

and he suggests that the enlisted strength of our army be fixed at one soldier to every 2000 people, as a minimum, the maximum strength not to exceed one soldier for every 1000 population, the strength to be determined within these limits by the President, according to the necessities and requirements of the nation.

He points out the importance of having at least two stations east of the Rocky mountains and one west, situated for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry, and renews the recommendations made last year concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons and the promotion of competent enlisted men to the grade of second lieutenants after five years' service.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The wheat market in this State this fall has witnessed the most remarkable developments that has occurred in it for many years. There have included great fluctuations, but on the whole a steady and rapid rise that is perhaps unprecedented in this region.

When new wheat first began to come in, about the last week in August, the price was very low, probably the lowest ever known in Utah. It was generally quoted, in Cache Valley, at about 35 cents, and in this city at about 40 cents, within five days either way of September first, but it was, during that period, loaded on the cars at Cannon, in Cache valley as low as from 31 to 32 cents.

About September 5th the price began to rise. News of a scarcity in India reached San Francisco, and dealers there secured a rate from Utah which enabled them to bid on wheat here. The upward movement became rapid. Nearly every day, and sometimes two or three times a day, the price would be advanced by dealers purchasing from the farmers. Telegrams from San Francisco to Utah parties making offers for wheat flew thick and fast, and the market became very feverish and excited.

This condition, during which the price advanced one or more points nearly every day, continued until about October 20th, when the highest point touched this year, 65 cents, was reached. Then came a sudden slump to 59 cents.

Between the 10th and 20th of October rumors prevailed to the effect that there was a shortage of the wheat crop in Russia, Great Britain and other portions of the Old World, as well as India, which gave a great impetus to the advance, and a partial contradiction of these rumors caused the slump.

Generally wheat is worth anywhere from 5 to 10 cents per bushel more in this city than in Cache or Sanpete valleys, but during the advance it was worth about the same in the north as here, but not in Sanpete.

When the slump came the supply was suddenly shut off, the farmers holding for a reaction, so that while the price for about a week in Salt Lake City, Ogden and Logan was about 59 cents, practically no wheat changed hands at that figure. About Oct. 27th the market took an upward turn again, and though there have been numerous and considerable fluctuations since that date, the average has been a steady and rapid advance up to yesterday

when the highest price of the year was again touched, viz 65 cents.

At the present time the market is anxious and feverish. The rate from here to the coast puts the local market in instant touch with the coast market, and the latter is being manipulated by speculators in a manner that renders it utterly uncertain. Any hour may bring a telegram from San Francisco that will cause either an advance or a slump. The local market has never been in such a state before, as the rate from here to the coast was never before made by the railroads. It is twenty cents per bushel.

Yesterday, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, a horizontal advance of fifteen cents on the three principal grades of flour was made, making the retail prices as follows: High patent \$2.40; straight grades, \$2.25; family, \$2.15. These prices generally prevail among retailers today, though different dealers may vary from them. They are the highest known in this city for several years. Bran retails at eighty-five to ninety cents. No flour is being shipped out of the State, the rates insisted upon by the railroads being absolutely prohibitory.

It is impossible to forecast the future with certainty, but it seems reasonably probable that the price of wheat will not advance much higher. "Bull" news from the old world, or a corner by dealers in San Francisco, may advance the price indefinitely. On the other hand there may come a considerable slump, though this seems unlikely, because the demand in India is great, urgent and genuine, and the present advance seems to have a good foundation in its support for some time to come.

MIRROR PHOTOGRAPHY.

A French photographer has pleased Paris, always charmed with a novelty, by producing extraordinary photographic combinations through an ingenious arrangement of mirrors. The results he attains are novel, surprising, and sometimes sensational, as for instance, his bona fide photograph of a well-known Parisian being ridden in the street by his horse. Grotesque combinations such as this are, of course, familiar to us all, for photographers have long been able to produce very curious effects by embodying figures from several negatives in one print.

The beauty of this last photographic novelty is, however, that the prints do not "give away" the process, as the old-fashioned built-up photographs invariably do by the stilted postures and incongruous discords of the composition, but appears to be single, instantaneous glimpses of real scenes of an altogether impossible nature. They are clever enough to deceive an expert or to make a superstitious person almost believe in miracles.

And right here it may be suggested that the possibilities of this mechanism in the hands of so-called spiritualistic mediums who live by deluding the gullible are practically unlimited. In fact, the time seems to have come when photographs may no longer be regarded as incontrovertible evidence.

Persons who have wandered through

the bewildering arrangement of mirrors that formed one of the features of the World's Fair will understand how it is entirely possible to place mirrors in such positions as to produce the most remarkable results. For instance, it was possible in one of these mazes, as they were called, for a person to see himself as he would look in any of four physical states—tall or short, or stout, or thin. The instance is given merely to call to mind an every day illustration of what mirrors can do. As to the Frenchman's exact method of producing his ingenious photographs, this is something not yet divulged.

All Paris is enthusiastic over one of his pictures in particular. It is a photograph of a gentleman in evening dress, with the face of his fiancée faintly poised on his immaculate shirt front. The girl's face seems to be as much a part of the man's figure as is his head, and not merely a picture stamped on the white linen bosom.

This feat is accomplished by posing the figures in such a way that they are reflected from a maze of mirrors directly into the eye of the camera. Sometimes the woman's face is reproduced to a smaller form, and in the shape of a heart, and is so arranged as to take the place of the organ in which the god of love is popularly supposed to dwell.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY DOINGS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1896.—The junior class in civil engineering at Cornell is engaged in locating a railroad. The D. L. & W. at Ithaca has to climb some 400 feet up the steep hills surrounding the city. It now does so by running around in a semi-circle, then backing up on south Hill for a fresh start. The purpose of the new line which the college engineers are laying out is to avoid this switch-back. They are to survey a line nine miles long, from State street, Ithaca, to the village of Careline. Saturdays of the fall term, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. are given to the work, and about one mile a year is surveyed, succeeding classes taking up the work where their predecessors left it off. Professor Grandall has general supervision of the work.

A compendium published by President Schurman of the university shows that during the college year 1895 and 1896, ninety-one officers of the university printed 495 books and magazine articles. Religion is represented in President Schurman's "Agnosticism and Religion;" literature in Professor Corson's "The Voice of Spiritual Education;" law in Professor Huffcut's "Elements of the Law of Agency;" science in Professor Farr's "Elementary Physical Geography;" Professor Bailey's "Survival of Variation;" Professor Titchener's "Outline of Physiology" etc.; languages in Professor Bennett's two volume Latin Grammar; and so on through the list of educational interests.

Professor Atkinson has discovered near Cornell university a "Plant atoll" so called from its similarity in some respects to a coral atoll. Only two plant atolls had previously been known. This atoll consists of a ring