

The case attracted considerable attention at the time owing to the prominence of the parties. Mrs. Page came from Nevada to Brigham City to be, as it was alleged, operated upon.

Dr. Carrington was released on bail and jumped his bonds. He was subsequently re-arrested at Denver, at the instigation of his bondsmen and taken out to the State prison, pending a trial of the case.

The ground upon which his pardon was granted today was his physical and mental condition, which was said to be so bad that further incarceration would probably result fatally.

Carrington served six months of his term.

Mr. Don M. Le Baron, a prominent merchant of Mesa City, Arizona, arrived in the city last night from a two weeks' visit to the Mormon colonies in the western part of Chihuahua, where he visited Colonia Juarez, Dublin, Colonia Diaz, Garcia and Chulchupa. He reports the colonies making rapid progress and the fruit crop this year far exceeding that of any previous year in both quantity and quality. In fact they have such an enormous crop that a great deal of it is going to waste. The canning factory at Juarez is turning out a thousand cans a day but they are unable to consume all the product. Mr. Le Baron gave the Enterprise some samples of peaches which he brought with him, from the orchard of Mr. Benjamin Croft at Colonia, Juarez, that weighed three-quarters of a pound. Mr. Croft's orchard is eight years old, but never had he such an enormous crop as this year. The trees are so loaded with peaches that they have to be propped up large trees averaging from four to five hundred of these large peaches. The second crop, or the fall apples are now ripening and the limbs of trees are bending to the ground under their load. Mr. Le Baron says the most surprising thing to him was the enormity of the wheat and potato crops; he says that Mr. Gruell, a prominent ranchman of Colonia Diaz raised 1,300 bushels of wheat on forty acres of land without irrigation.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 21.

President George Q. Cannon and wife returned from San Francisco yesterday in response to the telegram announcing the serious illness from appendicitis of their daughter Vera. They immediately visited her at the Holy Cross hospital and remained with her for a considerable time. The young lady continues to improve most satisfactorily. Speedy and complete recovery now seems assured.

Funeral services over the remains of the late Charlotte Ann Bowles were held in the Seventh ward meeting house, Sunday, August 21, 1898, commencing at 12 o'clock. The house was filled to overflowing with the friends and relatives of the deceased, who assembled to pay their respects to the departed. The opening prayer was offered by Elder Andrew Jensen. The speakers were Bishop William Thorne, Elder William McLachlin, George C. Lambert, Joseph Bull, John Nicholson, Orson Pettit and Albaroni H. Woolley, all of whom spoke words of comfort to the bereaved ones, and extolled the virtues of the deceased, who was an exemplary young woman in every sense. The closing prayer was offered by Elder Joseph E. Taylor. A large cortege followed the remains to the cemetery where the dedicatory prayer was offered by Elder Ezra Richards.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 22.

Yesterday afternoon the Priesthood

of the Second ward held a meeting, attended by Stake President Partridge and counselor, Elder John, and members of the High Council. At the meeting Elder Simon P. Eggertsen Jr. was proposed for Bishop of the ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bishop Wride, and was unanimously sustained. In the evening at the regular ward meeting his name was presented and received the unanimous support of the meeting. Elders Alexander Wilkins and William J. Taylor were selected and unanimously sustained as counselors to Bishop Eggertsen.

The speakers of the evening were Stake Presidents Partridge and John, and Elders M. L. Pratt and L. E. Eggertsen, the latter speaking upon the educational matters as a representative of the Brigham Young Academy.

A NEW UTAH UTAH GUN.

For some months the earth has trembled with the tread of marching armies and the roar of massive artillery. Death has reaped a harvest and pestilence—twin brothers of carnage—has now grasped the scythe to garner in his spoils.

Utah has sent her sons to fight the Spaniards and for the honor of the flag and the uplifting of humanity, it needs be, to die. But she has done more, the air of her mountains has stimulated the brains of some of her citizens and they have put arms into the hands of her soldiers with which they can make victory sure. Browning by his genius has brought forth a gun which of its kind has never been equaled and was quickly swooped up by the Colts of Massachusetts, at a fancy price, and it bore its share in placing Old Glory in victory over Santiago. But Mr. Browning was not alone; another man, amid the excitement of war set quickly down to evolve a weapon, which in its effectiveness is so terrible that its adoption promises to go a long way towards making war no more.

L. S. Whitehead of this city and who is known among his friends as an extraordinary mechanical genius, has perfected a machine gun that overcomes many of the objections to the machine guns now in use, and that in rapidity of fire outranks any that have been dreamed of by man. This remarkable weapon can, it is claimed, be made to throw, with perfect safety to the operator, 1,000 shots per minute.

The gun is entirely new in principle from the manner of loading and firing to the very projectile that is sent on its mission of death. The gun has a combination of firing tubes which are fastened to a bed piece which runs horizontally along the carriage in the form of two large flanges. The upper flanges bears the automatic feeding apparatus which consists of a perforated disc operated by cogs which feed directly into the firing chambers below.

On the underside of the flange is situated the cushion block, which is in the form of a cave, on the inside of which is placed the revolver or firing chamber. The firing chamber is composed of a combination of asbestos and woody fibre, which is the especial invention of Mr. Whitehead, and is as hard as iron and a non-conductor of heat. The revolver has one chamber passing through it to receive the projectile. As the disc above revolves the bullets pass over a hole in the flange and top by their weight into the slot, where they are caught by a device and forced into the revolver. The revolver then makes a quarter circle, which grings the head of the projectile directly to the opening in the firing tube or barrel. At this time the rear portion of the shell passes the two poles of a battery, which causes an electric

spark to communicate with the powder by the means of a paper capping, which is composed of paper and oxidized iron. The electric current is communicated to the firing chamber by the means of a plug, composed of the same material as the revolver, through which the two wires pass.

The projectile is a shell and projectile combined in one piece, and unlike the cartridge now in use, the shell forms a part of the bullet and passes out of the barrels at the same time. This is one of the novel features of the gun and an especial patent is to be taken out upon it. To go back again to the revolver. As before said, it revolves only one quarter of its circle, when the projectile is fired, upon making a half circle the other end of the chamber is opposite the slot and ready to receive a fresh cartridge; thus two shots are fired at each revolution, the shots leaving the firing chamber at its alternate ends.

By the use of the asbestos revolver all heat is obviated and none is communicated to the barrels. The great drawback with most machine guns is that the gun becomes so heated that firing must be stopped. In the Whitehead gun this is not a factor.

The description thus far has been of one chamber along the "Bed plate" as many of these as may be desired, to the number of twenty, which Mr. Whitehead places as the maximum number. The feeding device occupies a space of about one foot, so the full sized gun would have to be twenty feet in length. The gun when mounted will be directly under the control of the operator, who will be protected by a bullet proof shield. By the means of levers the operator can give the tubes any desired elevation and can sweep the field in a complete semi-circle.

There is not a single spring upon the gun; there are no triggers to pull and no complicated devices to extract the shells, which gives it its wonderful rapidity in firing.

One of the main advantages in the cartridge is from the fact that the projectile is given a forward pressure and not a back one as in all projectile now in use. It will be seen that with the back pressure given a projectile the tendency is to give an end over end motion as the heavy portion of the bullet is behind. With the Whitehead projectile the reverse is true. This does away with the rifling of the firing tubes, and sends the projectile with perfect trueness to the aim.

Another advantage claimed by the inventor, is that in the old shell the powder gas is lost when the bullet and the shell separate; the Whitehead shell retains this gas until it is clear from the barrel.

Mr. Whitehead gives his gun the name of "Peacemaker." This title, however has been conferred upon the Browning gun, which shows Utah men, while evolving engines of destruction, have peace as an object. The inventor is a native of the Old Dominion state; but has lived in Salt Lake City for a number of years. His own home is full of devices of various kinds. Some years ago he invented the hulk of a steamboat which was designed to run 60 miles per hour which the secretary of the navy has recently ordered to be tested with the view of its adoption.

Hon. Henry W. Lawrence and Col. N. W. Fitzgerald are behind the inventor and are supplying the needed sinews of war to aid in the procuring of patents and the placing of it before the various governments.

The Utah cavalry now en route to the Sequoia and Yosemite parks, Cal., reached Madera Monday morning.