

Jubilee for the reason that this State gave such a great majority against him last fall. This is queer logic, or rather a queer perversion of logic, and shows that unmodified fealty to political organizations leads at times to utterances and actions that are not in harmony with the genius of American institutions. Mr. McKinley is President of the United States, not of the Republican party; one of those states is Utah, and it constitutes a political pillar of the nation as certainly as does New York or Massachusetts, and the way it happens to vote in a presidential or any other election does not alter this important fact in the least; nor does the hostile majority show or tend to show that the people themselves are hostile or even suggest in the faintest manner that the President would not be as warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained as though his name were William J. Bryan instead of William McKinley; for personally Mr. McKinley has a great popularity here.

The NEWS, in common with almost the entire body of people inhabiting Utah, hopes most earnestly that the nation's chief executive will be able to attend our celebration. He has been here before and nothing occurred at that time to cause him to regret the visit; on the contrary, it is well secured that many things took place to make him desire to repeat the call at the first favorable opportunity. Such opportunity has not yet been presented, but it will be if within a reasonable time before the Jubilee begins the President shall cease to have "Congress on his hands," to quote from his immediate predecessor. It is already as much of a certainty as any future event controlled by man can be that Mr. Bryan will be here, and while his reception will be a most enthusiastic and spontaneous one beyond a doubt, it is a safe guarantee that the people will be just as enthusiastic and demonstrative over his successful opponent, no matter if the majority did vote against him in a manner suggestive of an avalanche. If President McKinley and Mr. Bryan were to speak from the same platform here, it would be one of the most gratifying and action-inspiring events that has ever occurred in this country.

ANDREE'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

Professor Andree, the Swedish explorer, has again completed his preparations for an Arctic trip in his balloon, and announces that he is ready to start for Spitzbergen on the 20th of June. His balloon has been enlarged and further improved by means of a varnish especially invented for his aerial conveyance. He has also an ingenious device for cutting the drag lines at any point desired, should they catch hold of something on the ground and arrest the progress of the balloon. This device consists of a cylindrical metal case which can be made to slide down the line to the desired point. Inside the case are two sharp knives driven forward through the explosion of gunpowder, thus cutting the line. It is believed that the winter at Spitzbergen will find the sea free from ice.

Professor Andree believes that the

conditions for Arctic explorations are more favorable this year than last year. Dr. Nils Ekholm will not accompany Andree this year, as he believes the plan unlikely to succeed. Mr. Strindberg, an amanuensis at the university of Stockholm, and Mr. Færevik, a civil engineer, are to be his companions this time.

AN AZTEC MANUSCRIPT.

A valuable archaeological find in the shape of an Aztec manuscript has been made by a laboring man of Fairfield, Iowa. While engaged in excavating for the waterworks of that city he discovered what appeared to be an ordinary chunk of wood, the surface of which was incised with pictographs. The object was found three feet below the surface, its dimensions being one foot in length, eight inches in width and five or six inches in thickness. When it was broken open, it was found to contain a roll of birch bark covered on one side with hieroglyphics. The characters are made with red pigment and remain fresh and distinct, and the natural color of the bark is also well preserved. The piece of wood is rudely fashioned with a stone ax, and the inside of it is charred. The precious relic has been sent to the archaeological museum of the Ohio state university.

All doubt is set at rest as to the character of the relic, says the Columbus, O., Dispatch, from which the above account is taken. Its Aztec origin was speedily determined upon examination by Professor Morehead, a savant familiar with the signs employed by this ancient people.

The next question will be as to the contents of this manuscript. It is but natural to suppose, that the extreme care taken in its preservation indicates that the record originally was considered of more than common importance. Unfortunately no key to the interpretation of the Aztec hieroglyphics has so far been found, and the meaning of this record is not any more likely to be revealed than that of the few others hitherto unearthed. Is it to be hoped that the mystery of the ancient civilizations of this continent will ever be unveiled by the ordinary resources at the service of science?

A PRINTER'S MACHINE.

The advance in printing machinery the past few years has been very marked, until now not only wonderful web-presses turn off their thousands of completed papers per hour, but more wonderful typesetting or casting machines take a field that formerly was believed by many to be unapproachable with machinery. In the typesetting or casting line there have been very many inventions, some of most excellent character; and of those perfected to the present the linotype leads all others for newspaper work. Efforts are going on to surpass it, but when these will be successful yet remains for the future to develop.

But while newspaper work has the linotype for its most perfect means in putting words in type, the field of

bookwork, where longer lines of matter are in common use, is yet far from being well occupied by any machine so far tested by general use. It is because of this that continued efforts in the line of actual setting of type by machines, instead of casting in lines as by the Mergenthaler method, have been so persistent, and with such apparent prospect of ultimate success. But there has been the great difficulty of "justifying" or of properly spacing the words to make the lines come out even, and which, if done by hand, was altogether too slow. According to a claim in the last issue of the Scientific American, this difficulty has been overcome by the invention of B. M. Des Jardins of Hartford, Conn. If the claim be established by actual practice, then the typesetting machines will have gained a great ally, especially for bookwork.

It is said that the Des Jardins machine automatically lifts lines of type from a galley and justifies them, the exactly spaced lines being deposited on a second galley, the machine doing its work without any hand assistance whatever, beyond the putting on and taking off of the galleys containing the columns of matter. The technical description of the machine's operations are interesting only to those specially concerned in that business. But the conclusion arrived at, that the Des Jardins machine secures absolute, mathematical accuracy, such as is demanded in the best bookwork, leaving no room for carelessness or bad judgment, is of interest to all, since, if correct, it makes another long stride in the art of producing good bookwork cheaply to meet the demands and needs of the reading public.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S DISCOURTESY.

Taking the telegraphic accounts of the action of Governor Black of New York, in refusing to honor the requisition of Governor Wells of Utah for the return of two young men charged with robbing an Ogden bank of \$5,200, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the governor of the Empire State has been guilty of an act of gross discourtesy to the executive of another State. We are not discussing the truth or falsity of the charge against the young men accused of crime. There are courts to try and determine that. But the fact is that a criminal offense was charged against them, such offense as entitles this State to secure them from any other where they were arrested. The accusation was made in due form, and there was a confession by one of the accused. The usual requisition papers were made out and forwarded, according to the requirements of the Utah statutes. In New York there is a slight difference, so new papers were made out, that Governor Black would be under no doubt or inconvenience in the discharge of his duty. These later papers were forwarded, and would reach New York by mail to-day, and Governor Black was notified. Yet without waiting for these, or even giving a hearing on the first papers, he leaves the matter to a pardon clerk, and on the opinion