DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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The News will be a live, progressive, independent newspaper, giving the city, Territory and Nation the fullest and latest news, and advocating the truth, as God gives us to see it.

The Editorial will boldly, fearlessly, and honestly advocate and defend the rights of the people of this Territory.

A communication should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 29.

HOME-MADE OF 1858.

An old time resident of this city, commenting on the reference in Saturday evening's News to the first Territorial Fair in Utah, held in the present News building, says: "I will remember attending that Fair, and carefully surveying the exhibits. Our city was only four years old then—it was in 1858—but we had a pretty good show. The people went to work with a will, and the exhibit was really wonderful for the time and conditions. There were several things then raised in the Territory which were shown prominently, but which now are practically unknown in the productions. One of these, for instance, was flax. It was shown as grown, and then in the various stages till it was developed into linen thread, home-made, and of the first quality. I remember one article in particular, a girl's dress, in which everything was home-produced material. It was of wool, and a plaid pattern. The raw wool had been taken and carded, spun and wove by hand. The dyeing was accomplished by means of peach leaves, tanbark, etc. The sewing was with homemade linen thread. Nothing not produced here was used, not even buttons, and as in the rush to get the garment ready there had not been time to cover wooden buttons with cloth, those from the hawthorn tree were substituted rather than use an importation, and the dress was placed on a dummy, showing to splendid advantage among its surroundings. Many other articles such as are not seen now except as imported also were in the homemade list. It was a genuine Utah Fair, and we enjoyed it as a great and successful exhibition for those times."

Connected with the same subject the speaker's wife, who, by the way, was a young bride then, told how her best dress was of plaid woolen goods, carded, spun, dyed, wove and made at home by her mother, two sisters and herself; the mother spinning the linen thread from the flax on a little old-fashioned spinning wheel run by foot power, and the woolen fabric receiving the attention of the daughters in its entire manufacture, while a canny hat of the latest fashion was of homemade straw-braid, the work of the wearer's own hands. "And," she added, with a commendable feeling of pride, "we never have had better wearing goods than those we made ourselves."

We do not want to go back to the old homemade style of goods, for the reason that we have imported machinery for manufacture. But we do need a revival of the enthusiasm and pride regarding homemade articles that were manifested over a third of a century ago, and which still have place in the homes of Utah's real friends and workers. Today it would be difficult to produce or patron a home-made dress as in the first Fair, for there is now no linen thread made here, though the flax industry should have a prominent place in the Territory's business; possibly Utah silken thread might be used, and if it could be done it would be a good idea to have a homemade—buttons and all—dress at the next Fair. But the lesson is that there are other branches, worked at in earlier days, than proper in Utah at present, which could be developed to advantage.

WHEN METAL BECOMES TIRED.

Everybody knows by experience what "fatigue" is when the term is applied to a certain condition of the muscles, but it may be less generally known that the expression also signifies a condition which results in the breaking down of part of machinery after having worked for long periods satisfactorily. In a Russian paper there is an exposition of this kind of "fatigue," which has not hitherto been properly accounted for.

He argues that in the motor there is a point in their revolution at rolling, bending or stretching at which permanent strain commences. The elastic limit, as it is called, of iron or mild steel is reached when about half the breaking load is applied. As long as the stress upon a piece of metal remains within the limit, it will sustain it without injury, however long applied, but if the stress caused the elastic limit, however small the degree, the metal will become fatigued, and unless relieved, breakage will result sooner or later.

He further argues that a piece of machinery so strained, but not broken, will recover its elasticity by rest. This has been demonstrated by many experiments, but it takes a considerable time for metals to recuperate. Bars of iron and steel, strained in a testing machine beyond the elastic limit, and so weakened thereby that if they were tested again the following day they would take perceptibly less at one-third of loss of their former load, would, if allowed to rest for about two years, be found not only to have recovered their original elastic limit of strength, but to have exercised it, and to have become stronger than before in the direction in which they had been pulled. When the period of rest was materially shortened, the restoration of strength was found to be incomplete.

The analogy between the condition of overstrained muscles and overstrained parts of machinery seems to be perfect enough to enable us to understand the fact that even the latter become tired and need rest, and that they may become hardened by proper use and training.

DISASTER PROPHETS.

The number of those who make "scientific predictions" of events of a calamitous nature that are coming on in the future has increased greatly during the past few years, until now their name is legion. This suggestion is made without reference to those in the signal service who foretell various changes in the weather, and among whom an examination is in progress at Washington, with the view on the part of the government of cultivating and developing the prophetic qualification among part of its employes. The cases in mind consists of those who, having received an education in scientific studies in secular institutions of learning, now are making the information obtained the basis of predictions regarding earthquakes, tidal waves, etc., under the claim that they are the result of scientific investigation.

It is but a few weeks since one of these scientific disaster prophets made the prediction that on the 16th inst., or Thursday next, the city of New York would be the scene of a great seismic disturbance. The earthquake is to be very destructive in its effects, but while the Gotham skyscrapers are to be terribly shaken, the foundations of their city are to remain for future availability. It is said that some of the predictions made from this source have been literally fulfilled, therefore those who accept this as evidence of the maker's prophetic power are in a state of nervous dread. Even if this prediction should fail, New York is to have another chance on August 26, when the greatest earthquake of the year, according to Professor Fall, is to take place there; this latter warning, however, is accompanied by the saving clause that a few hours' delay in getting the business started may transfer the scene of disaster to another place, but some it will, somewhere.

According to Professor Fall, however, Kate Field's claim that Chicago is to become the great commercial city of the country is not likely to be contested by New York, for the latter city is to be wholly destroyed. Fall states the date as a sufficiently distant one for most of the people to move out if they do not desire to find a resting place at the bottom of the sea. He says that in July or August next a great submarine earthquake will get in its work, swamping the city of New York under a coral wave, and making islands of Florida and California. In the latter connection the West is to do considerable trembling.

The most disturbing prediction in the Fakenham case, however, is that regarding the proposed destruction of Wind is known as the comet of 1866. He says that on November 13, 1899, that heavenly wanderer will reappear and collide with the earth, causing a readjustment of conditions such as has not been known since the days of Peleg, and vying with the Deluge in the universality of its destructiveness among men, when fire, and not water, will be the agent used.

The prophet says that all his prognostics are scientific predictions, based upon scientific investigations into the physical conditions of the earth. He places the average thickness of the earth's crust is about eighteen miles, and that the gases formed through the heat energy in the molten mass, which is subject to influence of the moon, will force an outlet when the city of eight opposite the earth under certain conditions.

It is pointed out as evidence of the prophet's accurate knowledge that he in advance of his prophecy he was invited to appear before the United Club of Vienna on the subject of earthquakes, and requested that the date of the meeting be deferred until April 14, as he expected a seismic disturbance about a week before that time, which would aid him in giving the members of the club enlightenment. As a matter of fact, an earthquake was felt all over Southern Hungary on April 3. These cases of a closer nature are used as evidence that in almost every instance his prophecies have been fulfilled.

This is a good time for these disaster prophets to make conclusive proof relative to their claims to possession of a little scientific knowledge of the forces which control the earth. They place their prominence and notoriety in the mark; then their short successes are heralded abroad as evidence of their ability, while the vastly greater number of their prophecies which fail are lost sight of. It is in fact an easy matter for a shrewd and ordinarily well informed person to make as good a record as a prophet as do any of these alleged scientific "prophets." It is a knowledge common to everybody that there are days of great volcanic and disturbance on the face of the earth and in its depths. For centuries the precise nature of these calamities and disturbances, as foretold by those who actually possessed the gift of prophecy, has been public knowledge. The Bible tells the story, and says that "in the last days" all these things will come to pass. It is as easy at all to determine from Holy Writ that the conditions which exist today are identical with those which characterize the period of time designated as "the last days." Taking the position thus determined, and the further fact of the nature of events which are to transpire, it is no trick to fix a string of dates for earthquakes, tidal waves, or other disasters, and to get at least a few of them pretty near correct, the wonderment of people who have not given the matter deep thought. And to add a final interest to the affair it is easy to take up a prediction, for instance one commonly repeated during the past fifty years, that New York ultimately will sink into the sea, and to attach a date for the event, as a matter of guesswork. Then a failure can be attributed to a "change of currents" or a "mistake in calculation," while a lucky guess or any prediction is cited as absolute proof of the maker's qualification.

These scientific disaster prophets are by no means entitled to the credit that is given them by many people. At least, they are merely trying to "steal the thunder" of more worthy persons who actually are instructed by the divine spirit of prophecy, given through the inspiration of the Almighty and not subject to man's means of figuring and cold calculations.

FLOGGING PRISONERS.

An official return of the cases of official flogging of prisoners in Delaware since 1876 has just been issued. This class of punishment is under a law passed in 1893. During the past eighteen years there have been 339 floggings. The maximum number in any one year was in 1885, when there were 31 cases. With the exception of two for gambling, all the punishments were for robbery or assault with intent to rob. Of the 339 cases, 230 were in Lowden and Lancaster, 12 being reported from the central criminal court, 177 from the Lowden sessions, 52 from the Manchester and 7 from the Lancaster sessions. Yorkshire had 31 cases during the period covered by the report, Derbyshire two and Cheshire one. The majority of the criminals were men over 20 years of age. In the entire list there were only seven youths under 17 years old.

It is shown by comparative tables in the report that the infliction of the punishment for the same cases of assault and robbery has a tendency to reduce offenses of that nature. During the ten years preceding 1885 it had been customary to inflict offenses of this class only, but in that year there was a revival of the use of the cat officially, and a very great falling off in the number of cases in the class to which it was directed. This is taken as proof that the thieves who otherwise would resort to the knife against defenseless victims, instead of being such serious cases of assault pay that a return to flogging is not likely ever to be resorted to. The report is one that might be available elsewhere as a suggestion of how to deal with those who engage in unlawfully beating and robbing their fellow-creatures.

EXCURSION NORTH, VIA UNION PACIFIC.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

Thursday, August 16th, is the date of the annual low rate excursion via the Union Pacific, to all points north as follows:

STATION.	RATE.	LIMIT.
Ogden	$1.75	10 days
Lagoon	1.50	10 days
Farmington	1.50	10 days
Farmington Junction	1.50	10 days
Kaysville	1.50	10 days
Layton	1.50	10 days
Clinton	1.50	10 days
Syracuse	1.50	10 days
Lakes Point	1.50	10 days
Tremont Junction	1.50	10 days
Hot Springs	1.50	10 days
Bonneville	1.50	10 days
Bonneville Junction	1.50	10 days
Wasatch	1.50	10 days
Hailey	1.50	10 days

This will be the only excursion of the season to northern points. Train for Cache Valley points will leave at 2:45 p. m. For all other points at eight o'clock a. m.

Special arrangements have been made for through trains to Soldiers Springs and Hotsprings.

Tickets now on sale at City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

Garfield Beach Trains.

Commencing July 16, Garfield Beach Trains will Run as Follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
9:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
10:00 a. m.	*12:40 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	11:40 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday.—Daily service Monday.

Music every afternoon and evening.

Bathing. Bathing. Dancing.

Fare round trip 50 cents.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l Agt. Pasngr. Dept.

(Post & J. Hoffman.)

Practical Piano Tuner, formerly with Steinway, New York, last year with Knabe & Co., of Chicago, is at the Knabe and will remain in the city for ten days.

Burlington Some Rating Cars.

The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "A la carte" plan, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

Notice to the Public.

Mr. A. E. Nelson is no longer in the employ of the Elias Morris & Son Co. All persons owing accounts for installations, etc., are hereby warned not to pay him. The company will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS CO.,
By E. M. MORRIS, President.
SALT LAKE CITY, July 31, 1894.

$3.00 to Ogden and return on August 16th, via the Oregon Short Line Railway.

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J. E. O'NEILL, Manager.

Week commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6th, 1894. The Great Southern Play in 5 Acts, Entitled

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