DESERET EVENING NEWS

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JIM'S STORY.

I tell you plain, if I don't try
To leave myself right from I'll cry.
This wife and this land too hot run,
And the gold and red that melt and run
And attack the little and the not sure
To say things about the flying year!
Didn't I tell you? Oh, I see.
They called her Mac. She was not pure,
For she was a delicate lady here.
And I, well, I was lonelie sorry.
So I called her Mac. She was dearie here
For the country air the left of the year.
Sometimes she's sit out under a tree
And talk to me. Well, I guess I'd talk to me.
But she got so that like along in the fall
That she didn't wings within, wings and all.
And the women folks got me to bed a hand
Seein how out in the sun to be tanned.

That's what they said, but she didn't seem
To care about jobs: just wanted to dream
And look at the foliage, gold and red,
On the hills, and talk about lots dead!
Overnight. Well, not exactly dead
But I used to pitter around where she sat,
Just watchin her, sort of, under the rim
Of my hat, as which she'd call me Jim!
Ever have that feelin? Well, I never cared
For a girl that was well, but if I'd fared
I'd a-held her now it made me thrill
When I stole a look at her, still as still
And holdin the red leaves in her hands,
Quoin some song about lotus lands.
Some place where it's always afternoon,
As a voice land was half and sweet as a tune.
And as I just listened from under the rim
Of my hat, sort of which she'd call me Jim!

Thus kind of givin air for such as me.
Not for valiant chaps fetch I run out,
For they jist creep into a lower man's heart
When the leaves turn red and the brown burrs part!
And then when it snows and the skies are lead
And it's cold in the house, you know who's fixed!

I've to right to complain, but somehow yet,
Try as hard as I may, I can never forget
How I thrilled when her white hand touched my arm,
And how when the trees are red on the farm
Sometimes I listen from under the rim
Of my hat, sort of which she'd call me Jim!

—H. S. Tuttle in Chicago Times.

ELECTRICITY IN WAR

ELECTRICIANS WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN BATTLE.

Electrical Appliances on Shipboard May Get Out of Order So Frequently as to Render Necessary the Presence of a Corps of Electricians.

So far as the stationary torpedoes are concerned, methods are quite well settled and the practice has been reduced to a science, one, however, which requires a good deal of electrical skill for its proper application. The automobile torpedo involves problems that are a worthy subject for the exercise of the highest electrical skill. So far as the Whitehead and similar missiles of destruction are concerned, there is not much to be done, electrically speaking, for a torpedo of that class is purely a missile discharged from a gun, but supplied with means for continuing its course to an efficient distance under water.

Inasmuch as a high initial velocity does not agree with powerful explosives, the falling off in velocity would be too marked if any long range were attempted. With dirigible torpedoes, however, the case is very different. Then one must depend on electricity for steering if not for motive power, and there is room for considerable improvement both in speed and certainty of operation, two prime essentials. But the function of the electrician is by no means ended with torpedo service, for in the equipment of any modern man of war the electrical apparatus plays a very important part.

The modern gun, twenty to forty feet in length, with corresponding weight, cannot be handled by man power as quickly as the exigencies of service sometimes require, and the choice lies between electricity on the one hand and hydraulic machinery or donkey engines on the other. The latter have been very freely in use; the former has made its influence felt often enough to show that it is fully up to its work. The electric motor is undoubtedly better suited to such sort of work than any other kind of mechanism.

THE SEARCH LIGHT.

Since the introduction of secondary batteries every bit of working mechanism is exposed to a formidable fire and must be protected at all hazards. Here the motor, from its very small size, offers a particularly difficult target, and besides can be concealed behind the gun shield or even behind the gun itself, so that nothing short of a blow sufficient to disable the latter would cripple the motor, and in addition the means of communicating power to the said motor are very unobtrusive and exceedingly easy to duplicate.

It is a perfectly simple matter to supply it through half a dozen different circuits in parallel with each other, all of which would have to be shot off before the motor went even temporarily out of use. Even an electric wire can be handled with such ease and rapidity that temporary communication would be re-established very readily although under fire, while if a steam or water pipe were shot away there would be no replacing it during action.

The search light, too, comes in for its share of attention, both as a weapon of defense and offense, and more attention should be given it than has yet been done. The destruction of a search light during a torpedo attack would be a very serious calamity, and when one remembers that torpedo boats are usually supplied with rapid fire guns, such a possibility is by no means remote.

DANGER FROM RAPID FIRING GUNS.

From a 37-millimeter revolving cannon—a size frequently used for the purpose—nearly a shot a second can be fired, and at half or three-fourths of a mile the accuracy of this weapon is so great as to render hits quite probable, and a single projectile or a fragment of a shell would stand a good chance of putting a search light out of use. All this points to a redisposition of the apparatus on a considerably more extended scale than has usually been the habit, and besides all this there is a question of communication between different parts of the ship, and especially with the conning tower, and here, as everywhere, the convenience of electricity, the readiness with which circuits can be multiplied and re-established make its use almost imperative.

In case of war the electrician will find plenty to do, both in the way of routine work and improvements, and may play a part of great importance.—Electrical World.

Hasn't Been Shaved Since Appomattox.

"Have a shave, sir?" said the new barber.

"What?"

"Have a shave, sir?" he repeated.

"No, sir; haven't shaved since 1865."

The man in the white enclosed and stared their heads to get a glance of the old gentleman as he circled onto the bootblack's perch. The n. g. was not a bit reluctant to talk.

"No, sir; haven't shaved since 1865," he went on. "Swore I wouldn't if Lee was whipped."

The old gentleman was the pioneer physician, Dr. I. M. Hiles, and he declared his world war has long been to the grave.—Kansas City Times.

When Hot Springs Were First Discovered.

America had been discovered and the colonies were feeling their way toward the Pacific coast. In the vanguard was the famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke, which went overland to the mouth of the River Columbia. John Colter was a hunter in this expedition and by some chance he went across the mountains on the old trail of the Nez Perces Indians which leads across the divide from the Missouri waters to those of the Columbia.

When he came back from the Nez Perces trail he told most wonderful tales of what he had seen at the head of the Missouri. There were cataracts of boiling water which shot straight up into the air; there were blue pools hot enough to boil fish; there were springs that came up snorting and steaming, and which would turn trees into stone; the woods were full of holes from which issued streams of sulphur; there were canyons of untold depth with walls of ashes full of holes which let out steam like a locomotive, and there were springs which looked peaceful enough, but which at times would burst like a bomb.

Every one laughed at Colter and his yarns, and this place was familiarly known as "Colter's Hell." But for once John Colter told the truth, and the truth could not easily be exaggerated. But no one believed him. When others who afterward followed him over the Nez Perces trail told the same stories, people said they had been up to "Colter's Hell" and had learned to lie.—Duval Stuart Jordan in Popular Science Monthly.

"In God We Trust."

The motto, "In God We Trust," which is now stamped upon all gold and silver coins of the United States, was suggested by an old farmer living in Maryland. This conscientious Christian gentleman thought that our currency should indicate in some way the Christian character of our nation, which, he argued, could be best done by putting a motto upon our coins expressing a national reliance on divine support in governmental affairs. It was in 1861, when S. P. Chase was secretary of the treasury, that this man wrote to Washington respecting his pet idea. His letter was referred to Mint Director Pollock, who discussed the question in his report of 1862.

Pollock and Chase were in favor of introducing the motto at once, but congress gave the suggestion no attention whatever. In his next annual report Director Pollock again referred to the matter, this time in firm theological argument, saying, "The motto suggested, 'God Our Trust,' is taken from our national hymn, 'The Star Spangled Banner;' the sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country; the time is propitious; 'tis an hour of national peril. Let us reverently acknowledge his sovereignty, and let our coinage declare our trust in God."

A two cent bronze piece was authorized by congress to be coined the following year, and on April 22, 1864, the first United States coin was stamped with the legend, "In God We Trust."—St. Louis Republic.

Ancient Greek Coins.

To the Lydians the innovation of coining gold and silver is attributed, and the year 687 B. C. is fixed as the era of the invention. Some 300 years after this, it may be noted, Croesus was king of Lydia. The coins of that period were not very elegant. Among the Greeks banking was carried on to a considerable extent. Homer speaks of brass money among them in 1184 B. C., but it was weights, not coins. But the art of coining was soon acquired by the Greeks. The earliest coins they made were somewhat crude.

The original method of making a coin was by placing a given weight of metal, after it had been softened, over a die upon which a national symbol or emblem was engraved, and then pounding it with a hammer on the die until a good impression was obtained. They were rude and battered and showed a die impression on one side only, the other bearing the scalph marks of the hammer. The earliest Greek coins were of silver, whereas those of Lydia were of gold or electron—gold and silver. They were of a sacred character, and the old inscriptions were succeeded by representations of the deities.—Brooklyn Eagle.

How Some Coins Were Named.

The origin of the names of coins in present use is curious. In many cases they imply a standard of weight that lost its significance long ago. This is the case with the English standard, the pound. The word shilling is of German derivation, like penny, which comes from the German pfennig. The word "crown" comes from the image placed on the coin. The same from was given by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1205. They bore the motto "Le Roi Franc" (King of the Franks) and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback, the other on foot.—Chicago Tribune.

The Old Man's Opinion.

Mr. Scrimpe—I asked your daughter a very important question last night and she referred me to you.

Old Gentleman—Humph! What did you ask her?

"I asked her if she'd marry me."

"Well, she won't."

"Eh? Has she told us?"

"No, but from what I know of the girl I don't believe she would have bothered herself about me if she had really wanted you."—New York Weekly.

HIRED TO DO CHORES.

Some of the Strange Adventures Which a Roosevelt Had with a Boy.

There was once a boy.

He was hired a few weeks ago by a well-to-do farmer to do the chores. Among other duties of a miscellaneous description he was expected to attend to the furnace, help the cook and run errands. In short, he was to make himself generally useful.

So he did. For the first twenty-four hours of his engagement his performance was admirable. Then things began to go wrong. He fell out with the cook and set a series of booby traps over the doors for her benefit. To appease her for this outrage he offered her a gift neatly done up in white paper. She opened it, and finding a live mouse inside went into a fit of hysterics which alarmed the household. Finally, being sent out with the baby carriage he did not return, and the innocent infant was found in Dupont circle deserted. The boy came back later and admitted that he had forwarded all which his charge, being led away by a game of progressive marbles, which took him down to Farragut square. Probably the idea suggested itself to him thereupon that he was likely to be discharged.

Any way, at about 4 o'clock that evening—the second day after his engagement—the mistress of the house was startled by a noise as the breaking of crockery below. She tripped softly down stairs, and looking into the dining room beheld a spectacle which froze her with tears for amazement. The parlor maid in question, who had been ordered by the cook to set the table, was performing the task after his own peculiar fashion.

Standing a little distance from one end of the table, with a dozen plates under his left arm, he was distributing them upon the board by shooting them across the quoits. Just as the mistress looked in a plate, thrown with slightly too much force, went off the end of the table and fell to the floor with a smash, breaking it into fragments.

"That's one off" said the boy.

Presumably this would have continued until the armful of plates was exhausted had not the lady rushed in and grabbed the young reprobate by the collar.

"It's only a game I was playin," he explained, in response to a vigorous shake.

"You outrageous little rascal!" she said. "Leave my house at once, and never let me see you again!"

She told the cook to give him his dinner and send him up for the money due him. An hour and a half later he had not appeared and she rang the bell. He came clumping up the stairs, chewing energetically.

"Haven't you finished your dinner yet?" she asked.

"I'm just trying to get a mouthful, ma'am," he replied.

An hour more passed, and she rang the bell again. The boy came up stairs, still chewing energetically.

"Haven't you got through dinner yet?" she inquired.

"Just trying to get a bite, ma'am," he answered.

Another hour and a half went by, and again she rang the bell. He came up mouthing as before.

"You don't mean to say that you haven't finished your dinner yet?" she exclaimed.

"Only a mouthful, ma'am."

The lady handed him his money and bade him begone. To make sure that he obeyed she escorted him herself to the door. Then she spoke to the cook, and learned that the youth had been skating on the front sidewalk for the past four hours, coming into the kitchen at intervals to ask for more bread and butter.—Washington Star.

Coal Cutting by Electricity.

The apparatus which has been devised for coal cutting by electricity is said to be successfully taking the place of the usual methods, and, in its new perfect form, is regarded as a valuable substitute. In its present makeup the motor cut is made by revolving tools. Generally the machine consists of a stationary bed, upon which slides a movable frame bearing the cutting devices, and the latter are gradually fed into the coal as the knives or tools cut the coal away in front of it. The electric motor is attached to the movable frame or to the stationary bed, and side gearing or chains transmitting the power to the cutters, and the feed is automatic.—New York Telegram.

Preached While Asleep.

Dr. Hayrock, the eminent Oxford divine, would often rise from his bed at night, give out his text and, while sound asleep, deliver an excellent sermon upon it. He was frequently watched, but no amount of tugging or pulling ever succeeded in rousing him.—Northampton Magazine.

The Metre of Poetry.

The most comfortable hosiery is to a great extent a matter of individual constitution. There are many people who require warm hose of woolen, while others, whose feet are always warm, find a silk or fine cotton stocking far more comfortable.—New York Tribune.

The Necessary of a Wedding.

In the island of Crete, it is said, a bride dressed for the wedding still calls last of all, for a sprig of rosemary to bring her luck. And now we come to find rosemary in close association with both marriage and death, just as the rosemary was, and perhaps still is, among the Greeks. It is interesting to trace the connection by which the same plant came to move two such different uses.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE

In Effect January 1, 1892.

LEAVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2—For Ogden, Cheyenne, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City, Chicago, Denver and Leadville ..... 9.00 a.m.
No. 4—For Ogden, Denver and Colorado Springs ..... 9.00 p.m.
No. 6—For Ogden ..... 4.30 p.m.
No. 8—For Ogden, Denver and Kansas City ..... 9.00 p.m.
No. 10—For Ogden ..... 1.00 a.m.
No. 12—For Ogden and the West ..... 7.00 a.m.
No. 14—For Ogden and the West ..... 4.30 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 1—From Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Leadville, Kansas City, Chicago, Denver and Ogden ..... 10.15 p.m.
No. 3—From Denver, Colorado Springs and Ogden ..... 12.30 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver, Pueblo and Ogden ..... 10.25 a.m.
No. 7—From Ogden ..... 6.25 a.m.
No. 9—From Denver, Colorado Springs and Ogden ..... 3.40 p.m.
No. 11—From Denver and Ogden ..... 7.00 a.m.
No. 13—From Ogden and the West ..... 3.10 p.m.
No. 15—From Ogden and the West ..... 10.00 a.m.

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For Ogden and Park City ..... 5.30 p.m.
For all Eastern points and Park City ..... 8.00 p.m.
For Ogden ..... 8.00 a.m.
For Ogden and Evanston ..... 4.45 p.m.
For Ogden and Kansas City ..... 4.45 p.m.
For Evanston and points West ..... 7.00 a.m.

ARRIVE.

From all points north ..... 8.00 a.m.
From Ogden, Park City, Kansas City and Chicago ..... 10.40 a.m.
From Ogden and Park City ..... 1.00 p.m.
From Kansas City, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7.00 p.m.
From Ogden ..... 7.00 p.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9.35 a.m.
From Ogden ..... 3.45 p.m.
From Ogden and Evanston ..... 6.10 p.m.
From Evanston and points West ..... 8.00 a.m.

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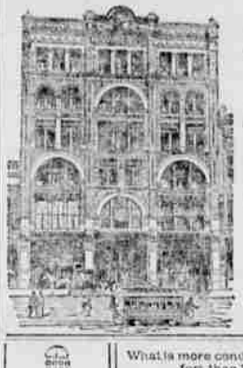

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