

much hope for an ultimate restoration to health and strength.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 12

Deputy Sheriff Ben Clark received the following telegram from John R. Ward last Monday:

Clifton, Ariz., April 4th.

To B. R. Clark:

Guadalupe Lujan was killed by Jose Rodrigues, known as Pepe.

Particulars as to the cause of the killing or how it happened were unobtainable. It is reported, however, that the murderer made his escape.—Graham, Ariz., Guardian.

Niel Henderson and Jas. Duke came up from the coal fields last week and reported that while Ed. Wild and Frank VanSicklin were out prospecting a few days previous they discovered the skeletons of five men and a lot of camp utensils. The stakes which had been used for pitching two tents still remained but had been burned off level with the top of the ground.

To all appearance it had been several years since the unfortunate people met their death. It appeared that at least one person had been tied to a tree and burned to death. The frying pans, and tin cups were badly rusted. The find was made near a spring.—Graham, Ariz., Guardian.

Milan Hutchings, of Brooklyn, had an experience during the past winter that he will not forget in a reasonable length of time.

While he was working at the Otter creek reservoir last fall, he felt something in his ear. The obstruction caused an uncomfortable feeling but no pain, so no great notice was taken of it. As time wore on the feeling continued, soon accompanied with a pain which became worse just at night. No particular alarm was felt, though the pain steadily grew worse. Finally, hearing in the member was entirely lost, but the boy kept on probing. Some ten days ago he succeeded in pulling the object out, and caught in his hand. It was a monster wood tick. Sickened by the sight the boy turned pale and dropped the insect, which was soon found to be headless, yet measuring nearly three-fourths of an inch in length and three-eighths in diameter. The animal had been in the ear for nearly five months, and entirely closed the opening. A day or two later the tick's head was also found, still imbedded in the now dry and lifeless flesh.—Richfield Censor.

Carl Whitsitt is dead. The ex-soldier, whom appearances indicate was drugged, robbed and left in the basement of the old Lyceum building to die unattended, breathed his last at the police station shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He never regained consciousness, and therefore no light has been shed on a case that now seems enthralled in mystery, that is so far as the identity of the perpetrators of the crime is concerned.

Miss Hansen, his fiancée, to whom Whitsitt was to have been married today, remained near him to the last, and when informed that his spirit had taken its flight, her sorrow was deep, so intensified that her sobs were moved the strongest to tears, because of her seeming anguish and distress. At the man who was to have claimed her as his own.

Whitsitt arrived in this city Thursday from Fort Sherman, the present location of the Sixteenth infantry, of which he was an honored member up to April 3rd, when he was honorably discharged. That he was a good soldier, abstemious in his habits and a man whose aim it was to do the right thing by all, is evident from the letters found in his possession, and from the testimony of his affianced wife. He was boarding at Mrs. Foley's lodging

house, 231 south First West street, and there he had left his trunk, a few effects and a fine hunting dog. All arrangements had been made for the wedding, even to the purchase of a wedding suit, for the payment of which, a local tailor had duly acknowledged.

Word comes from Kanab, Utah, that yesterday a messenger from Mount Carmel, Kane county brought the following particulars of the killing of Franklin Owens of that place, who was shot down in cold blood by one of his hired men. Owens employed a transient named Alexander Thomas to feed his stock during the winter at his ranch. Thomas disposed of some grain and swine without reporting the transaction to Owens. On Saturday night Owens went to his ranch and asked Thomas about the matter and the men quarreled and Thomas threatened to kill Owens, but was prevented by a Mr. Stevens and a Mexican who was staying at the ranch that night.

But sometime later in the evening Owens, Stevens and the Mexican were standing before the fire leaning upon the mantel. Thomas, without provocation, stepped back quickly to the door, drew his gun and without any warning whatever shot Owens down, shooting the second time as he fell to the floor, killing him instantly. Before the other men could collect their thoughts Thomas had disappeared in the darkness and is still at large. A posse of men was hurriedly organized in Long Valley and have started in pursuit. The ranch is twenty-five miles from the nearest settlement and the murderer has twelve hours' start, but there is small chance for his escape, as the entire country is aroused and on the lookout for him. Owens was a quiet, unassuming, honorable man and his murderer may fare badly should the men catch him before the civil officers.

A description of the murderer is as follows: Dark eyes and hair; weighs about 150 pounds; height five and a half feet. He has lost four front teeth; has a bad look about him. Some people take him to be half-witted.

#### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Iridescent films are ingeniously fixed and adapted to purposes of ornamentation by the director of the physiological laboratory at the Sorbonne. A sheet of impermeable paper or other material is placed at the bottom of the vessel that can be completely emptied by a stopcock, the vessel is filled with water, and a little resin, bitumen or tarry matter in a volatile solvent is dropped upon the surface. As the solvent evaporates the film becomes beautifully iridescent, the colors changing with the vibrations of the particular tone produced if a whistle or other musical instrument is sounded. On allowing the water to run off, the film becomes attached to the paper, and imparts to this, when dried, the appearance of watered silk, or the glossy iridescence of certain birds and insects.

The mud from coal washing is utilized by a Friedrichsthal engineer. He finds the mud to consist of two portions—one being chiefly clay and the other particles of coal—and he separates them by drying and sifting, the clay passing through as fine dust, while the film coal is retained by the sieve. The coal contains little ash and is adapted for various purposes, while the separated dust has proven not wholly useless.

German figures credit various woods with the following heating capacities: Linden, 1; fir, 0.99; elm and pine, 0.9; willow, chestnut and larch, 0.97; maple

and spruce, 0.96; black poplar, 0.95; alder and white birch, 0.94; oak, 0.92; locust and white beech, 0.91; and red beech, 0.90. Modern scientific research gives us another surprise in thus showing that the soft woods have greater heating power than the hard.

A remarkable object that "rather resembles some obscuring medium than a nebula" is the unique discovery in the constellation of Perseus lately made by Rev. T. E. Espin.

A bar of soft metal is used on Dresden electric lines instead of the trolley-wheel, and is claimed to wear the wire less and to be more convenient.

Frequent sea disturbances that are sometimes called earthquake waves are recorded in New South Wales. Mr. H. C. Russell, the government astronomer, states that these have a period of about 26 minutes from crest to crest, which corresponds to the period of waves from earthquakes, but it has been shown that only about 1 per cent have really originated in earth movements. About 60 per cent have their origin in confined waters far to the south under a low pressure. The low barometer is accompanied by a rise in sea level, resulting in currents that meet in Bass Straits, producing waves that are transmitted through Tasman Sea and are recorded by the Sydney and Newcastle tide-gauges. Heavy gales originate at least 10 per cent more in the Tasman sea. The remainder of these periodic waves, which somewhat resemble those that have been noticed in Lake George, are believed to be due also to meteorological causes, although the connection has not yet been traced.

Improvement of the gas engine seems to offer a promising field for some inventor. The exhaust gases, in the average engine are heated to about 950 degrees F, and a technical authority calculates that a reduction of this to 300 degrees with the same initial temperature would increase the theoretical efficiency from 53 per cent to 76 per cent. External refrigeration is thought to be a necessary evil. In present practice the losses by radiation and conduction are about 65 per cent, and only about 17 per cent of the total heat of combustion is converted into available power, and an almost equal percentage passes uselessly away with the exhaust gases.

If the light from an arc lamp be brought to a focus within a vessel containing moist dust-free air, Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, an English physicist, finds that a bluish fog becomes visible in the course of a few minutes along the path of light. The cloud particles remain in suspension for hours after the light has been cut off. Further experiment proves that these clouds, unlike those obtained by Tyndall and by Aitken by the action of light on various vapors, are due to the ultra-violet rays alone; and it is suggested as possible that the particles giving the blue of the sky may be due to ultra-violet rays probably plentiful in sunlight as it first enters our atmosphere.

"Red rain dust" from a heavy fall at Melbourne in 1896 has proven identical in composition with ordinary soil from volcanic rocks.

During the last ten years a great many night photographs have been taken by M. G. Lappe, of Paris, who has acquired great skill and has obtained some very remarkable negatives. Exposure and focusing offer the chief difficulties. The former, of course, must be quite long, and must be varied according to the intensity