

not get their fingers into their mouths. The situation was desperate. They pressed eagerly forward, crossing gulches and letting themselves down by a rope from point to point in the cliffs. The hope that they were getting nearer the water spurred them on. At last they came across a crevice in the rocks, down which they could climb one at a time a distance of 175 feet to the stream.

All of the men could not make the descent, but those who were able to do so sought means to carry water to the others to save them from perishing. They found some large willows, which they cut with their knives, and then removed the bark, which they loosened by beating, as they had been wont to do when boys in making whistles. These bark tubes they plugged at each end, and thus made vessels in which they were able to carry back to their comrades, after several difficult and tedious trips, sufficient water to keep them from dying of thirst. It was nine o'clock at night when they were able to begin the journey back to the ranch, which they reached at nine o'clock the next morning, completely exhausted. Several days' rest was required to recuperate them sufficiently for service in their work. There are eight members of that party who will never forget their experience in crossing over thirty-five miles of "Our Dixie's" desert.

For five years past there has been known to exist over the Arizona line, and twenty or twenty-five miles from St. George, a deposit of mineral wax. It is a blanket vein, and was first visited by Mr. Jesse Tye in 1888, and again about two months ago. The last time he brought back samples which were tested and found to be a first class article. The vein has once been visited by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, guided by John D. Pierce, of Washington, Washington county, Utah. The gentleman says the wax is just what he was after. The vein carries a small percentage of gold.

A vein of mineral wax has been discovered ten miles northeast of Beaver. It is of fine quality and in greater quantity than the Arizona deposit. The vein is fifty feet thick, cropping out along the ledge the entire length of the location. For some years this wax has been mistaken for stone coal, obsidian, or other mineral. Its discovery affords an opportunity for the establishment of an extensive and profitable branch of home industry, and one worthy the attention of capitalists. JOSIAH ROGERSON.

A SINFUL WASTE.

"Talk about municipal extravagance, sinful waste and a reckless expenditure of public funds," said a well known business man today, "why it is awful to contemplate. The first Liberal administration of this city was a hummer when it came to dipping into the municipal strong box and scattering cash to the four winds. But when the question of gait is taken into consideration it would be like comparing the speed of a western pack mule compared with that of the fleet-footed Lowlander, which won the magnificent suburban handicap in New York recently. It remained for this ad-

ministration to make a record that will ever be conspicuous in the annals of public wrong-doing. Accuse them of it and they will quickly endeavor to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of others or on conditions over which they had no control. Pictures as varied and shifting as those of a kaleidoscope are presented and all are just as uncertain and far less pleasing to the senses."

The gentleman who thus spoke had just been made familiar with a declaration that Councilman Lawson had made at the meeting of the City Council last night to the effect that a sewer had recently been put in on G street before the publication of a notice of intention or before the city attorney had been instructed to draw up an ordinance levying the assessment. When Mr. Lawson who is chairman of the sewer committee was asked for an explanation he refused to go into details but admitted that the work had been done on the order of the sewer committee without consulting with the Council or asking that body to ratify its action.

It is stated that a certain councilman lives in the neighborhood where this extension has been illegally made. Nothing as to his responsibility in the premises was announced. It is, however, stated by several of the councilmen that not long ago it was seen that the city was rapidly approaching financial shoals and that if the extension were made it would have to be done without the formality of publication of intention, because it was evident if attempted regularly the scheme would be defeated.

Hardy now says that he understands property owners on G street will protest against paying for the extension. The same councilman declares that he was informed by Assessor and Collector of Water Rates Diehl that where the City Council made a \$65,000 water extension on the north bench there was only one water-taker.

HYPOTISM.

A small but critical audience greeted Professor Henry last night in the old court room, where he delivered his initiatory lecture on hypnotism. The professor traced the mysterious science back to its origin in antiquity. The ancient magi, he said, were acquainted with it, and the Egyptians are known to have effected healings by imposition of hands. The Greeks derived their knowledge chiefly from the Egyptians and learned the power of the touch of a hand, among other things. The science has been known by different names, but it is the same thing. Mesmer appears to have been the first to systematize the facts. He believed that the planets exercise an influence over human beings and also that there is in the atmosphere a peculiar fluid that can be controlled by man. Having studied the curative powers of magnetism he was led to adopt the opinion that this a peculiar fluid is similar to it and he called it animal magnetism. He encountered much opposition before his discovery was recognized. A commission appointed to investigate his system first decided against the fluid, but admitted the

facts. Another investigation took place and after a most thorough examination that lasted for six years the fluid theory was accepted. Now believers became numerous and the fame of the discoverer extended over the world. This is Mesmerism. Dr. Braid, who had visited India and seen the dervishes looking steadily at an object when they wanted to come into a state of trance, upset Mesmer's theory. The old idea of a fluid was somewhat forgotten and Braid took the lead. The science was now called hypnotism. A new school was formed, which traces the phenomena to the brain of the subject acted upon by "suggestion." The speaker had studied both these theories and was satisfied that there was truth in both. He further explained the various schools of hypnotists. Some hold that the hypnotic state can be produced on healthy persons, while others maintain that only weak or unhealthy subjects could be successfully acted upon. In the following lectures the speaker proposed to show what the truth is. As to the facts there should be no doubt. A host of witnesses, and among others Cuvier, Stewart, Magend, could be called upon to testify to their reality. We live in a remarkable age. Progress is marked on every hand in the physical world. The psychological regions have not been so well explored as yet, but this is a fruitful field. Primeval man had full control over his will power and could therefore resist sickness. He lived long and was always healthy. But he lost this happy condition by yielding to temptation. He became negative, yielded to pain and became subject to it, leaving a weakened condition as an inheritance to his descendants. But there is a possibility of regaining the original condition by resisting temptation. There are two forces, thought force and nerve force. The latter belongs to the nerves. It is gathered from the atmosphere and comes with the oxygen we breathe. There is no will power outside of this, as is seen in cases of paralysis. The thought-force is a finer disposition of the nerve-force. If a man can command these forces he can throw off pain as easy as he can bend an arm. To show how to do this would be the object of the speaker in subsequent lectures.

The professor now presented some experiments to the audience. One gentleman was hypnotized and in this state he apparently did and thought and felt as directed by the operator. He kissed a cane under the impression that it was a young lady. He felt cold, became intoxicated, nibbled trout, etc. His muscles became rigid, communication of feeling was shut off between his hand and brain and he lost his memory, all at the suggestion of the professor.

Both the lecture and the experiments were exceedingly interesting.

E. J. McManahuy walked into a drug store at Portland, Oregon, and secured a solution of morphine, antipyrine and bromide of potash for insomnia. Instead of taking a teaspoonful, he drank nearly the entire contents of the bottle and died in a few minutes. It is not known whether he took the drug with suicidal intent.