TIME! IF IT HAPPENS IT'S IN THE HERALD LAST ROUND

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1905 PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

LAST EDITION.

WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE. Fair.

Silver, 57c per ounce.
Copper (casting), 14½c per lb.
Lead, in ore, $3.50; New York, $4.50.

RUSSIAN FLEET AGAIN LOCATED

Seem to Have Anchored Fifty Miles From Kamranh Bay.

OBSERVED BY FISHERMEN

FRENCH CRUISER SENT TO INVESTIGATE.

Tsingtau, April 25.—The German cruiser Sperber reports having sighted, April 22, in the Strait of Formosa, a Japanese man of war towing another one which was badly damaged.

KAMRANH BAY, Indo-China, via Saigon, April 24, 11:30 a. m.—The Russian squadron, consisting of fifty-two ships, including transports, left Kamranh bay at noon, April 22, and the main portion soon disappeared in a northerly direction. Sixteen vessels, the Russian cruiser Svietlana, the Russian hospital ship Orel, four German transports, seven Danish transports and three Russian transports, remained in the offing.

Fishermen and others assert that they heard heavy cannonading off Kamranh bay during the evening of April 22.

Rojestvensky Ill.

Those who saw Admiral Rojestvensky prior to his departure say he is suffering from dysentery, accompanied by severe pains. All the officers and crews of the Russian ships appeared to be full of confidence. It is believed here that it is Admiral Rojestvensky's intention to do everything possible to have Admiral Nebogatoff join him before undertaking a decisive battle. A torpedo boat destroyer is patrolling the coast. The French third-class cruiser Des Cartes left here at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon for a point on the coast where a fisherman reports that he saw twenty warships. The man, however, was unable to give their nationality.

New Rendezvous.

Although the Russian crews were confident of victory, independent observers who got near enough to Admiral Rojestvensky's warships to be able to inspect them were not unanimous regarding the efficiency of the squadron.

The point to which the cruiser Des Cartes went is Nha-Trang, a small town fifty miles north of Kamranh bay, on Nha-Trang bay. The latter is smaller than Kamranh bay, quadrangular in shape and extends about ten miles inland at a uniform width of about four miles.

Intended to Deceive.

St. Petersburg, April 24, 11 a. m.—The admiralty is disposed to accept with reservation all foreign telegrams announcing the whereabouts of Vice Admiral Kamimura and the Japanese ships, believing that many of them are purposely sent out for stragetical deception.

The Novoe Vremya this morning prints a rumor that the opposing squadrons were already engaged Saturday, but the paper has nothing to support the report and no credence is placed in it.

Await the Result.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The news from Manchuria indicates that Field Marshal Oyama's plans await the result of the naval battle, it being too risky for the Japanese army to undertake serious operations while the outcome of the sea fight is in the balance. Should Admiral Rojestvensky reach Vladivostok and Admiral Togo still be able to protect the Japanese lines of communications, the general belief at the war office is that the Japanese will forthwith attempt to cut off and invest Vladivostok and make of the place another Port Arthur.

Steering Northward.

Saigon, April 24.—According to the last news received here, the Russian squadron was fifteen miles from the coast. The vessels were steering northward.

GRAZING IN WYOMING.

Rules Regarding Permits For Forest Reserves.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, April 24.—Tim Kinney, of the Wyoming Woolgrowers' association, has had a satisfactory conference with Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot of the department of agriculture, relative to the rules regulating sheep grazing in Wyoming forest reserves. The forestry bureau will issue grazing permits for Wyoming reserves only to those persons who own ranches on or contiguous to reserves in the state or who have heretofore ranged their sheep on reservation lands. Permits will not be issued for Wyoming reserves to stock owners of other states or to transients bringing stock into Wyoming for temporary grazing. Mr. Pinchot will send an expert from his bureau, an experienced stock man and forester, who will go personally over the Wyoming reserves, and upon the nature of his report action will be taken upon the question of enlarging the number of sheep and cattle to be allowed to graze on the reserves. Mr. Kinney left here for home this evening pleased with the success of his mission.

SALT LAKE HAS GOOD CHANCE OF WINNING

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.—The convention of Woodmen of the World spent the two sessions today in a discussion of the questions of legislation and revision of laws, especially as they applied to insurance rates in the order. The debate was not concluded when the convention adjourned this evening, and will be continued in the morning.

The grand circle of the Women of Woodcraft was also engrossed today with the matter of legislation. The only important action taken was the decision to hereafter hold sessions only every four years, instead of biennially as at present. The matter of selecting the place for permanent headquarters for this branch of the order has been made a special order of business for next Thursday morning. A number of cities are competing, but general sentiment is said to favor Salt Lake City.

SENATOR CLARK MADE WELCOME

Vociferous Cheering When the Special Pulled Into Las Vegas.

GREAT FUTURE PREDICTED

WELL CHOSEN REMARKS OF MONTANA STATESMAN.

(Special to The Herald.)

LAS VEGAS, Nev., via Daggett, Cal.—Upon the arrival here yesterday of Senator Clark over the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad on his first trip since the completion of the route to Los Angeles, he was accorded a great ovation and very cordial reception by the people of the town.

As the train pulled in, the citizens' committee, headed by George Butler, the chairman, waited upon the senator in his private car, extending the greeting of the committee, and then, together with Judge Dusenberry of Provo, Utah, the senator and the committee stepped upon the observation platform. Judge Dusenberry, in introducing Senator Clark, highly complimented him and his associates upon what they had done for the people of the Las Vegas valley in constructing a great railroad to open and make available its great resources, and affording a short and direct route from the Occident to the Orient. There were between 300 and 400 people present and they received Senator Clark with hearty cheers and much enthusiasm. In response he spoke as follows:

Senator Clark's Address.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Reception Committee and Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of Las Vegas—"I thank you in behalf of myself and associates and those who have accompanied me upon this trip, for this cordial greeting this bright, beautiful and glorious Easter Sunday morning. It indicates on your part a feeling of good-will, which I assure you we fully appreciate and which we will to the fullest extent reciprocate.

"We are here this Easter morning upon a desert. No church bells greet our ears, but a year hence I predict that all the formalities of a glorious Easter Sunday morning will be performed, and that all those tents will be transformed into substantial buildings of permanent abodes. I recognize amongst the faces before me many old-time Montanans, and if you will pardon me for a little allusion to my own state and the inhabitants thereof, which I believe is a pardonable pride, I want to say that the average Montanan may be found wherever enterprise, wherever the prospector can go, and wherever the wheels of progress may roll. In far off Alaska, in every discovery and in every great enterprise the Montanan has been identified, and in the marvelous development of this wonderful state of Nevada that has recently been made, which will inure to the credit of the state and the glory of the nation, the Montanan has been very much in evidence. He represents the typical frontier man and pioneer and is generally found on top, and what I have said of the representatives of the state to which I belong, may be said of the representatives of every other of these Rocky mountain states, where you find the men of energy and of courage, who have carried the banners of civilization into the wilderness and forests and planted them firmly and established them here in these broad surroundings.

Why the Road Was Built.

"Gentlemen of Las Vegas, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad is rapidly nearing completion. I and my associates who undertook this enterprise were actuated by the realization of the fact that here were great opportunities that had been neglected or passed over. We realized that the building of this road would be a factor, a great factor, in the development of this great Rocky mountain region between southern California and Utah, a country practically undeveloped by reason of the lack of railroad facilities. We begin to perceive the fruit of this improvement already. I saw in a Salt Lake paper the picture of teams comprised of sixteen or twenty mules or horses drawing immense loads out of the town of Las Vegas towards the new discoveries in Nevada, and it reminded me of the old days of the frontier thirty-five to forty years ago.

Future Development.

"This is a forerunner of great surprises, and whenever the developments in this great region will warrant it, there will be new railroad facilities to enable the people to throw them open to the world. We realized in beginning this enterprise that two great cities so important as Salt Lake and Los Angeles should be coupled together directly by more than an old abandoned immigrant road. We realized that there was a great area of country lying to the north and to the northwest and to the northeast of Utah that not only desired, but was entitled to a more direct outlet to the land of sunshine and flowers to escape the rigors of the northern climate—a great country embracing a large area of British Columbia, comprising the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, western Colorado and Nevada—and this will enable them to come down rapidly and cheaply to escape the rigors of the climate of that country and bathe in the sunshine and enjoy the fragrance of the flowers of this land of sunshine and flowers to which we are now en route, a region that is unsurpassed in beauty and the attributes that constitute a winter resort anywhere in this world. Now, my friends, in the hurry and in the multitudinous duties that devolved upon us in the completion of this work, which was of paramount importance to us and to the country, we have, to some extent, neglected the interests of the town of Las Vegas, but I can assure you that in the very near future a town company that will have charge of this business will be organized, and that the people of this locality and other localities who may decide to come here and build up homes, will have an opportunity to get lots directly from the company, and I hope at prices that will be satisfactory to you, without the intervention of the speculator. (Applause.)

Homes For the People.

"What I desire is the fulfillment of that principle for which I have always contended, both in public and private life, that the land of this country should be retained for the actual home settler and home builder. We are proud and glad of the cordial greeting that has been extended to us today, and we will endeavor to do everything in our power that the good feeling now existing between the people of this locality and this company may be maintained and perpetuated. In this I speak in behalf of those who are associated with me and who accompany us today, represented by Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Cornish and others. Now all that remains for me to say in renewing my thanks to you is that a year hence I hope to see here established a modern town of which we all will be proud, comprising all the modern demands of civilization and refinement. I wish for each of you and all of you individually and for your town, which you have come here to adopt as your home, the greatest success and brightest future."

TRAGEDY AT TEXAS MASS MEETING

Congressman Pinckney, His Brother and Two Other Men Killed—Others Badly Wounded—Trouble Arose Over Local Option Law.

HEMPSTEAD, Texas, April 24.—Congressman John M. Pinckney and three other men were killed at a mass meeting here tonight called for the purpose of petitioning the governor to send rangers here to enforce the local option law.

J. M. Brown, a leading lawyer and leading anti-prohibitionist, began the shooting, which became general in an instant.

The Dead.

J. N. Brown,
Congressman John M. Pinckney.
Tom Pinckney, brother of the congressman.

Late tonight J. E. Mills died from the wounds he received. He was a farmer who had long been prominent in the affairs of the county.

Doc. Tompkins, private secretary to Congressman Pinckney, and Rolling Brown, son of J. N. Brown, are badly wounded, but how seriously cannot be learned. There are many armed men on the streets tonight, but it is not believed there will be any more trouble.

The governor has been notified and will send rangers here.

Congressman First to Fall.

When the trouble began Tompkins private secretary to Congressman Pinckney, was making a speech to a motion. Captain Brown had the floor. He used language which was objected to and at the same time grasped Tompkins by the coat. Congressman Pinckney sprang forward and the shooting began, no one appearing to know who fired the first shot, though it is said that a kinsman of Brown fired and that Congressman Pinckney was the first to fall. A number of men appeared to be engaged in the shooting and something like 100 shots were fired.

Brown was a lawyer who had been practicing here for twenty years.

FEUD BETWEEN WALKERS AND BURTONS RENEWED IN CALIFORNIA; TWO ARE DEAD

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 24.—A feud between two well known mountain families, the Walkers and Burtons, and extending over a period of two decades, broke out again in the mining town of Havilah at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Newt Walker and Dave Burton fought a pistol duel in the street, resulting in the instant death of Burton and his companion, a man named Bagsby. Ten or a dozen shots were fired before Burton fell, and Walker, after reloading his pistol, made his escape and is now hidden in the mountain fastnesses.

This is the third of the Burton boys to die violent deaths. Fletcher Burton was killed by Ben Walker in 1891, and Walker is still a fugitive from justice. The Gibson brothers were convicted as accessories to the crime and sentenced to life imprisonment, but were subsequently pardoned. Jim Burton was shot down on the same night that Fletcher was killed, but he recovered only to meet death a year later at the hands of C. H. Allison, a partisan of the Gibsons. Allison was subsequently acquitted.

There is but one of the Burton brothers alive now, Luther by name, a prominent mining man of Tonopah. He has been notified of his brother's death.

Only last week Phil Walker, the youngest member of the Walker family, pleaded guilty to murdering an old man by the name of Nicoll and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was taken to the San Quentin penitentiary yesterday. Sheriff Kelly left this afternoon for the scene of the tragedy and officers at Kernville and Caliente are out in search of the fugitive.

SUIT BROUGHT BY EQUITABLE POLICY HOLDER ASKING FOR RECEIVER

NEW YORK, April 24.—J. Willcox Brown, a citizen of Maryland, through his attorneys, Battle & Marshall, of this city, today filed an action against the Equitable Assurance society in the United States circuit court asking that a receiver be appointed, and for an accounting for the benefit of himself and other policy holders who may care to join with him in the action. Mr. Brown is the holder of a $25,000 policy in the company and alleges that the officials have disregarded his legal right and have not paid his proper proportion of the net surplus.

PETITION NOT PRESENTED.

Hyde's Counsel in Court to Oppose Alexander.

New York, April 24.—Counsel representing James H. Hyde, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, and Franklin B. Lord, a stockholder in the society, who has asked for an injunction against the proposed plan for mutualizing that society, appeared before Justice Maddox in the supreme court at Brooklyn today to oppose a petition by James W. Alexander, president of the society, to strike out certain references to Mr. Alexander from the petition by which Mr. Hyde intervened into the Lord action.

Notice has been given by counsel for Mr. Alexander that he objects to the statement in Vice President Hyde's petition to the effect that the proposed mutualization plan was passed by the board of directors without regard to the consent of the majority of the stock and that it was inspired solely by instructions of Mr. Alexander, assuming to act in his capacity as president of the society. Counsel also objected to the assertion that Mr. Alexander has been hostile to his trust.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Hyde, told the court today that he had received a copy of the Alexander petition and had heard that it was to be presented to the court today and that he was there to oppose it. The court, however, had not received the Alexander petition and there was no hearing.

WANT GRAND THEATRE

Denverites in Salt Lake—Management Denies Report of Transfer.

Denver theatre men are the latest to cast longing eyes on the Grand opera house and, according to a report extant last night, F. S. Smultzer and A. R. Pelton of that city had closed a deal whereby they were to have a lease of the Grand for nine years, beginning May 4. Both Messrs. Pelton and Smultzer are connected with the Curtis street theatre of Denver. This house has been producing the same attractions as the Grand for several seasons.

Mr. Pelton arrived in Salt Lake April 20, while Mr. Smultzer arrived Sunday. Last evening the former left for the north and was quoted as saying that he and Smultzer had secured a nine-year lease on the local theatre.

When seen at the Grand last night Secretary T. L. Hammer denied that negotiations for the transfer of the house were "on," or that any understanding whatever as to such action by the present owners, Messrs. Hammer & Jones, was held by the Denverites. He stated that the Salt Lake Amusement association, of which W. S. Jones is president, and himself secretary and treasurer, owned the theatre and held a lease on the ground for nine years, ending May 4, 1914.

Mr. Smultzer is in Salt Lake, but could not be found last night.

HIGHER PRICES FOR UTAH WOOL

Disposition of Eastern Buyers Is to Take Everything in Sight.

WYOMING'S TAX OPPOSED

REGULATIONS ARE DECLARED TO BE UNFAIR.

The shearing of sheep through Utah was resumed yesterday, and from this time to the first of May it is expected there will be no further cessation in the clip. The shearers were busy in the corrals at Black Rock, Fairfield and Milford, and it is expected that the clip this week will be a record breaker.

Considerable enthusiasm has been aroused among wool men because of the price paid for 150,000 pounds at Milford last Friday. It brought 20 cents per pound, the highest price ever paid for southern Utah wool. There were a dozen competitors at the sale, and the owners, Packard & Lisondee, were much pleased at the result, inasmuch as it was a tacit acknowledgment of a theory they have worked on for some time. The successful purchasers were Eisemann Brothers, of Boston, Mass., of whom Ludwig Eisemann is at present in Salt Lake, a guest at the Knutsford, looking out for the interests of his house.

The Milford firm attribute their success to the inbreeding of domestic sheep with high grade imported stock, and rival breeders in that section of the state, it is reported, have already ordered highly registered stock from England.

At Price during the past week, a number of large clips were sold at 14¾ and 15 cents per pound. The same quality was sold last year for 12 cents. It is anticipated that the clip this week, such of it as has not already been taken under contract, will command an even higher figure.

Antagonism From Wyoming.

Considerable feeling has been aroused among the sheep breeders in the northern part of the state over the new law enacted by the legislature of Wyoming. This law provides that a tax of 3 cents per head shall be assessed on all sheep brought into that state for grazing purposes. It has been customary during years past for Utah sheepmen to send their flocks to graze on the ranges in Wyoming during the summer months, and the Wyoming breeders have been taking the reciprocal end of the matter by turning their flocks loose on Utah grazing ground in the fall months. Of course nothing can be done towards repealing the law for many months to come, but it is stated that at the next session of the Wyoming legislature an effort will be made by the Utah breeders to have the law repealed. Utah does not charge Wyoming a tax for sheep coming in from that state, and the breeders of this state think they should have similar courtesy.

It is further announced that the government sheep inspectors in Wyoming will be withdrawn in July, by which time the dipping of all Wyoming sheep will probably have been completed. After that the state will have full charge of the inspection. An effort will be made to keep the government inspectors, as it is believed that this fall all scab in Wyoming will be eradicated.

BOUND AND ROBBED.

Chicago Man and Woman Have Tough Experience.

Chicago, April 24.—On the pretense of serving a search warrant three men gained entrance to the apartments of Mrs. D. Gilmore in Twentieth street and at the point of revolvers robbed Mrs. Gilmore and Edward Giroux of $2,500 worth of diamonds. The victims were then bound and thrust into a closet and the door locked on them.

After the robbers had departed Mrs. Gilmore tugged at her bonds and released her hands. She and Giroux were half strangled in their narrow quarters. Giroux kicked out one of the panels in the door. He attempted to crawl through this, but the opening was too narrow. Another panel was then broken and Mrs. Gilmore crawled through. She secured a duplicate key and released Giroux. About $5,000 worth of jewelry sought by the robbers was overlooked.

BANK LOOTED BY ITS PRESIDENT

First National of Milwaukee Loses Over a Million Dollars.

DEPOSITORS ARE SECURED

BIGELOW, THE EMBEZZLER, UNDER ARREST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 24.—Frank G. Bigelow until today president of the First National bank of Milwaukee, was arrested today charged with the embezzlement of over $100,000 of the bank's funds.

The arrest of Mr. Bigelow followed his confession to the board of directors of the bank that he was a defaulter to the extent of $1,450,000. Following Mr. Bigelow's confession he was removed from the presidency of the bank and the facts in the case were laid before the federal authorities.

Released on Bail.

The complaint was sworn to by United States District Attorney H. G. Butterfield. It charges that Bigelow, as president of the First National bank, embezzled a sum exceeding $100,000. A complaint and warrant identical with those in Bigelow's case were made out for Henry G. Goll, assistant cashier of the bank, but Goll could not be found up to 7 o'clock tonight.

President Bigelow was taken before United States Commissioner Bloodgood tonight. He waived a hearing and was held to the federal jury under $25,000 bond. Dr. Horace M. Brown and Arthur McGooch certified as sureties and Mr. Bigelow was released. The next federal grand jury has not yet been summoned, but it is expected it will meet some time this month.

Bigelow's Confession.

President Bigelow's confession was made at a special meeting of the board of directors held Saturday evening and continued yesterday and all of last night. In addressing his fellow directors President Bigelow said he had a painful statement to make—a confession that he had misdirected the funds of the bank and that an examination of his books and a comparison of figures would show that he was indebted to the bank to the amount of over $1,450,000. This money, he said, had been lost in speculation in wheat and stocks. Not a dollar of it could be recovered and the only sums he could offer toward recompensating the bank were personal securities valued at approximately $300,000.

Directors Astounded.

The confession of President Bigelow astounded the directors of the bank. Mr. Bigelow had been recognized as one of the foremost financiers for many years. He has been associated with the First National bank in various capacities for more than fifteen years and his business connections—trust companies, manufacturing concerns, real estate deals and other similar ventures—number scores. He was honored a year ago by election to the presidency of the American Bankers' association and by its members was looked upon as a leader in financial matters.

Victim of Wall Street.

In making his statement to the directors of the bank, Mr. Bigelow said he had become involved in speculation several months ago. This was in Wall street. Later he had been a persistent bull in the wheat market and recent losses there had added to the heavy reverses on Wall street. From small manipulations of the bank funds he had extended the defalcations until his shortage had reached the present stage. He saw no opportunity nor possibility of making up the amount and therefore confessed.

It is stated that the meeting of the directors, which was almost continuous for thirty-six hours, was stormy at times. Several plans were suggested for protecting the interests of the bank. One was to accept the resignation of the president, permit him to go to Europe and the directors make good the amount of his shortage. This would effectually protect the bank. The proposal met determined opposition from directors, who demanded that the defaulter be punished. The plan to make up the shortage was then approved. Bigelow was removed from the presidency of the bank and the case was referred to the federal authorities.

Bigelow Arrested.

When the federal marshal called at the Bigelow residence to serve the warrant the former bank president was in the library with his wife. Mrs. Bigelow refused to withdraw and the warrant was read in his presence.

"I will be ready to go with you at once," said the banker. Then he kissed his wife an affectionate farewell and left with the officers, the two walking to the federal building, where a court commissioner was in waiting. None of Mr. Bigelow's friends were in the court room during the brief proceedings. When the resolution was adopted removing Mr. Bigelow from the presidency of the bank, Henry Goll, assistant cashier, was also removed. The removal of the assistant cashier was due to the statement of President Bigelow that he was aided by Goll in concealing the shortage in the bank's accounts.

Old Method Adapted.

The method adopted was an old one. Collection accounts were manipulated to the extent of 40 and in some instances 50 per cent, to make it appear that the reserve fund was intact, and the amount of the increased collection fund was diverted to special stock operations. The reserve maintained in eastern banks was tampered with, the books of the First National being fixed so that the reserve appeared to be larger by several hundred thousand dollars than it really was. These and other methods were pursued by Bigelow in obtaining money from the bank. In the falsifying of records and the manipulation of the reserves Bigelow declares he was aided by Goll and two bookkeepers in the bank. These bookkeepers actd on th orders of Bigelow, and they have not been discharged or suspended but will be called at witnesses in the criminal proceedings against the former bank president.

Books Cleverly Doctored.

The manipulation of accounts has been going on for months, according to the statement of one of the directors, but so cleverly was the work done that neither the directors nor the national bank examiners were able to discover the fact that anything was wrong with the funds of the bank. The first intimation that there were irregularities came to Charles F. Pfister, one of the directors, Friday evening. An employe of the bank called at Mr. Pfister's home and told him he had something to reveal regarding the bank. Although his confession was meagre it was sufficient to awaken the suspicious of Mr. Pfister and to start an investigation. President Bigelow was taxed with the irregularities and he is said to have admitted his guilt. Then followed the meeting of the directors and the full confession.

As soon as the directors ascertained the full extent of the peculations, steps were taken to protect the depositors and other creditors. Charles F. Pfister subscribed $600,000 to a fund to make good the surplus; John I. Biggs, president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway company, gave $300,000; William Bigelow, a brother

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CROWDS RUSH IN TO BULLFROG

Gold Seekers Make District Seethe With Excitement.

GO VIA SALT LAKE ROUTE

TOWN LOTS GO KITING—MANY RICH STRIKES.

A BOOM has hit the Bullfrog country, in Nevada, which, according to arrivals over the San Pedro by way of Las Vegas yesterday, is apt to take all the gloss off the previous performances of Tonopah and Goldfield. Fred R. Davis returned yesterday morning from a three weeks' trip to the region, and he declares the scenes being enacted at Rhyolite and in that vicinity, are enough to cause an ordinary mortal to stand and wonder what it all means. Crowds are going in daily from Las Vegas, on the Salt Lake route, and the boom is scarcely begun.

"Rhyolite is going to be the town of the Bullfrog country," said Mr. Davis. "Beatty is a very nice place, and its location is better than that of Rhyolite, from which it is distant only four miles. Rhyolite has the advantage of being nearer the mines, however, and that is what is going to count. You cannot buy a corner lot in a favorable location now for less than $2,000 to $6,000, whereas a month ago you might have had your pick for a few hundred. Lots of less favorable positions which were going at $50 a few weeks since, are now being snapped up at $500 to $1,500, and everybody is preparing for the business that is known to be ahead of the town. I got a call on a lot for a few hours, until I might go out to my tent and get a check with which to pay for it, but when I got back I was told that I had been too slow. Another man had taken it during my short absence and paid $700 for it.

Looks Like Another Cripple Creek.

"There are now about a dozen producing properties close around the town and the ledges are so strong and the ores so rich in most of them that the place is sure to grow rapidly. I look to see it make another Cripple Creek.

"About the only way to get mining property is to buy it outright. You talk to a man about taking $50,000 or $100,000 bond on his property, paying $5,000 or $10,000 down, with another large payment to follow in a month or six months, and you get off lucky if he does not laugh in your face. While I was there a man came in from Tonopah who was a big operator, or a big operator's representative, I don't know which. He tackled a fellow for a price on a group of claims and was told that he might have it for $15,000 cash. He was offered $10,000, but flatly refused it. The man either went to Tonopah or communicated with his principal there, and a little later went to the owner of the ground and told him he would pay the $15,000. He didn't get it, the owner having jumped the price up to $50,000. Well, it may seem strange, but it was only a few days till the man came back, went over the ground again, and finally shelled out the $50,000.

"The man who sold the ground I don't know, but he was on the stage with the party that left when I did for Las Vegas, and he appeared to be all broken up to think that he could not find more ways of spending his money than those presented along the stage route. He would have bought anything, I believe. But that is the way of the country. Everybody spends money.

"Lawrence Kimball and I went in from Las Vegas with a rig and outfit of our own. We had many opportunities to sell it for several times what it cost but, after seeing me settled at Rhyolite, Mr. Kimball decided to take the rig through to Goldfield, where he will most likely have good use for it in his business.

Water at $2.50 a Barrel.

"Water is a scarce article at Rhyolite, and when I left it cost $2.50 per barrel. A new pipe line will soon be constructed to the town, however, and then it will be much easier salling for the residents of the new place. Wood costs $25 per cord, as it has to be hauled a long way, but the community is one that does not balk at little things like that. They will tell that the ore is there and that that is the main thing. Everything else will come."

Mr. Davis succeeded in getting a foothold in one or two good companies, and from an old Park City man he got a call on a piece of property, as well. He has every faith that some big mines will be made there, and declares that the showings in some of the prospects are good enough to set the most conservative to singing the praises of the camp, and throw a vast amount of traffic to the Salt Lake route.

WAS LEGAL LAST YEAR

State Auditor of Montana Takes Somewhat Unnecessary Action.

(Special to The Herald.)

Helena, Mont., April 24.—State Auditor Harry N. Cunningham will not recognize what is called a local advisory special contract issued by the Continental Life Insurance & Investment company of Salt Lake, and has so notified Hiram Tyree, the president of the company. Mr. Cunningham holds that the contracts are in direct violation of house bill No. 220, an act regulating insurance companies. Louis Weigel of Helena directed the attention of the auditor to the matter by submitting such a contract issued by the Continental company, and inquired as to its legality. In reply to this letter Auditor Cunningham says that contracts and policies were written before his incumbency and had been duly recognized by his predecessors, and that it is not for him to nullify and set aside express authority granted former Auditor Calderhead, nor to question the legality of certain actions taken under his ruling and during his term of office. Mr. Calderhead having held that the so-called advisory contract constituted no violation of the laws of the state, and under which ruling the Continental company wrote contracts, presumably among them Mr. Weigel's.

The Continental of Salt Lake is the only company affected by today's order.

A dispatch received last night from Helena, Mont., stated that the state auditor of Montana had ordered the Continental Life Insurance company of Salt Lake to cease writing rebate policies in that state.

When the dispatch was read to President H. Tyree of the Continental, he said: "We have never written rebate policies in Montana, but we did write special advisory contracts in that state in 1904 by authority of the state auditor, but we stopped that line of business at the end of that year. We are not writing anything in Montana now except straight life policies."