

when any of them would be home. All of the boys were pleased to be back and looked well.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCTOBER 31.

A couple of weeks ago a family by the name Bennett came to Rexburg from Deseret, Utah, for the purpose of finding a new home. All along the way, two or three of their children were ailing, and when they arrived their symptoms developed into typhoid fever. Minnie Bennett, a young woman 19 years of age, died of that dread disease on the 24th inst. Although the family came as strangers, they found kind friends here to administer to their wants, and all that could be done was done to save the life of this young woman.

Funeral services were held in the Second ward meeting house, Bishop J. W. Winters presiding. Hyrum Ricks, David Osborn and Hyrum Dewsnup offered consoling remarks.

About 3 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday last week, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Earley was burned to death while roasting potatoes at a campfire left in the road by some men that were traveling.

The particulars of the case are as follows: The little girl, Mary Elizabeth, in company with her younger sister, Ester, and her cousin Elsie, were playing together, roasting potatoes at the campfire as stated above, when Mary unfortunately fell backward into the fire. Her clothing was soon all ablaze, and her screams soon attracted the attention of her oldest brother who was some distance away playing with some other boys. He came to her as soon as he could, and on seeing the flames, he threw her into a water ditch near by, which soon put the fire out. He and his playmates then took her down to his Uncle Tom's place, near by, where her mother was. All was then done for her that could be done, and Dr. Algure, of St. Charles, was sent for. Mr. Earley, who was up in the hills, was sent for and arrived home about dark that evening. Dr. Algure arrived Thursday evening and did all he could for the little sufferer, but she was beyond medical help, and at 2 o'clock Friday morning, death came to her happy relief. Her back was burned deep and one of her legs was so badly burned that he could not be straightened when laid out, her hair was all burned off and her arms blistered.—Randolph Round-up.

Lieut. Col. John Q. Cannon, who, five months ago, left Utah as the enlisting officer and prospective captain of the then unorganized Troop I, Utah's contribution to the regiment of Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, more commonly and better known as Torrey's Rough Riders, is home again, having returned from Jacksonville last evening. Today he was on the streets in civilian's clothes and appeared very much as he was wont to do in the days before the trouble between the United States and Spain. After leaving the hospital some weeks ago he recovered rapidly and put on flesh until he resembles very much his former self. He has, however, some traces of malarial fever in his system yet and does not expect to get rid of it for some time.

Colonel Cannon was very much disinclined to submit to an interview for publication, saying that everything had been said almost that could be said and that there were no untold tales to tell. But he took time to pay a warm tribute to the men comprising the regiment under the command of himself and Colonel Torrey and in which he was advanced from a captaincy to the position he held for some months before being mustered

out. Referring to the men directly Colonel Cannon said they were as fine a body of volunteers as ever donned the uniform of Uncle Sam. In fact he doubts whether there ever was such another body of men enlisted for either offensive or defensive warfare. Should it have been their lot to have met a foe he believes they would have been as nearly invincible as was possible for men to be. Every man was a hero so far as bravery was concerned; every man was in the best of health and every man was anxious for the fray. During the month that they were at Fort Russell they were thoroughly drilled and were, he says, as hard as nails. When they started for Florida they were in the finest fettle and their esprit de corps was such as to enthuse and encourage the strongest military disciplinarian. They came home, however, as the merest shadows of themselves, being wholly unable to withstand the swelter and sweat and enervating climate of our southern shores. The regiment of one thousand men that he says he would willingly have pitted against any twenty-five hundred soldiers that could have been got together, dwindled and dwindled away until scarcely half of them remained when the mustering out came.

Colonel Cannon while much enamored with military life is nevertheless glad to be home again. Lieut. Burt will probably arrive tomorrow. Captain Young is still at Jacksonville in charge of the regimental equipment and is looking for an opportunity to go to Cuba either in or out of the army. Only two Utah men remain at Jacksonville. Both are in the hospital with fever. They are Roy Pratt of Salt Lake, and Jesse Bean of Richfield. They are, however, on the road to recovery and will soon be home again.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOVEMBER 1.

George B. Edgar, of 317 north Fourth West, this city, has received the following telegram from a Washington attorney:

"Dear Sir:—There is a little money which can probably be recovered from the government for Frank M. Edgar, whose address in 1883 was given as Salt Lake county, or for his heirs if he is dead. Can you give any information about him?"

Brigadier General Kent left Fort Douglas today to begin his journey to his old home in Troy, N. Y. He ticketed by the way of the Union Pacific for Gotham, where he will spend a few days before going to his old home. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, the other members of the family having preceded him some weeks ago.

Troy is likewise the girlhood home of Mrs. Kent as well as the home of the general. Thus passes from Salt Lake a good citizen, kind hearted gentleman and gallant soldier.

The people of Utah will wish him many long and happy years in his retirement.

Henry W. Lawrence has received a letter from Attorney Nat Ward Fitzgerald, who went East with Inventor Whitehead to introduce his new ten-thousand-shots-a-minute volley gun, mention of which has frequently been made in the "News."

When the party left Salt Lake, it was the intention to push the patent proceedings through at Washington and then go to some ordnance factory in Connecticut and build several of the guns complete. After reaching Washington, these plans were changed, owing to the manner the gun was received by the army experts. In his letter Col. Fitzgerald, mentions meeting Gen. Flagner, and says arrangements

have been made whereby the guns will be built at the navy yard at Washington at the expense of the United States government, providing the gun is adopted by the ordnance board.

At the next meeting of the board which takes place on Nov. 9th, official action will be taken in connection with Mr. Whitehead's invention, both with regards to the gun and shell, and the smokeless powder, a patent for which latter invention Col. Fitzgerald has been pushing through since reaching Washington. The colonel speaks with great assurance of the adoption of Mr. Whitehead's invention by the government, and says that they have met with the greatest success in arousing the interest of the war department.

RANK AND TITLE OF OUR NAVY.

The average person, after reading of the recent glorious achievements of our navy, is inclined to take it as a matter of course that we should have won, and, perchance, does not realize of what sterling stuff our naval heroes are made, nor how many long and tiresome days must have been spent at study and drill before men can be rounded out into a good, fighting naval force.

At the same time, it is not to be wondered at that the average person knows very little of the difference of rank of officers, of their duties, of their mode of appointment, of their rigid training, and of the hardships of the service before the world ever knows of their modest efforts in the performance of the usual monotonous daily routine duty.

There are also many interesting details and points of interest in connection with the life of the members that constitute the more numerous part of the personnel of the ship's crews, viz.: the file of the navy.

The commissioned officers who constitute the brains and the directing power of the ship being for the present disregarded, the rest of the crew consists mainly of seamen, marines, machinists, carpenters and landmen.

The last named includes all nurses, messengers, and all boys or men who are employed at duties that can be performed by men without previous training on sea-going vessels. These men are enlisted for a term of years, and receive usually the smallest pay of all on board.

The duties of carpenters and machinists need no explanation, and these men also go under enlistment, after having passed a searching examination covering all details in the departments in which they wish to serve.

The marines are what might be called the "infantry of the navy," and act as guards on board ship. There are usually not more than fifty of them on any ship in regular service. They wear a uniform very much similar to that worn by the men of the artillery branch of the army. They are usually the first of the ship's crew to make a landing, in case men are needed ashore from the ship.—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The death of Mrs. Cella Barratt, aged 92, occurred at Cheyenne, Wyo., Monday. Mrs. Barratt was a pioneer of that section and for years sold apples at the Cheyenne depot, through which business she was known as "Apple Annie."

At the military division hospital, San Francisco there are now three hundred patients, including the sick who came from Manila on the Rio Janeiro. The port hospital contains thirty-six and the convalescent hospital 20 patients, making 356 in all. Only a few of the cases are regarded as serious.