

to all the officers of that or any other department as may be required to secure prompt and effective assistance in the conduct of the investigation.

Captain A. K. Long, of the commissary subsistence of this post, committed suicide, to-day. He went home at his usual hour, this afternoon, and entering his wife's room, had a brief conversation with her, and immediately afterwards passed into an adjoining room and shot himself near the heart, causing death almost immediately.

Revenue Agent Wagner, of South Carolina, telegraphs that Deputy Marshal Pitman was removing a prisoner, for violating the revenue laws, from Greenville, South Carolina, to Wallalla, by order of Judge Bryan, for the purpose of giving bail for his appearance, and while waiting to make the change of cars at Seneca, three men appeared and assaulted the deputy, throwing him down and holding him there, and calling to the prisoner to make his escape, which he did. The deputy was severely handled, threatened with death, abused and cursed in the presence of a number of bystanders who had gathered, but who rendered him no assistance to prevent the rescue and escape of his prisoner.

Sir Edward Thornton, accompanied by Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, called on the President, to-day.

OSWEGO, N. Y., 22.—The Ontario flouring mill, owned by M. J. Cummings, was burned, to-night; loss \$50,000; insurance \$40,000.

ANNAPOLIS, 22.—The trial of Judge Geo. Yellott, associate judge of the fourth judicial district, indicted for drunkenness while on the bench, took place here, to-day. The prosecution failed to sustain the indictment, and the defendant was acquitted.

CHICAGO, 22.—Three buildings on Kinzie Street, were burned to-night, and Henry Mueller, a 13 year old boy, was suffocated; the loss by the fire is small.

ST. PAUL, 22.—The report of the grand jury of Ramsey County, made to-day, finds that systematic and enormous frauds were committed in registration of voters for the November election in 1877, by falsifying the poll books in the office of the city clerk, in which a large number of fictitious names were skillfully and carefully checked as they would have been checked had they actually voted at the election in 1876, of which these books purported to be a true record. Of such fictitious names, 545 were found. City Clerk, M. J. O'Connor, Assistant Clerk, W. J. O'Connor, the aldermen and judges of election are severely censured. Several indictments were found.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Senate committee on foreign relations held a long session, this morning, to hear the statements bearing on the Chinese question, from S. Willis Williams, who lived forty years in China, first as a missionary and subsequently as Secretary of the United States legation. Senator Sargent was present by invitation of the committee, and had leave to cross-examine the distinguished witness. Doctor Williams protests against any abrogation or change of our treaty with the Chinese, but admitted that the control of the American trade in China is fast going exclusively into the hands of the Chinese, and he believed they would absorb the whole foreign trade in 25 years. He said, however, that foreign importations are increasing. He testified that the Chinese, in China, work for about 10 cents per day, and are induced to come to California to make money. He said they all shipped through brokers, who have a mortgage on their labor, but come voluntarily. He thought China was being elevated slowly by outside influences. He did not profess to have any particular acquaintance with the Chinese in California. He said one objection to Chinese immigration was that they did not bring any families, and another was their language. He now hails from Connecticut, and is a professor of Chinese literature in Yale College. He thought that the presence of 100,000 Chinese in Connecticut would not be disadvantageous if there was room for their labor; but in reply to a question of Sargent, he admitted that the people of Connecticut would be likely to object if the avenues of labor were filled with Chinese. He did not speak very highly of Chinese truthfulness on the average, but excused them, being heathen. He was much more at home in the discussion of the

Chinese in China than on immigrants, and he made many admissions tending against the encouragement of Mongolian immigration.

After Professor Williams had retired, Senator Sargent objected to the committee hearing persons selected by the Chinese lobby unless it heard both sides, and obtained power to send for persons and papers, in which case he had a list of some 25 persons in California whom he wished subpoenaed.

The Chairman replied that the suggestion was proper, that Mr. Williams was the only one who could be called, and that he intended to procure reference to the committee of the book of testimony taken by the Congressional Chinese commission.

Sargent said he had no objection to arguments before the committee, but wished to be heard in reply to anyone sent by the six companies.

The committee assured him that he should have this privilege.

He intends to have referred to this committee also, the monster petition praying for federal action to restrict Chinese immigration, which was received from San Francisco a few years ago.

Delegate Jacobs and Judge McGilvrey, of Washington Territory, made an argument before the Senate railroad committee in advocacy of the proposition that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be required to build its branch road from Walla Walla to Seattle.

Mr. Wigginton, to-day, received news of the death of his daughter in California. This sad intelligence, interfering with his work of preparation, will delay action upon his contest for the seat now occupied by Pacheco.

Clymer, in the appropriation committee, to-day, moved to have the minister to Bolivia restored, and consuls also sent back to that nation. He urges as a reason that one Pennsylvania company was shipping heavily to ports in that country, one cargo alone, of late, having reached \$30,000. Consular protection was needed.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—A fire at Greenville, Miss., destroyed the stores of C. & E. White, Shrieber & Punch, and John McNamara; loss \$25,000. Finlay's drug store, Wetherbee & Triggs' hardware, and Summerfield's, were damaged.

ANNAPOLIS, 23.—Gen. Thomas Ewing addressed the legislature, last night, on the silver and currency question. Senator Voorhees and Representative Blackburn were detained in Washington.

CHICAGO, 23.—The Postmaster General recently received numerous complaints that merchandise packages are taken from the mails. Investigation shows they were stolen before deposited in the department. The Postmaster General is now in correspondence with Eikill, an official of the London post office, who has prepared a system of checks which he thinks will prevent these losses. Postmaster General will recommend Congress to authorize the experiment.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Persons who have canvassed the House, state that a close count shows less than 90 votes for the Texas Pacific bill.

The Times' Washington special says, of Blaine's speech, yesterday, a literal mad bull, plunging about in the traditional china shop, could not have created greater havoc than did Blaine in the Senate chamber. Plain matter of fact men call Blaine a "Damphool" for needlessly calling down upon his head the enmity of the entire State of Massachusetts. There was nothing in the occasion to warrant Blaine's nervous bullying, and the scene was as unexpected as sensational. What was proposed to be an occasion of the greatest formality was turned into a scene of the wildest excitement between two New England States, in which Blaine, Hoar, and Dawes were the chief actors.

In accordance with the ballot taken by the board of trade, in 1874, and the ruling of the Supreme Court of Illinois, on Monday, W. N. Sturges was, to-day, formally expelled from the privileges of membership. He has been one of the heaviest operators on 'changes for many years.

BORN.

This morning at 5 o'clock, to Mrs. Lizzie Penrose, wife of Mr. C. W. Penrose, of this office, a daughter.
Ogden Junction please copy.

Woolwich's Wonders.

The Parachute—The Torpedo—Whitehead's Invention.

One thing was shown us which—to me, at least—is a perfect novelty. It is a spherical shell about a foot in diameter. It is cast in two hemispheres and the parts are lightly fastened together and are separated by a thin perforated plate of some light material. In one of the compartments is a parachute, packed very closely, and which has cords like an ordinary parachute, and which are several feet long. At the point where the cords all unite, there is a chemical plate composed of materials which, when ignited, give out a most brilliant and far reaching light. There is a light bursting charge, just sufficient to separate the hemispheres and free the contents. It is designed to be used nights to discover an enemy's position. It is fired high in the air over an enemy's works. The two pieces fall apart, the concavity of the parachute catches the air, the cords, weighted by the chemical plate, fall till they become taut, the chemicals are ignited by a fuse leading from the bursting charge, and the parachute slowly descends, making everything beneath it as bright as day. Providing the thing works as well in practice as in theory, it will be invaluable in night operations.

The torpedo supply is a large one. The specimens are of all kinds and sizes, and are all charged with gun cotton, whose power is much greater than that of gunpowder. Some are arranged to be floated against a vessel, when they explode with a trigger which catches the side of the ship. Others are to be sunk and fired from shore by electricity. On the matter of torpedoes, our guide was enthusiastic.

"That one," said he, pointing to a huge iron cylinder, painted red, "is planted at harbor entrances."

Hundreds of them are so placed that no vessel can enter a harbor without having to pass over some of them. All of them have wires connecting with an observatory on the shore, where, by a system in use, the exact position of every torpedo and every approaching vessel is known. When a vessel is at the right spot, the electricity is applied, and the vessel is blown out of the water.

"There is another," pointing to a smaller and irregularly shaped structure, also of the fashionable red, "which is to be floated against a vessel. This is the lock, and this the trigger. This slender rod is pulled back this way; the least touch, and off it goes, blowing everything to pieces, and —"

"Heavens!" said the only lady in the party, as she recoiled in visible alarm. "Is there any danger—in your—handling—those—things?"

"Oh, not at all! We never load anything until it is ready for use. But the beauty of this torpedo is, that if an enemy sees it, and undertakes to take it out of the water, or to tamper with it in any way, he is sure to explode it. Only one familiar with it knows how to handle it, and there is only one way it can be done without a certainty of sending it off."

Of course, we are all duly horrified and impressed.

Evidently Frantz was keeping the best for the last. He led us into another room and halted us before a sharp cone, painted white, about 15 feet long and 20 inches in diameter at the base.

"Here," said he, "is the most wonderful thing of all. This is the Whitehead torpedo."

"I thought everybody had the Whitehead torpedo," I said.

"Yes, they have; but we've got some features which nobody else has, and which makes this the most formidable torpedo in the world."

"What are those features?"

"That is a secret. Nobody knows that except a favored few."

He then proceeded to give us some details. "What you see here is just half the torpedo. There is another cone just like this. They are joined at the base, and thus it becomes like a cigar, which should be pointed at both ends. In this small space in the centre is placed a machine for impelling the torpedo, which generates seventy-five horse power."

The space referred to was about as large as the interior of a twelve-quart pail or bucket.

"When launched, the torpedo can be set to move in any direction, and at any depth required, or to hit a broom-stick half a mile away. Not only this, but it can be so ar-

ranged that, after moving a given distance at any depth, it will then rise to the surface any angle that may be decided on in advance. If it should strike a netting surrounding a ship, it would back off, dive and come up on the other side."—Chicago Times.

Great Fire in Honolulu.

Acres of Buildings and Lumber in Flames.

A Honolulu paper of Dec. 26, has the following:

It is our duty this morning to chronicle one of the most severe calamities which has ever befallen this community. About half-past nine o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the bell tower. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and almost at the first tap of the bell, we, in common with nearly the entire population, who had not retired to rest, rushed into the streets: knowing full well the possible perils of fire on such a night; a glance at the sky in the direction of the lower part of the town showed that a conflagration of no small dimensions was already under way. Hastening with all dispatch to the scene, we found the wooden sheds and building makai of the store occupied by Green, Macfarlane & Co. in flames. Driven by the force of the gale, the fire spread out to Fort Street, and down through Allen and Robinson's premises towards the water, until, in an incredibly short time, everything below that portion of Queen Street clean down to the water, with the exception of the Government Warehouses and the lumber and coal to which they served as a protection, was one mass of flames. Hooper's keg factory and rice mill, Brun's cooperage, and all the buildings on that side of Fort Street, together with Allen & Robinson's lumber and sheds, and the sheds of the steamer wharf were all on fire at once.

The Government store-houses resisted the fire for a long time and showed excellent fire-proof qualities, but unfortunately a large amount of coal had been allowed to be stored immediately mauka of the building, and as in this case, directly to windward, and this becoming in a short time one solid mass of fire, produced an intensity and continuance of heat before which the store houses finally yielded. As soon as these buildings were fairly on fire, it became evident there was no hope of saving any of the coal or lumber stored makai, and in a short time the whole territory, down to and including the wharf, was on fire. At this point the custom house was evidently in great danger, and serious apprehensions were entertained for some time that it and the warehouses adjoining, would all share the fate of the buildings on the opposite side of the street. Clouds of sparks and cinders at times filled the air, and were driven over and beyond the custom house, among the lumber and sheds occupying that part of the Esplanade.

A frame building of West and Chayter, on that side of Fort street, took fire and was totally destroyed. By watchfulness and hard work, however, the fire was prevented from spreading further in that direction. By midnight it was pretty evident that the fire had reached its limits and that the Custom House would be saved. An hour later the spectacle was still a magnificent one. The sheds and buildings with the exception of the walls of the Government warehouses and Robinson's old building had disappeared, but piles of lumber of various kinds still burned fiercely while the great mounds of coal glowed like so many furnaces. Millions of sparks and cinders of all sizes were driven at intervals down and across Fort St., and it was evident that the firemen and volunteers would have to continue on duty all night. It is of course impossible at this time to give anything like a complete or accurate list of the sufferers, the amounts of the losses or the insurance.

The amount of coal destroyed is supposed to be between 3,000 and 4,000 tons, comprising the greater part of the stock in Honolulu. The total amount of other property destroyed is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

NOTHING SHORT of unmistakable benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from the impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal; it tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick everywhere. For sale by all dealers. w
No 2

A Sure Cure for the Piles.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' ointment supports the tumors, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared exclusively for Piles, and nothing else. Over 20,000 cured Patients attest its virtues and Physicians of all schools pronounce it the greatest contribution to medicine of the age.

WENT TO THE NOTED HOT SPRINGS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 27, 1878.
DEAR SIR:—I suffered more or less for years with the itching or ulcerated Piles. I tried remedy after remedy advertised in the newspapers, and consulted physicians in Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and this city, and spent hundreds of dollars, but found no relief and comfort until I obtained a box of Williams' Indian Ointment some four months ago, and it has cured me completely. I had a part of the box left which I gave to a friend of mine who had doctored with many physicians without relief, and as a last resort went to the noted Hot Springs of Arkansas, for treatment. He informs me that the Indian Ointment has also cured him of the piles. It is certainly a wonderful discovery and should be used by the many thousands who are now suffering with that dread disease.
JOSEPH M. RYDER.

For more certificates of cures see large circular around each box of ointment.

\$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid for a more certain and sure remedy. Sold by all the leading Druggists and country storekeepers everywhere. Warranted a sure cure or money refunded. Beware of imitations. Ask for Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment, and take no other. Depot, 338 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Godbe, Pitts & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Salt Lake City, Sole Agents for Utah.

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Papers made out in applications for mining patents, or for protests against issue of mining patents, when the same may be in contest.

Correspondence is solicited from those who may design to employ my services, to which prompt answers will be given, explaining the modes operandi of proceedings in Agricultural, Coal and Mineral law cases, free.
ELI B. KELSEY.
P. O. Box 363.