

## NATURAL GAS.

An Interesting Account of Its Uses  
Etc.ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.,  
Dec. 10, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Natural gas delights every visitor to our cities (Pittsburg and Alleghany) and possibly would interest your readers. I first remember it when I was quite a boy, seeing it used in the oil country. In this state it was then considered of very little value, great volumes of it going to waste and had been for years, from the mountains of what were termed dry holes. In wells from which no oil could be got I have seen these dry holes belching forth enough gas to have supplied cities, and yet only used by a few families in the immediate vicinity, they conveying it into their homes through one-inch pipe laid on top of the ground and entering through a hole made in the wall of the house, then along the floor to the stove, the end of the pipe being the only burner used. A few bricks laid in the grate completed the arrangement, no valve being used, and gas was allowed to burn without interruption night and day.

About ten years ago a party of capitalists visited a gas well in Butler County with a view to conveying the gas into the cities. They found a large well which had been burning for years with no perceptible decrease in the flow of the gas. I remember seeing this well, it threw a great volume of gas 150 feet in the air, coming so rapidly from the pipe as to drive the flame completely away from the pipe and leave a space of fifty feet between it and the flame, and by drilling the stand pipe at the base and attaching a one inch pipe they supplied a stand of letters made of perforated pipe which when lit read "Save me, I am wasting."

Shortly after this the rolling mills at Etna, five miles north of Alleghany, were supplied as a test, and the saving in fuel and labor was so great as to show to capitalists a fine investment, and in a few weeks all the idle men were digging ditches. All the iron mills and foundries were making pipe and pipe iron. All the wells at a reasonable distance from the city were sold to companies, the owners selling before they could realize the value of holding for a while.

Murrayville, Westmoreland County, being the centre of gas attraction here, the rival companies, each representing several millions of capital, and each claiming certain gas property, took the men out of the ditches and hurried them to Murrayville, gave them rifles and told them to fight. The result was several men were killed. However, the gas came to Pittsburg, and then some more people were killed. Every day explosions occurred till they became quite common.

The mains were hurried into the ground, no care being taken to make tight joints, the only object being to get into the city first. The result was the gas escaped into cellars and the first light taken into them caused an explosion, often very severe. We get the gas by high and low pressure, the high pressure mains are ten inch wrought iron pipes, the low being cast iron from five inch to thirty-six inch. The company is now compelled to take great pains to make the joints perfectly secure. They are not allowed to open the streets from Dec. 1st till April 1st, unless in case of a leak.

The cost of the gas to consumers is less than one half the price of coal. In my family we consumed about twenty-five tons of coal per year, the average cost being two dollars per ton. We get the gas for twenty dollars per year, and as we have no kindling wood to buy or ashes to haul away we find it considerable cheaper. The fittings cost about seven dollars per fire, this being paid by the owner of the house as he cannot rent the house without it has the gas. It is also used for illuminating in workshops, not very successfully, however, as the body of the gas is so light that the slightest draught causes it to flicker.

It is put to some queer uses. The market gardeners in the vicinity run a perforated pipe the length of the beds of early vegetables, which, when lit, keeps the frost away and we get these delicacies very early. The bakers use it in their ovens, and the mains that cross the rivers often are strained at the joints by the rising of the water and cause extensive leaks which are ignited by some passing steamboat and we have the novelty of the river being on fire, the blaze being often fifty feet long and twenty feet high.

It is a fine thing for a lazy man as he can lie in bed till the breakfast is ready. In cold weather we let it burn slightly all night, then all that is necessary is a slight turn of the valve and you have a hot stove in a few minutes.

It is also necessary to keep a thermometer in the house, as the heat is so steady that the furniture often suffers if the temperature is kept above seventy.

If this is acceptable I will give you some more of the attraction of our twin cities. We had a united population of 360,000 last census.

We have a small branch here—small in numbers but rich in the spirit, and we are looking forward to the time when we can go up to Zion and worship God with his Saints.

Yours in Christ,  
JOHN W. HOUSEHOLDER.

## AN EMPEROR AS A CONSTABLE

Louis Napoleon said to have acted as a London Policeman.

The *Courrier Des Etats-Unis* in a recent issue reprints an article taken from a Paris journal, the *Revue des deux Mondes*, entitled, *Les Constables Volontaires de Londres*, which reads as follows:

PARIS, November 23, 1887.  
The Trafalgar Square troubles, and the large number of volunteer constables that the London police have been obliged to enroll, recalls a historical fact, frequently alleged and as frequently denied. It occurred in the times of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte's exile to London when he really exercised the function of constable.

Twenty-five years later the thing appeared a little *grosse* to the republicans themselves when they saw it recounted in their organ under the head of *Napoleon de petit*. And yet for all that nothing is more certain. Lord Malmesbury declares formally in his journal, Vol. 1, page 225, under date of April 9th, 1848, that he saw with his own eyes the prince Napoleon on service at Trafalgar Square, with the baton of the constable in his hand. And besides his lordship, twenty others have borne ocular testimony of the fact.

The situation had, at that epoch, something analogous to that of today. The *sans-emploi* of London, entitled themselves then, "*Chartists*." Similar to these at the present time they invoked the rights to transform Trafalgar Square "*en club permanent*," and were accustomed to receive the taps of the cudgel from the constables ordinary and extraordinary of her gracious majesty.

Lord Malmesbury recounts that every one, at that period, was armed to the teeth, and transformed their domesticity into life guard corps. But it was generally the employes of banks and commercial firms who placed themselves at the disposition of the chief of the metropolitan police, Mr. Mayne, to strengthen the public force. As a general rule their only service consisted in coming to report themselves on duty to their chiefs.

It is difficult to conjecture what singular idea could have led Louis Bonaparte to imitate these young men. Evidently this was not an egotistic impulsion, or an anxiety to protect his own "strong box," for it did not contain much then but protests and expectations.

However, be that as it may, this show was required then, and how the enrollment of a volunteer constable takes place at the present time. The police magistrates of the different metropolitan divisions, and of the City of London hold special audiences for the purpose of registering persons for being provisional constables; when these persons are unknown to the magistrate, they must be recommended by two householders, that is to say, two electors holding real estate sufficient for ball. Each one of these candidates approved takes the following oath:

"I swear to faithfully serve our sovereign lady the Queen, in the function of constable for the parish of— without favor or affection, malice or evil intention; to maintain public order to my utmost; to prevent as much as I shall be in my power all misdemeanors and offenses against the persons and properties of the subjects of Her Majesty; performing all my duties conformable to the law to the best of my knowledge and ability as long as I shall be invested with these functions. So help me God!"

The neophyte having taken this oath receives the baton bearing the royal arms, with his number in brass. From henceforth he is a constable duly qualified to arrest the subjects of Her Majesty and competent to perform all the duties of an ordinary policeman. He can be required at any moment be it day or night, to be on the rounds or to act as a detective. He is liable to all the penalties of a violation of the discipline in usage in the metropolitan police corps and in addition, a fine of five pounds sterling if he does not show in any instance sufficient alacrity in fulfilling the varied missions that are assigned to him by his chief. Briefly, it must be the pressing want of a positive vocation or an extreme desire on the part of one to signalize himself by his civic zeal, to benevolently submit to such a service.

## COMMUNICATION AT SEA.

A great ocean steamer leaves the port of New York for Liverpool. In all features of construction and equipment she is a triumph of modern engineering. She carries perhaps seven hundred people, with specie and cargo aggregating millions in value, and she will traverse the ocean at the ordinary speed of the railway, train not many years ago. Violent storms merely delay her, the heaviest seas scarcely impede her progress. Of all things in the world, we see in her the most nearly perfect embodiment of man's victory over the forces of nature. Within a very brief period from the time that steamer loses sight of land, she may plunge into a dense fog-bank. Then, despite all her marvelous mechanism, despite all the genius and skill lavished upon her every internal detail, she is to all intents and purposes lost. Not wrecked or destroyed, but simply lost; cut off practically, and for the time being, as much from all communication with the world as if she had suddenly been transferred to another planet. She cannot indicate her whereabouts to another vessel, she cannot recognize the bearing or distance of other ships in her vicinity,

and in a few hours she will be unable to determine her own position with any certainty. Furthermore, there is no knowing at what moment another vessel may crash into her, or she into another vessel. In brief, she is face to face with the greatest peril of the sea; and the fact remains that, after all the centuries during which men have sailed the great deep, this problem of how to secure intercommunication between ships at sea during "thick weather" has resisted and still resists every attempt at human ingenuity toward its solution. Ships at sea now communicate with one another either by visible or by audible signals. Visible signals usually are made by displaying flags of different colors or patterns, which represent letters of the alphabet or numbers. Audible signals are made by the blasts of a whistle on a steamer, or by the ringing of a bell or the sounding of a horn on a sailing vessel. To steam swiftly through a fog and so increase the chances of collision with another vessel, or to go slowly and so to increase the chances of another vessel colliding with us, may be simply, perhaps, to choose one or the other horn of a dilemma. It is of more importance to do away with the dilemma itself, and this can be done only by inventing some way of transmitting intelligence from one ship to the other independently of the prevailing meteoric conditions. And it is by reason of these conditions that sound-signals fail or mislead.

Two methods of establishing communication between vessels have been proposed, one being partly electrical and partly acoustic and the other wholly electrical in character. The first system has been experimented upon by Professor Lucien J. Blake, and, to some extent, by Mr. Eddison. Its general plan is as follows: Any sort of sound-producing apparatus, such as a whistle or fog-horn, is arranged to produce its blasts under the surface of the water, wherein the sound waves will travel in all directions with a velocity four or five times as fast as the air. There is nothing electrical, therefore, in this part of the contrivance. The receiving apparatus is to consist of a tube extending down through the ship, and open below, so as to become filled with a column of water into which some of the sound-waves pass. In this tube is to be arranged a telephone transmitter (the contrivance ordinarily talked into), which will take up the sound which has passed through the water and electrically transmit the signals through a wire to the captain's cabin or other quiet room in the ship, where an ordinary telephone receiver is provided, at which instrument, during night and thick weather, someone is constantly to listen. Professor Blake states that signals have thus been sent between boats a mile distant, through a rough sea and in a dense fog, and that the sound of a bell has been heard over a distance of one and a half miles, around three or four turns of a river, when entirely inaudible through the air. Mr. Eddison's plan, so far as it has been made public in the newspapers appears to involve very much the same idea as that of Professor Blake. Nothing could be clearer than the distinguished inventor's elucidation of what he intends to accomplish, but no reported results are at hand other than a general statement that intelligible messages have been transmitted over a distance of a mile through the water of a Florida river.

The second system is that proposed by Professor Alexander Graham Bell, and, as already stated, is purely electrical. He suggests an insulated wire to be connected with a dynamo on board ship, and trailed for a considerable distance astern. The electrical circuit from the dynamo to the exposed end of the wire, or metal plate thereto attached, is completed back to the vessel by the water. The other pole of the dynamo may be connected to the iron ship herself. The reported theory of this arrangement is that when the current in the above circuit is interrupted by the making of signals, currents will be induced in a similar circuit established on another vessel, and that the variations produced in the second circuit will effect a receiving telephone included therein, so that signals will there be reproduced. Of the two systems thus briefly outlined, that attributed to Professor Bell is the most promising. The objections to the acoustic plan are many and serious. The motion of the vessel herself, the constant vibration of the hull, due to moving machinery and impact of the waves, the growling and creaking of the ship's frame, and other unavoidable noises always present in a vessel in a sea way, and intensified in stormy weather, will affect the delicate mechanism of a telephone transmitter and tend to obliterate and obscure the signals received. At the present date, therefore, the great problem has been no more than barely attacked. That it will be ultimately solved and by electrical means the writer fully believes. Whoever succeeds may hope to secure for himself a reward that might gratify the highest ambition.—*Park Benjamin, in the Forum for December.*

We are requested to state that Sister Westerman and family desire to express their thanks to those friends who so kindly assisted them and administered to the wants of Brother Westerman during his sickness, and who rendered aid in connection with his funeral.

## The Wool Growers.

The wool growers all over this section of country are up in arms against the proposed reduction of the tariff on wool. On the 9th of January those interested in Utah will hold a meeting at the Salt Lake County Court House. On Monday last the California wool growers adopted the following:

*Resolved*, By the wool-growers of the State of California, that the wool industry of California and the United States is one that has given employment to a large number of people, has enabled American products to find a home market and is one so extensive that to cripple it would injuriously affect the industrial interests of the country; that a reduction of the duty in imported wool would practically abolish wool-growing in California, as it is unprofitable for wool-producers to compete, while paying the present standard of wages, with cheap labor and against cheaper ranges in other countries; that with the duty on wool decreased the small farmer who heretofore has derived a profitable revenue from wool raising would be compelled to abandon the pursuit, as a reduction of the tariff would fall most heavily on him; that over 1,000,000 people, as shown by the last census, are engaged in raising wool, and when the large number of people who are dependent on this industry and are engaged in manufacturing woolen products are considered, the vast amount of capital invested and the large proportion of our people whose prosperity and in many cases whose existence depends on the continuance of this industry, which can be secured only by the retention of the present duty, it can be seen that to cripple this industry is to cripple the country. The amount of duty is so considerable, amounting to only 10 cents per capita, that no one would be benefited by its reduction. Australia now prohibits and for four years past has prohibited the importation of American merino sheep, and it would be the height of folly to throw our markets open to Australia when she closes hers to us. Therefore the wool-growers of California earnestly appeal to their representatives and to Congress not to bring widespread injury by reducing the tariff on wool, and earnestly appeal to their sense of duty to retain the present duty, felt by none, but without which the industry could not exist. We heartily concur in the views expressed by the National Wool-grower's Association and extend to them our hearty co-operation in their endeavors to protect the wool industry.

## Arrest in Provo.

William J. Lewis was arrested at his home in the Third Ward on Saturday evening by Deputies Hudson and Norrel, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, and his alleged wife, Malvina Lewis, subpoenaed as witness in his case. Mr. Lewis appeared before the Commissioner, and was placed under temporary bonds to the amount of \$1,000. Malvina Lewis failed to appear, and an attachment was issued by the Commissioner and she was arrested and brought into court, when she was bound over in the sum of \$300. This morning the case came on for hearing before Commissioner Hills. Mr. Lewis waived examination, and was bound over in \$1,200 bonds to appear before the next grand jury, Wm. H. Brown and John A. Lewis going his sureties. Malvina Lewis was held in the same amount as her previous bond.

Deputy McLeellan arrested Frances Clark this morning on a warrant issued by Judge Henderson, at the last term of the District Court. She is the alleged third wife of Joseph Clark, of the Third Ward, who is now in the penitentiary serving out a term for unlawful cohabitation. The lady is a witness in his case. She was bound over by the Commissioner in \$300 bonds.—*Provo Enquirer, Dec. 19.*

At the conclusion of an article in the *Epoch* on "President Cleveland's Private Secretary," E. G. Dunnell says: "Business men who have met Mr. Lamont since he has been in his present office have made offers to him of employment that would be regarded by most men as too tempting to be refused. He has declined them all. Money could not purchase the devotion that he yields. It is not mere lip and hand service. He is happy in his work and modestly confident of his usefulness to the President and the party he represents. So long as Mr. Cleveland is an occupant of the White House Mr. Lamont will be his Private Secretary."

Cache Valley has a number of prominent citizens who have, for many years devoted their time mainly to railroad construction. Several of these are confidently anticipating an early opportunity to secure contracts for this kind of work, as they assert that there are two different roads rapidly heading towards Utah from the east. So sanguine are the expectations in this regard, that two or three Cache Valley men are making preparations to bid on and carry through contracts for grading. In Ogden, too, there is confident anticipation of employment for surplus labor, during next year, at railroad grading.

Says the New York *World*: "The New England Cremation Society, organized in Boston two years ago, has gone up the flue. The Bostonians refuse to be cremated. The reverence for burial is too strong in the dear, old, conservative flub to be overcome by the most

seductive crematorium in the power of man to erect. A Bostonian, having paid homage to his ancestors during life, wants to lie by their bones after he has breathed his last. But the crematory will not be wasted. Its furnace will come handy in baking beans.

Angostura Bitters is a household word all over the world. For over 50 years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons.

## WONDERFUL CURES.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by A. C. Smith & Co. (1)

## BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (1)

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

## To Property and Land Owners

In and near this city, go at once and list your property with KNOWLEDGE, at 21 E. Second South Street. He has several buyers on hand. d&stf

Pearline makes Washing easy.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of despairing patients can testify. On this point a trustworthy medical writer says: "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most of the remedies in general use by physicians afford but temporary benefit. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches, and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

## BROWN'S COUGH BALM

and Tar Troches are invaluable in every family for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat.

## BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE

is every box warranted for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Piles and Sore Eyes. No cure no pay.

## BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA

has no equal. Stands alone as the Great Blood Purifier and cure for Rheumatism. All Wholesale Druggists sell Brown's Family Medicines. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, General Agents.

## An Excellent Medicine.

"My wife and myself were in bad health for some fifteen years. I chanced to be looking over one of Simmons' Liver Regulator Almanacs and saw A. H. Stevens' and Bishop Pierce's names to testimonials. I then obtained some of the Regulator, and can heartily recommend the Liver Regulator to my friends as an excellent medicine.

Z. E. HARRISON, M. D.,  
Gordonsville, Va.

## CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address, to my address.

Dr. T. A. BLOOM, 1st Floor, New York.

## ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark red COW, 4 years old, brand resembling E W on left shoulder. If said animal is not claimed and taken away on or before the 30th day of December, 1887, it will be sold according to law at the estray pound at Hennefer, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN PASKETT,  
District Poundkeeper.  
Hennefer, Summit Co., Utah, Dec. 20, 1887