

flculties which arise shall turn for our benefit, our prosperity and our permanent happiness.

REPORTED APPOINTMENTS.

For several days there have been rumors of the appointment of a United States Marshal and Attorney for Utah. Hon. John T. Caine received a private dispatch from Washington that these appointments had been agreed upon in the Cabinet. The President's departure from the capital without these appointments having been announced, and no word having come by the Associated Press concerning them, it has been thought that there was nothing in the rumors. But we notice that several eastern papers have received information from their special correspondents and all to the same effect, and we therefore think it is probable they are correct. The annexed is a special which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* of July 18th:

"Charles S. Varian, of Utah, to be Attorney of the United States, for the Territory of Utah.

Elias H. Parsons of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Lars P. Edholm of Utah, to be Judge of Probate in the county of Morgan, Utah."

This corroborates the dispatch received by our delegate, and it is quite likely that these appointments were decided upon before the President's departure but not formally made. On his return, which is daily expected, we shall no doubt hear definitely concerning this matter.

We have no objections to make or protests to offer, nor would they have any effect, perhaps, if we had. And, moreover, we think Utah can be better served by residents who know her condition and are known by her people, than by strangers who only come within her borders for the sake of an office. We are ready for the inevitable.

THE HOTTEST SUMMER.

THE present is the hottest summer so far ever experienced in this century or the greater portion of the last. This is not generally known and may not be widely accepted, but it is a fact nevertheless. It is not meant that there have not been seasons in which there were hotter days, but that the average or mean temperature of the season from the beginning to the present time is in excess of any other record during the same period since 1719, this being the first year that meteorologic-

al observations of the kind were taken.

It is to Berlin astronomers that we are indebted for the official information; though any one who has kept an ordinary reckoning from year to year and has a good memory for that sort of thing, can easily form the conclusion for himself so far back as his experience goes. It is, we all understand, the custom for some people to declare an unusually hot day the hottest they ever experienced, and the same thing occurs with reference to cold ones, and perhaps it does feel that way to them, though they may have undergone several degrees warmer or colder weather, as the case may be. It is not that class who "keep the run" of the temperature at all, but those who note with interest the flight or depression of the mercury day after day and can turn to and compare with any past year of recent times the same as they would turn back the leaves of a book and read, that constitute the "abstract and brief chronicles of the times" almost as correctly in the main, if not as accurately, as the scientists. The judgment of the former and the tablets of the later sustain the conclusion stated at the beginning of this article, and those in this city who have been unable to sleep till after midnight for several nights in succession will hardly be among those who dispute it. It is truly a torrid summer with us, the unpleasantness being greatly augmented by drouth.

COLLAPSE OF THE KEELY MOTOR.

IT LOOKS as if the Keely motor were definitely snuffed out at last, one of the workmen employed by the inventor for several years having divulged the principle on which the alleged "motor" is constructed. It only remained for that to occur to put an end to the career of a contrivance whose feasibility or otherwise has occasioned more comment in the world of letters than have ever any of Edison's wonderful and useful inventions. The "motor" for some twenty years past has been "hanging fire" in Keely's shops, and so well had he guarded his secret that nothing was divulged until the occasion above referred to. He would permit none of his workmen, or any one else, to see the entire parts of the machine; no one except himself was present at the erection of the whole of it; and he no doubt even now serenely believes

that no one has seen the drawings, the details or the parts.

The man spoken of was with Keely eighteen years. He is a machinist, and by sketching parts as they were constructed, keeping a keen eye on everything, long and patient observation and skillful deductions, has succeeded in gaining the secret, or, we might say, of pricking the bubble, and the certainty that we are soon to hear the last of the humbug is gratifying to all. As long as there was any pin or hook to hang credulity upon, the stockholders were bled and the public were willing to extend the "one more chance" so frequently demanded. But in the course of events this kind of thing was destined to have an abrupt ending, and the only wonder is that it lasted as long as it did.

The world of science has for many years looked for the coming forth of a plan of propulsion whose principle would embrace all the power, precision and susceptibility to control of the steam engine, without being so cumbersome, so dangerous or so expensive. It was this desire that caused credence to be extended and dollars without stint to be poured into Keely's lap. He certainly made the most of his opportunities and right skillfully has he prolonged them, as every newspaper reader in the land is well aware.

A few words of explanation of the principle itself will be proper at this point. The plan upon which all hydraulic apparatus works is that of supplying a stream of water or other liquid under a pressure into a cylinder containing a movable piston which the pressure acts against, this pressure being equal for equal areas in all directions. Thus each square inch of the internal surface of the cylinder undergoes the same pressure. By forcing water before a plunger an inch in diameter with one pound pressure, supplied, in the first instance by steam created with a small lamp, the pressure upon a piston in a cylinder ten inches in diameter would be one hundred pounds, the motion of the latter, however, being only one-hundredth part as fast as the former. By arranging a series of connecting cylinders and pistons, with the power of each being the square of the preceding one, an enormous pressure is at last generated in a bulb and indicated on a dial, this only being displayed to the credulous stockholders. The shortsightedness, ignorance or knavery of Keely is here made strikingly manifest, for the power