

thing, he says, betokens that the coming winter will be like that of 1829-30.

If these prognostications should come true, and are applicable to North America, some pretty severe weather may be anticipated; the winter of 1829-30, in Europe was memorable for its severity, the snow being many feet deep, for several months, and the frost of arctic intensity.

The weather thus far this season, in this Territory, has been very pleasant and open, and at the present time there are no special indications of a winter of more than ordinary severity. Still the sayings of these modern "wise men of the East" may be verified, and the winter of 1869-70 be one of unusual severity. In view of the probability of such an event it will be well, while the fine weather lasts, for all who have it in their power to do so, to lay in their winter's supply of fuel and provisions, for themselves, and, as far as they can, help those who may need assistance. All the care and diligence necessary should also be given, in comfortably housing and providing for all kinds of stock, so that in case an unusually severe season should be experienced between now and the spring of 1870, all risk of want or suffering to humans and to the brute creation, may be avoided. In this respect as well as in any other, "a stitch in time may save nine."

MURDER and deeds of violence are such common occurrences now-a-days that society generally regards them almost with indifference, unless attended by circumstances of peculiar cruelty and ferocity. Of late some most fearful and coldblooded murders have been committed in this country, but the latest sensation is the Pantin tragedy, very brief allusions to which appeared in the telegrams some few days since. When the circumstances which led to and attended the commission of this horrible deed are considered it is doubtful whether in the whole annals of crime there can be found its parallel. It was on the 20th of last month that the discovery of the murdered bodies—six in number, a mother and her five children,—was made. That morning, as a laborer named Langlois residing at Pantin, one of the suburbs of the city of Paris, was on the way to his work, while crossing a ploughed field he noticed a white handkerchief on the ground and on picking it up he observed that it was stained with blood. Somewhat startled, he looked around and noticed that the soil had been recently disturbed, and after a more careful search discovered a dead body, covered with two or three inches of earth, seemingly only just buried. Alarmed, he ran to the nearest police station, and some of the officers immediately returned with him to the scene of the discovery, and in a short time the whole of the bodies were discovered, not yet cold, most of them mutilated and hacked in a horrible manner. The woman had eighty wounds about her person, most of them inflicted with a knife. The eldest boy, about sixteen years old, looked as if he had been strangled, there being a dark blue mark around his neck, supposed to have been made by the handkerchief with which the deed was done. The next body was that of a boy about eleven years of age, who, it was believed, was buried alive. Two other bodies, of boys, one about eight, the other about fourteen years old, had been hacked and chopped until fearfully disfigured. The last body was that of a little girl about four years of age, whose stomach was ripped open.

No clue as to the identity of the bodies was obtained until two days after they were discovered, then it was obtained from the buttons on the coats of the murdered boys, which bore the name of Thomas, tailor, at Roubaix, a town near Lisle, in French Flanders, on the Belgian frontier. Subsequently, through the investigations and labors of the police, the bodies were discovered to be those of a family named Kinck, consisting of husband, wife and five sons and a daughter, who, up to within a few days previous to the murder, had resided at Roubaix.

The family were in comfortable circumstances, had amassed considerable wealth carrying on the trade of brush-making. The head of the family was a native of the province of Alsace, and wishing to enlarge his business in Roubaix, he desired his wife to take the whole of the family, except Gustave, the eldest son, his father's assistant in the business, and go and live in a house he owned in Alsace. Among the acquaintances of the Kinck's, in Roubaix, was a family named Traupmann; with their

eldest son, Kinck the elder was some way connected in business, and of him he made a confidant. This young man Traupmann, only twenty years of age, is the one to whom all developments made since the discovery of the bodies, point to as the chief if not the only one concerned in the committal of this dreadful crime, none other having been arrested or implicated up to the latest dates. This man is described as having a fear of poverty, and as one who would endure anything rather than that. He appears to have wormed himself completely into the confidence of the elder Kinck, to have obtained a knowledge of all his designs and plans, with the sole intent to possess himself of all his property.

The wife of Kinck was opposed to going to Alsace, as her husband desired, and he himself started for that place, having previously remitted thither, through the post office at Guebwiller, the sum of 5500 francs; and on the way Traupmann, it is supposed, murdered him and attempted, in Kinck's name, to obtain the money from the post office. In this he failed, but by some means induced Gustave, Kinck's eldest son, to go to Guebwiller, leading him to suppose that the 5500 francs were lying at the post office there for him. Traupmann, after leaving Guebwiller, proceeded to Paris, from which place he, in the name of the elder Kinck, wrote to Gustave to come immediately to Paris, and on his arrival he murdered him, expecting in all probability to find the 5500 francs, obtained from the Guebwiller post office, in his possession. Disappointed in this, he, still assuming the character of the head of the family, wrote to Madame Kinck, in Roubaix, requesting her to come to Paris immediately and to bring the family with her. They set out as requested, and upon reaching their destination they were met by Traupmann, who, alluring them, one or two at a time, to the scene of the murder, under the pretence that he was conducting them to Monsieur Kinck, the husband and father, succeeded in dispatching them, having previously dug their graves, into which they were heaped. Having accomplished his task he set out for Havre, where he was about embarking for this country, having in his possession various deeds to the Kinck property, which it is supposed he, under the assumed name of Kinck, the one which he gave when arrested, would have used in effecting sales and transfers of property on arriving in America.

After his arrest, in Havre, while on the way to the police station, he evinced great fear and jumped into the river, intending to drown himself, but the officer who had him in charge offering a reward, a dock porter, who chanced to be close by, rescued him after considerable trouble.

Traupmann was subsequently taken to Paris and while passing from the railway station to the police station had to be closely secured from public observation to prevent the people from lynching him. After the bodies of his victims had been taken from the place of their slaughter to the Morgue he was taken to see them, and without the least apparent emotion, he recognized and pronounced the name of each one. Sometime after his arrest he confessed to having been an accomplice in the committal of the crime, but said he had only decoyed the unfortunate family to the field at Pantin, that they were murdered by Mr. Kinck and Gustave, the eldest son. This story received little credence, and the subsequent discovery of the murdered body of Gustave, with a knife sticking in his throat, buried about thirty yards from the rest of the bodies, left no doubts as to the complete falsity of this part of his confession; and though no tidings of the elder Kinck, either dead or alive had been discovered at the latest dates, the general belief is that he has shared a similar fate to the other members of his family.

The crime is probably without a parallel in the criminal calendar of the entire world; and were it not for the facts already developed, it would be next to impossible to believe that any human being could plan and carry into execution a scheme so replete with ferocity and cruelty. The excitement in France over the affair is unprecedented, nearly half a million people having visited the scene of the murder.

Traupmann, it is said, has been a great reader of novels, Sue's Wandering Jew possessing special charms for him. One of the characters in that work, a Jesuit priest, kills a great many persons to obtain possession of certain property, and this individual had become Traupmann's *beau ideal* of a hero.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

CAMP WASATCH.—On Tuesday, 19th inst., all Salt Lake City was on the *qui vive* preparing for the drill of the Militia of the Salt Lake military district. About noon the troops of the Infantry regiments commenced to assemble at the appointed rendezvous, from whence they marched over the Jordan River to Camp Wasatch, where they soon established their lines and prepared for the duties of a short military life. The 3d Infantry was the first to take up its ground, followed almost immediately after by the 1st and 2d regiments, and a little later by the Artillery, under the command of Major Ladd.

On the morning of the 20th, the Cavalry arrived and drill commenced in good earnest. Reveli was sounded each day at 5, roll call at 5.30 and prayer at 6 a.m., evening prayer call was sounded at 8 and tatos at 9 each evening.

On the evening of the 20th a detachment of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery from Davis Co., under the command of Col. J. W. Hess arrived, whose fine appearance and soldier-like bearing was heartily acknowledged by the troops on the ground with many a lusty cheer, as the visitors filed into camp and took up their position on the right of the 1st regiment of Cavalry.

The troops on the ground formed the 1st Division of the Nauvoo Legion, being the Militia of the Salt Lake military district, commanded by Major Gen. R. T. Burton, and their fellow-citizen soldiers from Davis Co.

The first division of the Nauvoo Legion consists of two brigades, commanded on this occasion, the first brigade by Col. Heber P. Kimball, the second commanded by Brigadier General F. D. Richards. The first brigade is composed of the first regiment of cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Winder commanding, and the third regiment of infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Geo. M. Ottinger, commanding. The second brigade is composed of the first regiment of infantry, Col. Isaac Groo commanding, and the second infantry, Col. S. W. Richards commanding. A battery of artillery was also on the ground, commanded by Major S. G. Ladd.

These troops, even without their visitors from Davis county, formed the largest body of men that ever assembled at Camp Wasatch, or indeed in any camp in this Territory, nor were their numbers alone the only source of gratulation to every lover of his country; but the order, precision and dash with which the several corps performed the evolutions assigned to them excited the wonder and admiration of the thousands of visitors who each day came to visit the "camp of Israel."

During the encampment there were dress parades each morning, followed during the day by company, battalion and division drill. On the 21st there was a grand standing and marching review and on the 22nd a general inspection of arms. On the afternoon of the same day the troops were formed into a hollow square when, after prayer by Elder W. Woodruff, they were addressed by Gen. Geo. A. Smith, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, Chaplain *pro tem* to Major Gen. Burton, Lieut Gen. D. H. Wells and Major General R. T. Burton, after which the troops went through the manoeuvres of a sham fight, the enemy being only imaginary.

Among the many visitors who cheered the troops with their presence and congratulations we noticed President Brigham Young, Major Gen. Pace and staff, of Utah, and Col. Hyde of Cache Military District. The Lieutenant General also honored the division with his presence daily.

The bands, also, must not be forgotten in this short notice, the enlivening strains of their music did much to give *ecclat* to the occasion, and gave evidence of the great pains taken and constant practice indulged in by their members. The Davis County troops also brought some excellent music with them.

The order, sobriety, good feeling and innocent mirth that reigned everywhere through the encampment may, possibly, be equalled, but never excelled, outside of Utah. The troops, from the youngest drummer-boy to the commanding general, manifested that they belonged to a race whom a high religious feeling and devotion to truth and liberty enabled at all times and in all circumstances to maintain their dignity and act as gentlemen.

At half-past 7 this morning there was a dress parade; at 8.30 tents were struck and at 9 the troops marched for home.

### OBITUARY.

Jane Miriam Hanham, born 1821, at Upton Noble, Somerset, England, departed this life October 21st, at her residence in the 17th Ward, Salt Lake City. She embraced the gospel in her native place the 22nd of March, 1838. She was a firm believer in the Latter-day work of God and enjoyed some of the gifts of the spirit. After traveling twelve years with her husband who was engaged in the ministry on the British Isles for that period, she emigrated to this Valley with him in 1861. Having been a faithful member of the church for over twenty-one years, a pattern of virtue and piety, a true and valuable wife, the Lord has now in his inscrutable wisdom taken her to his everlasting rest. His will be done. He giveth and he taketh away, and while her bereaved husband mourns his loss he realizes that it is her gain.

Gone to the sphere of light, joy and peace. Remember, dear wife, thy grieved one left behind!

From this vale of tears, oh, happy release: Like gold purified thou hast been refined. Faithful and true to the end of the race; The reward of glory thou wilt soon receive: In the first resurrection thou shalt rise in thy place, With the great host of Saints that in Jesus believe.

E. HANHAM.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—The assembled Saints were yesterday addressed by Elders Jacob Gates and Geo. Q. Cannon in the morning and by President D. H. Wells in the afternoon. The discourses of President Wells and Elder Cannon were reported and will most probably be published at an early date.

We will here remind the Saints that the meetings are held at 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. The recollection of this fact will prevent many of our brethren and sisters coming to the afternoon meeting when it is half over, thereby losing much good instruction themselves and disturbing the devotions of others.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE 3RD REGIMENT.—One of the most interesting incidents we witnessed at the late drill was the presentation of new colors to the 3rd Regiment on the morning of the 21st inst. The old flag had been for some time considered scarcely worthy of the regiment, the officers accordingly subscribed for a beautiful silk U. S. flag, which was that morning unfurled with becoming honors.

The regiment having assembled for dress parade, the old colors were marched to the regimental head-quarters, preceded by Captain Beesley's Martial Band, and escorted by a guard of honor; the new colors were there received by Major Burt, when the guard and band returned in like order. Having advanced to the front centre of the line, the Chaplain of the Regiment, Capt. Ed. Stevenson, took the colors and blessed them, and dedicated them to the cause of truth and liberty. Lieutenant Colonel Ottinger then unfurled them to the breeze, making a short but stirring speech to the officers and men. They were then delivered to Color Sergeant Lindsey, who marched with them to their place in the line, amidst the cheers of the regiment.

STARTED.—The following Elders, with a few others whose names we were unable to obtain, started from Uintah this morning en route for the Eastern States, to fill the missions to which they were called last Conference:

Eli Whipple,  
S. L. Sprague, sen.,  
J. D. M. Crockwell,  
Geo. Harding,  
Henry Peck,  
Charles Nibley,  
D. B. Huntington,  
H. C. Pender,  
Jacob Zundel,  
Theo. Curtis,  
Byron Groo,  
W. W. Seeley,  
C. H. Oliphant,  
F. K. Benedict,  
Mathew Jordan,  
William Gibson,  
Jacob Gates,  
D. Carter,  
J. B. Thatcher,  
Charles Bird,  
H. W. Brizzee,  
A. H. Raleigh,  
G. G. Snyder,  
Nathan Tanner,  
A. W. Smith,  
Lewis Robison,  
Omer Call,  
Henry McEwan,  
Mathew W. Dalton,  
Henry Nisonger,  
W. B. Tripp,  
Daniel Wood,  
F. Kesler, Jr.,  
A. F. Farr,  
J. B. Robison,  
H. Mace,  
Porter Squires,  
Charles Stewart,  
Ira N. Spaulding,  
Charles Shumway,  
John P. Barnard,  
Thos. E. Ricks,  
James May,  
Milo Andrus.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Robert Miller of Logan, Cache Co., is desirous of knowing the whereabouts of his nephew, Henry Miller. He was heard from last in Sept. 1868. He was at that time at McGee's camp, Green river. It was his intention then to spend the following winter at Logan. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his uncle.

POINT OF HONOR.—The following note has been handed in with a request to publish:

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 25, 1869.  
Editor Deseret News:—I perceive that in the city papers quite a point is made about the third regiment being the first on the ground. Will you please allow me to correct this, as Capt. Robson's company (Sugar House Ward) first Regiment, were on the ground and fixing their tents before any others were there.

Honor to whom honor is due.  
Yours respectfully,  
A MILITIA MAN.