

should travel 1500 miles. In the perception of pitch, a good observer can distinguish a difference of only a third of a vibration per second. This is when the notes are sounded consecutively; if sounded simultaneously there is scarcely any limit to the minuteness of difference revealed by the beats. The feeblest grave sound, with a remarkable power of obliterating and masking a high one, is able to make itself heard very strikingly in spite of high ones.

The ordinary electric spark, in a lengthened form a synonym for inconceivable rapidity, is too slow for modern requirements. In his attempts to photograph flying bullets by the light of the spark, Professor C. Vernon Boys found that the double flash produced lasted somewhat less than the 100,000th of a second, giving only blurred pictures. He therefore shortened the spark. Instead of wire terminals, he used two very thick, broad bands of copper, not more than two inches long, which reached round opposite edges of the photographic plate in such a manner that a spark resulted when electric junction was effected by the passage of the bullet. The spark was thus shortened to about 1-13,000,000th of a second. In this time a bullet from an ordinary magazine rifle could not travel more than one five hundredth of an inch, and good and sharp pictures were obtained.

The curious conclusion has been reached by Fournier d'Albe, in a London electrical journal, that only 3200 experiments in physics are possible, and over 2000 have been already performed.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The News has received from Hon. W. H. King, Representative from Utah, the following copy of House resolution No. 58, introduced into the national House of Representatives on May 6, 1897, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs and ordered to be printed:

Joint Resolution Providing for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

Whereas citizens of the United States, some of whom reside upon the Hawaiian Islands, have property and extensive financial interests upon said islands; and

Whereas many of the citizens of the republic of Hawaii were formerly citizens of the United States, and by the ties of affinity and consanguinity are indissolubly bound to this government and its people; and

Whereas, notwithstanding the rights and liberties of the people of said republic are guaranteed by its constitution, and have thus far been protected, the perpetuity of the republic is not assured by reason of efforts to secure European or Asiatic domination; and

Whereas, the ascendancy of European or Asiatic influences and forces in said republic would work its destruction and prove perilous to the liberties of its people, especially the Americans and native Hawaiians, and also dangerous to the property rights of all classes, including citizens of the United States who have interests upon said islands; and

Whereas, it has been the policy of this nation for more than half a century to prevent foreign control over or intervention in said islands, and also to secure the annexation of the same

whenever designed by the Hawaiian government; and

Whereas the acquisition of the islands constituting the republic of Hawaii by the United States of America would prove of an inestimable advantage to the citizens and people of said islands, as well as to the United States and its people; and

Whereas by the constitution of said republic and the repeated official declarations of its leading executive and legislative officers it is manifest that annexation by the United States of the republic of Hawaii is desired by its citizens; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Hawaii may be received and become a part of the United States; and whenever the president and legislative department of the republic of Hawaii shall cede to the United States by proper enactment all of the territory embraced within said republic, and shall surrender all governmental powers and functions and the sovereignty of the republic, the said territory shall be received into the Union and become a part of the United States, and it and the people residing thereon shall be subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, which may make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the same.

As soon as said cession shall have been made, the President of the United States is authorized, and he is hereby directed, to issue a proclamation declaring that said Hawaiian Islands belong to and are a part of the United States; and he is also authorized, and hereby directed, to take possession of and occupy the territory ceded by the republic of Hawaii, and for that purpose to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States.

All laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States in said republic at the time of said proclamation shall remain in force until Congress shall otherwise determine; and until Congress shall provide for the government of said islands the President of the United States shall take all necessary steps to maintain and protect the inhabitants of said islands in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

The persons who are citizens of the republic of Hawaii shall, upon the issuing of said proclamation by the President of the United States, become citizens of the United States.

The laws of the United States relating to the entry of Chinese into its territory shall be in force upon said Hawaiian Islands upon said proclamation being issued, and no Chinese residing upon said islands shall be permitted to land in any other part of the United States unless Congress shall otherwise enact.

Whenever the cession of said islands shall have been completed and all the public lands, harbors and other property now belonging to said republic shall have been transferred to the United States, the latter shall assume the public debt of said republic.

If, during this extraordinary session

of Congress the committee on foreign relations shall not be appointed by the Speaker, the President is hereby authorized and directed to appoint three persons, to act with a like number to be appointed by the president of the republic of Hawaii, and said commissioners shall report at the earliest practicable date such legislation as they may deem necessary for the government of the Hawaiian Islands.

ONE OF THE EARLY ONES.

PAROWAN, Iron County, Utah,
May 12, 1897.

Thinking it was my duty to report the fact of my being a pioneer to Salt Lake Valley, I take the present opportunity of briefly stating a few incidents in regard to my starting out, and final safe arrival in Salt Lake Valley. I started with my parents in the old ship Brooklyn in the company of Saints under the charge of Samuel Brannan, on the 4th day of February, 1846, and after a tedious and somewhat stormy passage, arrived at the little town of Yerba Buena (now the great metropolis of San Francisco), on the 6th day of July the same year; being six months on the water. Soon after we had landed, Samuel Brannan concluded to form a joint stock company, and locate the Saints on a piece of land he had selected, and form a colony from which, as he said, would spring up and grow a large and flourishing city. My parents not seeing the point, withdrew, or more properly speaking, did not agree to his proposition, but concluded to paddle their own canoe. We took passage on the Brooklyn as far as Monterey, and there I engaged with Dr. Semple to work on his newspaper, The Californian, the first paper published in California by an American. The paper was printed half in Spanish and half in English, to suit the mixed population. It was finally moved to San Francisco, and I still worked on it, till the spring of 1847, when the Saints were counseled to gather to the mountains.

My parents obeyed the call, by getting an outfit, sending for me to come home, and starting some time about the first of August. We traveled as far as Pleasant Valley, where our teamster left us to dig gold; and as we could not get another, the folks concluded to stop and try their hand at digging the precious stuff. But with all their persuasions and entreaties it seemed to me that I could not be satisfied to stop with them, and finally they gave me an outfit and I came on to the mountains with James Ferguson and a company of Mormon Battalion.

We arrived in Salt Lake valley in the month of October, 1847. The Saints were then living in a fort, that is the greater part of them. It was quite a trial to one so young as I was, being but 14 years of age, to be deprived of bread and other necessities of life, and subsist mostly on sego and thistle roots, which I was forced to do while tending the crop next spring, and fighting the crickets. But our trouble was greatly reduced on the arrival of the sea gulls, who made short work of the crickets, and saved us a small crop. I did not realize at that time the hand of an overruling Providence in sending the gulls, but