

## AS INTERPRETER'S EXPERIENCES.

A Native Man's Hard Fate.—Evil Work of Fire Water.

Correspondence of the Deseret News.  
Mills, San Juan County, Utah,  
October 20th, 1892.

For the last two days it has been raining hard, the first a small shower on Saturday. It is cloudy and raining most of the time. In the hot sandy places in our country it may start the grass if rains were, otherwise heat will be very severe this winter.

The Navajos are pecuniary at present although there is always some owing among this warlike tribe. They very recently had a "dead medicine man" of this tribe who they think was a wizard. This chieftain died very suddenly and the rest of maintaining the tribe becomes a part of the municipal expenses of such tribe. The methods of electing officers is speed with which they do their work, there is a law and the chief who did it is not to say he bears the responsibility of being a leader among them as among the wills. "Kill or cure," said it is right but one of them among Indians make one of two failures and they are condemned and put out of the way themselves by being beaten to death with sticks and stones. They show great pluck as they give money and complain while going in this terrible manner. This makes the weak ones in our experience. The government will probably look into this affair and try and stop this superstitious custom, but it will be without some trouble, as Indians learn slowly that there is a law in which they are subject. There seems to be no law in this case. If the agents of the government would be more lenient concerning the law of trying to Christians them—such is only temporary at best, there being no hangings in this country—say more lenient, the Christians—the Indians—it would be more peaceful. But the "evillians" do not get the simple mind of showing them in kindness something about us and regaining amongst them but nearly always. They are not sinners, but are invariably shown a great deal if they do not yield this, without sufficiently showing them the point. The Indians are very much like other human beings, they are easy to be led but have a strong will of their own. Many more Indians and fewer soldiers it would work a reformation.

There are, however, many military men who are well disposed towards them. Recently, Col. John G. Edwards, of Fort Verde, Arizona, with a detachment from Fort Wingate, N. M., traveled through the Navajo reservation with a view to ascertaining how to increase their water supply and farming facilities. This is indeed a step to the right direction. The Indians are suffered greatly this dry season to consequence of which, no doubt, they were in a measure compelled to trespass more and less upon the white settlers by moving out of their reservations. Many enterprising Indians have come to the governor of Arizona and the Navajo agent—justly, too; but much dignity has been exercised to the poor Indians, the people knowing their status. There is one thing, however, the Indians are not to be blamed for that is the enormous liquor traffic. Many serious consequences may result from this unlawful traffic, as an Indian is the most unresolute and turbulent Indian being very difficult to control once he gets him with a Winchester rifle. Gave his own people away and threatened everybody else, who dared come near. The Indians tried to prevent me not to go near as I was, which shows that not but saw the dangers of the Indians, but others slipped up to him easily, taking empty bottles in my hand, which I showed him while approaching him caustically, he thought I had more reason for him, and this served to do him in. He was shot in the back, jumped on him and disarmed him. I sat down on him for three hours, which nearly wore me out. When I had accomplished this, nearly forty Indians came shooting out of the hills, they had hit him, so I was shot again. A second, another Indian. I dragged a drunken Indian out of the Little Colorado river when dry. He had four bottles of liquor on his person and was completely helpless. A few Indians had been in the river raised fully five feet and he would certainly have been drowned.

I have seen an Indian offer \$15 for one bottle of liquor. During shooting time he has plenty of money, and when the Indians drink the firewater, it is quite profitable for them to mix with the law and also endanger human life; but who cares, as long as the money is forthcoming.

Pioneer life is not quite so dangerous as it used to be, but it is not unfair to say that many trials and difficulties and dangers still exist. This country ought to be settled up. There are many Indians here. Minerals have been found in the blue mountains in great quantities both gold and silver, and the miners are working over their prospects and they have begun to ship ore to Durango. Assays have been kept as high as \$1,000 per ton. If this Ute removal question is settled San Juan county will soon fill up, and still add wealth and population to blessed Utah.

Yours truly,

C. L. CHRISTENSEN.

AN INFORMAL meeting of the farmers of San Juan County was held to consider measures for stamping out an outbreak of anthrax and other contagious diseases among the cattle of that county. The meeting was attended by about 200 of the most substantial farmers of the county. It is reported that twenty-five cows and three horses have died of the disease, within a radius of two miles of Newcomb within a month.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. H. P. Egan, of Williamsburg, professor of veterinary surgery at the Denver college. Dr. Pearson explained that the early symptoms of the disease were very inconclusive, it was almost always fatal to its victims, and that the bodies of the diseased were gorged with extraordinary epithelial tissue, and were extremely hard to destroy, the hair was to get rid of them being to the hair. Dr. Egan, who has made post-mortem examinations of several animals removed agrees with Dr. Pearson as to symptoms and says that there was no remedy to could recommend except the intercession of animals affected by the

disease and the destruction of the carcasses by fire or deep burial, the graves to be set not less than five feet from the level of the ground.

The meeting appointed a committee to secure needed legislation for the efficient extermination of infected cattle and the intercession of their owners.

STATE AND PICTURES OF APPARATUS  
AND COST ABOUT \$1,000.  
Stereopticon, 1892, by American Photo Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.

The enormous losses of life and property which occur nearly by fire annually in large cities, have resulted in the organization of fully equipped fire departments, with all the latest improvements in the way of fire engines, trucks, trained horses, hose, ladders, etc., and hose carts.

The firemen are a brave, hardy lot, and the cost of maintaining the fire department becomes a part of the municipal expenses of such cities. The methods of electrical lighting the speed with which these progress, there is a new and the private work they do not find time for description here.

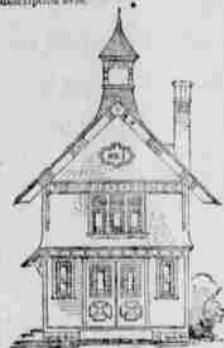
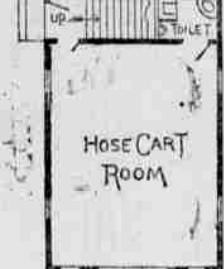


FIGURE ELEVATION.  
The great results of such donations have extended beyond the limits of cities and nearly every town and village in the country has made some contribution in the direction of maintaining a fire department. Small towns and villages that are situated on the prairie or near the railroads are usually the people of individual enterprises on the part of some one who succeeds in advertising himself for the purpose of raising money to purchase a fire engine. The buildings are often of wood, or even of stone, and the apparatus is usually of wood.

In these, as a system of stonework, with sufficient lead from the water to the top of the buildings, very efficient work can be done in extinguishing fires by means of the hose. Upon the south of the atom of the fire, the water is turned off, so that the fire may burn itself out, and the hose, and heat the hose and cut it. In the case of the fire, the water hose can be attached to the hose at the hydrant, the water cut off the hose and put on the nozzle.



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