STEAM WHISTLES.

Noise-Makers for Steam-Ships, Plantations and Factories.

Steam whistles are made in great variety, from the little tin pipe that is attached to the street peanut roaster to the big foghorns that announce the approach of ocean steamships. They have displaced bells wherever it is ble wind the loudest steam whistle the original manuscript of Spalding's may be heard twenty miles. They are ern plantations.

The biggest steam whistle on record hereabouts was made by Manning, Maxwell & Moore for a Canadian saw mill. The mill was located in a It bears internal evidence of being a sparsely settled locality, and had had fabrication. It is a clumsy piece of several fires which resulted disas- work, modeled on the Biblical style, trously on account of the difficulty written by one who had no knowledge of summoning assistance. The pro- of languages. Its pretended history prietors sent to New York for the is clearly false, for a people as numer-The result was a steam whistle about history it purports to give, would have two feet in diameter that could be left traces of their habitations, their heard twenty miles. It took a 600- implements, etc. The claim of the horse power engine to blow it. This book that the Indians are descended whistle cost \$150.

It is not unusual to make factory | stant against the simple fact that the and plantation whistles that can be traditions of the Indians show no trace heard ten or twelve miles. Big ship of such descent, nor does their rude rewhistles are made of ten or twelve ligion show descent from Christianity, Inches diameter. A much-used whistle as it assuredly would. Religious Is what is known as the Crosby chime. | traditions are remarkable for preserv-It consists of three whistles, one above ing their form for ages, even among another. These three-story whistles the rudest savages; and as the Book are much used on ships. The smallest of Mormon brings its pretended of the three whistles is about five history down A. D. 384, the time would inches in diameter. This pattern can be short to bridge over by tradition. be heard a longer distance than any The fire-worshipers of Persia have a other.

Varieties of tone are procured by least four thousand years. At the varying the shape in the same way time Smith produced the Book of that a boy changes the tone of the Mormon the West was full of religious wooden whistle that he makes. The discussion and ferment, and the topics Sound steamers have a hoarse whistle then debated among the people are that is quite distinct from the whistles conspicuous in the Book of Mormon, of other boats, and is readily recog- showing its modern origin conclusive-'nized in a fog.

that get on the track. The latest idea warning to switchmen.

There is a very ingenious fog whistle under date of February 17, 1834, said which is at ached to buoys and light- the characters "consisted of all kinds ships and is worked by the motion of of crooked characters, disposed in colthe waves by the aid of bellows. This umns and had evidently been prepared is, of course, not so piercing as a steam by some person who had before him at whistle, nor can it be heard at a great the time a book containing various distance, but it is a very useful inven- alphabets. Greek and Hebrew letters. tion and contributes much to the safety crosses and flourishes, Roman letters of coast travel in the fog. inverted and placed sideways, were to offer themselves as candidates for Steam whistles cost from \$10 up- arranged in perpendicular columns." ward, and are generally made of brass, The authenticity of the Book of Mor-Of late years they have been nickelmon is disproved by itself, and the plated. Some of the biggest whistles Spalding manuscript matter is of little In this vicinity are on the Greenpoint consequence, in reality. It is certain factories. The big three-story whistles the Book of Mormon is a fraud, and it are sometimes called the steam-gong. matters little how the fraud was per-

THE BOOK OF MORMON. A Work Bearing Internal Evidence of Its Being a Fabrication.

Every

Enterprising Thresherman

knows that

The argument that the "Book of Mormon" was derived from a story written by Rev. Solomon Spalding, called the "Manuscript Found," you can obtain by referring to the American Cyclopedia, vol. xi., article "Mordistance. With a strong and favora- Lamoni, Iowa, claim to have obtained story, which they have published in much used in factories and on South- pamphlet form. Whether it is Spalding's or not, we do not know. To our view, the "Bible of Mormon" was probably written by Smith, aided probably by Sidney Rigdon and others. biggest whistle that could be got. ous and as civilized as the race whose

from them will not stand for an in-

religion that has come down for at

ly. No man of any learning has ever Railroad whistles are sharp and examined the book but pronounces it biercing; not intended for long dis- an impudent forgery. Smith once gave tances, but rather for immediate alarm, a paper, purporting to be an exact especially for cows and other animals copy of the inscriptions on one of the golden plates he pretended to for railroad whistles is to have a dif- have found (but which nobody ever ferent pitch for passenger and freight saw), to a friend, who took it to Prof. trains, so as to afford an additional Anthon, of New York, one of the best linguistic scholars of the time, who,

Opera House Block Plow beams Iron Steels Plow handles Bolts Lister shares Wagon bows Nots Buggy springs Thin ble sheins Washers Rivets Clevises Iron axels Bolster plates Wrenches Box rods Spokes Fellors Horse shoes Bolsters Plows

FURN'TURE'

WL. HAINES,



FURNITURE!



There used to be a boat in the harbor fitted with a set of steam whistles

called a calliope. Barnum used to have a calliope traveling with the Greatest Show on Earth. The music was rather harrowing to cultivated cars. The whistles were peculiarly adapted to staccato notes, and seemed to have been created to play "Pop

Goes the Weasel."-N. Y. Sun. -------

ABOUT TOOTH PLATES.

The Dangers of Imperfe ily Prepared and Perous Eu bers.

The coloring matter of rubber false tooth-plates is chiefly some oxide of mony, aluminum and manganese will usual. On the 14th there was a fall tained from aniline colors.

But it is not in the metallic oxides 21st and 22d about 8 inches in the city.

fifty thousand), but in the vulcanizais cured or vulcanized properly at a durations. temperature never exceeding two hundred and eighty to three hundred degrees Fahrenheit, it will retain its elastic fibers intact; the sulphur will rubber and holding the coloring matter so hermetically sealed in its sub- drifts 6 feet high. stance that no moisture will dissolve; even strong sulphuric acid will not

touch it. It is the duty of those making rubber plates to attend to these details in the process of manufacture, but where cheep dentistry is sought after hurry is the result and the consequence very dangerous .- Annals of Hygiene.

petrated .- Toledo Blade. DISAGREEABLE SPRINGS.

Reminiscences Concerning the Vagaries of March and April Weather.

A gentleman of this city who was only eleven years old in 1861, but who retains a vivid recollection of the stirring events both before and after the

first inauguration of President Lincoln, writes us concerning the exceptional weather of March and April, 1861. On referring to a newspaper file of that year, it appears that on the 3d day of of March the thermometor was 74°. From that date until the 14th the metal, that of lead being of a bright weather was about the usual for red, while the exider of bismuth, anti- March, perhaps milder slightly than

give the rubber the brown color run- of snow to the depth of about 4 inches; ning to marcon, and the pink is ob- on the 16th of 5 or 6; a day or two afterward 1 or 2 inches, and on the

used in preparation of rubber that and in each cases somewhat more in danger lies (as the percentage of rub- the country near Boston. There were ber-sore mouths is so small-one in about two weeks' sleighing.

On the 18th the mercury descended tion itself, which, instead of convert to 6° above (and zero in country ing the prepared rubber as received places near Boston), a difference of from the depois into vulcanite, can 69° from the maximum, and rose only be, by carelessness, converted into a to 17° at noon-something probably porous plate, containing hundreds of not recorded before or since. During thousands of minute holes, each able the last week of March the snow ento absorb and retain the fermentation tirely disappeared, but on the night of from food products, and by its pros- April 1 a snow-storm began which ence constantly against the tissues of continued all through the 2d and ended the mouth cause blood poison. This the morning of the 3d, leaving on the porceity is caused by overheating the ground an average of a foot, making rubber, thereby converting the sul- sleighing for two or three days. Fast phur in the mass into sulphurous acid, Day occurred that year on the 4th, on destroying the fiber of the rubber by which day the writer with his father decomposition and setting free the and brother enjoyed a sleigh ride in metallic oxides. Whereas, if rubber the city and suburbs of several hours

> The following list of snow-storms in April and May is taken from Felt's Treis Harts

C.

"Annals of Salem": 1659, April 30-Snow-storm, 3 or 4 be in its natural state, permeating the inches on the ground next morning. 1672. April 1-Great storm of snow.

> 1701, May 2-Many cattle lost by a rain and hail storm of three days.

1761, May 5-Hard gale at northcast; rain and snow. The latter melted as it fell.

1769. May 11-Snow fell for twelve hours.

places.

