DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

Wednesday, May 31, 1893.

The DESERET EVENING NEWS is published daily, Sunday excepted, at corner South and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City.

Press Editions at 2:30 p.m. Regular Edition at 5 o'clock.

The DESERET SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS is published on Tuesday, and Friday of each week.

The DESERET WEEKLY (in magazine form) is published every Saturday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily 12 Months,	$10.00
Daily 6 Months,	5.00
Daily 3 Months,	2.50
Daily 1 Month,	.90
Daily in the Week,	.20
Semi-Weekly Edition 12 Months,	4.00
Semi-Weekly 6 Months,	2.00
Semi-Weekly 3 Months,	1.00
Weekly 12 Months,	2.00

Payments for subscription always in advance.

City Subscribers will kindly notify J. T. Dunbar (telephone 37) of any irregularity on the delivery of their papers.

Subscribers changing their places of residence should always give former as well as present address.

The NEWS is on sale at the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after 2 p.m. daily.

For the benefit of Utah patrons and friends and to meet the demands of newsagents at Chicago, the NEWS will be on sale at most of the principal Hotels and News Stands of that city during the Fair season.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone No. 28.

THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME.

Presence of mind in the presence of difficulties is sometimes of inestimable value, as it enables the ingenuity to have better and more direct play. We read that several years ago a Spanish steamer while crossing the Bay of Biscay in a violent storm, gave indications by various means that something was wrong with the screw propeller or the shaft operating it outside the ship, meaning the open space between the stern and the rudder post where the screw revolves. There was no dry dock in any of the ports on the coast where the ship could go to be examined; and on arrival at Vigo it appeared as if there was no alternative but to remove the cargo from the stern, and by placing it forward thus lift the screw propeller and shaft to the surface of the water. The alternative, simple as it was, meant a serious delay and a great expense. Before commencing to remove the cargo, another consultation was held. It was then decided to put the stern of the ship over a bed of light colored sand; and as the water was very clear, there might be a possibility of ascertaining the extent or cause of the mishap. For two days after the vessel was so placed, the wind caused a ripple on the water, which effectually prevented anything being seen. It was then suggested by some one on board to try the use of oil on the surface of the water round the stern of the ship. The effect was most satisfactory. The water was becalmed as if by magic and it was then seen that the wedge or key which keeps the propeller in its place on the shaft had come partly out, and thus left the screw loose on the shaft, which caused the noise. By continuing the use of oil for a few hours the wedge was ultimately driven into its place and secured. Many days of detention and the use of costly appliances and labor were thus saved.

Incidents illustrative of how much can be saved in time, wear and tear, exasperation and money by the application of a little coolheaded judgment are numerous—as much so perhaps as are the antitheses, which show us how much of destruction, waste and turmoil are ofttimes the result of doing things rashly or without sufficient consideration. A conspicuous incident in the former class occurred in an obscure place in Germany some years ago. An iron bridge of considerable length, whose weight was about 200 tons, had been constructed in England for the place referred to and by some mishap, the bridge, when finished, was found to be some distance "out" to one side, an error which the proprietors insisted should be rectified. To take down and re-erect the bridge would be simply ruin to the contractor. But necessity is the mother of invention. It was summer time, and the contractor proceeded to find the amount of expansion which was caused by the heat of the sun over the whole length of the bridge. He next ascertained what contraction took place in the night by cooling. Armed with these data he thought it might be possible to bring the bridge to its proper position in a few days. The bridge, of course, in its ordinary condition, expanded from the center, pushing its two ends outward, or farther apart, and again contracting toward the center. Taking advantage of these conditions, one end was made fast in the morning, and the bridge was forced to expand from that immovable point, instead of from the middle, as formerly. When the iron composing the bridge had expanded to its full extent in the direction intended, that end was released and the opposite end made fast. The bridge then contracted toward its true position. Thus, whatever was gained by the day's expansion was secured by the subsequent contraction when the metal cooled at night, and the process being renewed day by day, the work was successfully accomplished.

Instances of the application of the principle of expansion and contraction of metals are numerous, one of the most prominent and best known in this country being that of the great structure across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. A beam or girder was a trifle too long to enable the builders to get it into the notch designed for it and have a easy with less and annoyance was threatened. All at once came the thought that there were other means than undoing a portion of the work and having the beam cut off to shorten it; that if the iron could be made cold it would shrink perhaps enough for the purpose; so it was wrapped in ice and in a short time that part of the work was completed. A similar case, with heat as the agent, occurred in France recently. The walls of a large building in Paris were observed to be giving way by bulging outwards, and the problem was to bring them back to their vertical position. For this purpose a number of bars of iron having screws and nuts on each end were let through the opposite walls and across the intervening space between them. The nuts and screwed portion of the bars were outside. The bars were now heated by a number of lamps suspended below them until they had expanded as much as possible, and the nuts screwed up against the outside of the two opposite walls. The lamps were next removed, when the heated bars, in cooling, gradually contracted in their length, bringing the walls very gently, but with irresistible force, into their normal position.

Now, if some thoughtful person of scientific bent, or otherwise sufficiently endowed, would but drop into our midst a plain, speedy and adequate means of building our long-proposed and much-talked-of railroad to Deep Creek, he would confer a boon upon local humanity. We have the means, the ability and the right of way—we only need some one to take hold in the right manner and with the needed spirit.

THE LANDMARKS GOING.

Those who are familiar with the highways and byways, the ins and outs of London—and we have hundreds, perhaps thousands of them close by—remember and perhaps retain something of an interest in the old clock in St. Paul's cathedral that has done duty through so many generations. It is now to be taken down and replaced by one of more modern construction. This is pronounced a piece of vandalism generally, and by some but little less than desecration, and is most earnestly protested against. We learn that the clock, which was put up by Langly Bradley in 1708, is in splendid condition and might, to all appearances, go on for another two centuries without failing to bear accurate record of the passing time. It is a grand old clock, remarkable for the magnitude of its wheels and the fineness of its work. It cost $1500 to build. Its two dial plates are 51 feet in circumference, and the hour numerals are 2 feet and 2½ inches in height. The minute hands are 9 feet 9 inches long and weigh 75 pounds each, and the hour hands are 5 feet 9 inches long and weigh 44 pounds each. The pendulum is 16 feet long. It is an eight-day clock, striking the hour on the great bell, which is suspended about forty feet from the floor. The head of the hammer weighs 145 pounds and the clapper 180 pounds.

The iconoclasm of progress has one thing, and perhaps only one, to commend it—it is impartial and strikes here and there alike with the uncertainty in one respect and absolute certainty in another of lightning. Landmarks which are sacred in some eyes are nuisances in others, and generally the latter control the situation. It took a protest amounting almost to an uprising to save our Eagle Gate, and it did not altogether escape the hand of the leveler as it was; but still we have it and that is something to be glad of.

THE HERENY TRIAL.

The Briggs heresy case looms up as a matter of great consequence, whereas for a time it was looked upon as a mere source of dissent in the Presbyterian fold, the harshness of which would soon be subdued and all made harmonious again. It now, from an appeal on the ground of jurisdiction in the matter of procedure, has grown into a trial of the issues of the case proper, a proceeding to determine the case on its merits, and these involve the question whether or not the doctor in taking advanced or at least divergent ground was still within the scope of orthodoxy as the same is held to be by the Presbyterian church.

The defendant made a great argument in his own behalf before the assembly at Washington yesterday. So logical, impassioned and incisive was it that we are informed even the men most decidedly against him were moved perceptibly for the time being.

To quote from a contemporary, those who are willing to let the Presbyterian church and Dr. Briggs settle their own differences in their own way will feel a curious interest in an episode that occasioned much remark at Washington. After the conclusion of an eloquent sermon to a big audience in another place a week ago Sunday, the pastor of the church occupied with deep feeling, that the cause of all dissension and distraction in the Presbyterian fold, and the reason why the church failed to accomplish as much as it might, is Dr. Briggs. And no one can doubt for a moment that he believed what he said, and that to him and a very large class of persons whom he represents, Dr. Briggs is the sole cause of difference of opinion and the creator of feuds.

The heresy charged against the doctor is an old-time one. He occupies similar ground to that taken by Martin Luther in religion and Galileo in science. It amounts, briefly told, to a belief in the possibility of thought and inspiration proceeding beyond the domain of mere ecclesiasticism and finding information as to theology and divine things which the fickle does not give and the preachers do not preach. To put it in other language—"Everything is going on beautifully until some pestilent person comes in with a new idea, and then there is endless warfare and schism. How well it would be, strong and devout souls have believed in all ages, if only these mischief-makers could be prevented and the minds of the people be left free from their unsettled influence. It is by this principle that a great many chapters in the world's history, political and theological, have been written."

Referring to this subject, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* reasons in the following strain:

The individual is of the smallest moment. Again and again, until this lesson should have been well taught, the individual has been removed by accident or violence or the course of nature. And it has not made the smallest difference. If the idea which he represented was a true one, it survived him as it would have survived a million others, and grew only more vigorous and luminous for his fall. If the idea were a delusion, by and by it fell away and perished, no matter how great the intelligence and earnestness behind it. It is the war of thought and not of men in which the battles of the race are lost and won.

It then goes on to ask, substantially, if any doctrine have within it the seed of the divine, the element of immortal truth, would it give way to the advance of ideas and the growth of civilization? Nothing ever has persisted in this world unto the end except the truth. Nothing ever can. When the man who represents an idea is removed, oftener than not the idea flourishes the more luxuriously by his martyrdom. But if the idea, good or bad, could disappear because the man behind it vanished, then the whole scheme of the universe would be overturned. There is much to think of, much to remember, in reasoning like this. Truth, however persistently warred against, crowned back and trampled upon, is eternal, immeasurable and immortal and cannot be extinguished. If, therefore, Dr. Briggs is right and his accusers are wrong, while he may be convicted, humiliated and even spurned, his cause or the principle he advocates cannot be so treated; it will live and some day be recognized.

THE SMALLEST GOVERNMENT.

It takes a long time to find out all about the world we live on. Perhaps it would be a more correct way of putting it to say that we never know all that is to be known in that regard. A good many of us since we went to school have been in the habit of looking upon the republic of Andorra, situated on the mountain ranges between France and Spain, as the smallest government in the world, but it seems we were mistaken. The *Milton* comes to our enlightenment with the information that the territory of Moresnet, lying between Belgium and Germany, is the smallest government in the world. It has a population of nearly 2000. The people are devoted entirely to the tin-mining industry. There is no military service and election days are things they never heard of. There is a senate of ten members who are appointed by the mayor. He gets his place by being appointed by two delegates, one from Germany and one from Belgium. The police force consists of one man. He is paid out of the annual revenue, which is about 1200 francs; this also pays for the maintenance of the roads and the schools. The territory was made independent in 1815, to settle a dispute. Belgium and Germany both wanted it on account of its tin mines, but neither of them got it. The territory contains a trifle over two square miles of ground. Of course, Moresnet was on the map all along and the circumstances of its creation and history figured in the books—somewhere; of course, also, we must have seen these accounts, and, like many another thing once pondered over, forgot them. It is not, however, greatly to be wondered at; Moresnet is too small a matter to be kept in constant recollection.

JUST AND COURTEOUS.

The following, which requires nothing save publicity at our hands, is reproduced with much pleasure:

Lowestoft, England,
May 10, 1893.

To the Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—You are pleased with my report of the Saints' conference here, and I should be pleased if you would mention in your next issue that should any of our Lowestoft or Norfolk friends marry, or do any other "daring deed," or should any "agree on the quiet," I would insert same in the Lowestoft *Journal*. Although we are separated, yet we like to know something about our friends.

I believe some good Christians have left this district to join the Saints in your favored land. With every good wish,

Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR STEVENSON.

THE NEWS is in receipt of the Commencement Annual, being a publication to pamphlet form containing the speeches made, articles read and statistical report presented at the commencement exercises of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo last week. The idea is a novel and quite commendable one, while the work itself, artistically and mechanically considered, is excellent.

DR. TALMAGE didn't get quite all the debts of the Brooklyn tabernacle paid at the time he flayed for their settlement or his resignation, but he managed by the aid of some shrewd tricks to get most of the creditors to accept 25 cents on the dollar for their claims, with the prospect of "wiping out" the balance at some future time. Then he asked his congregation to join him in singing some long-meter Doxology," and, turning to the organist, said, "pull out all the trumpet-stops." From which it may reasonably be inferred that he will stick to Brooklyn.

IT WILL be well for the English, and for everybody else, if they shall accept the recent prize definition of "gentleman," called forth by the invitation of a London paper: "A knight whose armor is honor, whose weapon is courtesy."

IF JOHN CHINAMAN is as imitative as people say, he ought'n't to feel so backward about the photograph requirement of the Geary exclusion law. Even Estelle, the nation's guest, made no fuss about facing an American camera.

THE SPRING of 1893 will go down to history as guilty of the most grievous dereliction. At midnight it goes into the past, with the unique record of not having done a thing worthy of its name.

"KISSING IS PRIMOS to the complexion," says Lady Colin Campbell, it is to be hoped that this will put an end to the bad practice of kissing the complexion.

WE FORESEE much popularity for the man who can tell people where they may spend the summer without spending everything else they've got.

A FAMOUS MEDICINE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of throat and lung diseases. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. Mr. C. H. Malin of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I warrant every bottle and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction." 50 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d&w

As an after dinner coffee you will be pleased with Gold Band.

THE HOTEL TEMPLETON.

The Hotel Templeton is opposite Temple Square, Tithing Offices, Eagle Gate, DESERET NEWS Building and all points of interest in Salt Lake City.

THE CULLEN, S. C. Ewing Proprietor. Half block from Post Office, 4 doors from Pullman ticket office, Main St. Rates $3.00 per day. *Special Local Rates.*

THE WHITE HOUSE.—Again under good management, Mrs. C. E. Pollock having returned from California and taken charge, with popular boniman M. P. Garmo as manager.

Manitou Mineral Water and Ginger Champagne.
W. H. Hollebaer, 257 S. Main.

A Good, Safe Investment.

It will pay you to investigate the plan of the Security Trust and Investment Company, an institution incorporated under the laws of Utah.

Salt Lake's big, new hotel is The Kenyford. Homelike, elegant, central and reasonable.

A case of "Anheuser Bush" or Budweiser at bottle is a good thing. W. H. Hollebaer, sole dealer, 257 S. Main.

Here Is Something Good for Your Rheumatism Friends.

If any of your friends are troubled with Rheumatism have them read this:

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 18, 1893.

I desire to say that Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured one of our citizens of rheumatism of two years' standing. One bottle did the work. This gentleman, Mr. R. H. Parsell, is now agent of the C. & O. R. R., now recommends Pain Balm to all his friends. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. d

SALT LAKE THEATER.

Chas. S. Burton, Manager.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JUNE 2 & 3,

SATURDAY MATINEE.

Direct from their Great Success on the Pacific Coast, THE FAMOUS FASHIONABLE

HOPKINS

Boston Howard Athenæum

STAR SPECIALTY CO.,

DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS from EUROPE and AMERICA

Regular Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Sale of Seats begins Wednesday, May 31st.

NEXT ATTRACTION, June 5 & 6.
RICHARD ✠ MANSFIELD
IN REPERTOIRE.

AT WONDERLAND
of 2nd and Most Central Hotel
This Week

WEEK OF THURSDAY, JUNE 1st.
The Most Clever Company in Gilbert & Sullivan Operas.
MIKADO.
Cor. Fair and Last Connection in Cross Hall.
10c. — ADMISSION — 10c

WANTED.

NURSE GIRL, ABOUT FOURTEEN, REAL [illegible] for board of 2 and 3 small. Apply [illegible].

A MAN WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERI[illegible] understanding would like a position. Enquire at 106 east, second house.

A GREAT CHANGE.

ZCMI

We have been abundantly satisfied and grateful for the patronage given to our

Ladies' Cloak Department.

Still, there were many who had a dislike for the elevator.

We have so condensed this stock that everything is now on the ground floor, tastefully fitted and so arranged that buyers can select their

COATS, CAPES, SHAWLS, WAISTS.
WHITE WRAPPERS, TEA GOWNS, SUITS,

And kindred goods, without any trouble whatever. Call and see the change, close by our now successful

Millinery Department.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

PROFESSIONAL.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS, ATTORNEYS [illegible]

J. H. MOYLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 301 Meighan Block.

CLESSON S. KINNEY, ATTORNEY AND [illegible]

[illegible] ELL A. [illegible]

JNO. LU TAYLOR,
LAWYER.
Eagle Block, Rooms 11 and 12.

YOUNG, YOUNG & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Descret National Bank Building, Salt Lake City

JOHN M. CANNON,
BARLOW FERGUSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Telephone 250. 327 S.E. Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

R. R. WATROUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Rooms 37, 38 Templeton Building.

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Hooper Block, Salt Lake City.

STENOGRAPHER.

JACOB MCCLELLAND, STENOGRAPHER, 13 Constitution Block.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR & BRO.,
DENTISTS.
Rooms 3 and 4 Zn South Scribner Building, 3rd floor, 157 Main Street.

DR. J. THOMAS,
SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 18 MAIN ST.
All work guaranteed. Anesthetics administered.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
Portland, Maine.
Geo. D. Alder, Manager.
Room 210 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

J. F. COOKE, PATENT ATTORNEY. Patents on inventions, caveats, copyrights, trade-marks, labels, designs, prints, etc. Legal drawings, opinions as to title. Offices, 231 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

E. C. LAURENZ
PORTRAIT ART STUDIO.
Small pictures enlarged in any size and in any style of work. THEIR LIKENESS GUARANTEED. Studio foot of 1st So. st. 120 South Main St. Mail orders promptly attended to.

WEBB & FITZPATRICK,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
DESERET BAKERY.
CRACKERS, SNAPS, FRUIT BISCUIT, BUNS, FINE CAKES AND CANDIES.
Cakes and Pastry are of the Best.
Goods Delivered Promptly. 42 W. 1st. SOUTH ST.

WALTER L. PRICE & COMPANY
64 S. Main Street.
Buys and sells, Dealers in Poultry Fruits and Vegetables. Highest Prices paid for Poultry and Produce. Write for Prices. Money returned on Receipt of Goods.

GUNPOWDER.
Let Me tell you about who never shot before. And how to be strange and now shoot the more.
HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Trap Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Sharp and Blasting."
HAZARD'S Brands, the most reliable in the market.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,
Hazardville, Conn.
Representative: Utah by
SALT LAKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

HENRY WAGNER
SALT LAKE CITY.
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER.
Wholesale and Retail.
E. ST. FIRST SOUTH STREET.

TEASDEL & SONS

Apologize for not changing advertisement oftener, but have been so busy with customers and order trade. We again let you know that we are doing.

Black and Colored Cashmere 36 in. wide: 37c, reduced from 50c. 47½c, reduced from 65c. 62½c, reduced from 85c. 75c, reduced from $1.00. 97½c reduced from $1.25.	Royal Velveteens: 95c., reduced from 85c. 85c., reduced from 85c.
Black and Colored Henriettas, 38 in. wide: 77½, reduced from 90c. 85c, reduced from $1.00.	Ladies' Pyramus Dressers: $1.75, reduced from $2.25. $2.25, reduced from $2.75.
Black and Colored Serge, 36 in. wide: 47½c, reduced from 65c. 60c, reduced from $1.25-45.	Ladies' Sateen Waists: 85c., reduced from 75c. 70c., reduced from 100. 89c., reduced from $1.00.
Brocade and Fancy Delaines: 60, reduced from 75c. 75c, reduced from $1.00.	Ladies' Gambric Waists: $1.00, reduced from $1.25. $1.85, reduced from $2.00. $2.25, reduced from $2.75.
Surah and China Silks at Greatly Reduced Prices.	Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Hats in all the Latest Styles and New Designs. Prices, 25c. to $1.75.
Fancy Braid Trimmings in Great Varieties Regardless of Cost.	Flowers! Flowers! Large Assortments from 15c. to $1.25 per spray.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In Thousands of Items. Figures Talk at

TEASDEL'S.

Extraordinary Inducements.

We have just made another big reduction in the prices of our Justly Famous Home Made Shoes.

Besides this Sacrifice we offer to all cash purchasers THREE VALUABLE PREMIUMS—FIRST: "Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Dictionary of the Book of Mormon," and "Good Form," a Monthly Magazine. Ask to see our premiums and inspect our lines of Footwear.

Shoe Dressings for Ladies: "Glossine," "Gilt Edge" and "Alma" For Gents, "Acme."

Solomon Bros. 70 Main Street. Wholesale and Retail.

P. W. MADSEN

51, 53, 55 E. FIRST SOUTH ST.,

Carpets, Wall Paper,

BABY CARRIAGES, REFRIGERATORS,

FURNITURE,

In Endless Variety.

PRICES LOW AS THE LOWEST!