and bor-ing), a forge (with anvil, vice, and screw cutting tools), and the various small tools sinch as chisels, planes

The library easily ranks among the very best school fibraries in the State. While the number of books is not ex-cessively large, something over 1,000 volumes, the books are all new and have been purchased under intelligent direction, so that there is not a book on the shelves which is not of actual, tractical, working value. This library thrown open to the use of the citi ens as well as of students.

The physical culture department is well supplied with the lighter apparaus such as wands, dumb-bells, and Indian clubs

The art department is well supplied with easies, desks, models and drawings. The instruction includes from still life, as well as models, and out-door sketching. With this is joined a brief study of artists and their work.

This enumeration of material and ap-aratus, though brief and incomplete, rill indicate the possibilities of the school. As a place for securing training of a high school grade, it has few, if any, superiors in the West. Its advan-tages are many. Situated near the rim of the Great Basin, it has a climate

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

"is doing well

The Navajo Indians occupy the coun try on the south side of the San Juan

river, and from them the trading store

in Bius purchase thousands of pound of hides and wool annually, and freigh

the same out to the railroad at Man cos, Colo,

wool scouring establishment, and pos

de to puy, as the Indiana prefer t

28

NUMI

ers -

of \

men w

rned th tmaster

on and

sath.

t was m

ong th

een sho Thom

rown I

Ik of ora hunt

neir ab

il them

n Cann

hted with

h, clerk

avidence

asurer

Journali

ty, I tel

dent of s all rig until Cl

east to

mmissio

mmisis

paper,

ommiss ery nic n the U

unty Cl

tor Mo

iment-

e.

Bluff, Dec. 3.—A glance at the map of Utah will show that San Juan county claims located and a five-stamp mil with two substitutions in the third occupies the extreme southeastern cor-rear, is identical with that given in mer of the State. It is upwards of 9,000 lead, lately discovered, and report say square miles in area, and is diversified by hills, mountains, fertile valleys and uplands or mesas. It is bounded on the west by the Colorado river and the San Juan flows westward through the

For, timber, there are sprace and quakingasp on the mountains. aplands there is an abundance of cedar. be profitable to establish in Bluff, is a alnyon and juniper, while cottanwo fourish in the valleys along the slbly a woolen blanket factory might b

Apples, peaches, nears, hay and corn sell their own costly blankers and bu -in short all fruits, vegetables and grain that thrive in the temperate zone do extremely well here, when water for irrigation purposes can be had. But ill-the farming has been done, so far, in the history of the county, owing to the cli-1 ver & Rio Grande at Duranga, and go



VALLEY OF THE SAN JUAN, BLUFF CITY, UTAH.

¹՝ «խորհերիներին անականական անական հանգա

plenty of water, however, in the San Juan river and excellent sites for water storage reservoirs exist all over the county. The settlers depend for their revenue on the thousands of cattle, horses and sheep, that roam the ranges, from the State line on the east, to the Colorado river on the west. The county is but sparcely populated,

There is plenty of room for more. Mon-ticello, the county seat, at the eastern base of the Blue Mountains, and Bluff on the San Juan river, are the principal towns, with settlements at Verdure, La Sal and Indian Creek, in the north end of the county, and Holyhoke on the San Juan, twenty-five miles east of Bluff

Along the San Juan river, from the Colorado State line there are fine fertile lands, both bottoms and mesas for sixty miles westward. Thence to th do river deep canyons and gorges abound and the country, generally, is wild and rough and fit only for grazing as will be seen by the photographs as companying this communication. From out the deep canyon of the lower San Juan, a good many and now their ruined homes and habitahousands of dollars of gold have been tions are found scattered all over this country. Everything, so far found by Prof. Cluff in old Mexico, in the line of aken in the past six or seven years. But little placer mining is being done at present. The low gravel bars, that an be worked with rockers, are nearly at present. than duplicated right here in San Juan county, Utah. Here is the country for the explorer. exhausted. But there are high bars, re calning that will require capital to Here is the place for the searcher after Gold, silver and copper are found in human antiquities.

mate being somewhat dry. There is | ing on into Arizona where it would connect with the Atlantic and Pacific at Flagstaff or Williams. Such a road would undoubtedly pay well in a shor time. Besides getting its share of through freight, an immense local traffic would grow up, for, in this county alone, there are many supplies to be

There are gold, sliver, copper and coal. Here, also, is crude petroleum, probably the greatest mine of wealth in all this section, lying dormant, awaiting the coming of a railroad and capital for levelopment.

Twenty-five miles west of Bluff City, oil is constantly cozing from the cracks and seams in the limestone rocks and floating away on the San Juan river. This section of country was once densely populated by an ancient race of neonle nartly c

soil and built good houses of stone

But they passed away, long years ago,

elics of an old civilization, can be more

brought in, and thousands of pounds of wool and hides to be shipped out.

torney-i reflect in the 78. Its rprise.

Danielwhat that. of Sta own-W th the p ty Trea hat an aken to Chapm



UNIVERSITY BRANCH NORMAL SCHOOL, CEDAR CITY, UTAH.

PRETENTIOUS BUSINESS EFFORTS

Our town can boast of one of the finest business blocks of southern Utah, its maiden effort was no less preten-tious than the one already mentioned, although not in a granary, its wares were displayed in a private residence in one of the back streets in our city, and it is safe to say its stock in trade would not total up more than five hundred dollars when it commenced its branch d mercantile business; we now refer to the Cedar Sheep association, whose birth can be traced to the early sixtles, when the effort was made to com-mence the raising of sheep under the co-operative system, this institution was for many years, and is yet the leading sheep industry in southern Utah: its capital stock being owned in nearly every settlement of the State. The trib utaries connected with this company are numerous; its paid up capital is now over forty thousand dollars, and its annual expenses reach about twelve thousand dollars, considerable of which is paid out to employes of the institution; its last yearly dividend was thirty per cent and has been no less for the past three years; dividends are generally paid in cash and merchandise. This company has six flocks of sheep with about twenty-seven hundred head to the flock, the sheep are looked after by one man who is the manager of all the herds. The mercantile branch of this institution is favorably located on the main street of our town, and is ably conducted in one of the most imposing brick structures of southern Utah.

EDUCATIONAL.

Cedar City is now beyond doubt an educational center for southern Utah. The gift of the State of Utah in establishing the branch normal here has accomplished this beyond question; its capacity is well taxed; the faculty is posed of both ladies and gentlemen of refinement and ability, the influence this institution is being feit for good in our town, and its patronage bespeaks the high appreciation in which it is held by the people of southern Utah. Our district school is now taxed to its full limit, we employ nine teachers, light of whom are females; last year trustees paid for teachers as salaries, the munificent sum of two thousand, three hundred and seventy dol-lars, they also expended on buildings and sites three hundred and fifty-three dollars; for school apparatus, one hun-dred and twenty-four dollars, school supplies, thirty-two dollars, for repairs and improvements, one hundred and three dollars; this year the cost of improvements whil far exceed that of lass, me excellent improvements have already been made, and more are un-der contemplation; we surely have an up, to-date school system with teachers well qualified for the various departments

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Our ecclesiastical status will compare favorably with other similar towns, the dominant church of the State has full control, no other religious organization being known here; our house of worship is of modern style, comfortable and commodious, and is generally well filled with attentive listeners every Sunday afternoon; our Sabbath school is spoken of by those who visit us, as one of the i

stake-Battleship group are worthy of note. This group, situated near the north point of the mountain, consists of eleven claims, five of which are under bond to the gentlemen above named, and six of which are owned by them.

FORMATION.

What is true of the formation in which the ore bodies of the Homestake-Battleship group are found, is true also of all the important from ore bodies of the district. They are in granite and lime, the former being the foot wall and the latter of course the hanging.

SURFACE SHOWING.

The surface of the Homestake, the laims upon which most of the work has bene done, shows in the lime, a considerable vein of lead carbonates and silver bearing quartz, about five tons of galena found at a depth of ten feet, is to be seen on the dump, and a great quantity of float galena apparently from this lime vein, is to be seen, this galena runs from about fifty to seventy per cent lead, twenty-five to forty ounces of silver, and one to four dollars The silver quartz, of which there is a great quantity, sometimes runs as high as fifteen hundred ounces, the work done here shows that but little attention has been given to these ores. Going to the contact there is to be seen mutaing to tradity upy said but audit at one point, a body of hematite ore twenty-live to thirty feet in width, at intervals this ore is heavily copper stained, indicating, however, but little what has been developed by a fifty foot shaft. For the first twenty-five feet or so this shaft is half in lime and half shaft. in porphyritic vein matter, the latter showing occasionally some copper stain, the lime then disappears, dipping away from the mountain at an average of orly-five degrees, and leaving the shaft completely in decomposed and broken up vein matter, still showing the occa-sional copper stain. At the bottom of the shaft are to be observed on all sides, odd bunches of chalcopyrite, giving nineteen per cent copper, one dollar gold and 1.40 ounces silver. A drift to the west fifty feet or more discloses the granite foot wall in the face, another

to the east discloses, First-A mass of porphyritic vein matter, highly copper stained and having in its seams or stringers of chalcopy-

Second-About twenty-five feet of heavy iron ore impregnated with green corbonates of copper sometimes of an scellent grade, but scarcely on the whole carrying more than two to three

er cent at most. Third-What is apparently a distinct copper body, imbedded or incased in a soft gray porphyry, the same cross-cut ten feet and chambered out on one side throughout showing glistening bunches and streaks of chalcopyrite which give from twenty to forty-two per cent cop-per, the whole indicating that a continuous body is not far to seek.

CONTACT ORE DUMP.

On this dump are probably not less than four and one-balf, or five tons of this chalcopyrite taken from the cham-ber just mentioned: the surprising feature is, that the dump matter itself runs four dollars and seventeen cents in gold, and three ounce silver, and there seems to be an unlimited quantity.

LEAD.

About one hundred feet from the contact there is in the lime a well defined lead carbonate veln, from which at a lepth of ten feet there was excavated about five tons of high grade galena, this stuff is on the dump, and much of it runs as high as seventy per cent lead. thirty-nine ounces silver and four dol Accompanying this carbonlars gold. ate streak is a body of quartz, speci-mens from which have valued fifteen ounces silver. Very little work has been done to develop this ore body, though it gives promise to be worth looking after.

NO. 1 SHAFT.

This shaft is sunk in the lime two

others who will want to know some- I thing of the educational facilities within the reach of residents of this part of our State. To such it is pleasing to say that educationally little is left to be desired. While the former interests and are potential, yet to be developed, the latter are kinetic, have been developed. With the exception of Logan, Ogden, Provo, and Salt Lake City no town in the State has educational advantages that admit of any comparison whatuilding was ready for school.

ver with those possessed by Cedar Realizing the pressing need for an Institution giving instruction beyond the grammar grades, and recognizing the justness of the claims put forth by the southern people for such, the sec-ond State Legislature, March 11, 1897, passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a Branch Norman school in either Beaver or Iron county. The committee on location, Dr. John R. Park, Dr. James E. Talmage, and Dr. Karl G. Maeser, after investigating thoroughly the claims of the various owns of the two countles, unanimously lecided that the school should be locatr in Celar City. The Cedar Citizens' ommittee spent \$6,000 in fitting up committee spent \$6,000 in bitting op temporary quarters for the school, which was opened Sept. 20, 1897. The teaching corps was made up as follows: Milton Bennion, B. S., princi-pal; George W. Decker, B. Pd., How-ard R. Driggs, and Annie E. Spencer, instructors. instructors.

The story of the building of the l's permanent home is filled interest. Orders were given in the fall of '97 for school's vith lumber and brick, and some work was done in excavating for the basement, but a flerce winter setting in, the flercest since 1866, work was discontinued. But in January, '98, imme-diately after the holiday vacation, word





PREHISTORIC WATCH TOWER, SAN JUAN COUNTY.

mark most of the time, and once forced ore ordinarily healthful. The cost to It to 40 degrees below. Work on the brick kiin was resumed and pushed to students for living is small-board rooth, light and fire being obtained for ompletion in defiance of rain, snow nd cold. But the end was accom-\$3 per week, and this may be made much cheaper by the usual "club" blished. By the time spring was ready to come 130,000 feet of lumber, 75,000 nethod. Those attending here are en-Irely free from the many immoralities shingles, together with the brick, sand net with in the larger cities. Classes and lime were on the proposed site. By fall, a new, modern, well-equipped n the school are smaller than in many of the more populous institutions, and Cedar is a result the student gets more in ad redeemed her pledges to the State. idual attention. The cost involved was as follows: There had been spent on the temporary quarters, \$6,000: the permanent build-ing had cost \$28,000 more, with an ad-ditional \$5,000 for the heating plant; and the ground for the building had But any account of the school would

a decidedly incomplete which did speak of the great work done by Prin lpal Bennion and his associate teach ers. Most of what the school is today, it owes directly to them. Beginning their ork in the midst of a spirit which, out-ide of the immediate neighborhood, had to be deposited with the State se-curities valued at \$15,000 before a cent of the school maintenance fund could be obtained for its support during the first year. Altogether the little town of Cedar, with some 1,500 inhabitants, had inside of one year made an actual vas at best mildly indifferent, and ometimes antagonistic they have, by onest effort and hard work, by strict ioral conduct and teaching, built up a trong school, and an ever-growing senment in its favor. They have done a

outlay in money and labor of nearly \$40,000, an effort unparalleled in the history of the State. For this immense As to the future there can be scarcely history of the State. For this immense sum the legislature of 1899 made a redoubt. The prospect of the immediate velopment of the country together which, after meeting the cash debts in which, after meeting the cash debts in full, was sufficient to pay the citizens only 56 per cent of their dues, this loss being borne largely by those who had given their labor. When a full history of Cedar City is written, no chapter will be of greater interest and import the its consequent rapid settlement. s well as the history of the past, all ustify the belief that in numbers, as ready in thoroughness of work, aust soon take rank with the very best stitutions of the State. The quarters tre even now Inadequate. Classes have seen divided into sections, and the sections crowd the recitation root Stuents are constantly entering and it is tot easy to see how many more can be accommodated. To turn students efforts and toils connected with the establishment of this school. So long as the school exists, it will be a living, speaking monument to their untiring way is all but criminal, and yet an-ther year promises to bring this conition. All other questions are for the ime subordinated, and the great probem now placed before the school man-agement for solution is, "How shall we The growth of the school has been provide for our students of the coming

vear?

BOXELDER COUNTY.

Population, 1900 19,009 what is genrally known as the Viport Assessed valuation, 1900\$4,713,595 property, situated on Birch Creek, Utah, Boxelder county is one of the largest counties in the State of Utah, and is situated in the extreme northwest. Its resources and industries are many and varied. In the production of fruit it is unrivalled in Utah.

Educationally, Boxelder

COUL is coming rapidly to the front, the schools being strictly up-to-date and well managed. County Superintendent of Schools Nephi Anderson has furnished the following information for the benefit of readers of the "News:" There are twenty-eight school districts in the county, and sixty-nine

teachers are employed. The school population numbers about 3.320 pupils. besides about forty students attending the High School at Brigham City, the county seat of the county.

When the superintendent has occasion to visit the schools, he travels in the neighborhood of 360 miles and visits forty-seven school houses.

This year there is being erected in Brigham City, a splendid High School building, which, when finished will cost over \$25,000. It is the intention of the trustees to have this building ready for use at the beginning of the next school year. Last year 271 chil-dren became of school age, and forty-five were graduated out of the common

The value of the school property is about \$69,221. The average pay of the teachers, male and female, is \$16.

In the extreme northwest corner of the State, and also of the county of Boxelder, is situated the Ashbrook mining district; a mineral belt of country in which, until the last two years, no vigorous attempt had been made to reach the bodies of ore suspected of

down about 25 feet further or 175 feet in all. In this sinking they again passed through the ore body and upon it they started three drifts which are being there. In the spring of 1897 the Salt Lake Mining and Improvement association of Salt Lake City, obtained a contract on now in ore throughout their entire



HIEROGLYPHICS ON ROCK WALL, SAN JUAN COUNTY.

statisticities a bunch of

598 undertook the sinking of a shaft,

in which they found ore at the depth of 110 feet. From this shaft several

nclines were run on the dip of the vein,

which demonstrated the existence of

re and also of water. Lack of proper

these, together with the small size their concentrating plant, which

could only take care of twenty tons in twenty-four hours, caused the offi-

cers of the association to cease operat-

sink another shaft at a point about 500 feet lower down the guich. This shaft

was begun in the fall of 1899, and was

sunk to a distance of about 140 feet.

when unfortunately they lost their

shaft-house by a fire which swept away

every vestige of the building and con

tents, not even the whim horses were

tenu, not even the which norses were saved. Fortunately by carrying wat-er from a spring, about 500 feet dis-tant, the imbering of the shaft was saved. Within two weeks thereafter

a steam ho'sting plant one installed, but even this did not end their troubles,

for within three days they struck water in a quantity which drove them from

months before they saw it again, and

that only by means of continuous pump

ing. In the meantime a drift had been started at a point safely above the water line, this was run for a distance

of 108 feet, passing through an 18-foot

Having demonstrated the continuity

of the ore thus far, the shaft was put

vein of ore.

of the shaft, and it was five

cllittes to economically handle

high grade ore was encountered, sev-eral samples of which assayed over \$00 ounces of silver, \$12 gold and some lead. Being desirous of testing the general quality of this ore, a carload of mixed stuff was shipped to Salt Lake City, which averaged 153 ounces silver and nearly \$8 gold. To further economise in the extraction of ore and to drain the water it was decided to run and about SU miles from Oakley and Aimo, Idaho. This property consisted of eight patented claims, a pat-ented mill site and five un-patented claims. For over a year they a tunnel into it from a lower point this tunnel is now in over 150 feet, and Its total length is expected to be feet, at which point it should tap the did some continuous gophering, but in ore body.

> There is nothing now to prevent remodeling the mill for its treatment, which will be done in the spring, and as it is the intention to enlarge it to 100 tons per day capacity, it will therefore also be necessary to connect it with the mine by a tram road. To meet these improvements and enlarged expenses about to be inaugurated, arrangements are already being per-fected either to increase the capital being pe stock of the association or more likely to merge it with a corporation adequately large enough to handle the proposition.

The Vipont property is not isolated, contiguous to it are several good-looking propositions, especially one group of claims into which a tunnel has been driven for over 1.000 feet, and from the showing displayed, the owners of this are confident that in a short distance they will tap an ore $bo_{e,r}$ which crops out some distance ahead. With these developments and those being carried on in Cotton Thomas Jasin in the believe that it will not & frany moon; before the Ashbrook district will come famous as one of the largest and most successful mining camps in this mineralized ' State.

ARTHUR & HOUCHEN, LAND ATTORNEYS AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Land.

Business and Conveyancing. All kinds Legal Business Attended to,

Office at Cedar City, Iron County, Utah

y Reco i news and p mpilat the Sta lemanthe 1

am gol a the N er som lev--"I

> Martin stion adlum land.'

ever s

Youn er the been 1 f the y are he Vebbe dition

> T. Cab ws" or Grant I s

Angu late rise. ssue a

brnick bne-I specia te is a son-l the J entitle

and l o the

News.

carff-A. W ugh ar dt of Is a b

ally p d-Yas of the the p P-page hograr tter sout subly o

ne cou apprec Obser art-a Istrict

hely go surer tor Rel inest I

