

Star group of mines in Wood River district, Idaho. The property is said to be exceedingly rich, and that a vast quantity of gold ore has already been extracted there.

J. A. Van Pelt, who went out to inspect the strike in the Mohawk on Saturday, has returned. He says they are in the ore four feet, and have not yet encountered the hanging wall. The ore has not yet been assayed but he thinks it will pay to ship. The operators of the property feel greatly encouraged, and are confident that they will be richly repaid for their pluck and enterprise.

Within the last week two train loads of sheep and cattle have been shipped to eastern points and Salt Lake from the Brigham station. Every few days, from two to five carloads of fine beef cattle are shipped to the Salt Lake Slaughter company. They have agents in these parts who are buying up hundreds of head of good beef cattle for the Salt Lake market.—*Bugler*.

Challis Graphic: Custer county (Idaho) has a curiosity in the shape of a group of petrified trees, about fifteen miles from Challis, first found by Sheriff Horsford. These trees have been seen but by few persons and are said to be strange to look upon. Trunks from stumps to thirty feet in height bearing out from the naturalness of trees, and from two to fifteen feet in diameter.

Owing to the cave in the Mayflower mine, ore has not been coming up as lively as usual and the driver of the first team to the mine has been enabled to get through his day's work several hours sooner than those who came later, and there has been so much rivalry between Farrell's and Iver's teamsters that some of them have the trip to the mine as early as 2 o'clock in the morning.—*Park City Record*.

Justice Sullivan of the Idaho supreme court said yesterday that the case of *Shepherd vs. Grinnell*, instituted to test the validity of the Idaho test oath law, was on Monday last argued and submitted. A decision will be rendered some time next week, and then the Mormons of Idaho will know whether or not they may register immediately, and vote at the forthcoming general election.—*Idaho Daily Statesman* (October 15).

The Chalk Creek Mine company has now penetrated their coal vein and find it about eight feet thick and as clear of faults or foreign material as ever a vein of coal was. The coal is the hardest ever found in this basin. The company say that they will try transportation over the U. P. for a time, but if they attempt the freeze out game with them that they shall see that another road goes through Coalville.—*Coalville Chronicle*.

Fish Commissioner Mills is having the State Fish Hatchery repaired throughout and getting it in shape for the fall take of spawn, says the *Carson (Nev.) Appeal*. The close of this season's work was the end of a most successful year, inasmuch as young trout had been successfully planted in almost inaccessible waters throughout the eastern part of the state. California anglers are rapidly getting on to the fact that Nevada can raise the

hardest and gamest brook trout on earth.

The Pioneer Canal company have let the contract for the reconstruction of their large flume near the Sodergreen ranch, twenty-five miles southwest of the city, to Victor Beaumier. Mr. Beaumier will commence the work at once. The flume is about 1,500 feet long and will be twenty feet wide and six feet high, being four feet wider than the present flume and two feet higher. The high line canal which has been surveyed by the land company may be constructed during the coming season. The contractors who are constructing the big ditch in Colorado, diverting the headwaters of the Laramie river, now have 200 men at work.—*Laramie Boomerang*.

Harry Shields was instantly killed in the Frisco mine a few days ago. He was head timberman in the mine. At the time of the accident Shields was engaged putting in timbers in an old drift on the second level. He had put in two sets and in preparing to put in the last set next to the face he found a rock projecting from above which had to be moved. He told his associates to wait a minute and, taking a hammer, struck the projecting rock a few blows. The drift was following the lead and the formation was not hard. A few blows loosened the rock, which seemed to be the keystone, and its fall was followed instantaneously by seven or eight tons of broken rock and ledge matter. The mass came down without warning, and Shields was crushed beneath it. The rock was removed as speedily as possible, but the unfortunate man showed no sign of life.—*Wallace (Idaho) Miner*.

A singular accident lost a valuable horse for Jim Westman of Buffalo, Wyoming, a few days ago. Westman and some others were on a hunt in the Big Horn mountains. They had packed one horse and started back to camp on the Ten Sleep. When a little below the big meadows the animal started down a steep bank leading to the creek. The earth was loose and treacherous, and the horse lost its footing and slid and fell into the water. When the hunters reached the animal's side they found it lying in a foot of water. It had fallen head first into the creek and forced its head beneath a huge rock, from beneath which the combined exertions of the men were unable to extract it, and the horse was drowned. So tightly had the animal's head been held by the rock that Westman was forced to cut the head from the trunk in order to secure the bridle. The horse was a great favorite with its owner, and was highly valued.

The Idaho state board of pardons has extended clemency to Henry Rice, sent to the penitentiary from this county in 1887, for ten years, for murder in the second degree. Rice is over 60 years of age. Many people have believed that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was punished. He was a fisherman living on an island in the Snake river near Payette. One night in October, 1887, he went into Stern & Miller's saloon, near the brewery in Payette, Idaho, where a large and disorderly crowd was assembled, and there he met a man named Henry Lorenson, who demanded a sum of

money which he claimed Rice owed him. Rice refused to settle the claim in the saloon, whereupon Lorenson threw him upon the floor and gave him a severe beating. As soon as he could Rice arose and started to leave for home; but Lorenson pulled him into the saloon and again hammered him. Bystanders dragged Lorenson away from the old man, and Saloonist Stern stepped between them. A moment later Lorenson was fatally stabbed, and it was claimed that Rice committed the bloody act. He was arrested and convicted, though many persons believed that the crime was saddled upon him in order to enrich him out of a valuable fishery which he held by squatter's right. Several of the men who served as jurors at the trial petitioned for Rice's pardon.

Prof. J. M. Navoni, the talented musician who came to Boise, Idaho, from Butte Montana, a few months ago, is wanted by many creditors. He cannot be found, however, and the people to whom he is indebted are grieving. Navoni, who is a remarkably accomplished violinist, was a bright and shining light in local musical circles, and he made considerable money during his stay in Boise. He organized a good orchestra and played regularly at the Natatorium, and in other first class resorts. About a month ago he organized a concert company, with D. J. Williams as manager, and commenced a tour of the smaller towns of Ada and adjoining counties. The troupe was composed of Prof. Navoni, Nellie Weber, W. J. Fitzpatrick and W. S. Ungar, and as their entertainments were unusually good, the box receipts were heavy. The company went over to Owyhee county during the week just ended, and met with a flattering reception. At Silver City the professor flushed with success, commenced to gamble, the results being empty pockets. He left for greener fields as speedily as he could. The Navoni troupe traveled about in a rig hired from the City stables, and for the hire of the outfit the professor owes about \$100 in cold cash. Besides this, the stableman had to pay for the feed the horses consumed in Silver City, and had to send a man to Nampa to drive the rig to Boise. The professor's debts will aggregate about \$500.—*Idaho Daily Statesman*, Oct. 16th.

A new action has been begun by Eva E. Lewis against the estate of Elder Jason G. Miller, a well-known character of Lincoln, Nebraska, and the owner of a large amount of property. The real name of Eva E. Lewis, until she was three years of age, was Eliza Jane Covenger, and, as nearly as can be found out, she was born about December 14, 1864, in Illinois. At a very early age she was surrendered by her father to the Home for Friendless Children at Chicago. In April, 1870, Elder Miller visited the home and took a fancy to the little dark-eyed girl. He was childless and said he wished to adopt her, and on proper representations was allowed to take her. The Elder's desire was that when the girl grew up she should become a missionary. However, she met E. O. Lewis, loved him after the fashion of young girls, and when requested by Elder Miller to give him up and go to