

showed justice and mercy of God in his dealings with the human family.

An anthem by the choir and benediction by Elder C. F. Middleton closed six sessions of the quarterly conference, such as has not been held in Weber Stake for a long time. Peace prevailed in every assembly. Not a harsh word was spoken, and all the instructions given by the brethren were fraught with peace, love and good will to all. JOSEPH HALL.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States marine hospital, has been making a special study of the black death or bubonic plague, now raging in India, the deadliest scourge that ever afflicted the earth. It has already been brought by an infected seaman to Marseilles, France.

In an interview, he says:

"In general the disease is spread in the same manner as cholera, except that the cholera germ must enter the intestinal tract, while the germ of the plague may attack any part of the mucous membrane or be attended by even the minutest abrasion of the skin. While this germ is so virile and so easily taken into the system, it is one of the most easily killed by disinfection.

"In the experiments now being carried on in the laboratory of the hospital service, it has been found that but one pathogenic organism is as easily destroyed by a certain gas as the plague bacillus, namely the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.

"One per cent of quinquine will also destroy it.

"There are known to be two forms of the disease. One is the fulminating form called *Pestis major*, in which form the disease acts very quickly and is very fatal; the other *Pestis minor* in which the symptoms are mild, the patient being not confined to bed, whence cases of this class are called ambulant.

"The period for incubation for the acute cases appears to be pretty well fixed at under ten days, while in the ambulating cases the apparent period of incubation may be very much longer. In other words, ambulating cases may be afflicted for a period of ten to thirty days before the symptoms have developed which call attention to the disease. The acute form of the infection may cause mild attacks while on the other hand the ambulant cases may cause the acute attacks. The ambulant cases, therefore, are the most to be dreaded."

MARSEILLES, Jan. 23.—The greatest feeling of alarm prevails here among the masses of the population on account of a number of sudden deaths which have occurred in one street. Some ten days ago a report was circulated here that a case of bubonic plague had been discovered. This was promptly denied by the health officers and others, but the precautions taken to guard against the introduction of the plague from Bombay or Karachi to this port were redoubled, and especially in the vicinity of the old and new ports, where the maritime population congregates.

Despatches received here from Paris show that the government is fully alive to the danger of the situation.

Decrees have been issued forbidding pilgrims from leaving Algeria, Tunis and Senegambia this year for Mecca, and merchandise from India must, under severe penalty, be imported through five designated ports, of which this is one. At these ports of entry Indian merchandise will be allowed to land only after having been most thoroughly fumigated and otherwise disinfected.

Quantities of anti-plague serum arriving sent here and to other French ports, and all ships from the east will be carefully examined and quarantined if necessary.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 35.—The senatorial ballot today: Frank Walton, Populist, 29; Dubois, 26; T. F. Nelson, Populist, 13. Others scattering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate committee on foreign relations had the arbitration treaty under discussion at the hearing on the Nicaragua canal. The committeemen had read the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; also all treaties and agreements between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica relating to the canal. The letter of Minister Rodriguez presented to the Senate on Friday, in which the Nicaraguan government protested against the canal bill before the Senate, formed the basis of discussion. This led to a talk as to what the real situation regarding the concession and the canal and the rights of the Maritime Canal company, as well as of the people. Several senators seemed to think the Nicaragua canal might be seriously affected by the treaty. The committee will go to the bottom of this question before taking up the other portions of the treaty. Senator Morgan took active part in the discussion. He insisted that the canal situation must be settled before the treaty could be ratified.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 25.—An order has been received from Washington removing U. S. Internal Revenue Collector Joseph Dowling for violation of the civil service law. Dowling has been on trial since October, when it was charged he levied assessments for campaign purposes. Dowling proposes to contest the removal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the course of a speech on Cuba today Senator Turpie denounced General Weyler as the "Herod of Havana" and as "this indescribable diminutive reptile."

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A Capetown dispatch to the Daily Mail says reports have been received there that famine exists in Rhodesia. Thousands of terribly emaciated native women besiege the native officials of Bulawayo, clamoring piteously for food. The natives are flocking to Bulawayo and exhuming the bodies of cattle which died from rinderpest and were buried six months ago. They devour these, and as a consequence a terrible mortality prevails among them.

VINEYARDHAVEN, Mass., Jan. 23.—Captain Haymer and crew of the Gay-Head life saving station and Captain Cook, wrecking master this port, left here at daybreak to go to the relief of the bark Isaac Jackson of Portland, Maine. She was reported ashore on Parque Island late last night. The United States revenue cutter Dallas also started for the scene. The bark

went out in a thick snow squall and grounded hard on that part of the island known as "Graveyard," one of the most treacherous spots along the coast.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Lieutenant Hugh D. Wise of the Ninth Infantry U. S. A., on Governor's Island has just made the first kite ascension ever successfully attempted in America.

For six months the lieutenant, entirely on his own responsibility, has been studying and experimenting with kites as a means of assisting armies in warfare. The tandem system of especially constructed kites is intended to supplant the use of balloons which cannot live in gales.

The lieutenant's kites are cellular. They consist of rectangular frames of spruce. Cotton string and cotton cloth in strips are stretched around the ends of the frames leaving both ends of the rectangular frame work open and also an open strip in the center. Thus four lifting surfaces and four guiding surfaces are presented to the wind.

When the breeze freshened to a fifteen mile an hour gait the lieutenant was safely hoisted forty feet, so that he could see over the caves of the officers quarters and down the bay.

The force represented by the pulling of the four kites is estimated at 400 pounds.

"I have studied the systems of Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute, Prof. Marvin of the Weather Bureau, and Civil Engineer Chanut of Chicago, who are making special experiments in aerial locomotion with aeroplanes," said Lieut. Wise.

"The success of my experiment demonstrates that kites are serviceable in a gale, which would tear a balloon to pieces, where it is desired to observe the surrounding country and inspect maneuvers of an enemy. I attribute my success to a close following of the methods of those who have studied the subject rather than to my 'flourish'."

Captain T. H. Badon-Powell ascended nearly 100 feet in England, but he took a parachute with him. Lawrence Hargrave was hoisted by kites forty feet in Australia in 1885. There are only three instances of aeroplane ascensions on record.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special to the World from Key West, Fla., says: Ranchuelo, in Santa Clara province, garrisoned by 500 Spanish troops, was surprised ten days ago by a Cuban force under Major Gerlo with 300 men. One fort was captured before the garrison had time to rally and the other surrendered.

The Cubans began sacking the town but the Spaniards soon received reinforcements and drove off all the insurgents except about fifty who barricaded themselves in a stone church. The Spaniards finding they could not take it by storm managed to mine one end and blow it up, killing twenty-five Cubans.

The insurgents returned with an increased force and routed the Spanish. More than seventy-five Spaniards are said to have been killed and thirty-eight taken prisoners.

Major Gerlo was wounded in the head. Several Spanish officers were killed. The Cubans captured 100 stands of arms and some provisions. Three of their prisoners who were Cuban born were hanged.