WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A Woman with a Rifle Saves Her Husband from Drowning.

BOTTLING WORKS FOR POCATELLO.

The Reservation to be Opened.—Brutal Assault by Robbers.

The Idaho *Statesman* says: H. J. Hayes has sold his bottling works to Hewlett Bros., of Salt Lake. They will remove their plant from the city to Pocatello and increase the capacity of the works here.

At Cripple Creek, Colorado, on Tuesday, a premature blast occurred on the same work in the state ditch by which two convicts named Ryan and Baker were blown up. They had placed two cans of black powder in a 6½-foot hole which had been drilled at an angle of 45 degrees, and then inserted an iron spoon, which caused the explosion. The bodies of the two men were badly mutilated and their faces badly burned.

A special messenger from Lapwai, Idaho, gives the news that a majority of the Indians on the Nez Perces reservation have signed an agreement for the opening of the reservation. The members of the commission had failed in their object to obtain enough signatures and had gone East thoroughly disconcerted, but one of their number accomplished what the whole commission failed to do. The opening of the reservation will enable settlers to locate on 550,000 acres of the finest land in the United States, being a part of the famous Palouse wheat belt. Hundreds have camped on three sides of the reservation and are waiting for the consummation of the treaty.

We are sorry to say that Ephraim has so many men sliding away their time by hanging around the street corners, says the Ephraim *Enterprise*. If they would turn out and hoe gravel on their sidewalks it would be a very wise thing. This spring has been a bad one in the way of mud, and as we are noted for having a share of it, we think it about time for something to be done to make less of it. Every citizen, or rather property holder, would turn out just for one day and hoe gravel on the sidewalks of our city. It would be something that has long been needed, and would make our walks so any person could walk without getting to mud over their heads.

No trace has been had of Frank Lemet, receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Roswell, N. M., who disappeared at Paso del Norte, Texas, just one month ago. While no note came from El Paso he was drinking to El Paso, and spent his valise in the depot to get a bottle of whisky, and expected to stick $800 in silver and $500 in bills. Charles Perry of Roswell, deputy United States marshal, is working on the case earnestly, but he has no clues of finding Lemet since. The missing man has wife and family at Roswell, who are prostrated with grief. Mr. Lemet was a prominent figure in Masonic circles, and that order is leaving no stone unturned to clear up the mystery.

George Curless, a wealthy resident of Del Monte Grove, an eastern suburb of Monterey, Cal., was nearly killed by a couple of robbers near his home on Tuesday night. Mr. Curless left his home to go to a neighboring field to attend to some horses, and, having noticed a couple of tramps loitering about the place during the day, he took along his shotgun. Hardly had he left the house when he was accosted by the two men, who inquired where he was going. He informed them, and they said they would accompany him, which they did and aided him in driving the horses home. As Curless was about to leave them they set upon him, beating him over the head with a club and following him of $10, which was all the money he had on his person. They fled, leaving him in what they thought was an insensible condition. The screams of the injured man brought his wife to the scene, and he was assisted to the house. Medical aid was summoned, and it was found that his skull was crushed and that a blood vessel had burst. His injuries were attended to, and he will probably recover.

A dispatch from Fresno, Cal., says: Word reached Fresno today of a quarrel between two farmers living near Garfield settlement, about twelve miles east of this city, in which a woman with a Winchester rifle saved her husband from danger of drowning. Two neighbors, J. W. Lester and Geo. C. Brown, own land side by side and use water from the same canal for irrigation, and many disputes and quarrels have arisen on the subject of who should have the largest share of water. This trouble has been increased by occasional breaks in the banks of the canal, whereby the alfalfa fields of one of the other have been flooded, each accusing the other in turn of causing the flood. Thus bad blood was engendered, and the trouble grew worse as time passed, until the two farmers were mortal enemies. Last Sunday evening, the 5th inst., the canal broke while Lester was using water, and Brown's alfalfa was submerged. Brown went down to Lester's place in a terrible rage and accused Lester with purposely allowing the water to do the damage. The men came to blows, and Lester, being the more powerful, pushed Brown to the edge of the water and threw him in, leaving him upon him. Brown was pushed to the bottom to extend his struggles, and Lester stood on him, holding him under water. Whether Lester intended to let him up is not known, but by this time Mrs. Brown appeared upon the scene to rescue her husband. She had seen the fight while at home, and, seizing a rifle, she ran down the bank of the canal, and, covering Lester with the gun, ordered him to retreat. He lost no time in doing so, and Brown was released half drowned. His assailant did not suffer the grass to grow under his feet while he was getting out of the reach of the rifle in the hands of Mrs. Brown.

WINTERING BEES IN MOIST AIR.

A Practical Talk by One of Michigan's Progressive Apiarists.

Whether bees can be successfully wintered in a damp cellar depends largely upon the temperature of the cellar air, which should be warmer than if dry, as water has a great capacity for specific heat. A moist air very readily absorbs heat and moves quickly robs the bees of that element so essential to life. Another point in the wintering of bees, upon which moisture has a bearing, is its effect upon the exhalations of the bees. But little moisture is required to saturate the air, and it will act as such, absorb the exhalations of the bees.

As the temperature rises the absorbing capacity of the air increases. When air of a high temperature—near that of our bodies—is nearly saturated with moisture the exhalations from the bees and cells are taken up but slowly. This explains why bright, clear days are more pleasant. If the air of a cellar is dry the temperature may be allowed to approach freezing. Many reports of the successful wintering of bees give the temperature, but not the degree of saturation.

To find the amount of moisture in the air W. Z. Hutchinson, authority for the foregoing advice, in The American Agriculturist, fits one of a set with thermometer. The instrument is simple and easily made. Attach two ordinary thermometers side by side to a piece of board. Just below them fasten to the cup for holding water. Make a light covering of candle-wicking for one of the bulbs at the bottom of the thermometer, allowing the wicking to extend into the water in the cup. The water will saturate the wicking and keep the bulb constantly wet. There will be evaporation from the wick surrounding the bulb. Evaporation causes a loss of heat; hence the drier the air the greater the evaporation, the greater the loss of heat and the lower will go the mercury in the wet bulb thermometer. The greater the difference in temperature, as shown between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, the drier the air. In the open air there is sometimes a difference of 20 degs. Fahrenheit.

Ventilation of cellars has been objected to on the ground that it brought moisture into the cellar. This may be true, but not in freezing weather. At below freezing point has a very low point of saturation, hence will hold very little moisture, and when it is brought into the higher temperature of the cellar it becomes warmed, the capacity for absorption is greatly increased, and it is ready to receive water instead of giving it out. When the outside air comes into the cellar and deposits moisture upon the objects therein, it is evident that the incoming air is moister than and warmer than the cellar and its contents.

"Mold in honeycombs," continues Mr. Hutchinson, "is usually looked upon as something unavoidable, and I will admit that the appearance is far from pleasant. But we must not forget that, in a certain sense, it is a plant growing in warmth and moisture, and that the conditions necessary for its development may not be injurious to the bees.

"A very damp cellar might not be warm enough for the development of mold, but the cellar need not be damp. It can be made both warm and dry. There are times of operation and condition at which moisture is desired. Either by lowering or going deeper into the earth—preferably the latter—the proper temperature can be attained, and by the use of lime to absorb the moisture a dry atmosphere can be secured. Certainly it is not much trouble to keep unslaked lime in the cellar. A bushel of lime absorbs twenty-eight pounds of water in the process of slacking. Some beekeepers have asserted that cellars using in clay or hard pan are more difficult to keep dry than when dug in sand or gravelly soil. Cellars in hard pan or even in clay can be much improved by digging down two or three feet and filling in with stones at first, then with gravel and finishing up with a covering of cement."

The Newest Experiment Stations.

The curiosities of agricultural experiment stations is now well established. They disseminate a great amount of information on agricultural topics through the medium of printed reports and bulletins and the newspapers of the country, and, what is perhaps not so well known in general, be direct connection respectively with the farmers in very large and medium or nearly every topic connected with farm theory and practice. The work of the stations has been encouraged not only by acts of state legislatures in their behalf, but by gifts from local communities, agricultural associations, etc., and the commendation of farmers.

Among the more recently established stations are those of Wyoming, Washington, Oklahoma and Idaho. The Wyoming agricultural station was organized as a department of the University of Wyoming and is headed at Laramie. In order to test the possibilities of agriculture in all parts of Wyoming, experiment farms have been established in different portions of the state. The agricultural experiment station of Oklahoma has been established as a department of the Agricultural and Mechanical colleges of the state, and is located at Stillwater, Payne county. The Washington agricultural experiment station is a department of the Agricultural College and School of science of Washington, and is located at Pullman. During the year of 1892 a new station was established in Idaho. Experiment stations are now operating in all the states and territories except Montana.

An official statement places the area planted to wheat in France for the 1892 crop at 17,600,000 acres, and the crop 300,777,000 bushels. There were 3,901,000 acres devoted to rye, and the crop was 52,978,000 bushels.

A clergyman advertising for a change of pulpit "guarantees to keep a congregation awake on the hottest summer's day."

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BACK VOLUMES

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible]

J. E. BOWER,
JOHN GRAY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING [illegible]

RICHARD SMITH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 8, 1893.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

J. A. THOMAS,
Secretary.

Office: February 10th, 1893.

WHEREAS, ALEXANDER MITCHELL [illegible]

Dated February 7, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING [illegible]

J. E. BOWER.
JOHN GRAY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas G. Ewing, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

By Calvin Reese, Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Williams, Deceased.

[illegible]

JOHN T. SCOBLE, THE ADMINISTRATOR [illegible]

C. C. JACK, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of [illegible], Deceased.

Notice of time and place for the settling of accounts.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID [illegible]

H. S. MELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By Calvin Reese, Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jack Lawrence, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

H. S. MELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By Calvin Reese, Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Carmine Fabbaro, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A [illegible]

H. S. MELOY,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By Calvin Reese, Deputy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN [illegible]

H. S. MELOY,
Clerk of Probate Court.
By Calvin Reese, Deputy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary E. Hall, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE [illegible]

JOHN M. CANNON,
Administrator of the Estate of Mary E. Hall, Deceased.

Dated March 8th, 1893.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Ann Caffall, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE [illegible]

RICHARD JOHN CAFFALL,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Caffall, deceased.

Jesse R. Corum, Atty., for administrator.

Dated March 7, 1893.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bill Mining Company, Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. [illegible]

NOTICE.

Park Aspen Mining and Milling Company, Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. [illegible]

NOTICE.—THERE ARE DELINQUENT

[illegible]

Name	Date	No. of Share	Amount
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE [illegible]

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF [illegible]

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