

ing to undertake their labors in a feeble condition from want of proper nourishment." Surely such a plea ought to excite sympathy; especially as the salaries of the directors and higher officials of this company are regulated on a scale which is in striking contrast to the scanty pittance doled out to the white slaves who lay the rails, and who may fairly and truly allege that theirs is skilled labor.

For some time past there have been indications of what has been properly called a Buddhist craze. Probably the reason why it is called a craze is because its warmest advocates are to be found amongst people who take infinite delight in calling themselves Freethinkers. For several years past there have been a class of religious dudes who, having made a trip to India or China, have come back to relate to their astonished countrymen the religious marvels they have discovered. A certain Colonel Olcott has just now returned from Japan, and is soon to commence a course of lectures throughout England to demonstrate the beauties of Buddhism. O, won't it be interesting to learn the histories of the Buddhists, which reach back through epochs, each of which is equal to four millions three hundred and twenty thousand of our years. In these works are the records of the seven great continents of the world, separated by seven great rivers and seven chains of mountains four hundred thousand miles high. And then the history of their kings, one of whom had ten thousand sons, and another who had sixty thousand, who were born in a pumpkin, nourished in pans of milk, reduced to ashes by the curse of a demon, and restored to life by the waters of the Ganges. These records give statements of wonderful eclipses, comets and deluges, seven of which covered the earth not merely to the tops of these very high mountains, but even reaching to the polar star. It is surely a strange paradox when we find the most pronounced doubters becoming the zealous defenders of such absurdities.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, Sept. 23rd, 1889.

#### A NEW DRUG.

In few departments of human knowledge has more advancement been made during late years than in pharmacy, and probably in none is the good derived from progress so far offset with evil as in this. The production of anesthetics and opiates has been so far perfected that it has become a means of alleviating human suffering, immeasurable in its beneficence; but on the other hand, the opium habit has become a terrible curse to the human race in many of the most highly civilized communities. In Paris young men of the *elite* deem it vulgar to drink intoxicants, and inject morphine into their veins

instead. Cocaine, now quite familiar as an agent for preventing or deadening pain, is still a new discovery; and while its qualities, when properly used, render it a precious boon to afflicted man, the abuse of it quickly produces his mental, moral and physical ruin.

Another new drug of anesthetic qualities has, it is said, lately been discovered. It is called "sulfonyl," and is thus described by a prominent physician of St. Louis.

"Sulfonyl is a preparation discovered less than a year ago, and comparatively little is as yet known of its effects. In fact, it is yet an experiment in the medical profession. The first time I saw it used was in the Hotel Dieu, Paris, France, last fall, when the physicians were administering it in doses of from 10 to 20 grains every two or three hours to patients who had been on protracted sprees or were bordering on delirium tremens. The action of the drug is almost the same as that of chloral and bromide of potassium, which are common drugs now used for patients suffering from symptoms of mania potu. Sulfonyl is a production of the distillation of coal tar, and is a white powder having somewhat the appearance of epsom salt, though the crystals are rather smaller in the former. The drug is a hypnotic. After a patient uses it for a short time it has a quiet, soothing effect, and he falls asleep. When he awakes he finds himself refreshed, and what is a great feature in favor of the drug, he is free from the distressing symptoms that follow the use of chloral and like drugs. A man can take an overdose of any hypnotic and become dazed, though I should think it exceedingly improbable that any intelligent person, having his right senses, would take enough to produce that effect. Sulfonyl has a somnolent effect always, and if a man should take an overdose he could keep himself awake by walking around, but he would certainly be in a half stupor—his intelligence would be blunted. If a man should drink a considerable amount of whisky and then swallow a large dose of sulfonyl, he would surely be irresponsible for his acts. His brain would be clouded, and no matter where he has been or what he has been doing, the space of time in which he was under the influence of the insidious drug would likely be a blank to his mind. Whether this new drug creates an appetite for its continual use, as do morphine and opium, is not positively known, as it has not become to be generally administered and has only been discovered a year. It may transpire, however, that we shall soon have an army of sulfonyl fiends, who will fight and almost die for it, the same as some poor mortals do for morphine and cocaine."

#### INDIANS AND SAN JUAN.

The following concise statement of the situation in San Juan County has been furnished to Gov. A. L. Thomas:

BLUFF, San Juan County,  
Sept. 9, 1889.

To His Excellency, Governor Arthur  
L. Thomas, Salt Lake City,  
Utah.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 31st of July is received. It reads as follows:

"Will you kindly furnish to me for use in my annual report to be made to the Secretary of the Interior, a statement with reference to the condition of the Indians now in San Juan County, also estimate the number of the same, and the tribe to which they belong, or of which they were formerly a part, together with any suggestions you may have to make regarding the same.

I am, respectfully,

ARTHUR L. THOMAS,  
Governor.

"P. S.—I would also be pleased to receive from you a statement respecting the proposed removal of the Colorado Utes, at Durango, I believe, to Utah Territory, and its probable effect upon the property of the inhabitants of San Juan County; the number of the inhabitants that will be affected, and the probable effect upon the settlement of the county."

In answer I would respectfully state that there are about one hundred Indians in San Juan County. Part of these are of the genuine Ute tribe, their home has always been where they are now located, never having belonged to any reservation, and apart from the Moancoppy in Arizona. Their condition is that of the average mountain Indian, and they live by the chase and begging. They receive no aid whatever from the general government.

As you know, the leading men of Colorado are making an effort to have the Colorado Utes brought to Utah, and they will doubtless be successful unless some steps are taken by the officials of Utah to prevent it.

The probable effect upon the inhabitants of the country embraced within the lines of the proposed reservation means nothing more or less than destruction to all of their interests, as there would remain no other alternative for them than to make new homes elsewhere.

The number of inhabitants that would be affected is thirty families, averaging seven souls to the family. These people possess good claims and valuable improvements, and they have no disposition to leave their homes unless compelled by the government. Besides these, there are about sixty cattle men, employed by the different companies owning ranches around the Blue and Elk mountains in this proposed reservation. There are about 27,000 head of horned cattle, 12,000 head of sheep and about 600 head of horses owned and ranged in this part of the country. There are also about 5000 head of cattle owned by men in Colorado, who range their cattle during the winter on account of taxes being lower in Utah than Colorado.

It has cost the settlers from \$3000