

OLD RESIDENT KILLED ON RAILS

John Flanagan, Aged 86, Hit by
Short Line Engine at
Boise.

CROOKS IN EVIDENCE AT FAIR.

Utah Canned Peas Confiscated by State
Pure Food and Dairy Commis-
sioner on Dining Car.

SHIPWRECKED BARGEMEN ARE SAFELY LANDED.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 20.—The Aus-
trian steamer Jennie, Capt. Dudich,
bound from Gulfport for Genoa, has
called at this port to land 48 work-
men picked up at sea near the Bah-
ama coast, 160 miles from Key West.
The men were a part of a force of 150
workmen belonging to barge No. 4,
engaged on east coast extension work.
Most of the others were either killed
or drowned in the storm early Thurs-
day. Nine other barges crowded with
workmen engaged in extension
work were at sea with barge No. 4.
There is no news of them and it is
feared all were lost.

INVESTIGATING ALLEGED BRIBERY OF COURTS.

New York, Oct. 19.—The grand jury
today began an investigation of the
charges that one of the magistrates
of the city courts has been a party
to the use of money in obtaining con-
cessions of the courts of disposal of
cases without trial.

EXORCISE AND SUICIDE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—Jordan White,
a laborer, aged 40 years, shot his wife
in the head and then blew out his own
brain with a revolver. The wife was
from her wounds. Jealousy of a woman
was the cause of the tragedy.

EPIDEMIC OF HYSTERIA SWEEPING OVER COUNTRY.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—An epidemic of
hysteria as contagious as the disease
of smallpox, according to Dr. A. R.
Mitchell, of Lincoln, Neb., is sweeping
over the nation, and unless the public
mind is brought to a calm retrospec-
tion incalculable damage must be
done. He attributed the malady to fan-
cied wrongs.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.

Boise has been thought to be quite
immune from thieves and pickpockets,
but the big state fair, which is in pro-
gress all this week, appears to be in-
ducive to such a class of individuals.
Several robberies and holdups have
been committed within the last few
days. Among the most prominent,
which have been reported are two cases
in which experts must have been the
perpetrators. In the instance of Jake
Shover, who was relieved of \$15 from
his inside vest pocket, right on Main
street, near the Idaho hotel, in broad
daylight, it displays a very clever
hand. Shover felt two fellows butt
against him and he turned around to
find his bill book from his inside pocket,
but he says it was all so sudden that
the men had disappeared before he was
fairly aware of the fact that he was
robbed. The police were not close on
their trail, but they have not been
found yet.

BIG FAIR.

The Intermountain State fair, in pro-
gress in this city this week, is proving
a great success. The exhibits of the
products of the soil, of animals and of
manufactured articles are the best that
have ever been put before the people
of this state in any previous state fair.
The races are especially attractive and
interesting. The faster horses of the
western country are daily upon the
track. The part played by the caval-
ry from Fort Boise each day is also
proving to be an attractive feature. The
big baby show yesterday called out
nearly the whole female population of
the surrounding country. The heaviest
baby boy weighed 30 pounds. It was
11 months old. The heaviest baby girl
weighed 24 pounds. It was six months
old. The youngest baby with the most
teeth was three months old. It had
two teeth.

COLORED GOODS CONFISCATED.

A. P. Hitt, state pure food and dairy
commissioner, returned recently from
a trip to Bear Lake county, where he
confiscated a lot of French peas, sold
by a prominent Utah company. On his
return to Boise, he noticed the same
peas registered on the bill of fare in
the dining car. He ordered some and
found them highly colored. He immedi-
ately took possession of all the
French peas on the train.

CRAPSEY HERESY TRIAL ARGUMENTS

New York, Oct. 19.—Decision was re-
served on a motion to dismiss the ap-
peal of Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey, rector
of St. Andrew's church, Rochester, con-
victed of heresy, when the appeal came
up today for a hearing before the epis-
copal court of review for the second de-
partment. It was agreed to withhold
decision until the case had been heard
in full.

The members of the court are: Bish-
op Scarborough of New Jersey, Rev. W.
R. Huntington of this city, Rev. Dr.
A. B. Baker, Rev. Dr. John R. Moses,
Charles Andrews, Frederick Adams and
James Parker, the last three named
being lay members.

It was found at the Rochester trial
that Dr. Crapsey had denied the virgin
birth of Jesus and also the doctrine of
the divinity of Christ. As a result of
the findings he was suspended.

John Lord O'Brien of Buffalo acted
as church advocate, and Edward
M. Shephard as church defender. Dr.
Perkins of Rochester appeared for Dr.
Crapsey. The day was taken up with
arguments which will be continued to-
morrow. Mr. O'Brien in his argument
protested against admitting as evidence

a statement of Dr. Crapsey's includ-
ed in a brief by Mr. Perkins and touch-
ing upon the propriety of certain doc-
trines of the Episcopal church, in which
he claimed the court had no jurisdic-
tion. However, it was finally decided
to admit all the evidence.

Mr. Perkins, in his argument, re-
viewed the history of the trial before
the diocesan court at Rochester and
argued that the diocesan court, under
a proper construction of canonical law,
had no jurisdiction of doctrine, faith
and worship.

In closing Mr. Perkins said:

"Our church must broaden out if it
is to take in all men. Its limits must
not be restricted. Christ did not die
what were a man's belief. He laid down
the rule that those of His kingdom
should minister to the wants of man-
kind, heal the sick, care for the lame,
the dumb and blind, that he should be
great in these works. This court sits
as a court of Christ's church. We ask
you to determine your findings on the
rule that Christ Himself laid down."

Edward M. Shephard in his argu-
ment for Dr. Crapsey, called attention to
the fact that this was the first case ever
heard by a court of review of the Epis-
copal church and he declared that the
result would affect the confidence of the
church and of all others.

Mr. Shephard closed with a tribute to
Dr. Crapsey, his energy, his genius and
his work. He declared that if Dr. Crap-
sey were to be driven out of the church
there was a very great company of
clergy and laity over the breadth of
the land who ought to be driven out
with him.

John Lord O'Brien, church advocate
for the diocese of western New York,
presented a brief argument. He held
that the court of review was not to de-
termine questions of policy or expedi-
ency, but to administer the law of the
church.

FAMOUS COOK DEAD.

Madame Begues Served People in New
Orleans for Fifty Years.

New Orleans, Oct. 20.—Madame Be-
gues, for 50 years one of the most fa-
mous cooks in the United States, died
last night. On the guests' register at
her tiny restaurant, which seated no
more than 40 persons, are some of the
most famous names in the world. United
States history, and also quaint and
original verses written by leading
American poets and authors. Madame
Begues was 75 years old, but cooked
until she was 90. It was not unusual
in the winter to engage seats at her
table a week in advance.

MEXICO WILL BE EASY.

Issues Instructions Regarding Illegal
Fishing by Americans.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The state de-
partment has been informed that the
Mexican government has given instruc-
tions to the gunboats and revenue cut-
ters which it has employed to break up
fishing by Americans in the territorial
waters of Mexico to refrain from any
unnecessary interference with vessels
outside of the three-mile limit, and to
be as lenient as possible toward other
fishermen. This resulted from a protest
of the state department that the com-
mander of a Mexican gunboat stopped
and searched an American vessel on the
high seas.

NATURAL CAVES AS SEWERS.

How much weight, figured in heavy
brick buildings, will the roof of a
cave which spreads itself under the
central part of a rapidly-growing city
stand? This question is one some-
times discussed by citizens of Knox-
ville who are familiar with its under-
ground topography.

For Knoxville is a city built over a
succession of caves, one of which af-
fords a passage running directly un-
der the city, north and south, through
its center and under some of the tall-
est buildings of the principal business
street, Gay street, beginning at Chil-
howee park to the northeast and end-
ing at another opening north of the
Tennessee river near Cherokee bluff,
a distance of more than six miles.

There are at least two well known
openings of the cave in the basements
of buildings on Gay street. One of
these is used for collecting refuse, and
while the other is barred with an iron
door to prevent possible robbers who
could enter the building through the
basement after making their way
through the cave.

Older citizens of Knoxville once
knew all about this cave and its lab-
rynthine passages leading from the
main passage in every direction, carry-
ing one underneath the foundations of
some of the taller buildings. The rap-
id growth of the city in recent years
and the bustle and hurry of business
have caused many to cease to think of
these caves and the danger they may
threaten at any time. Owners of prop-
erty naturally do not want to discuss
the cave question.

Buildings five, six and seven stories
high have been erected on this shal-
low roof or foundation, and new build-
ings are going up in every part of
the growing city; yet no one seems
to think that the cave beneath the
city is a danger to the lives of the
people of earth and rock may one day
give way under its heavy burdens. The
fact that such a thing never has hap-
pened inspires the confidence that it
never will, and it is therefore a sub-
ject that timid people do not care to
discuss. Every now and then are
warnings when the earth sinks for a
considerable distance along some of
the principal streets. This has hap-
pened half a dozen times in the last
three years in as many different sec-
tions of the city. Once or twice the
earth has caved in for a depth of 12
or 15 feet, usually near a sewer pipe.
Workmen open the place and the cav-
ern is then filled in with concrete and
rock, and no more is thought of it
except by the people who wonder
where the earth has gone and how it
got away. For a distance of 50 feet
or more Main avenue, directly in
front of the courthouse, sank two
feet a year ago.

A few weeks later a big hole formed
on Asylum avenue. Several times
along Gay and Clinch avenue cav-
es of considerable size have been re-
vealed at considerable cost to the city.
Years ago an opening of considerable
magnitude formed in the courthouse
yard. Others have formed in other
sections of the city.

Years ago the boys of the town fre-
quently explored the several caves
about the city. Then the entrances
were not closed. Now only two en-
trances are open to the public and
few people know of their hidden ex-
istence. Under the White House, now
used as a hotel, at the corner of Gay
street and Cumberland avenue, is the
long-disused entrance of the main
cave. This hotel was built before the
Civil war, and at one time was the
leading hotel in Knoxville.

Several presidents of the United
States and distinguished men, among
them Andrew Johnson, have occupied
the stateroom of this hotel. Few of
them knew that underneath the base-
ment is a big hole, the entrance to a
cave whose passages run underneath
the entire city of Knoxville. This hole
has always been used as a sewer. Two
blocks farther north on Gay street, in
the basement of the store occupied
by D. Rosebush, druggist, is another
entrance to the cave.

The owners of the property, know-
ing the extent of this cave and being
convinced of the fact that it extends
underneath the city, have endeavored
to fill it with concrete. A sewer pipe
Chilhowee park and another south of
the city, had an iron door constructed
to fit over the entrance. This door is
kept locked at all times to prevent

robbers from entering the store, which
is on the busiest corner of the city
and within a block of the postoffice
building.

Four years ago a party of young
men, headed by Horace Forbes, son
of a newspaper man, decided to ex-
plore the cave, the entrance to which
is four miles northeast of the city at
Chilhowee park. They had heard
stories that the cave went under the
city and that if they kept along the
main passage they would come out
south of the city after passing under

the Tennessee river. Armed with pro-
visions, matches, flint and punk,
hatchets, planks and a rough map of
the cave furnished by an old citizen,
the party entered the cave early one
morning. They traveled all of one
day, frequently losing their way from
the main passage.

Finally toward sundown they saw
daylight ahead of them, and in a
few minutes they climbed out on Char-
lotte bluff and gave a great shout
when they realized that they had
made the six-mile trip, passing under

the entire city. The newspapers at
the time gave interesting accounts of
their perilous trip.

That the entrance to these caves are
known to criminals, and that they
have been successfully used by such in
making good their escape from officers
of the law is now quite generally be-
lieved since the disappearance of Har-
vey Logan, the bandit, after he had
broken jail and the disappearance
July 15 of this year of John McPherson
after he had murdered two men.
Absolutely no clues to either of the

men are known to the officers, yet big
rewards are outstanding for the cap-
ture of both men, and promises of re-
wards are also being offered for both and
were close behind them at the city
limits.

How much longer will the city en-
dure its burden of heavy buildings? Each
additional sinking of the cave adds
about the city is taken as a warning
by those who have not yet forgotten
that Knoxville is a city built on
caves.—Knoxville Chronicle.

LOU DILLON GOLDFIELD

The production of ore from the great Goldfield Mohawk mine, which now aggregates from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per month, sets a new mark for bullion output from a gold mine. This, in connection with the yield of gold from the Goldfield Combination, which is paying 240 per cent. per annum dividends, the Goldfield Jumbo, Goldfield Florence, Goldfield RedTop, Goldfield Silver Pick and others that are contiguous, and on the same great vein system, stamps the immediate territory as the richest in all the world. The Mohawk veins all trend westward, and the properties that are situated directly west of the Mohawk are the Silver Pick and Lou Dillon. The tremendous mine output from this group of bonanzas has doubled the market value of Silver Pick stock in two months and has been responsible for the purchase of the Lou Dillon by a syndicate of Nevada capitalists.

A company has been formed under the title, "LOU DILLON GOLDFIELD MINING COMPANY," to take over and operate the property. Exhaustive mine development has been begun with a view to exploring the great Mohawk series of veins where they cross the Lou Dillon. Able mining engineers declare emphatically that they undoubtedly traverse Lou Dillon ground. Though representing one of the largest cash transactions of the year, the price paid for the Lou Dillon was exactly one-half what the property could have been turned for two days later. The Lou Dillon-Goldfield Mining Company is incorporated for \$1,000,000, divided into one million shares, par value \$1. Three hundred and fifty thousand shares have been placed in the treasury. For immediate development the unsold portion of 250,000 shares are offered at 30 cents per share, representing one of the most extraordinary investment opportunities of the year.

The Lou Dillon property, comprising over 10 acres, adjoins the Silver Pick estate on the west. It is not more than 1,200 feet from the great Mohawk and is only 800 feet from the Combination mine which is earning 240 per cent per annum dividends.

Developments of recent date on the Silver Pick have been of sufficient importance to give great value to the Lou Dillon, aside from its contiguity to the Mohawk. At least eight lessees are actively engaged in develop-
ing Pick ground and are making a mine showing that indicates that the property will soon be on even terms with the great bonanza mines of the district.

On a lease, which is within a few hundred feet of the Dillon, several veins of high grade ore have been encountered that carry average values of from \$70 to \$340 per ton. Sinking is being done as rapidly as possible in order to open these veins at the same depth at which the great Mohawk ore bodies were disclosed. According to their pitch and trend, they come together in the Lou Dillon ground and, with every degree of certainty possible, it is predicted that when they meet they will form a tremendous deposit of high grade ore.

Plans have already been perfected and work begun in the thorough development of the estate of the Lou Dillon Goldfield Mining company. A 60-horse-power hoisting plant and other mining machinery have been ordered and will be installed at once. In the meantime sinking is in progress on company account, and by lessees. No less than four ledges of gold ore have been exposed on Lou Dillon territory. These all apex within the boundaries of the property, a fact that is of first importance, as it precludes the possibility of legal controversy with reference to extra-lateral rights, and gives the company the ownership without possible question to all the ore bodies that lie beneath the surface of the claim. Several of these are making history for the Silver Pick property, and have made such a great mine showing that Silver Pick stock is now in strong demand at 90 to 95 cents per share. They all center on Lou Dillon ground and pitch into Silver Pick territory, where they have been opened up extensively, showing high grade shipping values in numerous places. That the Lou Dillon management will encounter them in the present plan of development, and open one of the great bonanza gold mines of the camp is practically a certainty, based upon examination made by the most expert mining authorities of the district.

A comparison of prices between Lou Dillon-Goldfield and that of shares in adjoining properties will show that this is one of the most extraordinary investment opportunities presented in recent years in Southern Nevada. The great Mohawk, which lies well within 1,200 feet of the Lou Dillon, is quoted on the Exchanges of San Francisco, Goldfield and New York at \$3.85 to \$4.00 per share; Red Top, the next door neighbor to the Mohawk, is in firm demand at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per share; Silver Pick, which lies immediately next to the Lou Dillon, commands a price ranging from 85 to 95 cents per share according to recent market fluctuations. Other stocks representing holdings in mining properties situated in the immediate vicinity of the Lou Dillon, are quoted from 45c to \$3.00 per share. Of one, the Combination, which is now paying 240 per cent per annum dividends, you cannot now buy any stock at all. The holders refuse to name a price.

The price at which the first treasury offering of Lou Dillon may be purchased does not more than represent the actual value of the property as a "good prospect." We realize that in the purchase of the Lou Dillon we secured an exceedingly valuable piece of mining ground at a very low figure. And in line with our policy to put our clients in with us on what is termed a ground floor basis, we are offering a limited allotment of treasury shares in the Lou Dillon-Goldfield Mining Company, at a price that attaches to the security an unusually attractive speculative, as well as investment, feature.

The President of the Lou Dillon-Goldfield Mining Company is Hon. John Sparks, Governor of the State of Nevada. The Vice-President is John D. Campbell, famous as the man who took a million and a half dollars worth of ore out of the Goldfield Jumbo in less than a year from a lease covering a hundred lineal feet of ground, and famed as President of the Stray Dog and Indian Camp Manhattan Mining Companies. The Treasurer is L. M. Sullivan of the L. M. Sullivan Trust Company, and the Secretary is James E. Degan, Cashier of the Nye and Ormsby County Bank of Goldfield. These men stand for everything that is good and clean in mining and finance, and any company with which they identify themselves is entitled to the support of the most conservative investors.

Few, if any, of the prominent mining promotions of recent years from Southern Nevada have embodied such unlimited possibilities as the Lou Dillon-Goldfield Mining Company stock. In fact, the possibilities of an investment in the issue are without limit. Less than a year ago Mohawk was selling at 25 to 30 cents per share; today it is quoted above \$4.00; six months ago Silver Pick was a neglected issue around 20 cents per share; it is an active trader today around 90 cents per share; Red Top was two years ago in little demand at 10 to 20 cents per share; today it cannot be purchased for less than \$1.60 per share; the same is true of a great many stocks representing interests in companies owning neighboring property. Lou Dillon-Goldfield is offered today at 30 cents per share, this being the initial subscription price, and representing not more than the actual value of the company's holdings as they stand practically undeveloped, within a few months Lou Dillon should be in exceptional demand at \$1.00 or more per share, just as surely as can possibly be predicted. The Lou Dillon is believed to have the continuation of the great Mohawk vein system; it has proved veins of gold ore; it has location directly on the trend of the greatest gold-bearing veins that have ever been uncovered in the history of the world of mining. Able management and aggressive development are the only essentials required to make the Lou Dillon one of the great gold producing mining bonanzas of the country. These have been provided and the future of the property is assured beyond cavil.

There were a great many who failed to secure Eagle's Nest Fairview at the subscription price, owing to delays in sending in reservations. That issue was over-subscribed 600,000 shares in two weeks. To these we beg to say that equally as great an opportunity is presented in Lou Dillon-Goldfield. Immediately after the subscriptions on Eagle's Nest closed, the stock took a sharp jump of 7 to 10 points. Beyond any question it should continue in its upward movement until it is selling at par before the year's end. The same should prove true of Lou-Dillon-Goldfield, and we urge investors to wire reservations and on receiving telegraphic notice of allotment of stock to follow immediately with remittances in full. This will be the last offering of Lou Dillon, and those who do not order Lou Dillon-Goldfield subscription stock at once will miss one of the greatest investment opportunities of the year. Subscriptions for less than 100 shares cannot be considered. Reservations will be considered in the order in which they are received up to the time the full treasury allotment is subscribed for, and the right is reserved to refuse or cut down any late order. Use the wires.

L. M. SULLIVAN TRUST CO.

Paid-Up Capital, \$250,000

GOLDFIELD, NEVADA