

COLORADO ELK.

Account of a Day's Hunting in the Mountains.

The Tenderfoot Sent His Bullet Straight to the Heart, Though After a Wobbly Aim.

"Hist!" said the guide, suddenly sitting bolt upright in his blankets. The tenderfoot, a New York man, and the second guide all listened intently, and there fell softly from some far off-repeated whistling call. It meant nothing to the tenderfoot, but both guides exclaimed, "Elk!" "There, up yonder!" said one of the guides, pointing to a high peak of the Flat Top Range, now faintly touched with the tints of closing dawn.

It still lacked more than an hour of sunrise, and one of the guides had to be dispatched down the valley to his sole farmhouse in search of supplies. It was, therefore, late in the morning before the tenderfoot and his two guides were climbing on bronco back toward the far line of the green timber. The plan was to go as far with the horses and, leaving them on the upper edge of the aspens, to begin the hunt on foot with the aid of the trained dog, which was the fourth member of the party. The green timber, standing in a deep snow and cumbered by many fallen trees, is practically unfit for horsemen. One after another among the rock-crowned peaks and fir tree-clad or grassy valleys were unveiled to the travelers. The tenderfoot, unused to the atmosphere of the mountains, found his throat parched and his lips cracking with thirst long before the aspens had been passed. The green timber once reached, the hunters cast the reins over their horses' heads and struck the aspens, finding them with the certainty that they could be found when needed.

Then began that weary ascent of the snowclad heights. It had been agreed that not even the grizzly bear should draw the hunters aside from their purpose. Elk was the object of that expedition, and elk alone should claim their attention. Sometimes an eagle would overhead, sometimes a great jack rabbit sped by in terror of that winged aerial foe, sometimes a small herd of deer was seen hastening westward, bounding and leaping over the jagged peaks of the mountains. The winter quarters of the Rocky Mountain deer. None of these things, however, could draw from the hunters so much as a single shot. A blue grouse finally rose and took shelter in a small tree. The blue grouse is edible and the hunters were short of food; so, fearful of alarming the elk should they shoot, they managed, with laughter and many efforts, to bring down the bird with a stone.

They would have joined in no such noisy sport, nor would they have stopped to prepare their fire for the spit had they known that the elk were within fifty yards away. Elk in that part of the Rockies go in droves that may number forty or fifty. It is not uncommon for a single great bull to lead a polygamist family of fifteen or twenty cows, with half a dozen younger bulls hanging about the edge of the covey. The head of this strange household usually keeps his wives in single file ahead of him, in this fashion they traverse the mountains. When a sudden thrust seizes the great bull he starts with a mad rush for the valley where the nearest stream flows. He strikes with his great horns the flank of the first cow that stands in his way, and thus the whole herd are started in headlong gallop down whatever rough steps leads to the valley below. This downward flight of the elk herd, thirty or forty creatures, with their young, horses, snortotated as the Andean llama, is one of the most astonishing sights of the Rockies.

While the second guide talked softly with the tenderfoot of the elk's habits, the first guide, a sturdy young blacksmith from a distant village, trudged some yards ahead. As things stood thus he suddenly called in a loud whisper and beckoned the laggard cowherds of the particular covey. As the tenderfoot hastened over the thirty or forty yards of snow between himself and the blacksmith the latter pointed onward through the pines, and the tenderfoot, through the misty vista, for the first time in his life, a wild elk free upon his native ground.

TENDERFOOT'S ATTACK OF BUCK FEVER. The great creature loomed large as a big cow, its branching, massive horns extending far along its sides. The tenderfoot was utterly overcome by the sight, with excitement, and, as he presently learned, the victim of buck fever. "Take your shot," said the guide in a whisper, denoting suppressed excitement, as he held the tenderfoot's rifle. The tenderfoot raised the Winchester to his shoulder, but the weapon wobbled as it fell in the hands of a palsied man. The guides looked with a sort of compassion at the man who had been so much excited, and his own did not shoot.

"For God's sake keep that gun quiet!" whispered the guide hoarsely. By this time the bull had seen a dozen more elk moving about through the forest, but the great bull still stood in silent contemplation of the hunters. The tenderfoot, despairing of himself, knelt down and clasped his hands in prayer, and the hunters his shoulder. Then, determined not to be hurried into a bad shot, he watched the trembling muzzle until it passed across the breast of the bull. Then he fired. The great creature leaped from his place and the guide fired at the retreating figure. Suddenly the woods seemed full of the swift moving elk. The hunters shot and shot again. The dog was now in full cry, and the hunters followed the game as rapidly as possible. The whole herd was plunging headlong through the green timber. One bull was hastening off with the dog at his heels, and the tenderfoot was making a dash for it. Finally, the dog, still clinging to the bull's hind leg, was dragged over a fallen log. As the bull took his leap the hunters fired, and the elk fell dead.

The air was now filled with the sound of the retreating elk as they plunged through the underbrush. The herd was rapidly getting out of range, and the hunters paused to note what execution had been done. Three elk bulls lay dead. That which the tenderfoot had first fired at had moved only a few feet from its original stand. The bullet aimed with so much difficulty had reached his heart. The guide had inflicted only a slight wound.

Two of the great antlered heads were taken off by the guides. It was impossible to carry away the heads or even the skins, and the party, heavily laden with the meat, started downward through the green timber toward the horses. The journey was made with laborious slowness in deference to the tenderfoot's worn-out condition. The horses were sighted after three hours, and found patiently awaiting almost exactly where they had been left. The docile packhorses, which had followed the trail all the morning like a kitten, were laden with the antlered heads and the meat, and the homeward journey was continued in the comparative civilization of the valley.

Electricity to Aid the Gatling Gun. An electric motor attachment has been applied to the Gatling gun which promises not only to make more than double the destructive capabilities of the particular machine, but to effect a great advance in the efficiency of all machine guns. The motor is detachable, is of one horse

power, is very small, weighing but a trifle over fifty pounds, and is placed in the breech of the gun, amply protected. The motor increases the present rate of firing, 1,200 shots a minute, to more than 3,000 shots a minute.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Important Advice Given by the State Board of Health.

The fourth circular on "School Hygiene for Public School Teachers" has been published by Dr. J. R. Laine, Secretary of the State Board of Health. The advice and suggestions therein are summarized as follows: The school grounds must be high and dry. The basement must be kept clean and thoroughly ventilated. The well should be not less than 200 feet from a privy, and cleaned out twice a year. The water-closets and urinals should be inspected daily by the principal or teacher. Have all outside doors open outwardly. Do not blackboards be placed between windows. Have the pupils face a wall with no windows. Have perfectly tight floors. Ventilate well, but do not let the room become uncomfortably cold nor permit pupils to sit in a draft. Do not let a pupil take a seat in wet clothes. Let young children have water as often as they want it. Go through all exercises promptly, quickly and with energetic precision. Have a mirror and a vitrified iron wash-bowl in the schoolroom, but no soap or towel. Allow no cigarette or other smoking, and give no opportunity for any kind of vice or nuisance about the school premises.

Let pupils go to the water-closet as often as necessary. Let them go too often rather than not often enough. See that all pupils have been vaccinated. Report all cases of contagious diseases at once to the Health Officer by mail. Do not permit them to return until they bring a certificate from a reputable physician that they are no longer dangerous to others. Send no pupil to the residence of others to inquire the cause of absence. Write or send the truancy officer.

Most of the above rules apply to both city and country schools. In country schools there are no health officers, teacher, school, nor janitors, and the teacher must often exercise personal discretion, and be guided by the circumstances of the case. Even in city schools it is well not to trust too much to janitors. It is better for the principal or teacher to personally inspect the premises, and early form a habit of close observation of the sanitary delinquencies and necessities of any school. Be fearless and prompt in demanding what is necessary, and do not be pool-pooled out of your firm convictions.

Firmness and courage go with a knowledge of what is right. Whenever you are in doubt call on the Health Officer or Board of Health, or any physician, and you may rest assured that the professional and all intelligent people will sustain and back you in your endeavors to preserve the health of the innocent ones committed to your care.

ON TRIAL FOR BURGLARY.

The Case of Andrew Brechtel, for stealing Hay. Miss Laura Tilden appeared in Judge Cadlin's court yesterday as counsel for Andrew Brechtel, who is charged with burglary in entering the barn of A. J. Tiffany, near Guthrie's station, and stealing therefrom a quantity of hay. Assistant District Attorney J. Charles Jones is prosecuting the prisoner.

The complaining witness claims to have traced the stolen hay to Brechtel's premises, near Oak Park, where he lives in a hotel with wife and five little children. They were all in court yesterday during the proceedings.

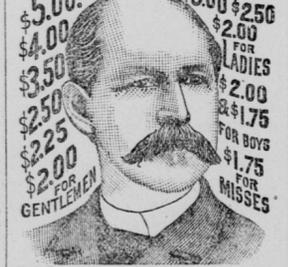
The case will be resumed to-day.

UP TO A CERTAIN POINT in the progress of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a positive remedy. Even in the most advanced cases, it gives comfort and relief; and where other medicines only relieve, this will cure.

But delay is dangerous, with Consumption. In all the conditions that lead to it, the "Discovery" is the remedy. With severe, lingering Coughs or Weak Lungs, nothing cures so promptly. Every disease that can be reached through the blood yields to this medicine. The Scrofulous affection of the lungs that is called Consumption is one of them. For this, and for every other form of Scrofula, for all blood-taints and disorders, and all chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, and Lung affections, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it over fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Can anything else be "just as good" for you to buy? Don't believe it.

Dr. Sage's Remedy positively cures Catarrh.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, be sure you get the genuine without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, comfortable, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and you will be convinced. The stamping on the bottom of the shoe, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below. Cuttings free upon application. Address: W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

GEO. H. STEPHENSON & Co. Grain Brokers and Commission Merchants, 1007 FOURTH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. GRAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD ON SAN FRANCISCO Produce Exchange and Call Board.

J. W. GREENLAW, JR., DEALER IN COAL, COKE, WOOD, CHARCOAL AND FEED. 1420 J Street. Telephone 288.

YOUNG MAN! HAVE YOU READ my lecture about the pitfalls of young men and of lost manhood? I will send it free. PROF. J. H. HUDSON. 1082 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE. WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN cure themselves of all ailments, change of diet or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least harm. Ask your druggist for it. Price, \$1 a bottle.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat Prices at San Francisco Wear an Easy Tone.

The Inquiry for Barley Light and Sales Nominal—Moderate Movement in Oats at Steady Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15th. The steadier feeling in Wheat noted yesterday was not maintained to-day, and prices, therefore, wear an easy tone. The inquiry for Barley was light and sales nominal. There is moderate movement in Oats at steady rates. The Vegetable market is dull, with light receipts of all varieties excepting Mushrooms, which came in heavier than usual. Potatoes are steady. Sweets are lower. Onions hold firm. The market for Fresh Fruit is unchanged. At the auction yesterday five cars of Oranges were sold at prices a little below quotations. Good Red Apples are in moderate demand. The Butter market is steady but firm, with a prospective advance if this weather continues. Eggs are weak. Cheese is firm.

The Produce Market. FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, \$3 40; \$3 50; \$3 60; Bakers' Extras, \$3 30; \$3 40; \$3 50. WHEAT—No. 1 Shipping Wheat is quotable at 90¢; No. 2 at 88¢; No. 3 at 86¢. Milling grades are unchanged at \$1 00 for No. 1 and \$1 05 for No. 2. RYE—No. 1 at 75¢; No. 2 at 70¢. CORN—No. 1 at 65¢; No. 2 at 60¢. POTATOES—New Potatoes, 45¢; Old Potatoes, 40¢. SWEETS—Sugar, 10¢; Molasses, 15¢. BUTTER—No. 1 at 25¢; No. 2 at 20¢. EGGS—No. 1 at 15¢; No. 2 at 10¢. CHEESE—No. 1 at 15¢; No. 2 at 10¢. ONIONS—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. MUSHROOMS—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢.

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RAISINS—London Layers, 75¢; No. 1 15¢ loose Muscels, in boxes, 50¢; clusters, 51¢; 50¢; loose Muscels, in sacks, 25¢; 20¢; 15¢; for 3-crown, 20¢ for 2-crown; dried Grapes, 20¢; 15¢; 10¢. BUTTER—Fancy Creamery, 25¢; 20¢; 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; good to choice, 21¢; 20¢; 19¢; 18¢; 17¢; 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. CHEESE—Choice fancy to new, 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. EGGS—California ranch, 17¢; 20¢; store, 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢. POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 9¢; 10¢; 11¢; 12¢; 13¢; 14¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢. MEAT—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. POULTRY—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. DRESSED—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. VEGETABLES—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. FRUIT—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. EGGS—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. BUTTER—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. CHEESE—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. ONIONS—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢. MUSHROOMS—No. 1 at 10¢; No. 2 at 5¢.

MEAT MARKET. Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: BEEF—First quality, 55¢; second quality, 45¢; third quality, 35¢; 30¢; 25¢. CALVES—45¢ for large, and 60¢ for small. HUTTON—75¢ per lb. LAMB—Spring, 12¢; 15¢ per lb. PORK—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy and medium, 35¢; small Hogs, 25¢; stock Hogs, 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. EASTERN GRAIN MARKETS. NEW YORK, February 15th. WHEAT—February, 60¢; March, 61¢; May, 62¢; July, 63¢; August, 64¢; September, 65¢; October, 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢. CHICAGO, February 15th. WHEAT—February, 50¢; May, 55¢; July, 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢. SACRAMENTO MARKET. Trade Quiet in Local Produce Circles—Eggs and Poultry Cheap. SACRAMENTO, February 15th. Business was quiet in local market circles to-day, due probably in a great measure to the damp weather. Butter is firm at the prices quoted, while Eggs and Poultry are weak with a tendency to lower prices. Game is not over plentiful. Indications are that to-morrow (Friday) fresh and saltwater Fish will be rather scarce. Prices for the varieties mentioned will rule as follows: Salmon, river, 20¢; Humboldt, 17¢; Large Smelt, 17¢; Small Smelt, 12¢; Rock Bass, 12¢; Trout, 15¢; Tomcod, 15¢; Sole, 12¢; Flounders, 12¢; Sturgeon, 12¢; Striped Bass, 17¢; Perch, 10¢; Catfish, 10¢; Herring, 6¢; Sculpin, 10¢. In smoked and cured Fish the following prices will rule: Oregon Smoked Salmon, 10¢; Smoked Sausages, 30¢; H. H. Herrings, 15¢; Canned, Yarmouth Boaters, 30¢; Finnish Haddies, 30¢; Pickled Herrings, 30¢; 20¢; 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. California, 10¢; Brick, 20¢; Holland Herrings, 40¢; 30¢; 20¢; 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. Select Miltchers, 31¢; 20¢; 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. Select Eastern, 50¢; California Mackerel, live to 25¢. Shell Fish are quoted as follows: California Oysters, \$1 a hundred; Large Eastern Oysters, 35¢ a dozen; small, 25¢; opened, 50¢; Eagle Brand, 70¢; Blue Point, 50¢; Soft Clams, 10¢; 15¢; 20¢; 25¢; 30¢; 35¢; 40¢; 45¢; 50¢; 55¢; 60¢; 65¢; 70¢; 75¢; 80¢; 85¢; 90¢; 95¢; 100¢. Crabs, 15¢ each; Shrimps, 12¢; Mussels, 15¢ a quart; Crawfish, 10¢; Lobsters, 10¢ per lb. Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned: Apples, 10¢; Peaches, 12¢; Plums, 12¢; Prunes, 10¢; Pears, 10¢; Nectarines, 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10¢; 12¢; 15¢; 20¢; 25¢; 30¢; 35¢; 40¢; 45¢; 50¢; 55¢; 60¢; 65¢; 70¢; 75¢; 80¢; 85¢; 90¢; 95¢; 100¢. Apples, 10¢; Peaches, 12¢; Plums, 12¢; Prunes, 10¢; Pears, 10¢; Nectarines, 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10¢; 12¢; 15¢; 20¢; 25¢; 30¢; 35¢; 40¢; 45¢; 50¢; 55¢; 60¢; 65¢; 70¢; 75¢; 80¢; 85¢; 90¢; 95¢; 100¢. Apples, 10¢; Peaches, 12¢; Plums, 12¢; Prunes, 10¢; Pears, 10¢; Nectarines, 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10¢; 12¢; 15¢; 20¢; 25¢; 30¢; 35¢; 40¢; 45¢; 50¢; 55¢; 60¢; 65¢; 70¢; 75¢; 80¢; 85¢; 90¢; 95¢; 100¢. Apples, 10¢; Peaches, 12¢; Plums, 12¢; Prunes, 10¢; Pears, 10¢; Nectarines, 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢; 1¢.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET. SAN FRANCISCO, February 15, 1894. MORNING SESSION. Alpha, 100; Beta, 100; Gamma, 100; Delta, 100; Epsilon, 100; Zeta, 100; Eta, 100; Theta, 100; Iota, 100; Kappa, 100; Lambda, 100; Mu, 100; Nu, 100; Xi, 100; Omicron, 100; Pi, 100; Rho, 100; Sigma, 100; Tau, 100; Upsilon, 100; Phi, 100; Chi, 100; Psi, 100; Omega, 100. AFTERNOON SESSION. Alpha, 100; Beta, 100; Gamma, 100; Delta, 100; Epsilon, 100; Zeta, 100; Eta, 100; Theta, 100; Iota, 100; Kappa, 100; Lambda, 100; Mu, 100; Nu, 100; Xi, 100; Omicron, 100; Pi, 100; Rho, 100; Sigma, 100; Tau, 100; Upsilon, 100; Phi, 100; Chi, 100; Psi, 100; Omega, 100.

Barwick's Reports Did It. John D. Braidwood of Chicago writes to Director Barwick of the Weather Bureau, acknowledging the receipt of reports. He says: "I have read them with great interest, and hope at no very distant day to verify them by my own observation. I think you have a great State and a fine climate, and expect to get there at a while. When I get there I hope to stay there."

The Kidneys. Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. Sufferers from this weakening and dangerous disease, by a persistent use of Simmon's Liver Regulator, will restore the kidneys to their wonted health and vigor.

Beware of the Grip. Dr. Edson fears another epidemic, and sounds the alarm.

In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt prevention and quicker cure