

close-grained surface. The peculiar qualities of the new substance, it is asserted, make it superior for machinery, as it can be made lighter and yet possess the required strength. The inventor, a young mechanic of Stockton, has already begun to make castings from it.

The idea has generally prevailed that thunder showers occurring in the summer season during the prevalence of epidemics rather tended to check the spread of the disease, through clearing and cooling the atmosphere. The experience in the cholera stricken districts of Spain during the past few weeks, however, has proved the reverse of this to be the case. With every shower that has occurred the virulence of the dreadful scourge with which the people are smitten has been increased, and, in fact, nothing that has yet been tried there has apparently had any effect in checking its spread. The dispatches to-day report its extension to provinces that have not before been afflicted with it, and a still further increase in the mortality resulting from it. And, to add to the already overwhelming troubles of the people of that country, a destructive storm is reported to have visited them, causing the violent death of a number of persons, destroying the telegraphic lines and doing other damage.

The condition of trade in Great Britain may be imagined from an extract from a letter written to the *London Times*, by Mr. Frederick Milner, in reply to a Lord who objected to a proposed government commission to investigate the general business depression. He said: Lord William must be prepared to admit that few inhabitants of this country can recall a period of depression which for severity and duration can compare with that which we are now going through, and the end of which so few are able to see. At any rate I can tell him that that is the universal opinion of all the large manufacturers whom I have consulted in our large commercial towns. I think it is reasonable when such a terrible state of things exists that all those who really have the welfare of their fellow countrymen at heart should wish to have a searching inquiry made into the causes thereof by men thoroughly competent to conduct such an inquiry.

To be able to properly temper steel springs and implements may be considered a gift similar to that possessed by the "poet born." A man whose business in a certain tool shop was to temper springs, worked 22,000 consecutively, and of the whole number only six failed to pass the test; but during his temporary illness, more than half the springs handled by his assistant, who had been under instruction a year, failed. In a large manufactory of sword blades, one man does all the tempering, being called in from other employment at intervals, because, although he has always been willing to instruct others, he has never had a pupil who could equal him in the work. There is a large scythe manufactory in a New England town, making 14,000 dozen scythes a year, and the president of the company has for years hardened and tempered every scythe that leaves the works, because no other man in the works can do it so well.

That was a most terrific storm which occurred in the region of the Delaware river in Pennsylvania and New Jersey on the 3rd, and which has been so graphically described in the dispatches. When a cyclone swoops down upon a place with scarcely a moment's warning and with such force as to demolish houses, wreck vessels, carry their fragments away like chaff, and prostrate huge trees as a mower would grass, especially when accompanied by such a phenomenon as that was, in the shape of a huge ball of fire fully ten feet in diameter, whizzing through the air, and exploding with such a loud report and so much force as to make the earth tremble for a great distance around, may well create consternation among those who saw it. No wonder many of those who saw that terrible though brief exhibition of Nature's destructive elements imagined that the end of the world had come, for the sight was certainly calculated to inspire such feelings.

There can be but little doubt that the greatest scarcity for bread stuff ever experienced in this Territory since the Pioneers arrived here was in the year 1848, before the first crop was harvested, though, as a correspondent whose communication appears in this issue remarks, the scarcity was more general in 1856, or, more properly speaking, more people suffered, for then the population was not confined to Salt Lake Valley, but scattered a considerable distance north and south. In 1848 the most provident of the people were reduced to meagre rations of flour or corn meal for months and others subsisted entirely upon roots, milk, cheese, game, etc., for a considerable length of time. When an animal was killed for food every part that could be made to yield nutriment was in many instances, utilized.

The Rev. Dr. Newman makes a peculiar suggestion. He thinks that "above or about the tomb of General Grant should be erected a temple structure on which should be placed for the eyes of the nation and the world all the relics and mementoes of the old hero." The *Times-Star* of Cincinnati treats the idea very properly thus: Rev. Dr. Newman has a remarkable fit of feebleness now and

then. The idea that it would be honoring the memory of General Grant to heap his trophies around the tomb, as a public show is absurd. There is something sacred about the grave, something that renders all extrinsic ostentation utterly incongruous. Dr. Newman's suggestion, it is to be hoped, will find as little favor with the family as it will with the public.

In her book "Old Highways in China" Mrs. Williamson says: "In the inn yard I saw two women police. The Chinese have at all their magistracies offices women who assist in the duties of the court. In rural districts they have women who are entrusted with the duty of helping to keep the peace, and who have a right to interfere in the cause of justice. Western lands have thought of many places that women might fill to advantage. Has any one suggested women police? These 'Ya-Men' women are easily known. They are generally in the prime of life, from 35 to 45, usually of a tall and strong build, and very loud-voiced. When they come into an inn yard they salute the landlord or the muleteers. They are women of good character, but their position is not envied. I should have said they are always widows, and are in this service with consent of the parents of their late husbands."

A trio of itinerant medicine vendors are traveling through the southern settlements. They have an imposing vehicle drawn by four horses. In order to attract the people they give open-air concerts, vocal and instrumental. After attracting a crowd they sell a stuff called the "Vigor of Life," whose cure-all properties they extol in the florid style usual with characters of the class to which they belong. They charge a dollar a bottle for the preparation, and strange to say sell a great many of them. The fact that such fellows can make a living in the way they do is an evidence of facility with which unsophisticated people can be "gulled." They are sharpers. When last heard of they were at Provo.

The longest bicycle ride ever made has just been completed by Mr. H. R. Goodwin, of the North Manchester Club. Leaving Land's End on June 1, he journeyed to John o' Groat's, having reached that point in 7 1/2 days. He at once turned southward, and again arrived at Land's End on the 16th, the double journey of about 1,750 miles, or from one extremity of England to the other, having occupied less than 16 days. From Land's End he rode to London, which was reached on the 19th, the rider having thus completed a journey of 2,050 miles in exactly 19 days, or an average of 108 miles a day. Mr. Goodwin rode a 40 inch "Facile" safety bicycle, and arrived in London well.

The *New North-West*, of Deer Lodge, Montana, says, "The 'Mormons' behaved like Saints on Pioneer Day," yet fails to give Governor Murray a word of credit for his superhuman efforts at preserving order in the matter of appealing for military aid to suppress an imaginary rebellion, insult to the flag and defiance of the Government, and frightening the "Mormons" into a state of quiet submission. It must be that the Associated Press dispatch announcing the "proud day for Governor Murray" failed to reach Deer Lodge, or the editor quoted from would certainly not have so slighted the Governor by failing to give him the credit for the good behavior of the "Mormons."

We referred a few days since to the charge being made that the "Mormons" had been inciting a revolt among certain Indians. Thirty-five lodges of these Indians—Shoshones—have been lately encamped near Evanston, and it now appears, according to the *Chief*, published at that place, that the warlike demonstrations among them were the result of indulgence in whisky sold to them (probably by citizens of that place, though it is not so stated), and starvation and bad treatment at Fort Washakie, on the Indian reservation. The statement in regard to starvation and ill-treatment is not only made by the Indians themselves, but confirmed by others.

Statistics compiled and published by the *Judische Presse*, show the following concerning the growth of the Hebrew population in Paris: In 1789 the total number of Jews in that city was less than 500. By the year 1806 the number had risen to 3,000, in 1842 to 12,000 and in 1872 to 40,000. At the present time the Jewish population in the French capital is believed to exceed 50,000. In 1821 the French Army had five Jewish officers all told—one only being a general. In 1863 there were serving under the French flag, five Jewish generals, five colonels, nine majors, 25 chiefs of battalions 90 captains, 89 lieutenants, and 104 sub-lieutenants.

The magnificent steamship *Oregon*, built for the Guion line and afterwards sold to the Cunard Company, and which a good many people in this Territory will remember from having crossed the ocean on board of her, is now armed as a swift cruiser and was the flagship of Admiral Hoskins during recent manoeuvres of British war ships in Bantary Bay. Besides her ten guns—four Vavasseurs and six muzzle-loading sixty-four pounders—the *Oregon* has eight steam launches of high speed capable of being effectively used as torpedo boats. She will also receive several Gatling guns.

The deepest boring yet made is a the village of Schladebach, near the line between Leipzig and Corbetta.

It has been made by the Prussian government to test for the presence of coal, and was bored with diamond drills. Its depth is 1,380 meters (4,560 feet), its breadth at the bottom 2 inches and at the top 11 inches. It has occupied 2 1/2 years to bore, and cost a little over £25,000. The temperature at the bottom is 118 deg. Fah.

Virtue is grandest in little things. When clothed in the pomp of greatness and borne aloft by the pride of power, it dazzles, but is admired more in its effects than in itself.

THE QUESTION OF COMPARATIVE MORALITY.

Those who oppose the religious system of the Latter-day Saints are gradually being dislodged from the worn-out theory that some of its features are an infringement upon ordinary morality. It is gradually being acknowledged that the morals of the "Mormons" are of a high order compared with what exists among other people. This tribute is even paid to them in the courts which are now engaged in this Territory in vigorous attempts to break up their system. The admission is made that they are unrelentingly opposed to sexual sins, all their relations being, as an almost universal rule, confined within the marriage relation.

Such admissions in regard to the superiority of the practical morality of the "Mormons" is but the first peep of the solar ray that indicates the approach of a brighter day. The heaven will work, and the admission, so plainly made by bitter enemies of the Saints in their very midst, is bound to spread, until the moral status of a community who have been groaning under an apparently impervious cloud of misrepresentation, will be held up as worthy the emulation of all people. Now they are trampled upon, and like Him whom they have elected to serve, are beginning to undergo the process of passing "below all things" that they may ultimately "rise above all things," because all things will be within the scope of their comprehension.

The gradual assertion of the grand moral truths of which the Saints are so far as they comply with the requirements of the system to which they profess to be attached—the exponents and exemplars, will be brought about by two processes. The one will be the better general acquaintance of many people with their true condition. The other, the tearing from the true status of the world at large of the cover of hypocrisy which keeps the "abomination of iniquity" screened from ordinary view. Gradually the rotten situation of moral matters will be understood as if proclaimed from the house-tops with the voice of a trumpet. Let no man deceive himself upon this point, for the God of heaven will justify the pure in heart before the eyes of all people, and cause the liar, the hypocrite, the whoremonger and adulterer to be seen and known as he is. The folly and wickedness of the corrupt will be exhibited, according to the promise. Yet they will harden their hearts against the truth.

Let those inclined to doubt this note the march of events as they develop in this age, in which history is being made with greater rapidity than in any epoch the world has yet seen. Let them study the times and they will observe that the horrible exposure of depravity made through the medium of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is but a beginning to that which will yet be developed in various ways. Such disclosures will reach other lands than England, that country's present distinction on the point of immorality being principally occasioned by a fragmentary exposition which constitutes but a mere pointer to its situation.

While the corruption of the world keeps bubbling to the surface, indicating the inward rottenness of the social structure of the present generation, the vile and impure among the Saints will also manifest themselves. But in relation to the former it will be an exhibition of the rule, while among this community the process will demonstrate the exceptions.

Future developments will draw hither the eyes of the good, the honorable and the pure of all the nations. They will see the broad distinction between the morality of the "Mormons" and that which obtains elsewhere, and they will seek the element more congenial to their tastes and inclinations. As the world keeps hastening to the maelstrom of general demoralization, and the process of elimination of the low and debased from the community of Saints proceeds, attention to the subject of comparative conditions will be more eager. It may well be presumed that such a position would be remarkable. But we are living in a remarkable age, and nothing that is here foreshadowed is much more conspicuously phenomenal than the degree of attention directed toward the Saints even at their present stage of development.

There is doubtless much before the Saints that will be hard to endure, but everything that is submitted to for the sake of truth and conscience will bring its recompense and reward. And, come what may, no one need suppose that Zion will ever be overcome. The ship may have to pass through peculiar straits, but the haven of peace, prosperity and security will be reached so soon as the corrupt part of the cargo goes overboard by its own volition.

VOLCANIC GLASS.

The *Idaho Democrat* refers as follows to a substance which is said to be found in abundance in our neighboring Territory on the north, and which probably exists in some portions of this Territory. It is known as "volcanic glass, and it is said that in some places there are mountains of it:

"The glass in bulk is black as night. In thin or small bits it has the color of common black writing fluid. The Indians who once roamed the country fashioned arrow and spear heads, skinning knives, and other implements of war and peace out of it, as almost every settler and prospector, who has time and again picked them up here and there, can testify. At first sight one would take a piece of this glass to be a species of flint. It possesses one peculiar property. Throw a chunk of it into a forge and in two or three minutes it expands to several times its bulk. Taken from the fire it will be found to have lost almost two-thirds of its original weight, and the color changes to a satin white, and with all the beautiful lustre of that fabric. The same transformation takes place in an ordinary wood fire, but it requires a longer time to bring it about. Pulverized after the fire process it makes an unsurpassed emery or polishing powder. But once melted at the heat you can give will not again change it. Keep it in the forge all day and it still remains of white satin color and light as a feather. Lee Mohr, who has experimented with the substance, gives us the foregoing facts concerning it. He believes that a glass blower could utilize it as readily as he does the best glass. In a raw state it could, in the hands of an artisan, be worked into exquisite useful and ornamental articles for shelf or mantel. A Venus or an Apollo could be fashioned out of a block of it that would surpass in beauty the dream of even a Phidias. That this volcanic glass is valuable, and will some day be in demand, there can be no doubt.

PAPER AS CLOTHING.

The uses to which paper is now applied are almost innumerable. The Chinese and Japanese have used paper for ages for purposes to which Europeans and Americans perhaps until recently never thought of applying it. Indeed, it is doubtful if paper suitable for applying to such varied purposes has ever been manufactured in Europe or America. At the great exhibition held in London last year a great variety of articles of wearing apparel of Japanese manufacture were exhibited which were as tough, and possibly for wear quite as durable, as most of our textile fabrics.

Various other semi-civilized nations—as for instance, the Sandwich Islanders—have also from time immemorial used paper made from bark or other fibrous material for clothing, bedding and other purposes. The introduction of Japanese paper into this country to serve as table napkins, which many enterprising restaurateurs have utilized as a means also of advertising their business, has probably incited the paper-makers of the country to exert themselves in a similar line, and now that the inventive genius of the Americans has been applied in this direction, we may not only expect to learn of other nations being equalled but eclipsed in the ingenious uses to which paper will be here put and the excellence of the article produced;

Already it is said that a paper-making firm in New Jersey has for several weeks been turning out counterpanes and pillows of paper. No. 1 manila paper is used, two large sheets being held together by a slender twine at intervals of three or four inches; the twine is gummed so as to hold the sheets firmly together where it lies. A hem is placed on the counterpane to keep it from tearing; the safety edge is composed of twine. Ornamental designs are stamped on the outer surface of the covers and the cases, giving them a neat, attractive appearance. When the counterpanes and pillowcases become wrinkled from use, they can safely be smoothed with a flat-iron. The counterpanes can be left on the bed when it is occupied, and in cold weather will be found a warm covering, paper preventing the escape of heat. The new paper bedclothing is 75c. per set, and will probably become very popular.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

The latest point raised by Mr. Kirkpatrick, of counsel for the defense in the case against J. W. Snell for unlawful cohabitation, in relation to the power of a U. S. Commissioner to punish for contempt, is one of considerable importance. Commissioner McKay has been running matters with a high hand. The other day he flatly stated that the Supreme Court of the Territory had erred in its definition of unlawful cohabitation. He has of course a right to differ personally upon any point he pleases, but to make an announcement of what he conceives to be its error in his official capacity, is perhaps in questionable or-

der. The same court will have an opportunity of passing upon what has every appearance of being a usurpation of authority on his part. The position assumed by Mr. Kirkpatrick on the question of the power of the Commissioner to punish for contempt is that it is not invested in any judicial officers when acting in the capacity of committing magistrates except District Judges, upon whom it is conferred by express statutory provision. No lower judicial functionaries can exercise it in proceedings of a preliminary character. A Justice of the Peace can inflict punishment for contempt, but not when acting as a committing magistrate. He can only do it in an actual trial.

We believe this proposition to be invulnerable under the law, and should it be sustained by the Supreme Court, the wings of Commissioner McKay will be partially clipped, a part of his occupation—the sending of women to prison who are not even charged with a criminal offense—will be gone, and he be thus prevented from taking one of his favorite flights. Should the matter be decided as it apparently should be, the Commissioner will be in an awkward predicament, having already peremptorily fined Jessie Grant, imprisoned Lucy Devereux, and twice acted and imprisoned Elizabeth Starkey. It appears now that these penalties were imposed without the authority of law, Mr. Kirkpatrick having sprung and ably established the point.

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