WEALTH IN SANDS OF SNAKE RIVER

another infallible process for saving fine gold in Suake river sand s. latest addition to the already long list of inventors who have made big claims born to unfulfillment, is T. L. experiment.

to do this will require the services of stake his all on the outcome.

man has discovered three men and a span of horses. The gravel will be fed into the hopper by means of a large shovel, and as there is always a pientiful supply of water in the river, operations may be carried on without interruption.

The machine differs from other Gregg, an old prospector who makes sluice-boxes in that the bottom of Ontario his headquarters, and whose the hopper and lead trough are gold-saving machine, he says, is the covered with a ccarse wire screen on result of twenty years of study and top of the blanket. The cross-wires The machine consists of a hopper, of the netting, and thus a large a lead trough, and a concentrator and number of small pockets are formed. amaigamator. A small model has in which the concentrates are caught. been operated with good success on Gold escaping the pockets in the one of the bars off No Man's Island, hopper invariably will lodge in the represented by Hobbs. The property and the inventor is now making pockets of the lead trough, but, was at a considerable distance from prepartions to construct a larger should it be so fine as to again slip the Dewey mine, a property which machine, with a nine-foot travel, through, the quicksilver-covered which he intends putting to work coper plate on the last box will stay of the boom, lowing to the extent of on the same par, where he says there its progress, and thus every particle the mill runs that were being made. is almost any amount of pay gravel of the yellow metal will be saved, available. With this big machine though it might be as fine as powder. he proposes to handle fifty tons of This is the contention of Mr. Gregg. gravel a day, and he calculates that the inventor, and he is willing to

The testimony showed that Frank S. Hobbs came to New York in 1903 with a view of disposing of his claims, which he purported to own at Thunder Mountain, Idaho. He was introduced to Charles W. Ray, a promoter, of No. 66 Broadway, who organized the Comstock Mines company with a capital stock of \$1,000,-000. The stock was placed on the market, and through associates Ray was introduced to E. B. Tustin, who agreed to put \$20,000 into the company and advanced \$7,500 as a first

During the trial it was shown that Ray never had a separate account for the funds of the company, but that the money received for the sale of stock was placed to his individual credit. It was also shown that in several instances instead of selling treasury stock to various applicants, Ray disposed of some of his own personal holdings. Ray testified that press into the blanket by the weight after the preliminary deals had been arranged be went to Idaho to look over the property. After his arrival there he found that the facts regard. ing the locations had been misattracted some attention at the time On his return Ray is alleged to have turned the proposition down, but it was shown that he had given out several favorable interviews regarding the property.

> The most interesting feature of the case was the testimony secured regarding the facts printed in the prospectus. Both Ray and Hobbs denied having written it, though they each accused the other of being its author. It was shown that there was a wide variation between the facts and the statements in the prospectus. On the front page of this document it was stipulated that as there were no brokers all commissions would be saved. Ray on the stand testified that he had received thitry-three per cent com-

Depositions taken from miners at Thunder Mountain showed that the various tunnels of which illustrated pictures were given in the pros pectus were not there and Hobbs on the witenss stand testified that he had understood that the word "proposed" had preceded the word tunnel when used in the prospectus.

In the prospectus such statements as "Mountains of Gold," "\$14,000, 000 in sight in the Dewey," and "Dividends Will Roll In." were used to describe the Comstock property and adjoining mines.

A letter sent out by the promoter, Charles W. Ray, as trasurer of the company, was also put in evidence. It said in part: "Why is this opportunity is better than any other represented to you? The promoters and brokers are all eliminated, thus your money goes right for the stock." Again: "The four big properties of the Comstock Mines company are paid for, titles are clear, and we are on the same ore as the Dewey. The ore runs directly through the Dewey and the Comstek mines." As a postscript it was added: "Examine the pictures of the property and see that the Comstock mines are an exact duplicate of the Dewey."

The testimony showed that the the sale of an "interest in the Com- was desirous of being held to account claims were but partially developed and that some six men had been employed to work the properties Idaho, brought in a verdict for the advanced were shown to have been It was admitted that the company is now practically defunct.

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PORTLAND OREGON

INJUNCTION INVOLVING VIRTUE MINE TAILINGS

the circuit court of this county by torneys, Hart and Smith. the Virtue Mines Development comrestrain the defendant from removing under the system of working used in tailings from the old workings of the the pioneer days much of the va tailings from that property without appears that tests of them at the new right or authority, and asks judgment Sumpter smelter show that the devalue is two thousand dollars.

The defendant admits he has been! Evidently the whole case will turn answer pleads or will plead that he upon legal propositions. purchased all the tailings upon that motion to dissolve will be heard up-1906, under his contract of purchase.

The planitiff has procured the issuance of an injunction against the fendant is about to move for a dis- to Owen.

An important suit was begun in solution of the same through his at-

It has been demonstrated that pany against Judge E. D. Owens' to these tailings are of great value, as Virtue mine. The plaintiff alleges were allowed to float off and is now that the defendant is removing to be found in these tailings. It for the value of the tailings already fendant made a good and profitable taken away, and alleges that the investment, and the fight will be to a finish and for blood.

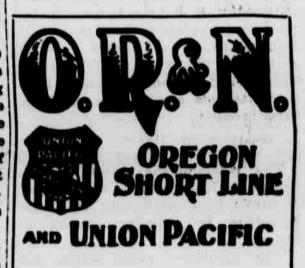
removing such tailings and in his upon the question of fact more than property for the sum of a \$1.400 and on the return of Judge Eakin to La has a right to remove as many as he Grande from Enterprise, where he is sees fit up to the first of January, now holding his regular term of court.

Recently the Virtue company, under the Buckbee management, sold defendant, and has retained C. A. its tailings dump to Assayer Davey Johns as its attorney, and the de- | and son, of Baker, who in turn sold

THUNDER MOUNTAIN FAKIR IS GINGHED

plaintiff for \$7,900.

The action was brought by Edward B. Tustin, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, last year's treasurer of the Greene Consolidated copper company. to recover \$7,500 from Hobbs, who lives at Boise City, Idaho, stieged The jury which has been hearing to have been paid by the plaintiff for the suit against Frank S. Hobbs, who securing an interest in the property has been in the Ludlow street jail of the Comstock. During the course for the last ten months, in the of the trial it developed that neither Supreme court in Brooklyn, New the promoter nor the prospector who York, before Judge Dickey, involving had sold the properties in New York sotock Mines company during the for having issued a prospectus, in boom days of Thunder Mountain, which many of the statements misleading.



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