EVENTS IN THE WEST.

A Record of Occurrences in Neighboring States and Territories.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WANTS COAL.

Transport City of Pueblo Sails Tomorrow—Fire in Grand Junction—An Idaho Tragedy—Pioneers Will Win.

The Pueblo ticket in Idaho strikes fusion in the state.

The Grand Junction Milling and Elevator company's mill at Grand Junction was destroyed by fire early Thursday morning. Besides the plant itself, a large stock of grain was nearly lost. It was insured for $15,000.

The Southern Pacific company is looking out for sources of coal supply. General Traffic Manager Charles Crocker and President George Crocker will leave San Francisco on the 20th inst. to discuss the introduction of machinery for developing new shafts in Colorado. The principal object of Charles is the connection of the Southern Pacific coal from mines in the Southern Pacific coal fields, Wyoming. Mount the mines there are engaged in operating coal properties, and are looking for the state of miners. Mines will have to make a more careful examination of certain coal properties in the interest of Mount Mr. Crocker, over which the Southern Pacific runs its trains.

A Denver special to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: A sad tragedy took place at the home of Ned Hartley, on the reservation, four miles from Ignacio, this afternoon. Charles Sutley, married to Sarah Robert Fogarty, living in the house with Hartley. Sutley came to the house in the afternoon, and a few minutes before the shot, who are about 15 years of age, were engaged in a wrestling play. The boy overpowered the older and got on top of him. Inside the son of Charles Sutley, a well-known cattle man, and Hartley, who is a stepson of Sarah Robert Indian, is a stepson of Ned Hartley, at whose home the tragedy occurred.

The transport City of Pueblo will sail from this harbor on the 15th inst. for Manila, via Honolulu. She is a very commodious U. S. H. I. and K. of the First Tennessee regiment, Troop A, Nashville cavalry, a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-third infantry and several hospital stewards with two months' pay in their pockets, and the surplus of goods in the city of Pueblo, that her commissary may be replenished. She will also carry the Wyoming battery, which has only about thirty men, and is assigned to the Twenty-third infantry. The sailing of the Steamer has been fixed for Tuesday next. A number of civilians will go on the New-port, including several ladies, among them being the wife and daughter of Brig. Gen. Miller and the daughter of Maj. Gen. Anderson.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., there is an intense feeling against the enlistment of the Twenty-fourth infantry, on account of the recent shooting affray in that city. The city and state authorities are in consequence forming plans to thoroughly protect the peace against further outbreaks. Under the direction of the city marshal a county volunteer police force is being organized, and will consist of about fifty men. They will be provided with Springfield rifles, which will be kept at the city police station. Should any further disturbances be committed, the regular police force will have the assistance, if necessary, of the militia, and an effective patrol will be made in order to capture the offenders. The officers of the Twenty-fourth at Fort Russell deprecate willingness to cooperate with the civil authorities in guarding against further trouble with the soldiers. In the future they will not be allowed to carry fire-arms when in the city.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Safety with Acetylene—How Baiting Stimulates the Circulation—A Strange Animal—New Zealand Moth Traps—A Hot Time High Life—Improved Sunshine Registering—Pocket Aeration for Beverages.

The lighting power of acetylene being about fifteen times that of coal gas the lighting power more than repays a method of using it with perfect safety is of great importance. In a bulletin from it has been issued, and a study of investigative deductions has shown M. Ad. Heurice that its use in the ordinary way includes three dangers. Local heating of the carbide to redness when not completely covered by water, irregular choice of gas when the lime falls off the carbide, the easy kindling of the gas (at 480 degrees C.) by a welcoming ring or cigarette, the slow diffusion of escaped acetylene in the surrounding air, the rapid permeability of rubber by acetylene, the accidental impurities, and the appalling backward of an explosion from local heating. When acetylene is used in solution in acetone, slight explosion would set up great pressure, and at twenty atmospheres the acetone begins to boil, and would go off. A third way of using acetylene is in its dilution with nonexplosive gas, nitrogen and carbonic acid gas have been tried, the last named proved being the most promising. The Paris municipal laboratory experiments have proved that gas as even weak as 1 per cent of carbonic acid reduces the lighting value of acetylene less than one per cent, while the risk of explosion is greatly reduced. Acetylene may also be mixed with coal gas or oil gas, and in the mixture with oil gas Mr. Heurice seems to regard most favorably.

The influence of gravity on the blood circulation is very perfectly related in the rat, dog, monkey and man. Prof. Jacques Loeb, of St. Louis, shows that when an oil or grass snake is suspended by the tail downwards the blood disappears from the head in a few hours, and a chloralized tame rabbit in inverted position has a heart action reduced after two hours to 60 and 40 a beat at the point of death. In both cases the blood on the lower part of the body or a limb shows many venous circulation. The latter fact is thought to give a simple explanation of the benefit of bandaging in varicosed veins, the hydrostatic pressure not only acting on the blood vessels but reducing the abdominal organs to their spread.

An interesting account of a new South American quadruped has been given by an English naturalist, Dr. Francisco Amadino, director of an Argentine museum. He describes a curious mammal recently met with by the author, and it seems to have been seen in the flesh by one only other man, the Hon. Rowland Ward, in the last three years. Named Ameghino, after the director of Buenos Ayres museum, who first described it, in the interior of South Chile, and lives in holes, which appeared to be lined with soft and a kind of reddish-haired pelage, with a tail, and of which, for there would be almost no skin-covered. Some fresh dung, entire and a portion of the stomach, have now been received from South Patagonia. The skin is four-fifths of an inch thick and so tough that it can only be cut with a knife, and the soldiers' shoes are epidermic, and many has removed most severe, reddish-gray hair and neck and a half long, the shoulders being tawny. The rump the paring stage in the school. The appearance resembles those of the Royal Museum, though smaller, and the animal has been named Scelidotherium Ameghinoi.

A flock African goats, the Aurgala nation, is eminently suited to New Zealand on account of its remarkable property of distinguishing moths, which are attracted by the light of lanterns at night, and which flowers. While records of the losses which farmers upon the Napier district sustain annually are disappearing from the Hawke's Bay district, owing to the goats, which are also excellent milkers, and very prolific, are increasing rapidly. Interest is being taken in the matter in Australia, and goats are now being introduced from the ranges of the West, from California to Victoria.

Mutton, a new sweetening material, is made of sun-milk, which is found in all the cows in the colonies. It can be given any desired degree of hardness, and is said to be very palatable. Its use in coffee, tea, etc., is recommended.

One of the most notable of recorded heat waves in Australia is reported from Cordillanka station, on the Darling river, the mean temperature for nine days was 120 degrees in the shade.

Traces of the earliest settlements in very elevated regions are being sought by Mr. O. T. Howarth, who would have selected those established by cultivated plants is quite recent, or of gradual growth. He has found stone axes at a height of 1,700 feet in the Rocky Mountains, and whole carcasses of the Central American type have been found, and horses and kine had been introduced by settlers in high places, are supposed to have been attracted to such altitudes specially favorable to cattle diseases, especially favorable to cattle industry, as its keys sought seclusion for contagious purposes. Interiors of kine are not to be found in the gorges of the Rockies, or on the slopes of superior

AUTHOR OF "KRIG OG RUS" HERE.

Holger Henrik Herholdt Drachmann, the Danish Poet, Will Travel in This Country for Six Months.

Holger Henrik Herholdt Drachmann, Denmark's great writer-poet, has come to the new world to admire to mortal gaze point to a moment, and while at it as it seems to him.

Dahlia Iwriel Zangwill, who has created such a sensation in theatrical circles by his criticisms of modern drama, Drachmann does not intend to lecture during his stay, but, to quote his own words, he is going to live in this country, where the skies and trees are pure and all nature is a hymn of perfect peace.

The god of his countrymen is rain, and he says the Danes are the only people who are duly born and are wet and buried a silvery shade. He has the reputation of liquor and the philosophy of Bacchus.

During his youth Drachmann occupied the greater part of his time in cultivating the artistic talents, which he possessed in such a marked degree. He also had a hobby toward poetry, and would occasionally address a few verses on occasion, on the events of importance, or on the moves of superior

DENMARK'S GREAT POET.

Holger Drachmann Says that One of the Most Nice Things in America is Its Manhattan Cocktail.

paper, but there by only showed or proved to a few friends, while his paintings went before the public.

But growing with his powers came the friends of Drachmann forsaking him to attack a few of the compositions from the first effort that found its way to print, was "Youth is Poetry and Song," followed by "Young Blood" and others, including "Sea Tales," his latest work, is described with the use of many adjectives by his admirers, and its success can be measured from the fact that a second edition has already been reaped by its sale.

GEN. GRANT IN PORTO RICO.

The Work Which the Oldest Son of His Father Expects to Accomplish in the Island Colony.

Porto Rico will have a son or will as a home when Gen. Fredrick Grant takes military charge of Porto Rico, where he is the famous and important city of San Juan.

A great deal of speculation was

GEN. GRANT'S LATEST PICTURE.

This Picture Was Taken of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant on the Day of His Appointment to the Military Governorship Porto Rico.

caused by the appointment for several reasons, the foremost of which was the high social standing of Gen. Frederick Grant and the giving up of his political hopes in the United States.

Gen. Frederick Grant married Miss Honore, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Foster Palmer, and a great society woman. Her daughter, Julia Dent Grant, is one of the belles of Newport in Summer and New York in winter; she is also a Washington favorite, and it can

THE SPREAD-EAGLING SOLDIERS.

It is very seldom that soldiers in the United States army have been spread-eagled. The soldiers who positively pictured in other modern wars spread upon the ground and secured by wrists and ankles until they were absolutely. There have been only three cases since the founding out of the Spanish war.

SPEAKER REED'S BIRTHDAY.

The Distinguished Legislator Enters Upon His Threescore of Years with Many Plans for the Future.

Thomas Brackett Reed, politician, Speaker of Congress, and writer, has just commemorated his fifty-eighth birthday, having been born in Portland, Me., on October 18, 1839, at

Portland, Me. With his celebration Monday afternoon another scandal paragraph in the life of a brilliant American will commence.

Speaker Reed comes of humble but irreproachable family, and from his youth he is an uncommonly ambitious young man with the accepted means of fame until he reached the present height.

Speaker Reed was educated in Portland village, Brunswick, Me., After a long term of study he graduated the course of honors in 1860, being valedictorian. During the Civil War he served as acting assistant paymaster on the Western Rivers navy.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Reed's active political career took its beginning, in that year he entered the House of Representatives to act in the interest of his state, and his work was recognized by such political ability that in 1879 the citizens of Maine rewarded his energies by sending him back to the National Congress, where he has since remained. He previously became the leader of the Republican members until he was chosen speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. Shortly after the 56th Congress convened Speaker Reed made the famous rule that all members present should be counted to make a quorum, whether they voted or not, and this act proved quite a coup d'etat to democratic representatives.

Since the advent of this statesman his surrounded himself in the Speakership, and while the matter has not been announced by Mr. Reed and his friends, it would be no matter for surprise were he soon to appear upon the national ticket of 1900.

EXPREMIER MELINE SPEAKS.

The Old Ex-Premier of France Declares that the Country Works Her Own Destruction.

The Dreyfus in France is still unsettled, riots are frequent throughout Paris, and the discontent of the people in every quarter of the city. And as soon it loses the only threats of work-

M. FELIX JULIEN MELINE.

He is Reported to Have Said That the Republic of France Will Wait Until She Overthrows Herself Before Attempting to Conquer.

ers weakened, and the insurrections upon which rests the security of the nation, and which would indanger of that country in the throngs through which an invading army could pour or with-

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REFERENCES:
Joseph Watterson, Bishop of First Ward.
H. J. Grant, with Murray Wood & Lee Grain Company.
W. F. Toles, 320 Constitution Building.
J. R. Knight, 203 south Second West.

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