

can easily get, in abundance, and of unexceptionably quality. They want something that will burn, and keep their houses warm. It is a cold country at this season of the year, and throughout that section there exists an urgent need for fuel.

The coal the people of Cache Valley buy and try to burn, is, in large part, a wretched article, and not enough of it is furnished, notwithstanding its miserable quality, though it brings a price from twenty-five to fifty per cent higher than a better article shipped by the same road to this city sells for. What object is to be gained by the present policy of the coal department of the Union Pacific, is not apparent to a casual observer.

THE MEMORIAL.

THE details, so far as they are given in the dispatches, of the discussion in the Senate over the resolution of Senator Call to have the Utah memorial printed in the Record, will be read with interest.

It is somewhat remarkable that there should be any objection to the resolution. If it did not amount quite to an attempt to deny the right to be heard by petition to a large body of people, the opposition appeared to be at least in that spirit. It is to be regretted that gentlemen who occupy such important legislative positions in the nation should be so biased as to show a manifest unwillingness to hear both sides of an important subject brought before the body with which they are connected, for consideration. What possible harm could result from placing so important a document as the Utah memorial within the archives of the country? Without regard to the final action upon the question involved, it seems highly proper that the record of the chief features of its presentation and treatment be preserved in the most authentic shape. To say the least it involves a matter of much historical interest, which will doubtless in future be much appreciated. For this reason, if for no other, it is fortunate that Senator Call succeeded in the intent of his resolution although he deemed it best to withdraw it.

To put it in the mildest possible shape, the statements made by some of the opposing Senators were so incorrect as to manifest an appalling lack of information in regard to Utah affairs. One would have supposed that the threadbare idea that a non-"Mormon" is not absolutely safe in this Territory—even in the remotest hamlets—had long since been exploded by facts.

SPREADING AN INFLUENCE.

THE student of human nature, in its individual or communal aspects, might find much food for profitable reflection in an investigation of the effects of temple building and temple work upon such members of the Church as take an active part therein. No matter what might be the religious views of the investigator, were he to pursue his examination far enough, and in a manner that would disclose the facts, he would see that the influence of temples among the Latter-day Saints is marked and in every way beneficial.

This is particularly true of the educational tendency of those institutions, as is shown among the persons who have formed the classes or audiences before whom the lectures in the Logan Temple have been delivered. The individuals who have enjoyed the privilege of listening to these interesting and instructive discourses, show, in their subsequent conduct and conversation, that they have acquired new conceptions of life and its objects, loftier and more enlarged than any they had previously entertained. They understand better the purposes had in view in the creation of this world, and the laws upon which their happiness in it, both before and after its redemption, are predicated.

The result of the intelligence which is communicated to the Saints, by the educational exercises and influences of their temples, is to enlarge their sympathies for each other and for all mankind, to increase love and charity among them, to refine and discipline their minds, and make them, in every way, better, purer and happier, and consequently more elevated in the scale of being.

Effects of this character are so palpably manifested by the students in and frequenters of the two temples now in use by the Saints, at St. George and Logan respectively, that the purpose had in view in their erection requires no further vindication to fully justify it. The benefits which the living receive in them repays, in a manifold manner, their cost, omitting all reference to the blessings resulting to the dead.

Temple building and the labors, educational and otherwise, performed within those edifices, will yet prove among the most powerful of all the agencies that will operate in vindicating the motives and lives of the Latter-day Saints. Their unselfish generosity in contributing large sums for the erection of Temples, and the eagerness with which various classes among them, both young and old, devote much

time and means for the purpose of participating in the exercises and educational advantages connected with the sacred structures, prove that the motives which actuate the Saints in Temple work are pure, lofty and commendable.

THAT MOTOR AGAIN.

THERE is nothing like perseverance, especially when the cause is worthy and there is hope of success. For this reason, if for no other, the inventor, or projector, or manipulator, or whatever he may be called, of the Keely motor, is entitled to some consideration. Many years ago he announced to the world that he had discovered a new propulsive principle, giving briefly and with some vagueness the nature of it. He had not, however, the wherewith to give his great conception practical existence, and this is not the country to let a grand scheme perish for want of the shew of war—at least it is not so of late years, even if Robert Fulton and Professor Morse had to force their way unaided into public recognition; so the friends of the "Professor" (he obtained this title after the invention was promulgated) organized a stock company and disposed of the shares at a good figure, enough, at least, for all practical purposes. Well, with this money, Keely went to work in good earnest and in due time had an engine or what looked like an engine completed. The stockholders gathered to see it work, but went away with visions of immediate big dividends measurably reduced. It did make a spasmodic movement or two, but that was all. And it was claimed by many who watched as only those who have money in a thing can watch, that what they saw was more like the result of an extraneous influence than an innate pressure of any kind. But Keely promised that better results would be obtained the next time, that the principle, like the flag, was "still there," but as this was the first trial he could not have foreseen a little obstacle which had then developed and being understood could and would be overcome. So the stockholders went away satisfied, paid a little assessment on their stock without complaint and waited patiently till another call to assemble was issued, when much the same proceedings as in the first instance were gone through with, and thus it has been going on at irregular intervals ever since, the last meeting having taken place in Philadelphia on the 17th instant. On that occasion, after the formality of organizing had been gone through with and the regular announcement was made that more funds were needed, Mr. Keely stated that he had entirely abandoned his theory of "making the thing work" by means of vaporic or etheric pressure, the basis of his first and continued experiments till lately, and had adopted that of vibratory sympathy instead. The inventor, by request of the stockholders, reviewed his efforts and experiments since 1882, when he was engaged in the construction of a generator for the purpose of securing a vaporic or etheric force from water and air, but which when completed was found to be impracticable owing to the impossibility of securing gradation. After a succession of interesting but laborious experiments he produced in March, 1885, what he termed a liberator, which could be operated in conjunction with the generator, and was a vast stride in advance of anything accomplished hitherto. Meanwhile phenomena had been unfolded to him, opening a new field of experiment, as the result of which he became possessed of a new and important discovery. Hereafter he shall not, he says, require either the generator or liberator, and his operations will be conducted without either the vaporic or etheric forces which heretofore played so important a part in his exhibitions. What name to give his new form of force he does not know, but the basis of it, he says, is vibratory sympathy, as stated above. It may be divided, too, into negative and sympathetic attraction, these two forms of force being the antitheses of each other.

That all sounds very well, but it has more of the aroma of a scientific student's analysis of an abstract subject than the exposition of a practical scientist. The company seemed pleased with it, however, and as they are the only ones immediately interested, it will have to stand. As to the range and capacity of the new idea, Mr. Keely had no doubt that he would sooner or later be able to produce engines of varying capacity, so small as to run a sewing machine and so large and powerful as to plough the sea as the motive force in great ships. His ultimate success, he still holds, will be greater than even his most sanguine advocates have predicted.

It would be a great thing for the human family if some such thing as that of which the dreamy inventor talks so much and does so little of an actual nature could be perfected. The saving in fuel that would result would alone be an inestimable boon. The "ocean grayhounds" which consume 300 tons of coal between New York and Queenstown, could save all that and carry passengers and freight so much cheaper in consequence; the same could be said regarding all steamers and railways and the various mechanical industries where steam is

employed; while the immunity from slaughter by the daily explosion would be beyond money and price. The idea, though, of such a thing as generating the power sufficient for propelling a mighty vessel through the unwilling waves of the ocean at the rate of twenty miles or more an hour, or drawing a train of cars weighing altogether perhaps a thousand tons at any desired speed—all this out of a thimbleful of water! And yet we can't tell. The same quantity of glycerine charged with nitre is perfectly harmless until acted upon by a certain force; then it would hurl a hillock bodily from its base.

ALBERT R. PARSONS' BOOK.

THE New York World gives some details concerning the book which Albert R. Parsons, the anarchist, wrote in his last days, in the Cook County jail. It appears to be of a different character from that generally anticipated. We quote from the paper named:

"The book is called 'The Philosophy and Scientific Basis of Anarchism, as Believed by Some of Its Apostles.' There will be 220 pages of it. One edition will be bound in paper and sold for 50 cents, and another in boards will sell for \$1. Mrs. Parsons has supervised the printing. Her name appears on the title page as publisher. She has read the proofs and added a good deal of matter of her own selection.

"Mrs. Parsons was so fearful that some one would obtain the work and rob her of its profits before she could get it copyrighted that the name of the printing firm that did the mechanical work upon it was kept secret. The foreman of the office kept the manuscript locked up at his house and sent out a few pages at a time to the printers. No advance sheets of the work were printed, but each page was stereotyped as it was finished, and the whole book will be struck off at once. All the copy was returned to Mrs. Parsons as fast as it was set up. The proofs were not allowed to go out of Mrs. Parsons' possession.

"The work is divided into three parts. In the first Parsons gives a condensed history of wage labor in the United States, and aims to prove that since 1776 it has been steadily degraded. He shows an acquaintance with writers and economic authorities of a century ago which he was not generally suspected of having. He argues that the War of the Rebellion was simply a contest between chattel slave labor and wage slave labor, and that since the abolition of chattel slave labor the degradation of wage labor has gone on very fast. The rapid growth of monopolies, syndicates, trusts, pools and combinations arbitrarily fixing prices, and all grinding the people to build up the fortunes of a few persons favored by the law, brought about an intolerable state of affairs, against which the strikes of 1877 and 1886 were protests. He analyzes the organization of trades assemblies as methods of defense against the tyrannies of trusts and pools, and recounts the history of the attempts to shorten the workingmen's daily hours to eight. Passing over the Haymarket riot in a brief paragraph, he comes down to the trial of the eight anarchists for the murder of Policeman Deagan. A chapter is devoted to showing that the accused men were on trial for their anarchistic doctrines and not for murder and exorcises Mr. Griener after a lively fashion. With a chapter giving extracts from the speeches of the prisoners in court after their conviction—extracts designed to show just what the anarchy meant in which they believed—he closes the first part.

"In the second part he gives extracts from the writings of Karl Marx, Prince Krapotkin, Elisee Reclus, C. L. James and others, in answer to the question, 'What is Anarchy?' He follows this with his own definition and an argument of considerable length to show that the present state of affairs, the existence of monopolies, pools, trusts and privileged classes, will bring about a revolution in a few years. Then he says 'the people will arise and do away with all law, divide up all wealth and all the land and live without government, officers, domination or mastery. He says this revolution may be peaceful, but with the capitalist class protecting its privileges with bayonets and armed men, the chances are that it will not. The third part of the book is an appendix containing Parsons' appeal to the American people, written after the Illinois supreme court decision; his letter to Gov. Oglesby demanding release or the execution of the sentence; the defense of Parsons by his brother, Gen. Parsons, of Virginia; an account of the arrest of Mrs. Parsons on the day of the execution; an account of the last hours of Parsons in the Cook County jail; a poem which he wrote to the song to the air of the 'Marseillaise'; the letter to his friend, Dyer D. Lum, which he wrote three hours before the execution; the interview with Mrs. Parsons, which appeared in the World, and some of Parsons' letters to the Alarm and other papers.

"A good deal of this matter has never been published before, and nearly all of it is of historical interest. The book is dated 'Cell 27, Cook County Jail, Oct. 27, 1887.' It is dedicated to all the workers in the cause of truth, and particularly to his wife. An ex-

tract from Macaulay, in which he prophesies a contest between the rich and the poor in America, is a sort of text to the first part. An extract from John Ruskin, denouncing the capitalists of Europe as thieves and the cause of all wars, begins the second part. A quotation from Ralph Waldo Emerson, in favor of the perfect equality of all men, begins the third part. A woodcut of Parsons, made from a photograph taken two weeks before the Haymarket riot, forms the frontispiece. There are no violent or bloodthirsty expressions in the book, which is written in a calm, dignified and exceedingly interesting way. Arrangements have been made to republish the book in several foreign countries. Mrs. Parsons says that, although very little has been said about it, she has received many inquiries about it from all parts of the United States and from Europe."

BLENDING OF CREEDS.

THE Kansas City Journal has the following prediction relative to a suppression of religious differences among the inhabitants of this continent:

"Just so sure as men use a common speech and think of the same common topics just so sure will their thought become a common one, their beliefs akin, and their religious aspirations flow in sympathetic currents towards a common plane. It is utterly impossible for it to be otherwise. And this is why we say that the future is to see all these various forms of beliefs and the religious ideals of the race blend more and more into a harmonious relation to each other, not on a dead-level of sameness, but an apprehension of the same basic truths according to the intellectual and spiritual idiosyncrasies of the various families of man. The barriers that have kept men apart in past ages—rivers, mountains, seas, deserts, and the still more radical divisions of language—are rapidly disappearing under the march of invention, which is the mission of the Occidental civilization. And men are coming to be in essence what they have long been in theory—a brotherhood. And this is what the eye of prophecy sees for the coming age."

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

ON the eleventh day of last November another great engineering enterprise was quietly inaugurated. It is no less than the construction of a ship canal of such dimensions as to make Manchester, in England, practically a sea port. It is to be called the Manchester Ship Canal and will connect with the tide water at Liverpool. This project, which has been in contemplation several years, will prove a most important enterprise in many respects. Primarily it will furnish labor for a large number of unemployed people who absolutely need it, and when completed it will practically revolutionize to some extent the commercial relations of two of England's greatest marts of trade. Of the inauguration of the work the Engineer says:

"Instead of having an elaborate ceremony, with a public personage as the leading figure, as is customary in such cases, the directors went quietly up the Mersey to Eastham, on the Cheshire shore, and each cut a sod. An ordinary navvy's spade being handed to Lord Egerton, the chairman of the company, his lordship cut the first sod, amid ringing cheers from the assembled spectators. Following him, Sir J. C. Lee, deputy chairman, Mr. Alderman Bailey, Mr. Henry Beddington, Mr. J. K. Bythell, Mr. W. J. Crossley, Mr. C. J. Galloway, the mayor of Stockport (Mr. J. Leigh), and the mayor of Oldham (Mr. S. R. Platt), each cut a sod, they being directors. Mr. Leader Williams, C. E., chief engineer to the company, next filled a wheelbarrow with earth and tipped it near by, thus really beginning the work of excavation, and subsequently Mr. Boulton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, cut a sod on behalf of himself and other shareholders.

Later on the directors examined the plan which the contractor, Mr. Walker, has collected, which, at Eastham and Ellesmere Port, embraces fifteen locomotives, numerous steam navvies, or excavators, of the latest and most improved type, massive cranes, and a vast quantity of timber and steel rails. It is expected that rapid progress will be made with this, the lower part of the canal, notwithstanding the advent of wintry weather, and the upper part will be proceeded with. A sufficient number of trucks have been provided by the Ashbury Railway Carriage Co., which has contracted to supply 100 wagons each week up to next May. Already within a week a good deal has been done. The steam excavators have been put in position, railways are being laid down for carrying away the excavated matter, and smiths' and joiners' workshops and store sheds have been erected. Naturally the prospect of work has drawn many hundreds of unemployed men to the scene of operations. Only some three or four hundred are so far employed, but there is a good prospect for genuine and capable workmen, for this section

alone will probably require at least two thousand men, and when the whole work is in progress the number of men employed will be between twenty and thirty thousand.

In line with some remarks the News made yesterday, we will suggest that the officers and workers in our Sabbath schools, who are engaged in an effort to provide a Christmas treat for the pupils, ought to receive hearty and substantial encouragement. The officers and teachers of Sunday schools are able to increase the interest of the children who attend, when means are forthcoming to defray the expenses of prizes, Christmas trees, etc., and much good can be made to result by giving the children substantial token that their diligence in attending the Sabbath school is deserving of reward.

Under the caption of "The Growth of New York," the Mail and Express of that city has the following: "Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions of panic and disaster that have filled the year with their din, the foreign business of the port of New York has been \$30,000,000 greater than it was in 1886, and \$60,000,000 more than it was in 1885. With the exception of cotton, New York shipped and received very much the larger part of the merchandise exported from and imported into this country. More than one-half of the imports came to New York. The total for the country was \$752,400,560, and of this New York received \$497,936,845. The total exports of the country amounted to \$725,733,262, of which New York shipped \$319,367,498. The year's foreign business is the largest that has been transacted since the extraordinary years 1880, 1881 and 1882. In the first of these years transactions increased suddenly \$78,886,831 at this port and \$411,563,024 at all ports. From 1881 to 1882 there was a slight decrease in the country's volume of commerce, which was shared in here, and a slight increase in 1883, which was not shared in at this port. The figures continued to show a decrease until 1885, when the tide turned. The total falling off at New York was about \$180,000,000, of which nearly \$76,000,000 has been recovered.

LIGHTNING HAY KNIFE

This OLD and RELIABLE KNIFE continues to gain in public estimation, and is **POSITIVELY THE BEST**

Hay Knife known for cutting HAY and STEW from the Mow, Stack or Bundle. It is a rapid, easy cutter, the blade of the best quality of steel, spring tempered, and it is easily sharpened by grinding on the corner of a common grindstone. The invention patented by W. H. Holt is a sword-shaped blade provided with operating handles, the edge of the sword blade being provided with knife-edged serrations or teeth. We hereby **CAUTION** all persons interested against buying or selling knives bearing above description, other than the genuine "Lightning," as we shall prosecute all infringement to the full extent of our ability and the law.

For sale by the Hardware trade generally.

THE HIRAM HOLT COMPANY,
EAST WILTON, ME.—Oct. 1, 1887.

Down With High Prices!

30 TO 70 PER CENT. OFF

ONE THOUSAND DIFFERENT ARTICLES

Sold Direct to Consumers.

The "Little Detective," \$3.00
L. D. Postal gives Postage in CENTS.
Weights from 1/4 oz. to 25 lbs.

FAMILY SCALES, 240 lbs., \$5.

Platform Scales, \$11 to \$20.

Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools.
Farmers' Forge, \$10.
Forge and Kit of Tools, \$25.
Farmers can do odd jobs, saving time and money. Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

WAGON SCALES.
Only manufacturers in America using nothing but the best of English Steel for bearings of all scales:
2-Ton (8x12) \$40.
3-Ton (7x13) \$50.
4-Ton (8x14) \$60.
Beam Box and Brass Beam with each scale 50 other varieties. Also Trucks, Wheelbarrows, Corn Shellers, Feed Mills, Copy Presses, Money Drawers, Clothes Wringers and all Hardware specialties.

SAFES OF ALL SIZES.
No. 4, weight 1,100 lbs., \$50.

SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED
FROM \$65 TO \$15.
A beautiful Machine, perfectly finished, improvement on the Singer pattern. Black Walnut Furniture, containing a full set of latest improved Attachments. Warranted perfect. Save money. Send for Circulars.

Chicago Scale Co.,
14 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.