WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Mysterious Rising of Water at Salton.

A DESERT TURNED INTO A LAKE.

Another Vast Irrigation Project in Wyoming.—The Abandonment of the Fort Laramie Reservation.

Laramie Boomerang.—The plat of the abandoned Fort Laramie military reservation, 100 miles north of Cheyenne, will be forwarded to Washington in July. It is expected that the tract of 108,000 fertile and well watered acres will be thrown open to settlement by the middle of August.

Evanston Register.—Geo. Crofutt, the Big Sandy colonization promoter, is in the north at present engineering another vast irrigation project. He is at present laying out and calculating on a ditch to commence five miles above the mouth of the Fontanelle and run south to Black's Fork, a distance of fifty miles. He estimates that such a canal will irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land, which will be an empire in itself. As soon as the ditch is completed he expects to colonize it, but it is feared that the gentleman's schemes are entirely too visionary, as none of them have yet been carried to consummation. His Big Sandy enterprise seems to have gone by default.

Sacramento Bee.—A terrible accident befel little Ida Petralli, the three-year-old daughter of John Petralli, who resides on Fifth street between N and O, early Saturday evening. A house is in course of construction near by, and a box full of plastering stood near the sidewalk. The little girl, with childish curiosity, climbed to the top of the box, and then fell headlong into the simmering, burning lime. A gentleman who happened to be passing rescued the little one and took her to the home of her parents. She was in frightful state, her flesh peeling off in flakes. She lingered in fearful agony until yesterday, when death put an end to her suffering.

S. F. Chronicle.—The Oakland Typographical union recently passed a resolution ordering the printers on the *Enquirer* to strike because that paper uses plate reading matter. The printers on that paper, however, by a unanimous vote, declined to obey the resolution, giving as a reason that the action of the Union was illegal, as none of the preliminaries which legally warrant a strike had been carried out. Yesterday, however, Bowman Soule and F. E. Sullivan changed their minds and decided to quit. The other printers will remain and appeal their case to the International union."

S. F. Chronicle.—Los Angeles, June 29.—A singular thing about the Colorado desert water scare is the fact that passengers and trainmen who have passed over the desert have failed to see any water, although all declare they could hear the sound of the rushing waters when the train passed near Salton. When the story first reached the Southern Pacific officials they looked on it as a fish story and paid no particular attention to the wild rumors, but there has been so much said about the matter that the company has decided to make an investigation.

Yuma, A. T., June 29.—The railroad company has men out today to ascertain the depth of water around Salton and the probable causes. Old residents about Yuma think that the overflow from the Colorado into New river explains the cause of the subterranean rise about Salton. The flood of last February washed away a small hill belonging to the range between Colorado and New river, about fifteen miles southwest of Yuma. The New river is only a river in name, being merely a dry channel with a grade toward the sink in the desert, in which is situated Salton. The Colorado and New rivers are only a few miles apart at the point west of Yuma referred to. The Indians have their irrigation ditch from the Colorado which discharged waste water into the Algodones slough, eventually working its way into the New river. Owing to the washing away of the sand hill a large stream of water is now running from the Colorado through the Algodones slough into New river. The Colorado, which is high now owing to melting snows at the headwaters, is 140 feet above sea level at Yuma. Salton is 263 feet below sea level and is ninety-seven miles north and the lowest point below sea level on the railroad. Should the Colorado continue to cut its banks westward of Yuma it is not unlikely that a considerable flow of water may reach the neighborhood of Salton. In the great flood of 1862 two ferries had to be maintained across New river, one of which was at Cook's Wells, twenty-five miles west of Yuma. Later reports confirm the continued rise of the water, and there are fears of a washout on the railroad.

Helena Journal.—Wednesday last C. Vaughan's daughter, Ada, stepped aboard the M. C. train at Silver, the original county seat of Lewis and Clarke county, en route to Helena, with the intention of receiving treatment from a dentist to relieve the pains of an aching tooth. Since then no trace of her has been discovered, though diligent search has been made by her father and the city officers empowered to perform such duties.

Poultry Notes.

Do not put up an expensive poultry building because some millionaire sets the example.

If the ducks and geese are picked regularly during the summer and early fall they will not moult.

It is not the state of the market that causes failure in poultry keeping, but the state of mind of the poultry keeper.

The scraps from the table soaked in sweet milk until soft make a good food for young turkeys, especially in the summer.

Do not be afraid to give your fowls plenty of clean water. It will not hurt them, though judging by appearance of the drinking vessels in many yards, one would be led to think the owner thought so.

Take down those ladder shaped roosts which have caused the death of so many hens, and try for one year the plan of having them all on a level and about twenty inches apart, with a flooring about eight inches below to catch the droppings. Make these roosts out of 2x3 with the corners shaved off and arrange them to drop into sockets at each end, so they can easily be removed and frequently washed to kill insects and vermin.—*Fanny Field in Farmers' Review.*

A HAIR COLORIST TALKS.

SHE HAS HUNDREDS OF WOMEN BY THE SCALP EVERY YEAR.

A Peculiar Occupation—It Is to Women What the Barber's Chair Is to Men—Patrons Are Chiefly Elderly Women Who Fear Gray Hair—About Hair.

I color hair for a living.

In the last year I have had 600 women by the scalp.

I earn about fifty dollars a week cleaning, coloring and dyeing wigs, but my salary is only fourteen dollars a week. Occasionally I get a quarter of a dollar, a shell comb or a well worn hair ornament from a customer, and the firm allows me to keep all the handkerchiefs, veils, fans and umbrellas that are left in the toilet room.

Women are not generous as a class, nor just as a rule. They regard me as a sort of old war horse, and accept as their due all the vitality and muscular effort I can bestow. It takes a great deal of physical force to give a head of hair a chemical bath, lather it properly and dry it in a couple of hours. I work from 8 in the morning until 5 in the evening, and when I get home I assure you I am as lame in my arms and back, and as completely used up as a washerwoman.

But there is no monotony in the business. Every customer is a study, and, my stars, how they will talk! I declare they ought to be muzzled for the protection of their families and the reputation of their husbands. The histories of New York people which I get every month from these lazy, silly, rich, reckless women would make a book of horrors that if published would give society fever and ague, chills and spasms.

Some of the information, non-scandalous, is often amusing. For instance, the wife of a Tammany man told me that Mayor Grant had sixteen tooth brushes in his toilet room. She went through his house during a recent absence and found many things to admire.

Another lady, a pupil of Mrs. Diamond Russell, confided to me that she was a Delsarte student and had been trying to teach Bishop Potter how to pronounce the benediction, a la Delsarte, as he was so very graceless in the use of his dimity draped arms and hands. She said that the distinguished bishop was very good natured about it, and was improving very much in the uplifting of his Episcopal palms.

FACTS ABOUT THE SUBJECT.

A complete change has come over the hair business in the last twelve years. Formerly gray hair was dyed and dark bleached, but neither dye nor bleach is used any more for several reasons.

One is, that the powerful chemicals needed to turn black or brown hair blond, frequently penetrate the brain and produce fever; another reason is the very trying character of the blond hair against the face. Almost no shadow or relief is thrown by white or yellow hair, and unless the woman is young and fairly good looking, with small features, the bleached wig makes her absolutely ugly. Most children are fair haired, but after eight or ten years nature darkens the gold to bronze, brown or auburn, and it stands to reason that if a girl of sixteen cannot wear bright yellow ringlets certainly an adult of twenty-six or forty-six should not attempt to do so.

On the stage or in the soft radiance of a chandelier candelabra, assisted by patches and powder, any one can don a blond wig, but to appear in it in the searching rays of daylight would be madness.

Now all the hair of fashion is colored whatever shade it will take. When a woman begins to get gray she becomes alarmed and unhappy. It mortifies her to have the fact published, especially if she is a public character, with her income dependent upon personal appearance as well as talent. She may be in society, and anxious to live over again the gayeties of youth in the society of her children. If her wrinkles and crows' feet cannot be rubbed out by hand massage, they can at least be filled in by rice powder and toned down under the drapery of lace scarfs, dotted veils and hair fronts. It only remains to rub out the lines of silver from the back hair, to convince society that her decease is not old.

There is scarcely a middle aged woman on the stage who has not been obliged to color her hair, and the example set by the actresses and singers who began their career in or before the seventies, the matrons and spinsters of society have followed. I have had my hands in the hair of nearly every prominent singer and actress on the stage and have pulled the wool over the eyes of half the women in the Four Hundred set.

ALL KINDS OF HAIR.

Young women have their hair colored to imitate their elders and old women to hide the gray. Now, coloring hair is pretty much like kalsomining, and unless the operator understands the art the work will be streaky. This streakiness is what does the mischief. A woman finds that instead of a copper color her hair is multi-colored—chestnut, iron rust, sassafras and mud-brown alternating. This of course is annoying, and results in making the victim the habitue of the hair establishments. She not only goes from one house to another for treatment, but gives herself shampoos with washing soda, strong ammonia, lye and other preparations in the hope of getting one fast shade of red or brown.

They come to us in all stages of mottling. The hair is generally straw like or dead, the oil ducts being parched, and very frequently it is so elastic that it can be stretched like the rubber stems of imported flowers.

In this business we become very well acquainted with our patrons—that is to say, with their defects, and frequently with their skeletons. Although a woman may not give us her name, we put initials, gossip and random talk together and learn her identity. You would be surprised to know what very poor material society women are made of. They have no hair, no complexion, no figures, very little eyesight, and frequently manufactured teeth.

I never receive a new customer without saying to myself, "What a fool you are making of yourself!" But then, business is business, and if I were to tell the woman that a colored mane would keep her in history, cost a great deal of money, trouble and ridicule and deceive no one but herself, I should be "bounced" from the staff. It's no use trying to fight nature. When it's time for the silver crop it will come in spite of everything. If my little old mother was foolish enough to want her gray hair colored now's tail red like Bernhardt's, carrot red like Patti's, or brindle brown like Fanny Davenport's, I should advise her to have her scalp shaved and wear a wig. That would save time, annoyance and money. But if all the old ladies followed my advice there would be no further use for a hair colorist.—*New York World.*

It appears that Eleanor Kirk, the well known Brooklyn writer, must have a waste basket of most extraordinary capacity, for the story goes that she receives a bushel of letters a day.

Miss Paddock, the daughter of Maggie Mitchell, looks very much like her mother, but is so different from her that she has hardly crossed the threshold of a dressing room or seen the glare of the footlights except faintly and from far away.

Joel Chandler Harris' wife is the author's best reviewer. She looks over his manuscripts before they go out, often advises upon them, and keeps a scrap book filled with press notices of her husband's published writings.

A CITY'S MILK SUPPLY.

A City Man Describes the Operation of Milking.

A bright young man of the New York Sun tells his readers how the cows are milked that supply the lacteal food of New York. A country person would know at once that a city man wrote that description of milking. He says a silvery haired woman gets up before dawn and puts on a calico wrapper, by the flickering light of a tallow candle. Now, it is a fact that tallow candles are scarcely ever seen in the real country of today. Kerosene is triumphant. There are probably more tallow candles used in New York city itself of a single night than there are in the rural districts of the whole state.

Next our bright young man accompanies the silver haired woman to the barn. He tells us she says to her cows "Come, boss." Now no country person ever yet addressed a cow as "Come, boss." Country people talk that way to crowds, never outside of them. Furthermore, when the silver haired woman gets nearly done milking she takes a small pail and strips from the cow's udder the rich latter part of the milk, which she consequently calls "strippings." The young man says she calls it "drippings." Why should she call it drippings? It does not drip, but is "stripped," which word is descriptive of the process by which this last part of the milk is drawn.

With this correction we will let the young man pass. His account of how a great city is supplied with milk is picturesque and in the main accurate, from the country station where the milk is taken in cans and loaded upon the milk car, down to the wagons in which it is ped around the city to consumers. From a radius of 150 miles around New York is drawn the milk supply of the metropolis. Many farmers have abandoned grain and gone into dairy farming because it pays better. It would pay much better than it does only for the costly methods of distribution whereby the city milkmen and the railroads get all the money nearly, while the farmer's share is mostly very small.

The Sun's young man should visit the country again and try to learn for himself the fine art of milking. He wouldn't then say, "Come, boss," any more. He is better on figures than on the art of milking. We quote below some interesting statistics about the enormous quantity of milk necessary to furnish the city each day.

A New York milkman who has served people in this city many years says that the average amount of milk taken by an ordinary family is a quart. He has any quantity of two quart and four quart customers, however. They are families the members of which are all fond of milk for drinking purposes. His champion custo[illegible] is an old man, who lives alone and drinks nine quarts of milk a day.

The greatest consumers of milk are the big restaurants and hotels, such as Smith & McNeil's and the Astor House. The former concern undoubtedly uses more milk than any other place of its kind in the world. It requires 1,600 quarts of milk a day in winter and 2,000 quarts in summer, besides 200 quarts of cream the year round. The Astor House leads the big hotels in the quantity of milk which it needs. But it doesn't get anywhere near as much as the big Washington street restaurant. In summer it takes 700 quarts a day, and in winter it gets along with 500. This, however, is considered something of an extreme. In round numbers 320,000,000 quarts of milk are used in New York and Brooklyn in a year. Its value is estimated at $13,000,000. The people of New York are exceptionally fond of milk as a beverage. They drink 350,000 glasses a day. To supply the whole demand something like 200,000 cows are required.

A Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery.

Let me tell you that the farmer can take care of his own business as well as anybody, and if a company of farmers cannot make a creamery pay, no individual need try. Here are my reasons for so thinking.

We incorporated as a creamery company May 28, 1890, and began operations July 15. We had a settlement Jan. 6, 1891, and found that we had a dividend of 33 per cent. on capital invested above all expenses. You can see that this company is far from a failure, and it was managed altogether by farmers inexperienced in the creamery business. You may think that the farmers did not pay enough for milk. Here are the prices:

July and August, 1890	$0 [illegible]
September, 1890	[illegible]
October, 1890	1 [illegible]
November, 1890	1 [illegible]
December, 1890	1 [illegible]
January, 1891	1 [illegible]
February, 1891	1 [illegible]

And we will pay the same for March. We have no manager to draw a high salary. Our butter maker gets fifty dollars per month. The secretary is the only one in the company who draws a salary, and he receives four dollars per month.

Individual creameries are all around us, and they have not come up to our prices, and some of them are now only paying eighty-five cents for milk. Others do not set prices while buying the milk, but pay whatever they please, and do not give satisfaction, and we are ready to compete with any creamery in this county.—Secretary Buckeye Creamery company, Alden, Ia., in Creamery Journal.

The Lactite company has been formed in London to manufacture ivory from skimmilk.

The world owes you a living if you work for it.

Judged from experiments made on the Vesuvius the future of the dynamite gun as a weapon of warfare does not look promising.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming will not have to cheat at cards any more now. His bride, Miss Garner, is one of the heirs to an estate of $70,000,000.

When Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew wants her husband to dine at home she has to invite him beforehand and engage his company just as she would that of any other guest, to feel sure that he will not be off making dinner speeches for somebody else. There is at least one advantage in this, at any rate. Being a guest in his own house, Mr. Depew will never dare to complain of the soup or roast.

My Nerves Are All Right

And I have gained 10 pounds in 6 months, as the result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, says Mr. B. H. Ross of the firm of Ross & Foley, Rochester, N. Y. "I had almost

Chronic Dyspepsia

My digestion being very bad, and I was broken down. [illegible] But my stomach is now in perfect condition, and for all this great benefit my gratitude is due Hood's Sarsaparilla."

"Water-Brash

And dyspepsia troubled me for 14 years, and after trying various things I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The effect is marvelous as I seem to be almost wholly cured." J. M. Johnson, [illegible] Toledo, Ohio. If you suffer from

Indigestion

Or dyspeptic troubles try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gently tones and stimulates the stomach, assists digestion and creates an appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Down With High Prices. This SEWING MACHINE ONLY $10 [illegible]

THE Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Importers and Manufacturers of the FINEST SPICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS KNOWN TO THE TRADE. Proprietors of the Famous Brand of RED CROSS LYE. Michigan Avenue, Cor. Lake CHICAGO.

Star Horse Nails Polished or Blued. Have been sold in Z. C. M. I. for over 11 years. They are the Best Nails Made, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other. MADE BY THE UNION HORSE NAIL CO., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I. AND BRANCH STORES.

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SAPONIFIER [illegible] SAPONIFIER, and take no other. Penn'a Salt Manf'g Co., Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. [illegible] Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A. S. [illegible] J. S. DUNCAN. GEO. DUNCAN & SONS Manufacturers of Fine Crystal and Colored Glass Table Ware, Bar Goods, Jars, Lamps, Etc. 10th Street, S.S. PITTSBURG, PA. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and dealers generally.

THE Celebrated National Folding Bed, MANUFACTURED BY THE SUGG & BIRDSNORF FURNITURE CO CHICAGO. A LARGE VARIETY FOR SALE AT S. R. MARKS & CO'S, Opposite Temple.

Utah Cracker Factory, MANUFACTURERS OF THE Silver Brand of Snowflake Sodas AND FINE CAKES. Packed in 1 and 2 Pound Boxes for Pic-Nic Parties, Travelers and Families. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

$500 Reward! We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. [illegible] THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL. Sold by Johnson, Pratt & Co., Druggists, Salt Lake City.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Mary Ann Childs, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, George J. Taylor, Administrator of the Estate of Mary Ann Childs, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said George J. Taylor, at his office, No. [illegible] South, First West Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory. Dated May 1st, A. D. 1891. GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Administrator of Estate of Mary Ann Childs, deceased.

WHAT IS A GUARANTEE?

Many merchants and salesmen are in the habit of indiscriminately "guaranteeing" their wares with no thought of being called upon to make the "guarantee" good. It is a pernicious and foolish custom more respected in the breach than in the observance.

A guarantee, to have any value, should be made with knowledge of the meaning of the word and a set purpose to carry out the terms of the guarantee. On fine tools the makers instruct us to warrant, and we replace any tool found imperfect in use.

We have used our best judgment, acquired by a considerable experience, in selecting the following items for our stock and sell them to our customers with an absolute guarantee that if they do not prove to be all that we represent them, we will refund the purchase money in full.

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"Quick Meal" No Generator, Evaporating. Light it as you do your gas burner. No smell. No danger. No complication. Every objection to the use of a Gasoline Stove done away with. Think of the discomfort missed in Summer by avoiding the heat of a big Kitchen Range.

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