

# DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - May 20, 1874.

## BARNUM AND HIS BALLOON.

BARNUM returned to New York from Europe on the last day of April, and a *Times* interviewer learned of him that he did not intend to "go up in a balloon" himself and so cross the Atlantic to Europe, nor to advance money to assist others in doing so until he was reasonably satisfied that the trip could be made without extraordinary risks to the aeronauts. Prof. Wise and son of Philadelphia, also eight aeronauts in Europe had signified their willingness to go on the trip. One of these, a prominent official in the English mint, would make the trip if the balloon were prepared as he designed, and he said also that there really was nothing to fear. Prof. Hodsman, of Dublin, crossed the Irish Channel last year in a balloon, and said there was little risk. He had constructed a balloon, inflated it, and left the gas in for 30 days, and not a leak or break was found in the material at the end of that time. If Mr. Barnum would have such a one made for him, Prof. Hodsman would willingly attempt to cross from America to England in it.

Mr. Wilkinson, manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, was enthusiastic over the subject, and agreed to inclose in the Crystal Palace a saloon 75 x 150 feet, for the construction of the balloon and appurtenances and outfit, open to the public on payment of the admission fee, the money obtained to go towards the expenses of the experiment.

Mr. Barnum went to Spitalfields, Manchester, Lyons and other places, and learned that the probable outlay for the balloon would be about \$30,000 in gold.

The kind of balloon recommended by those in favor of the voyage is as follows: It must be made of tulle silk, properly seasoned, and rendered air-tight. There are to be an inner and outer balloon, fitting closely as hand and glove, but totally independent of each other so far as their integrity is concerned. The whole is to be eighty feet in diameter, five square yards to the pound; it must hold 268,000 feet of gas, and possess a lifting power of 16,700 pounds.

Negrette and Zambra, philosophical instrument makers, London, would furnish the best possible instruments for aerial navigation, including two particularly carefully made aneroids to record at an altitude of 30,000 feet.

Mr. Barnum is not finally committed to the project, but he is ready to push it as soon as he is convinced that no extraordinary danger may be anticipated on the voyage. He is still in correspondence with various scientists, is anxious to embark in the enterprise, and willing to spend \$50,000 in gold upon it. If entered upon according to the present programme, the attempt must be made within two years.

## YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION FIGHTING.

RECENT Montana papers report the Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition fighting the Indians. The first news from the expedition since it "cut loose from civilization" is, that it had been constantly harassed by the Sioux, in bodies of from 100 to 1,000, from the 1st of April. Mr. Z. Yates, of Boulder, was killed, and Bostick of Deer Lodge, and Woodward, of Gallatin, were slightly wounded. The expedition reached near Tongue River, but on account of Indian hostilities little prospecting was done and it was obliged to retreat. On the 26th ult., it was near Prior's Gap. The stock was run down, feeding having been almost impossible, the horses had

suffered greatly from epizootic, the rain had fallen in torrents, and the roads were very muddy. Twenty horses had been lost, but as many captured. The Indians were unsuccessful in their attacks, and many Sioux and horses had been killed. The country is reported rich, with rich prospects on Big Horn, Tongue River, etc.

The first fight occurred near the mouth of the Rosebud. Four general battles, besides skirmishes, were had, the former of four, three, five, and two hours respectively. The first battle was with 24 Indians, the second about 400, the third about 600, the fourth 800 or 1,000.

The boys had had a hard trip, having been constantly annoyed by the Indians for 100 miles.

The following, received at the headquarters of the U. S. A., appears in a Washington paper—

FORT ELLIS, M. T., May 1.  
Assistant Adjutant General Department  
Dakota, St. Paul:

Couriers from the Yellowstone party of citizens report them retreating up the Yellowstone, with frequent skirmishes with the Indians. They turned back near Tongue river after a fight, and have reached a point about 195 miles from here. One man killed and two wounded, and considerable stock killed. A number of Indians are reported killed and stock captured.

U. B. SWETZER,  
Major 2nd Cavalry, Commanding.

## CEMETERY ON THE MILITARY RESERVATION.

ACCORDING to the *Congressional Record*, in the House of Representatives, May 2, the bill (S. No. 347) granting a portion of the United States military reservation at Salt Lake City for cemetery purposes, was read, the House sitting in committee on the whole on the Private Calendar.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to grant to Daniel S. Tuttle, Warren Hussey, G. E. Whitney, Edmund Wilkes, and Abel W. White, and to their successors, a tract of land in the United States military reservation of Camp Douglas, near said Salt Lake City, not exceeding twenty acres in extent, in such place as they shall select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, and not to be made so as to interfere with the use and occupation of said reservation for military purposes, to be used as a public cemetery, under such rules and regulations as they shall establish for the protection, care and management of said cemetery; provided that the cemetery shall be open and free to all without any other charge than what is necessary for care, protection, and embellishment.

The question was on the following substitute, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs—

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to set apart a tract of land, not exceeding twenty acres in extent, in the United States military reservation of Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, in the Territory of Utah, to be used as a public cemetery under such rules and regulations as he shall establish for the protection, care, and management of such cemetery. And he shall cause the same to be laid off and platted in convenient and suitable lots, which shall be for ever devoted for the purpose of the burial of the dead. And he may set apart for ever to each of the religious denominations organized in Salt Lake City which shall file with him proof of their organization, a lot not to exceed one acre in size, and of convenient shape, which such denominations may inclose and ornament as they see fit, to be used for the purposes of burial; and two acres shall be reserved as a potter's field, or common burying-ground, which may be inclosed and ornamented by the authority of said the city."

The substitute was adopted, and, there being no objection, the bill as amended was laid aside, to be reported favorably to the House.

## A THIRD TERM AGAIN.

THE New York *Herald* is possibly casting around in view of another run on the "third term" question. That journal's recent discussion of "Caesarism" was so exhaustive and persistent that it became abso-

lutely and unmitigatedly monotonous. But the same general subject is looming up again in the columns of that paper. The Washington correspondent, May 7, thus declares and comments on the authoritative avowal of the aspiration of the present incumbent of the presidential office to another term—

"Whatever there was of mystery in the veto of the late Senate Currency bill is solved in the important revelation that General Grant is a candidate for another Presidential term, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We have the information from a trustworthy source that all his nominations of any consequence and all his confidential conferences with Senators are directed to the republican Presidential nomination of 1876; that the veto was a flank movement upon Morton and Logan and their inflation party of the West and South; that Morton realizes the fact that the veto has killed him as a Presidential aspirant, and that if he has not for a week or more gone to the Capitol it is because he is arranging his plans to 'head off' General Grant, as John Minor Botts in his day headed off Captain Tyler. Between Morton and Logan we may look for a new party plan of operations, South and West, which will split the republican party into fragments and leave General Grant with only the support of the Eastern contractionists and the money lenders to support him for the succession. We understand, furthermore, that while Senator Morton sits in his room, like Marius among the ruins of Carthage, our aspiring Buckingham of New York, Senator Conkling, though consenting to the inevitable in consenting to withhold his claims upon the republican party as a Presidential candidate for 1876, in deference to the wishes of General Grant, is nevertheless a deeply disappointed man. How can he be otherwise, when but a brief month ago he was inspired with the delightful thought that he was the favorite of the President for the succession, and that as General Jackson, from his second term, cast his mantle over the shoulders of Martin Van Buren as his anointed successor, so would General Grant, in 1876, cast his martial cloak over the broad shoulders of Roscoe Conkling!

"All the political mysteries at Washington, connected with the movements of the administration and the Republican leaders in Congress, are cleared up with the simple announcement of the fact that General Grant is a candidate for another Presidential term. Apply this touchstone to any other inexplicable proceeding at the Capitol or the White House, and we see at once what it means. It is even said that General Grant permitted New Hampshire and Connecticut to be lost to the republicans in the recent elections in order to impress the all important fact upon the party that it can do nothing without him. The people of the country may be assured that General Grant is resolved upon another term, and they will have a landmark from which they may at any time discover the bearings of any political movement in any part of the country—it is for or against General Grant."

## A NICE SUGAR PLUM.

DISRAELI, virtually the President of the British government, came in for a nice little sugar plum when he succeeded Gladstone as premier, nothing less than a surplus in the treasury estimates for the year of not less than five million pounds, or twenty-five million dollars. To Gladstone's credit this stands. In this country, a surplus in the treasury to many may mean chance for a salary grab or some other big steal by officials, but in that old, "effete" country a surplus means reduced taxation and therefore generally cheaper commodities of consumption of one or more kinds to the people at large. This is one of the pleasant businesses immediately before the new premier and his new cabinet and new Parliament.

In this country further on the contrary, in order for the Federal government to pay, within a reason-

sonable time, dollar for dollar on its promises, President Grant informs Congress that increased taxation is necessary, and this just after his own salary has been doubled, and many other salaries have been increased, and quite a number of out and out official or other high place swindles have been perpetrated. But then the Eastern Hemisphere is the slow-going part of creation, and this is emphatically and essentially a go-ahead country.

ANOTHER FOOLISH FATHER.—He didn't know it was loaded—that's how it happened, and in this way, according to the Boston *Herald*. A young man in Cornish, Maine, one Saturday night recently, on going home, hung up his overcoat, in the pocket of which was a loaded revolver. On Sunday, his sister Maria, a bright little girl of eight years, found the coat on the floor, and was hanging it up, when the revolver dropped from the pocket. She picked it up and showed it to her father. He, ignorant of its being loaded, with the most culpable thoughtlessness, pointed it at her, cocked and fired it. The ball entered the girl's side, just below the heart. She fell to the floor and expired almost instantly, and the foolish father has a gnawing conscience for the rest of his life.

WASATCH AND JORDAN VALLEY RAILROAD.—In the House of Representatives May 2, Mr. Houghton, by unanimous consent, reported back, with amendments, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, the bill (H. R. No. 1885) granting to the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph; which was ordered to be printed and recommittees to the committee on the Pacific Railroad.

BIG GUNS.—The *Inflexible*, a sea-going ironclad, now building at Portsmouth, England, is to have twenty-four inches of solid iron plating and to be constructed so as to carry guns weighing 150 tons. The manufacture of an eighty-one ton rifled gun has been begun for her at the Woolwich Arsenal, and is expected to throw a shot of about 1,000 pounds weight. The *Inflexible* is to carry four guns of this kind in her turret.

THE LORRAINE BRICK.—The Gold Hill *News* of May 6 says that the silver brick, which is to be presented to Sir Lambton Lorraine by the citizens of Virginia, Gold Hill, and Carson, has been completed and will shortly be forwarded to the British Admiralty. It is fifteen pounds in weight, and bears the following inscription in old English text and old style Roman letter—"Blood is Thicker than Water. Santiago de Cuba, November, 1873. To Sir Lambton Lorraine. From the Comstock Mines, Virginia, Nevada, U. S. A."

EX-PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE.—On the 1st of May Gen. John C. Breckinridge was taken seriously ill, at Lexington, Ky., of hemorrhage of the lungs, and for some time was in a very critical condition, which subsequently improved.

OUT OF DEBT AND NO TAX.—Michigan has cause for rejoicing. Notwithstanding all its ordinary and extraordinary expenses of late years, that State is not only out of debt, but has a large surplus in the treasury, so that no State tax is to be levied this year. There must be good, honest management, not a very common thing in public matters in America, to secure such a roseate complexion of financial affairs. How much better to live in such a commonwealth than in one which is always getting into debt, always casting about to increase taxation, always having to devise some extraordinary means or other

to get along and maintain its credit!

## INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

SOME interest has arisen recently concerning certain internal revenue matters, as regards divers operations in the southern counties and elsewhere. It is the interest of all communities to submit to all reasonable and constitutional laws, whether in regard to the collection of revenue, or of any other kind, and it is the duty of officers of the law to give reasonable effect to the laws in their administration and execution.

Elsewhere in to day's NEWS will be found a communication from Mr. O. J. Hollister, U. S. Revenue Collector for this Territory, concerning the brewing and distilling and selling of fermented, vinous and spirituous liquors, etc. All persons who are in anywise concerned in the above named business would do well to read Mr. Hollister's letter and to regulate their business accordingly.

It is not presumed that citizens design to break or disregard the law, but sometimes this is done unwittingly. The plea of ignorance of the law, however, is not held to be valid in court. Every citizen is presumed to have a knowledge of the requirements of the law, and especially in regard to any special business in which he may be more or less engaged. It is to his interest therefore to come to an understanding of the law's requirements of him; and then to pay a reasonable regard to them, or he will be very likely to find himself in an undesirable position, and subject possibly to restraint of his liberty, and certainly to pecuniary loss.

## ANOTHER LAWYERS' PETITION.

THE following purports to be a memorial or petition from thirty-seven of the lawyers of this city, about half the whole number, in favor of the re-appointment of James B. McKean as Chief Justice of Utah—

"SALT LAKE, May 13th, 1874.  
"To U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Salt Lake City Bar, and citizens of the Territory of Utah, respectfully request the re-appointment of James B. McKean as Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah.

"Our reasons for this request are—  
"1st. Judge McKean, during his term of office has discharged the trust with such fidelity, boldness and impartiality as to inspire the confidence of all citizens who desire to see the supremacy of law and its faithful execution in Utah.

"2nd. A failure to re-appoint Judge McKean would cause great rejoicing among those who oppose a faithful execution of the laws, and be regarded by them as an important victory in their favor; while, on the other hand, it would discourage the friends of law and order.

"3rd. The friends of an efficient execution of the laws in Utah are almost, if not quite, unanimous in favor of Judge McKean's appointment for another term.

"Robert N. Baskin, Att'y at Law.  
"Jas. R. McBride, Attorney.  
"Frank Tilford, Att'y at Law.  
"Wm. Haydon, Att'y at Law.  
"C. K. Gilchrist, Att'y at Law.  
"J. C. Hemingway, Att'y at Law.  
"Thos. Marshall, Att'y at Law.  
"Chas. H. Hempstead, Att'y at Law.  
"W. C. Hall, Att'y at Law.  
"Albert Hagan, Att'y at Law.  
"W. Kirkpatrick, Att'y at Law.  
"M. V. Ashbrook, Att'y at Law.  
"W. H. Clipperton, Att'y at Law.  
"S. DeWolfe, Att'y at Law.  
"J. G. Sutherland, Att'y at Law.  
"W. W. G. e., Att'y at Law.  
"W. R. Kethley, Att'y at Law.  
"Ezra T. Sprague, Att'y at Law.  
"O. F. Strickland, Att'y at Law.  
"M. A. Carter, Att'y at Law.  
"C. C. Clements, Land and Mining Att'y.  
"Wm. Hyndman, Att'y at Law.  
"R. H. Robertson, Att'y at Law.  
"J. B. Rosborough, Att'y at Law.  
"Jno. McCutchen, Att'y at Law.  
"Wm. P. Appleby, Att'y at Law.  
"E. M. Barnum, Att'y at Law.  
"Jas. N. Kimball, Att'y at Law.  
"H. Hudson, Att'y at Law.  
"D. P. Whedon, Att'y at Law.  
"Willett Pottinger, Att'y at Law.  
"Sol. P. McCurdy, Att'y at Law.  
"D. W. Perley, Att'y at Law.  
"W. W. Woods, Att'y at Law.  
"L. C. Kilban, Counselor of N. Y.