

lated copper wire wound on a cylinder of paraffined wood. The contacts were fixed at the opposite sides of the upright cylinder, one a little higher than the other, and a tangent screw changed the number of spirals in each of the two parts of the solenoid, the lower part of which produced the oscillations of great frequency, while at the upper part were the currents of great frequency and very high tension. This apparatus was a great success. The resonator created all round it, within a radius of 6½ feet, a very intense alternating electrostatic field, in which Geissler or Crookes tubes became luminous when simply held in the hand, a rotating iron wire became a cord covered with tufts of flame, the ribs of an umbrella glowed brightly and tufts of violet light 6 or 8 inches long stood out upon the hands. A theater dancer carrying mysteriously lighted objects will be among the first displays of these wonders to the general public.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Utah Section, for the week ending Monday, September 26, 1898:

During the past week, the mean temperature for the State was 69 degrees. Compared with the average there was a daily excess of 6 degrees. The weather has been exceptionally warm during the day, being sufficiently uncomfortable to cause pedestrians to seek the shade. At night the weather has remained cool and comfortable, at times chilly, though no frost occurred. No precipitation has occurred in the State since the 31st of August, which, according to reports of crop correspondents, is without parallel since the State was settled. Fresh to high, variable winds occurred almost daily.

Though the weather has been unusually dry, it has been a disadvantage only to fall ploughing and seeding of the fall grain crops. It has been especially favorable to the threshers, enabling them to make such progress that at this date only a small portion of the grain crop remains unthreshed. The yields have realized expectations, and there is only a small portion of inferior quality resulting from the drought. All the grain unthreshed is safely stacked. Farmers have been active in securing the corn crop, which will be below the average. Potatoes are ripe and ready to be dug; they will also be a short crop, most of the growth having gone into the vines, to the detriment of further development, consequently the potatoes are small. The entire hay crop has been secured in good condition. Alfalfa that has been threshed yielded exceptionally well, having developed during a season of drought, a much smaller yield would not have been surprising.

Sugar beet digging made good progress and in some sections the work is being completed. At Kayville the beet crop will be harvested during the succeeding week. All farm work is nearing completion. The crops to be secured are those that are the least subject to the inclemencies of the weather.

Brigham City—The weather has been warm during the day and cool at night. Threshing is nearly complete and corn is nearly gathered; a large part of the work of fall plowing and seeding is done and the gathering home of the rich harvest of the year will soon be complete.

Grouse Creek—The weather has been very warm in the daytime and chilly at night; owing to drought the range feed is parched and dry; water is scarce; sheep are poor; cattle are in fair condition.

Benson—The weather continues good for farm work, but very dry; threshing is nearly done; fall plowing is being done.

Ferron—Drought continues, but a storm seems to be gathering; threshing is being forced; only tender vegetation has been killed by the frost; the yield of all crops seems to give general satisfaction; it is found that there is very little grain that is shrunk.

Holden—It has been windy and dry, no rain has occurred for more than a month; water is becoming very scarce but there is no particular reason for complaint since there are no crops that require irrigation.

Fillmore—The weather has turned quite warm again and it is very dry, too dry for plowing; corn and cane are ripe; no damage has been done by the frost.

Scipio—Threshing is progressing during this most favorable weather and the yields are very good.

Peterson—It is still hot and dry; all the grain has been threshed and the yields are not as good as were expected, though an average; the potato crop will be poor; the people have been twenty-five years learning that the hills, with dry farming, will produce better yields and a better quality of grain than the low lands with irrigation; winter wheat for fall seeding is in great demand.

Kingston—Clear and pleasant weather has prevailed, some days being very warm; threshing is going on with satisfactory results as to yield, in some instances, a growth of wild oats in the wheat lessened the yield; potatoes are fairly above the average.

Mill Creek—The weather remains the same as it was last week, warm and dry. All crops have been gathered except potatoes and a portion of the third cutting of lucern.

Taylorville—Rapid progress is being made in gathering all farm crops; the last cutting of lucern is nearly stacked; most all the corn has been hauled; beets are being dug and received at the factories.

Coalville—A fine week for all kinds of outdoor work; threshing continues.

Lake Shore—Cool nights and warm days has been the character of the weather for the past week; lucern is being threshed for the seed and the yield is very good; corn and the third crop of lucern are being hauled to shelter; most of the sugar beets in this section have been dug.

Lehi—There were warm and dry breezes last week; threshing is nearly done; sugar beet digging is making good progress; most all crops are gathered except potatoes.

Kaysville—The past week was very dry; the beet crop is ripe and it will be harvested next week; alfalfa is being threshed for seed and it is yielding above the average.

American Fork—The weather has been warm in the day time and cool at night; threshing is nearly done; fall apples are ripe and winter apples are ripening rapidly; most of the corn is secure; it is the dryest season we have had for many years.

Payson—Warm and pleasant weather; even temperature and cool nights were the characteristics last week; the roads are dry and dusty; farmers have nearly completed the work of the season and are ready for winter; potatoes and sugar beets are ready to be dug; corn is cut and hauled; some fall plowing is being done.

New Harmony—We have had pleasant weather, without rain to damage hay or fruit; the fruit is not an average crop; corn and potatoes are above the average.

Pinto—Threshing has been finished and the yield is thought to be under

the average in some fields; potato tops have been killed to the ground; so far the present season has been the dryest since the country was settled.

Uintah—The dryness continues; the grass and brush land is getting scarce; threshing is nearly done; the third crop of lucern has been secured in good condition.

J. H. SMITH,
Section Director.

HEROIC UTAH BOYS.

A war correspondent of the Denver Post gives that journal a detailed account of the fight at Manila, and incidentally pays a strong tribute to the valor of the Utah Volunteers. He says:

After the command, "Cease firing," by the company commanders, not a shot was fired.

Then began the bombardment from the Spanish forts. Under the fire the enemy crept forward and dragged back their dead and wounded, as we could see by the flash of our cannon (the Utah light artillery).

The solid shot and shell began to strike around us. Many of them passed over us, tore into and through the woods behind us and two or three exploded in our hospital, an old Spanish residence a third of a mile to the rear. They were awful things to see and hear and with the exception of a few look-outs everybody crouched low behind the trenches in momentary expectation of being torn to pieces. But the heroic Utah boys never stopped firing. When one of their guns was knocked out of position and nearly out of the trench they grabbed her, threw her back into position and blazed away. In the hottest of the fight they gave three cheers for Colorado for the protection and backing we were giving them (they were right in our midst), and Colorado responded with a yell which was heard back in camp nearly two miles away, and which the Spanish evidently took as preliminary to a bayonet charge, for they retreated in great haste. It is reported through the English consul that the enemy lost 300 killed and about 700 wounded.

Fred Springstead of company D was shot between the eyes and killed instantly.

The Denver Republican says: "In the rifle pits, beginning at Manila bay, the troops were located as follows:

"First Colorado infantry, United States engineers, Eighteenth Infantry and Third artillery of the regulars. Here and there among the Colorado men were batteries A and B of the Utah light artillery, whose men had done such splendid work in the six days' fight before Malate, and between whom and the Colorado men there had sprung up a friendship and respect that is likely to endure."

The Denver News correspondent says: "The Utah battery and Third artillery carried on the firing for the land forces. The range on vital points ahead had been well obtained and the guns sighted to a nicety. At a range of 1,050 yards one of the Utah guns completely reduced a battery of rapid-firing guns of the enemy and did a good share in the reduction of a small roof to splinters.

"Before the two companies who were to move up the beach could leave the intrenchments, the naval batteries saw fit to open fire again. The men in front lay flat on their stomachs, with a small embankment protecting them from a possible fire from the enemy, while the Utah battery put in a few more of their bullseyes."