## News of the Great West.

Willing to Be Hangman.

At the last session of the California legislature an act was passed that created a new office-that of public executioner. It was not supposed, by the law-makers who voted that all executional penaitles should be consummated in the state prison, that there would be any great scramble for the job of choking off a man's wind, says the Sacramento Bee. But a prominent member of the "rural 400" asks for the pleasant privilege of strangling

Kern county is to the front with a candidnte who has the desire, but if his capacity mugling a man's neck equals that of his feil designs upon the English language, he should not be given the office. Our laws provide that the death penalty in this state shall be by hanging. Cruel and pousual punishment is barred by the constitution, hence the writer of the following letter will be allowed to talk to the victims before-

hand, even if he gets the "job!"
Delano, Kern county, Cal.—Honerable
Bord of Prisen Directors: I here from the
papers that all men who dose a murder air to hung in stait prisen and as most officers nk it onery bisnes to hang people i herewith aply to you fur the job. I will hang every man you let me too fur \$8 delers apiece. I once hulped too linch a man in maisoty, it was me that tide the not. So i no how to do it, my dady has sourced on me and don't hulp me any mor becas wodent mary the wimin he wanted me t many and I maryed A pirt lockin girl that hensum and we now have a lot of children to suport. She will doe to surch the wimin prisoners as they cant hide eny thing from her. We go in the best Sicrety hear an you will help an onest famly by givin me the jeb.

Answer this quick and have no red tape about it. I dont drink licker nur have no bab habbits, and I go to chirch every Sunday rite quick. Your Operable Survent

"Old Lill Long" is Dead.

"Old Bill Long," one of the best known characters in the San Juan country, Colorado, recently died at Opnir. There was not a ramp in which he had not been, and few mines upon which he had not at one time or another worked. Exposure and drink at last killed him and he now lies at rest in the little graveyard at Ophir. "Old Bill" was well known as an oreserter and a cook, but more especially in his connection, supposed or real, with the stealing of rich ore from mines. That he had a thorough acquaintance with ore—such knowledge as ore sorters obtain—is certain. He had the natural optitude which goes to the making of a good ore sorter, and lots of practice. He could do good and rapid work when he wisned, and was rarely long out of a job. He would, however, at irregular intervals, get on big spree and would not go to work again as long as he could, by any means, manage to get whisky to drink. It was throughout the San Juan the general opinion that whenever "Bill Long" worked in rich ore he managed to get away in some manner or another with a deal of the rich specimens. He was supposed to have collected twenty sacks of rich gold ore White sorting gold on the Argentine in Mar-shall basin. The general opinion was that he cached this ore and that whenever he was hard up he would get some rich specimens and sell them. It is certain that for a long time a number of people of Ouray were on the watch and guarded the trails regularly, watching for Bill Long and his gold ore. Young Mrs. Blaine's Conquest.

When Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine was in Bioux Falls, S. D., recently the trial of the Indian Plenty Horses for the murder of Lieutenant Casey was in progress, and she went to the court room to hear the testimony, which impressed her somewhat favorably to the prisoner, says the New York Press. Her sympathy could not remain enexpressed, and when the trial was over Plenty Horses, with his lawyer, called on her at the hotel. There were a number of persons present, ladies and gentlemen. After some conversation Plenty Horses expressed a desire to speak alone with Mrs. Blaine, which she consented to gratify, wondering what he could want. When they were alone he begged her to give him some chewing gum, for which he was longing, but was too proud to ask in the presence of others, and when she had given him gum he begged further for a clean shirt and for a Horses got all his requests gratified, and has slace given his Indian friends to understand that the ground Mrs. Blame walks on is

Japs Take the Piaces of Coolies. A great many Japanese are working in the hop fields in Sacramento county, California.

The restriction act has had the effect of transforming the Chinaman from an humble and submissive servant to a proud and imperious dictator. A whim is enough to throw a gang into a strike, and to cross his purpose is to invite his expensive displeasthe best of it, because to permit them to the gathering is more costly than to yield to their demands. Chinese labor is scarcer than it used to be, and the cunning Mongolians are taking advantage of their position. The hor growers have had experiences with the Chinese last year and the year before, and flew to Plutes, and this season to Japanese for relief. Last summer the Chinese discovered that hops had advanced in price and the cooles were quick to take advantage of the opportunity to boost their wages. It is someof a condescension newadays for se to work at all. In this condition of affairs the Japanese are dropping into the places that used to be filled by the cooles. Unlike the Chinese, the Japanese readily adapt themselves to the customs of the country. They wear civilized clothing and buy their food of American grocers and butchers. Thus far they have been generally confined in their work to trailing and trimming the

hop vines and similar work, Working Rich Paint Mines. Orders are coming in so rapidly for the product of the paint mines near Rawlins, Wyo., that the Denver City paint mills company which operates them is prospecting the deposits preparatory to putting a larger force at work on them. The hematite of iron mine is two miles north of Rawlins. It has been operated for a number of years and produced hundreds of carloads of red ore, produced hundreds of carloads of the ich has been shipped to all parts of United States, and has been used and thoroughly tested for both inside and outside The most notable use to which it has been put is the painting of the famous Brookbridge, the architects declaring favor of the Rawlins paint lightness and durability. It is med for this paint that for brick coloring it has absolutely no equal in the world.

supply seems virtually inexhaustible. Work-men have been engaged in singing to find, it possible, a more solid body than that which

the other mines. Shipments from there have just begun, a contract being made to furnish two carloads a day. From tests made it is claimed that this mine produces the finest ochre in this country, being within 6 per cent as fine as the imported article, and 30 per rent finer than the only other mines of the kind found in America, located in the southern part of Tennessee.

She Shot Too Low.

For a week or so Mrs. Ray who lives it Cheyenne noticed a man with a heavy overcoat and slouch hat skulking around the premises. Her husband is employed nights at a saloon and Mrs. Ray is left alone. One evening, just as she put out the light and was preparing to retire, she saw the man come in the yard and crawl to her window. He was close against the house when she grasped her husband's re-volver and fired through the window at the crouching man. He jumped and ran for the side fence, when she fired the second time. The entire lower part of the window was toru out by the snots, but her aim was bad and the peeping Tom escaped uninjured. Mrs. Ray is a slight, nervous looking woman,

and was much excited over the event. But a prisoner made a leap for liberty and got policeman, who was attracted by the shots, according to the Leader, complimented her on her courage, but advised her to shoot a little straighter the next time a tramp came

During the storm of Friday of last week Mrs. Magdalene Seigfried, who owned a small rauch near Buford station on the Union Pacific line on Sherman Hill in Wyoming, set out afoot in search of her cattle of which she owned a few head. She seems to have been bewildered by the storm and perished within 200 yards of her home which was little more than a nut. Mrs. Seigfried wast about sixty-two years of age and in alm os destitute circumstances. She was confined in the county hospital at Cheyenne until about two weeks ago, when she returned to ber home against the advice of the county physician. Her husband, Peter Seigfriend, died at that institution last winter and was buried by the county, since which time Mrs. Seigtried has conducted the ranch alone.

Wyoming.

Green River will have a school house to Whalen canon, near Lusk, is the seene of

me recent mining strikes. Newcastle expended \$17,960 for school purposes during the last year.

Two million feet of lumber will be fruidown East Fork of Uista county this Ex-Senator Tabor has had a representative

avestigating the new strikes in the Atlantic Encouraging reports have been received from samples of marble sent to Lincoln from

Laramie Republican: The town was full of campers today, most of them bound for Gold Hill.

Swan Brothers are about to begin work of neir contract for a well for the Rawlins

The road between Landers and Rawlins is ow in good shape. The first freight team arrived last week. Nearly 5,000 acres of coal lands have been

by individuals and corporations aken up by individuation of Rock Springs. Over eight hundred acres of oil lands have een taken up around Green River. Wells vill shortly be put down.

The Elkhorn stockyards at Belle Fourche are being enlarged. It is thought 2,500 car oads will be shipped from there this year. The Union Pacific oil house at Green River.

flames last week and narrowly escaped de Three candidates for the ministry in the Episcopal church will be ordained as deacons by Bishop Talbot in the Evanston church

next Sunday. The Methodists propose to put up a church his summer at Rock Springs. The missionary board will furnish two-thirds of the

Three large dams have been built a mile east of Lusk to hold water for the through herds that will pass through there this sum-

The Rawlins fire department elected these officers: Thomas Reid, chief; J. H. Clause, assistant chief; Dr. A. F. Thode, secretary, and Carl Bryant, treasurer.
A colored man has been in Rawlins looking.

over the ground with a view to starting a paper in the interest of democracy and his race and the world at large. The experimental agricultural station of

Crook county, has been located within one and a half miles of Sundance. It comprises forty-nine acres of excellent land. Laramie is making another brave effort to

build a road to the Gold Hill mining camp. This time the route selected is by way of Libby creek. An outfit is now at work. Judge Scott of the district court recently decided in a case brought before him at Sun-dance that the \$3 poll tax laid by the counties is illegal because in conflict with the state

Work on the Buffalo extension is progress ing favorably. Men have been working on material yards at Merino and getting ready or tracklaying beyond, which will soon be

Judge Jesse Knight of Evanston, not find ig a local market for a few head of stock which he destred to dispose of, shipped them to Chicago and realized 4 cents per pound on the transaction.

The Warren live stock company leased for

a term of years from the Bay State company 75,000 acres of land on Horse creek in the vicinity of Pine Bluffs and Hillsdale for grazing purposes. The coal mines at Carbon and Hanns tated up again last Monday after being idle

for ten days. The output is expected to be about two hundred and twenty-five cars a week from each place. Rev. R. E. Field, for a number of years

pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cheyenne, died of paralysis of the heart, superinduced by nervous prostration, the re-

suit of an attack of grip. Cheyeune Sun: Assessor Stable, while out ber of immigrants moving westward, and on nquiry found that one-half of them were enroute to the Gold Hill mines.

By direction of the president the military post at Mammoth Hot Springs in the Yellowstone National park, heretofore styled Camp Sheridan, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Yellowstone.

The storm last week in Wyoming was of in calculable benefit to the ranchmen. The rainfall at Laramie, according to the United States signal observer, was 2.56 inches in wo days, equal to twenty inches of snow.

The annual elerical convention of the Episcopal jurisdiction of Wyoming and Idaho opened in Evanston on Wednesday, lasting three days. The list of speakers includes the bishops of Utah, Nevada, Wyoming and Laramic's council has been petitioned to extend the sewerage system in accordance with the plans originally mapped out and re-questing that a tax be levied for the purpose

The cost is estimated at \$10,000. D. Lindscott has sold his sawmill on the ine of the Chevenne & Northern to Abe Per-

singer, an old freighter, who will take it into the Gold Hill camp. The mill is said to be already loaded on the curs ready for shipment

Rankin Brothers, proprietors of the stage ine to the Gold Hill camp, last week bought sighteen horses for use on their line. The Rawlins board of trade guaranteed an amount of business on the stages that would make it profitable to run them, but travel has been sufficient to savo the board from any deficit on that score. William Newman, charged with murder in

the first degree, pleaded guilty to manslaugh-ter at Sundance. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Newman shot and killed Andrew Miller in December last at Belle Fourche crossing. Ida Opp, who was indicted as an accessory to the crime, was equitted two weeks ago.

The Black Fork canal which is projected in Ninta county is to be thirty miles long with a lateral six miles in length. It will be hirty feet wide at the top. A reservoir a nile long and half a mile wide will be built artly on the old Fort Bridger reservation. The estimate is made that 25,000 acres of land will be irrigated by the capal.

Business men of Rawlins have incorpo shares and the association is to continue bus snares and the association is to continue bus-iness for five years. The trustoes are H. Ras-musson. Isaac C. Miller, Adolph Thode, Chas. E. Blydenburgh, Chas. E. Chrisman, Wm. Jungquist, Emanuel Stuver, John C. Dyer and John E. Osborne.

The new fan at No. 5 coal mine at Almy is just finished. The fan house is of brick and stone and absolutely fire-proof and safe from explosion. The fan is a new Gubal twenty foot fan. It is run by a sixty-horse power engine and at a sixty-five to seventy revolu-tion pace discharges 100,000 cubic feet of air. The average speed, however, will be thurty-five revolutions and 80,000 feet of air.

Deputy Henderson last week arrested Dick Dewing of Hulett, for counterfeiting. While going to Sundance with the prisoner at night through the Boar Lodge country, the

away. His jump frightened the horses, which became unmanageable and required all of Henderson's attention, while the fugi-tive disappeared through the brush and Into the darkness. Dewing was handcuffed at the time. He is still at large. He lives on the Belle Fourche, near the Tower, and is implicated with the Ruland brothers, who

were recently convicted of counterfeiting.

A ranchman living in Newfork preek, by
the name of Baker, while riding the range
recently between Newfolk and Green River recently between Newfolk and Green River in Ninta county found a number of steers dead, lying in close proximity to each other. Upon closer examination of the animals he discovered that they had all been shot. The owners of the cattle are Messrs, Budd & Mc-Kay, Edward Swan and Smith & Lifer. They have offered a reward of \$1,500 for the conviction of the party or parties who committed the outrage. mitted the outrage.

Richert Hay, geologist of the government underflow water investigation, will make a start from Fort Collins and go by wagen into western Nebrasia, entering Wyoming at a point near Fort Laramie, and from that place returns to Chevenne. He says the data so far collected has not been arranged and collated, but he is satisfied that in the valleys a great deal of water for irrigation and constea, but he is satisfied that in the valleys a great deal of water for irrigation can be secured at a depth of some eight feet. This will apply to Wyoming and Colorado and western Nebraska. On the upland the water can only be reached by boring to great depths. The results of the government instigations will be published next January. Green river people are trying to have a road built into the new Victoria mining district which is in the Units mountains, one hundred miles south of there. It is claimed that Green River is the nearest railway point and that a good road can be made over the route traveled by ranchmen and by way of Henry's Fork. Hitherto ore from the Bassett mine which runs \$600 to \$700 in silver to the ton has been hauled to Carters' station on the Union Pacific and shipped to the Den-yer smelters. It cost \$20 a ton to bring it is in wagons and many teams have been engag-

California. A Lassen county editor has been convicted of being a horse thief.

John Martin, a Napa horse thief, has been sent to San Quentin for nine years. Mill men of San Francisco are now willing

arbitrate with striking bench hands. In a quarrel at the W. P. C. mine, near ceeler, John Lyach shot and killed Mat

The fourth trial of L. A. Powell for the urder of Ralph S. Smith commenced at Redwood city. It is possible the Pacific Mail steamship

rupany will remove its dock from San Fran The customs officials in San Francisco eized a contraband opium manufacturing plant in that city.

Olivia Larsen, a Swedish girl who had recently arrived in San Francisco, was acci-dentally asphyxiated. The first apricots of the season sold in

Chicago from Hinclay's Sky High ranch, California, for \$5 a box, Mrs. Mary Hurley died in San Francisco at the age of one hundred and eight years, eight months and twenty-nine days.

The Shasta county fair next fall will be field at Redding during the first week in September. There will be no racing. Cherokee miners are taking out an average

of \$3,000 a month, and it is all done in a small way by means of rockers and sluices. Thomas N. Wand of San Francisco, merly prominent in political circles, had a paralytic stroke, affecting his left side. The machine wood-workers of San Fran cisco have joined the carpenters and joiners in the demand for the eight-hour labor day.

Antonia Frederica, a stone cutter, was arrested in San Francisco for murder com nitted in Pennsylvania in May of last year It is said that a syndicate of European spirit dealers is being formed to buy up the principal wineries and distilleries of the

William Travers, who in December, 1889 killed James Daly in a drunken quarrel, has been convicted of manslaughter in Nevada

Eleven small boys are in jail at Lo Angeles on charges of petty larceny. They belong to an organized gang of young crum-

The office of the police property clerk san Francisco was burglarized and watches and money belonging to parties under arrest W. H. Robinson, deputy warden of the

Folsom prison, has tendered his resignation o take effect June 1. He has been in office three years. At Fresno John Noble, a business man and outcher of Maderia, was sentenced to one

year's imprisonment at San Quentin for cat Two insane American tallors,

whom nothing is known, arrived in San Fran cisco from Yokohama, where they were found wandering in the streets. The law authorizing the boards of supervisors to pay \$1 for each shade tree planted

along the public highways of their respective counties, have been repealed. Last season California fresh fruit ship

ments alone took from the east about \$4,000 000, and sanguine people believe the coming season will be fully as successful. Work on the flume of the Golden Feather

nine, above Orovlile, will be completed in ulv. The English syndicate which owns the mine has aiready expended \$300,000 in developing it. George Faylor's suit against several San

Francisco legislators for a commission on the sums they received on their votes in the recent session is to be pushed. The defendant The "clock game" has been revived in Sa Francisco since pool selling on races was shut off by ordinance, and now Chief of Police

Crowley is endeavoring to get another ordinance passed that will suppress it. A consignment of 312 packages, containing

18,176 gallons of brandy, which has been in storage in the United States bonded wareouse for the Natoma vineyard will go to Bremen, Germany, by sea from Sacramento Rev. Alexander, a Presbyterian minister of San Francisco, is denouncing the president because he "drinks publicly, and remarks about the quality of California wine by speaking of wine growing as a great state in-

Giuseppi, on trial in San Francisco for rape, was discharged by the failure of the jury to agree, which stood one for acquittal and eleven for conviction. An investigation is talked of as to how the disagreement was

procured. Judge Wallace in San Francisco awarded Sarah Althea Terry \$1,250 as her share of the late Judge Terry's life insurance. The whole insurance was \$5,000 and the remainder was divided between C. W. Terry and Joseph C

Colonel E. S. Weeden of Chicago recently bought of the Thermalite Colony company an average of nearly \$50 per acre. As soon as practicable the tract will all be set out in Clyde, a young son of T. E. Smith, of the

North Arm, died after a brief illness resulting from poison. It seems that the boy managed to get hold of and eat some vitrioied He got sufficient of the poison to cause his death. George W. Cushing was acquitted in San Francisco of the murder of Dennis Driscoll. The latter had entered the room of Cushing's

mother and insisted upon her getting up going for beer for him, whereupon yo whereupon young Cushing shot and killed him. Any person to eligible to membership in the National guard of California who is a resident of the state, able bodied, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and neither a Chinaman nor Indian. Citizenship

is not a requisite qualification. For the first quarter of the present year the gross earnings of the Southern Pa were \$10,874,999, and for the same period last year \$9,683,543, a gain of \$1,181,456. year \$9,683,543, a gain of \$1,181,456. The op-crating expenses were \$1,375,167, as against \$1,743,107 for the corresponding period last

A man in London writes to Judge Coffey of San Francisco that he can prove that Florence Elythe, the heiress of the late Miltionaire Blythe, was not the daughter of her

reputed father, and a motion has been made in court for a new trial of the celebrated

At Nevada City the Information charging Sheriff George W. Dunster with being dis-qualified by intoxication for the discharge of his official duties, was dismissed in the superior court on the ground that the justice of the peace who bound Dunster over for trial had no jurisdiction.

The Grass Valley Telegraph says: "The apple trees of this section are loaded with fruit, but there will be no more apples than will suffice for the codlin moth. In this section a large acreage is devoted to feasting of the worms produced by that moth. People have very little show at the apples."

Jean Renault attempted to commit a crimi-nal assault upon Mrs. Echale at her residence in Los Angeles, but was folded by the wife of ex-Police commissioner Collins, who con-fronted him with a revolver. This is Renault's second offense, he having assaulted an old woman some months ago and shot Sheriff Aguire while the latter was attempt-

The Sacramento turnverein is making pre-parations for the reception and entertainment of the other turners who will visit that city on June 20-22 in attendance upon the fourteenth grand turner estival. The first public demonstration will be a grand torch-light procession, in which the military and civic societies and the fire department are invited to participate.

Hop growers along the Sacramento river are somewhat alarmed over the appearance of great numbers of the destructive hop aphis, or lice, on the vines. The latter are in most of the luxuriant fields south of Sacramento already grown to the top of the long poles. The insect is believed to have been introduced in that section from roots brought there from Oregon and Washington. In these states it has wrought great havoe in

There is an excitement in political circles at Merced. The board of supervisors brought to light that the county auditor and treas-urer have paid some \$3,000 of the county money for a road right of way which was not approved or authorized by the board. The road may be accepted by the board. If so, things will be smoothed over, but if not the bondsmen may have to stand it.

Solomon Adkins, a well known citizen of Napa county, was accidentally shot and killed at his home near Oakville. In company with his stepdaughter, Miss Mamie Close, he had started to get a cow. Miss Close carried a shotgun, which by some means was discharged, and the load took effect in Mr. Adkin's leg, below the knee, carrying away a portion of the bone. He only lived a few minutes.

The average temperature for California summers, as deducted from a record of thirty-eight years combined with those of the signal service, is 71.8 degrees, the average of the signal service tables for the past thirteen years is 71. The hottest summers were those of 1853, 1866 and 1876, when the average temperature was 74.3, 74.8 and 74.6, respectively, walle the coolest summer was that of 1881, 68.5. The highest and lowest r temperature in thirty-eight years is

Colorado.

Tramps who visit La Junta are at once put o work on the streets.

Eik river reached the highest point for even years last week. Many farmers in San Louis vailey are exrimenting with fruit raising.

The state horticultural society will hold its annual meeting and fair in Grand Junction It is proposed to represent Leadville at the world's fair by a large cyclorama, giving a view of the city and mines.

Notwithstanding the cry of over-produc tion there will be a larger area in crops in the White river region than last year. Mount Lincoln ditch is to be about three

niles long and will furnish water for 1,000 acres of fine fruit land in Grand valley. Hay is scarce and high priced in Cotorado Springs. Alfalfa commands \$17 a ton at the stack, and is not plentiful at that figure. Pueblo is beginning to make preparations for her state fair next fall. Judge Royal has

eccepted the presidency of the association.

Farmers on the Divide are still clinging to tatoes as their principal product, and more of them will be planted this year than ever. Captain Nichols of the penitentiary board of commissioners is preparing for surveying the state ditch throughout central Colorado.

The Colorado Springs Larden company sold fifty tons of milk last month ivered it to customers at the rate of fourteen On the Boston farm in the Arkansas val-

ley 1,600 acres have been well plowed and made mellow. This area has been seeded to A prospecting party of eight persons, headed by Elmer Kane, will shortly start on an ex-

rado in search of mineral. All butchers in Leadville, Breckenridge and Dillion are after beef cattle, and such ac

tivity in the beef market has not been experienced before for a number of years. The stage road between Hium and Rico has cen shoveled out and now the stages are freight teams have commenced to haul.

This spring the orchardists of Otero county have set out upwards of six hundred acres in ruits of all kinds. This makes the acreage n the county nearly one thousand two A wealthy company has been organized to

develop the marble beds at Yule creek. The marble ledge is 800 feet in thickness, surnounted by a white statuary marble bed 250

Near Alamosa are six large wheat farms connected by telephone with the office of Manager Colt in Alamosa. In daily opera-tions a larga saving and great convenience is effected by this means.

a mammoth colliseum, which shall be one of the largest in the country. It will be constructed primarily for the use of the Knights Cattle are commanding a better price in the maket than they have since 1886. Losses last year were small as compared with pre vious winters and altogether the year prom

Denver is discussing a proposition to erect

ises great things for local cattlemen A well is being put down near Castle Rock in the anticipation of striking oil. There is a good flow of water at a depth of 1,100, but

this is not what is wanted. The boring will be continued to a depth of 2,000 feet. Eagle valley, and particularly that portion mbraced in the watershed of Gypsum creek, will produce a large amount of wheat this

supply flour to that section of the state. Eugene Weston of Canon City is collecting Fremont county minerals, etc., to exhibit at the Puebio mineral palace. He intends have a miniature derrick, pump house a to represent the oil industries of Florence. Dan Osborn, a rustler from the Little

Thompson, has made a science of plowing by using six plows attached to a jumbo traction engine. Dan's engine and six plows can roll over from ten to twenty acres of ground per Portions of the country near Long-

mont, were visited by a destructive hail sterm, doing great damage to the promising crops. In the Hygiene settlement were stripped and the grain and and alfalfa beaten into the ground. T. W. Volentine shipped last week from Fort Collins a steer within a week of being

three years old that weighed 1,970 pounds. This steer is said to have been pastured on clover in summer, fed on alfalfa in winter, and lived entirely outdooms. The Salt Lake, Colorado & Gulf railway as been incorporated in the secretary state's office for \$100,000. The line to be built xtends from Fort Wingate, on the Atlantic Pacific railroad in New Mexico, to Cortez, Montezuma county, Colo., thence to Salt

Mountain pipe line company were filed with the county clerk of Puerfe county. The ob-jects are to construct and operate a pipe line from Florence to Pueblo for the transportation of oil and other fluids, and the stock is \$100,000 in 1,000 shares. The business is to be carried on in Florence, and Arapahoe counties, with principal of fices in Denver. Editor Paddock of the Boulder Tribune

hands and face become cold and pale, the the vessels contracted and bloodless; but, if was knocked flat by "Hank" Stevens. The two have always been good friends. Mr. Paddock in his Tribune put some language the re-active power of the system is equal to into Stevens' mouth, aneat the street rail-road franchise, at which Stevens took of-fense. When the two met by accident, Stevens said: "Paddock, what did you put that in the paper about me for?" and before Paddock had time to answer or explain Stevens hit him with his open hand on the left jaw and felled him into the mud.

CURING DISEASE WITH WATER

Dr. Carriker's Paper Read Before the State Eclectic Medical Society.

THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF AQUA PURA

Action of the Organization on Water in Physiological and Pathological Conditions of the Vital

Economy.

One of most interesting and instructive papers read before the State Eclectic Medical society at its sixteenth annual meeting in this city was that of Dr. M. A. Carriker of Nebraska City, professor of materia medica, therapeuties, dietetics and hydro-therapeuties

in the Cotner university at Lincoln.

The paper was entitled "Hydro-Therapy" and is as follows: To clearly understand the therapeutic relations of pure water to the pathological con-ditions of the body, we must comprehend its physiological relations to the healthy or-

You will first observe and recall the fact that water constitutes the greatest part of the bulk of the body. It composes more than four-fifths of the mass of the blood, more than seven-eights of the substance of the brain, and not less than nine-tenths of

Water is the only vehicle that conveys nutrient material to the blood, and through

the blood to every part of the system for its growth and replenishment. It is the only medium through which waste, effete, extraneous or disintegrated matter is conveyed from every part of the system to the exerctories to be expelled from the body.

Water is the only solvent, diluent and
detergent in existence for animal and vegetable alimentary, and excrementitious ma-

It is the only material capable of circulating in all the tissues of the body, and pene-trating their finest vessels without vital irritation or mechanical injury.
It is the only fluid capable of ramifying the minutest vessels and all the avenues of the

within and without.
Water is the only fluid that can be used as a beverage in health, that regulates the se-cretions and excretions and which supplies the blood with a constituent, that adds more to plumpness of form, beauty of feature, and permanent normal action of every function of body and brain, than all the stimulants and tonics known to the medical profession. When disease has marshaled its destruct ive forces against the citadel of life, no sub-stance that is not a constituent of the organization, like water, so rapidly, successfully permanently and sanatively relieves nerve

animal economy and cleansing the body

tension, reduces temperature, slow circula-tion and respiration, establishes secretion and exerction by holding in solution the disinte-grated materials of the blood and conveying them to the excretories to be eliminated from Therefore, since water constitutes not less than seven-eighths of the entire weight of the body, since it is indispensable to life and health, and since it possesses therapeutic properties and power inherent in its atomic composition which is superior to any reme-dial agent known to the science of medicine, there must be an infallible law, which should

govern its use in health, and be an absolute and invariable guide to its indications in discase, in short in all pathological conditions, We must ever bear in mind that disease is a negative quality; that it is the effects of un-physiological voluntary habits. The condi-tions of the body in disease are impure blood, unhealthy secretions, obstruction of the excretories, unequal temperature, unbalanced circulation and inervation.

Therefore the indications are—remove ob-structions, wash away impurities, supply healthful nourishment, regulate temperature, circulation and inervation, relax intensive and intensify torpid action, and what like water, with its concomitants, can and does answer these indications!

By applying the above propositions to the causes that produce, and the conditions that constitute disease, we will find the symptoms which indicate, and the argument to demonstrate that water is a remedy of general and of universal application; and that water, ad-ministered according to the infallible laws of indication, has and will restore moroic physi-cal conditions to a normal state when the cal conditions to a normal state when single and combined action of the most tent drugs are utterly powerless to effect this

The rule observed by many physicians in the use of water is to recommend that tem-perature that feels most agreeable to the patient; but this method is as often wrong as right, and will injure the patient, or retard he curative process, as often as accelerate it.
The layity observe no rule, and they are as ikely to bathe in cold water when it should be tepid, or warm when it should be cold and because they do not receive the benefi they desire they reiterate the teachings of the fathers in medicine, who taught that water was a death dealing agent in fevers,

and that cold water during and after confine nent, internally or externally was unprofes sional, illiterate, and savored of charlatan-Careful observation and experience have long since taught me that such a use of the "water of physical life" is in harmony with a system of medicine which is without a defined and reliable system of symptomatology and the results of such a use of water is as detrimental to the system as the common nethod of prescribing drugs without definite

and specific indications which are based on a correct pathogenesis. Therefore, the law, which I have learned, is invariable and infallible, for the use of water, in health and disease, is that of vita ction and reaction.
But to elucidate this law of vital action

and reaction we will state other subordinate laws, the first of which is that as the temperature of the water is so will be the vital If the temperature of the water be above ninety-eight and one-half, or above that of the organ or part to which it is applied, we have stimulation of the nervous system, elevation

of the temperature, acceleration of the circu-lation and respiration.

The blood is determined to the surface, the peripheral vascuar system, increases in turgescence, and the vital forces are stimulated in the ratio of the water temperature If the temperature of the water be below ninety-eight or that of the part or organ to which it is applied, we have sedation to the

nervous system, temperature, circulation and respiration. The peripheral vascular system looses its natural luster, the vessels become contracted, the skin cold and lifeless, and the vital forces are depressed in the exact ratio of the temperature of the water used.

We understand, too, that in a physiological and pathological condition of the organism, the second subordinate law is that the vital to the temperature of the water used. This law is absolute under all circumstances and conditions of the body during life. To demonstrate this law, take a full cold

henomena, action and re-action that our

odies are subject to undergo every day and nour of our lives; varying only in degree of the temperature of the water and the re active power of the body.

The first impression of the water, when cold, causes the blood to recode from the cap illaries, the vessels contract, the blood is de-termined to the viscera but the vital forces soon met this impression by an increased de-termination of blood to the surface to equalize the temperature, and soon the capillaries ne distended, the nervous system invig-

orated, the temperature increased and

warm glow over the body follows the cold

If this process be frequently repeated the sult is to develop the superficial circula-on and in the same ratio relieve the engorged circulation in the viscera, remove in-ternal excretory accumulation, equalize the circulation and invigorate the entire system. This determination of the circulation to be surface in consequence of the re-active impression of cold water can not be a morbid rocess in any sense whatever.

If we go into a very cold atmosphere our

the temperature of the atmosphere they soon appear red, turged and are warmer than before the exposure. A repetition of this process, like that of the cold bath, when not violent is really sanatory and indispensible to perfect health and vigor, and may be continued a life time relaxed and the quantity of blood circulated with the most gratifying and highest sana-

To further demonstrate this law of action

and re-action of the vital economy, take the hot full bath, for what is true of the whole

het full bath, for what is true of the whole body is equally true of all its parts.

When the surface of the body is exposed to heat which is above \$8\frac{1}{2}\$, the nervous system is stimulated, the blood determined to the surface, the vessels of the skin become congested and engarged, the circulation in the viscera accelerated and the quantity of blood diminished, while the engarged organs are temporarily relieved; but in the ratio of the intensity of the heat will this vascular congestion increase, till the vessels of the ougestion increase, till the vessels of the skin become so overstretched that when the impression is met by vital reaction these ves-sels are so relaxed that their vital power of contractility is destroyed and they remain perfectly and permanently flaceid with corresponding loss of function, while the nerv-ous system becomes enfectled and the func-tions of every organ impaired in the exact

ratio of the intensity of the heat and the repetition of the bath, The argument long endured above the body

cely absurd. The experience of every man who has labored through the heated season and the condition of every person who has suffered sunstroke, as well as every individual who has followed bathing for a considerable time in very warm water, ought to teach a different

Many persons and some physicians-but none of this society, we are pleased to say-seem to think that a few long and strong baths will answer the purpose of many short

and weak ones.

This is the belief of many persons who visit the springs and watering places and, in a few days or weeks, do their bathing for the year. It would be more fatal but no more unphilosophical if they should undertake to do their cating and drinking for several months in as many days, or for a patient to take the dicine in a single day that is essential to treat a severe and prolonged case of typhold

Because some persons can endure without apparent injury hot water, hot capor or hot air for an hour or two every day in the the fact does not prove that it is bene while physiology demonstrates that it must be injurious.

As well might it be pretended that because

many persons imbibe two or three ounces of intoxicating liquors daily, while some take their "bonest quart" a day, for twenty years, that alcohol is wholesome.

There is as much delusion on this subject of using water in health and disease as there is among topers. Some persons say that they have taken prolonged hot water or hot all

baths daily or weekly for months and years, and have experienced nothing but benefit. Human beings have been addicted to intoxicating liquors for more than four thou-sand years, and the more they are injured by them the more their experience convinces them that they cannot do without alcoholic stimulation. This fact, and that of the abuse of warm and hot bathing, only proves their remarkable vitality, power of endurance and that humanity is sometimes remarkably

4. As is the reacting power of the vital organism, so must be the temperature of the

The person of good physique, strong diges-tion, perfect assimilation and blood making, balanced circulation and normal innervation. may bathe in cold water five-sixths of all the days of his life, and enjoy perfect health of body and brain, and not realize any discomfort or injury from cold bathing.
All persons, juveniles and adults, of feeble

temperature of the water as the functions of the body become more active, innervation more vigorous and the reactive power of the system stronger.

If this law of vital reaction and corresponding temperature of the water be not strictly, scrupulously observed, the vitality, the tonicity of the nervous system will become gradually weaker and the functions of the body more impaired, though the skin be

irculation, innervation and reactive power,

must bathe in water very near the tempera-ture of the blood, and gradully lower the

clean as the polished marble.

5. As is the equilibrium of the temperature, circulation and innervation, so must be the temperature of the water used.

If the extremities are cold, they must be warmed before any cold baths be given. This follows from the law of vital reaction and must be carefully observed, as no benefit is every derived and serious or fatal injury may be done by violation of this law; and from this principle we deduce the fact that all cold

circulation and nearest normal innervation, therefore strongest reactive power. Since the vital forces are weaker in the second part of the day, innervation more feeble and vital reaction less strong, very cold bathing should be replaced by warm water, or a temperature in the ratio to the reactive power, at that time of the day, 6. From the law of action and reaction

we deduce the fact that all full baths should be taken three hours after a full meal, and Cold water has remarkable power for sedation, and hot water equal power for stimulation, relaxation and debilitation, therefore all forms of bathing when the body one hour before the meal. is exposed to a low temperature should be efted in the shortest possible time, to be sanitary in the strictest sense.

The same infallible laws that govern the external use of water, controls its internal administration, under all circumstances and in every condition of the body in health and

We will now, briffy, observe the applica-tion of these laws in leading pathological any part of the body from sub-circulation and innervation, there will be neither redness, heat nor swelling, and the indications are heat above the body temperature, which re lieves by action and stimulation.

When pain is traumatic, and the above onditions are present, the indications are the ame. But when there is pain, heat, redness and swelling, idiopathic or traumatic, the indications are cold applications, which relieves and removes the pain by conduction and re-When idiopathic pain or traumatic pain is

not relieved by heat above the temperature of the body, the indications are alternate hot water with cold applications, which when possible remove the pain by s lation and reaction of the vital forces. When pain is the result of materis morbi, he local treatment is obvious from the pre ceding conditions, The systemic treatment, every practical physician understands, consists in removing accumulations, washing away impurities, equalizing temperature and circulation, establishing innervation, and when this is done secretion and excretion are

e sufferings are removed, and with them And what like water can affect changes in the same time, leaving the econo-my so free from depletion, from derangement of function, and from traces of materis norbi to still retard innervation, and react against the, too often, large doses of strong and bitter drugs- provided always that the laws of vital action and reaction and corres-ponding water temperature be carefully ob-

In every conceivable acute disease known o the profession, there are two conditions of the circulation and of the nervous system, general or local, which are diametrically opsosed to each other and which naturally re uire different modes of treatment. These conditions of the circulation are either general or local, active hyperaemia and

passive hyperaemia, and of the nervous sys

tem exaltation and depression. In all cases of the first condition the blood is circulated rapidly and freely, so that a larger quantity of blood is circulated in a given time, than in In this stage of any disease there is a pow erful nerve tension, and arterial and capillary contraction. We meet these pathologica conditions as they present. If the active ny-peraemia is violent, we observe the law of vital action, and meet these phenomena with cold or iced water frequently repeated, and is the exact ratio that the nerve tension dimin

of the water. 6. For, as the nerve tension, body temperature, and arterial and capillary contraction are, so is the vital reactive power, in health

shes and the arterial and capillary contrac-

ion relaxes, do we increase the temperature

It is also an infallible law of the vital economy, that every electro-positive condition must have an electro-negative condition; therefore, it follows that, while this active hyperacmia exists, there is a passive hyper-acmia, near or remote to the electro-positive condition, and by the law of reaction it fol lows that this electro-positive condition is superseded by passive hyperaemia.

Then the blood circulates slowly, sluggish-ly, the nervous system and blood vessels are

in the electro-negative organ or organs in a given time must be less than in a normal con In this stage we observe the law of reac-

the reactive power of the system, or part, will be exceedingly feeble, and the temperature of the water must not be less than 110 de-grees, the application gentle, reaction per-mitted, and the temperature of the water

lowered gradually, as the reactive forces of the system become stronger. Observation of the laws of action and reaction should be strictly observed in active and passive hyperaema of the brain, as water is a very potent remedy, and whee abused in the treatment of this delicate organ, fatal results may easily follow and

organ, ratar results may easily follow and doubtless often have.

We have active hyperæmia when the eyes are bright, pupils contracted, face flushed and head very hot. Then the indications are cold or see water applications to the whole head, repeated sufficiently often to re-

We have passive hyperanna when the eyes are briget, pupils dilated, face flushed and the head slightly hot; and this passive hyper minia in reases as the eyes become more and more dull and expressionless, pupils dilated,

face cool, and forehead marks a temperature out little above normal.
When this electro-negative condition is in tense, the indications are, water poured over the head, bot as can be endured, or hot applications, either frequently repeated to stimulate circulation and often absorbtion, and as vital reaction increases the tempera-

ture must be gradually reduced.

I have discovered no exception to the laws that I have stated, which should govern the external and internal use of water in a ysiological and all pathological conditions In alimentary decangements there should In alimentary derangements there should be a modification of the internal use of water when there is intense inflammation accom-panied by veniting diarrness or dysentery. In these conditions the indications are cole external applications, frequently repeated, and cold hip baths for their active effect, thereby aliaying the inflammation by conduc-tion and residue.

Internally the medification of application is warm drinks, as lemonade, frequently repeated, slightly below the body temperature, so that the internal vital reaction will be mild, and thereby not aggravate a condition

mid, and thereby not aggravate a condition which cold water will invariably do.

It is impossible to drink a sufficient quantity of cold water, in these conditions, to effect sectation without reaction, which will increase alimentary action, and thereby aggravate the difficulty; and observing the same law, warm clysters are indicated in severe diarrhors and disenters. vere diarrhora and dysentery. These simple general laws understood and strictly observed, will gratify the faithful

physician with results that are always equal to the results obtained by the most potent drugs administered by the law—"Simillia Simillibus Caranteur," "Contraria Contraris Curanteur," or "Contraria Contrarius-Opponenda". Inponenda. And when the disease tends toward a fatal termination and the profoundest skill has been baffled, of the most successful drug therapeutist and he has laid his weapons by to watch the unwelcome termination, nydro-

to watch the unwelcome termination, hydrotherapy has and will cool and calm a fevered brow and burning nervous system, or stimulate the waning powers of life to normal action and to health.

Therefore, as an eclectic system of medicine, and as eclectic or progressive physicians teach us to understand no less of the action of drugs in health, or their pathogenetic action, and of their action in a strictly patholotion, and of their action in a strictly patholo-gical condition, and the natural laws that should govern their administration.

But by thoughtful observation, diligent research and untiring energy may we be en-abled to comprehend as thoroughly the immutable laws that control the action of el-ectricity and of magnetic force, which circulates the blood, equalizes the circulation, promotes innervation and thrills the powers of life with health and strength and restores And teach the students who attend our medical colleges not only that cleanliness of the body is essential to health and longevity.

but how and when to use this wonderful substance, water, which constitutes the great bulk of the vital machine, and the never varying laws that should guide them in its administration in health and disease. Then, as a school of medicine, we can philosophically combine these three forces into the greatest, grandest, sanative therapeutic system that concerns physical life. Were it not for the teachings of the "fath-

ers in medicine," which have come through genealogy to the masses, who believe today that cold water in acute disease signifies bathing should be done in the first part of the professional inability, therefore does not merit due compensation. He who under-stands thoroughly and will take as his therapeutic weapons, electro-therapeutics and hydro-therapy can, I believe, do more to alleviate suffering humanity with less injury

to the vital economy than the most crudite drug therapeutist in the land.

She Killed a Big Rattler. Mrs. Chris Unlenkamp of Green Valley, Cal., had quite an adventure with a "rattler." Sue was walking through the field not far from the house when her attention was attracted to the vigorous parking of the dog she had with her at some object in the tall grass. She drew near and found it to be a rattlesnake coiled up ready to strike, and making lively music with his rattle. A man would have looked for a rock, but this was not Mrs. Uhlenkamp's weapon. She left the dog to watch the snake, and stepping to the ouse, brought out the shotgun.

she quickly put the reptile out of the way, it was a very large one and had seventeen rattles and a button. Decay of a Famous f'ost, Old Fort Halleck is situated thirteen and half miles southeast of Halleck station on the line of the Central Pacific in Nevaua. The buildings of the once famous fort are badly dilapidated and getting worse daily. The row of pretty little cottages that were formerly occupied by the officers are gradually crumbling away, while the stable, barrack, guard house, commissary and various other buildings on the reservation show too plainly what time will do towards destoying property when neglected. The old fort was situated on a beautiful little plateau, sur-rounded by a thick growth of cotton wood and well supplied with water, and when occupied by Uncle Sam's boys in blue was



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