

fifty-five families only one of which is in use today, and could be bought cheap, as it is evident that in the near future the whole town will be supplied with good water from springs, which are quite numerous above the town. Already another company of thirteen have broken ground, and an order for piping goes off by this mail. The third company have begun to talk and will soon send their orders also. My figures are obtained from Mr. Nixon, and all speak in praise of the good treatment they received at the hands of the Co-op. Wagon and Machine Company, and of the simplicity of the job when once the start was made. They simply drew a rough diagram, showing the branches they wished to make, and the company fitted them out with all the connections, reducers, stop-cocks, taps, etc.

Twelve gallons of water per minute may seem a small amount and, left to run upon the ground, would scarcely have reached the first house; but conveyed in pipes it is proved to be sufficient for all the people and animals kept in town, and lots of trees are being refreshed by the water running from these pipes.

I have written this thinking the information may be useful to others similarly situated. The remaining springs in this town are much nearer at hand, and the expense will be comparatively small. My informant tells me that with his present experience he could do the same work at a saving of one hundred dollars in piping and another hundred dollars in labor; not understanding the laws of hydraulics, some of the ranches might have been shortened.

Respectfully,

GEORGE A. BIRD.

HOLDEN, Millard County, Sept. 23rd, 1889.

### THE TRAIN ROBBER'S STORY.

The Provo Enquirer gives the following statement of Joseph M. Nay, the younger of the two R. G. W. train robbers:

"About the 26th of last June, Ed. Dayton, alias Fisher, called at the home of my parents while they were living at Delores River, Sage Hen Flat, a place about five miles below the Big Bend. He stayed there two weeks with the folks before making known his real object. He said, 'How would you like to go with me and hold up the D. & R.G. train?' I replied that I had never done anything of the kind. He then said, 'All that I want you for is for company, and just do what I tell you.' He promised me half of what we got if I would go, and I consented. The conversation took place outside of the house, between us two. We left the same night. I told my folks that I was going to Rico to work, a place in Colorado. We went to New Mexico first, where we stayed two weeks and changed horses. Then we went to the Blue Mountains, where we remained three weeks, when we went to Thompson's Springs, the scene of

the 'hold up.' The time it took us to go from the Blue Mountains to Thompson's Springs was three nights. We traveled in the night time, and rested in the day. Dayton told me he had been in the business about six years. We got to Thompson's Springs at daylight two days before the hold-up. We stayed there two days, to allow our horses to rest. We tied our horses 300 yards from the track, and about three miles from the depot, and then walked back to the station. We waited about half an hour before the train arrived, and stayed by the water tank. As the train slowed up we got on behind the tender. When we boarded the train we put on our masks which we had made at Moab the night before. Dayton then climbed over the tender and held up the engineer. When the train stopped at the third bridge, where our horses were, I jumped off. The fireman and engineer came down from the tender followed by Dayton. We both had Colts 45, and Dayton had a 44 Winchester also. Dayton told me to watch the engineer and fireman while he went to the express car. When he went to the express car he rapped on the door with his six-shooter, and said: 'Open the door,' accompanying his demand with two shots. The engineer and fireman said that they guessed he was too scared to talk. Dayton then told the fireman to get his ax and break down the door. He did so but could not penetrate it. We then shot about twenty-five rounds into the car. Seeing the messenger could not be aroused, Dayton told the engineer to get a sack and go with him through the cars, and left me holding up the fireman. Dayton returned on the outside with the engineer. The fireman and engineer then went on the engine, and we got on our horses and headed for the Blue Mountains. We stayed there about three days, and then put out for the Delores river, finally reaching Montrose, Colorado. We heard men talking about the robbery all along the road, but no one, of course, knew it was us. We left Montrose and headed for Ogden, where we arrived on the first of the month. We stayed there till Thursday when Deputy Pratt and Sheriff Belnap arrested us on the complaint of Ed. Chapman, of Cortez, Colorado, charging us with the robbery. This Chapman saw us after the robbery was committed, and knew all about the affair. He happened to be in Ogden and saw us on the street and then gave information to the authorities, which caused our arrest. We each had our sixshooters in Ogden. The officers have got mine, but Dayton had his stolen just before his arrest. My horse gave out eleven miles from Thompson's Springs, and Dayton said he would go along to Courthouse rocks, and the first two horses he could get he would come back with. He then left me. I led my horse fourteen miles, when I met Dayton under a tree. We then counted the money. There was about \$125, (\$70 in greenbacks, \$5 in gold, and the

balance in silver) and 5 watches. We divided up the money, sold one watch and threw the other four away."

### WYOMING STATE CONSTITUTION.

Introduced in Constitutional Convention, Wyoming, September 23, 1889, and ordered printed.

#### PREAMBLE.

We, the People of the State of Wyoming, grateful to God for our civil, political and religious liberties, and desiring to secure them unto ourselves and perpetuate them to our children, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

#### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

##### Article I.

SECTION 1. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 2. In their inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all members of the human race are equal.

Sec. 3. Since equality in the enjoyment of natural and civil rights is only made sure through political equality, the laws of this State affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex, or any circumstance or condition whatsoever other than individual incompetency or unworthiness, duly ascertained by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 5. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases of tort or where there is strong presumption of fraud.

Sec. 6. No person shall be taken or imprisoned, or dis seized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

Sec. 7. Absolute, arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a republic, not even in the largest majority.

Sec. 8. All courts shall be open and every person for any injury done to person, reputation or property shall have justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the State in such manner and in such courts as the legislature may by law direct.

Sec. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate in criminal