

pletely recovered in health and spirits."

He describes the plan of his future operations, of which the following is the substance: He intended to go southwest from Ujiji to Fipa, near the south end of Tanganyika; round this south end, then in a southwest course to cross the Chambeze, along the shores of Lake Bangweulu, and thence to the ancient fountains of Herodotus. From there, ten days north, to Katanga, where are copper mines which have been worked for ages. Ten days north of this latter place he says are some remarkable rock excavations, the formation of which the natives ascribe to the Deity. Running water abounds on these rocks, and in case of invasion the inhabitants can all take shelter in the excavations. From Katanga, twelve days northwest to the southern end of Lake Lincoln, through it to the Lomani, into Webb's Lualaba, and home. This would complete the exploration of the whole 700 miles of the watershed of Central Africa.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 28.

PANACCA MINE.—We understand the Panacca mine, Mineral Fork, Big Cottonwood District, is about to be placed in the San Francisco market. The claim is owned at present by a company of six, who, not being capitalists, are desirous of disposing of it to enable them to push the development of other claims owned by them in the same locality. The Panacca is said to be giving very promising indications.

A RIGHTeous VERDICT.—We see by the Salt Lake papers that the jury in the case of Obe for the killing of Dison, have returned a verdict of acquittal. The verdict meets popular approval. Whatever may be the letter of the law and the strict construction of the courts, it is impossible to obtain an American jury to convict of murder in cases where the integrity of one's family has been violently assailed, or where the sanctity of the domestic circle has been ruthlessly invaded. The coded duello has been well high legislated out of existence, but the rigor of the law is impotent even yet when the honor of a wife is assailed by the tongue of slander, public opinion is invariably found in sympathy with the man who resents such a cowardly assault even to the taking of human life. Cases like that of Obe are of occasional occurrence, and popular sympathy is always with the avenger of his private wrongs, while juries always render a verdict in accord with the popular sentiment. Great care of course should be taken to see that the provocation is real—not imaginary.—*Ely Record.*

PIPES FOR THE CITY WATERWORKS.—The gentleman sent East, on the 3rd inst., by the Corporation of Salt Lake, to negotiate for the purchase of pipes for the water works, shortly to be constructed in this city, reached home last night, and called at our office to-day, and informed us that he had contracted with the Rochester Laminated Pipe and Package Company, of New York, for four miles of pipe, from twenty inches down to four inches in diameter, of their manufacture, to be forwarded, commencing on the 12th of next month, and as fast thereafter as manufactured. We saw a specimen of the six inch pipe. It is elm wood, and is manufactured by winding broad, thin hoops, or laminae of wood, made continuous by joining the ends spirally around a form the size of the pipe required, every alternate layer being wound in an opposite direction to the last, and crossing it diagonally, each layer being cemented together by passing through boiling asphaltum, a coating of the same material being on the internal and external surface of the pipe. When a sufficient thickness is obtained—the six inch pipe being $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick—the form is taken down from the inside, leaving the pipe free, the process of manufacture being completed by squaring and trimming the ends. The pipe is considered very durable, from tests observed by the gentleman who purchased for the city it is capable of resisting a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch.

The amount of pipe already purchased—four miles—is merely for a beginning, the design of the city fathers being to extend it as fast as the demand for water in the different localities will justify them in so doing.

NEEDS SOME ATTENTION.—A reliable gentleman, in from the southern portion of the Territory, called at our office this morning and mentioned a couple of little matters worthy the attention of those who have authority in the localities referred to. The first is the flooding of the high road south of the settlement of Scipio, which is now in such a bad condition that it is almost impossible for a team to cross without miring. This is bad enough, but the second item complained of is much worse and is a nuisance that should be promptly abated. It is a whisky establishment pretty near the Sevier bridge. Our informant says that a certain class of young men residing in the country in that vicinity, are in the habit of making this place a rendezvous, and getting drunk, using foul language when in that condition, and creating a good deal of annoyance; and last Sunday week a party of this rowdy element, when sufficiently full of the abomina-

tion there dispensed, got to quarrelling, drew their knives on each other and for a time there was every prospect of a serious disturbance and bloodshed. Such proceedings are disgraceful at any time, but above all on a Sunday; and we hope the citizens residing in that locality will immediately take the necessary steps to have the nuisance abated, and to prevent in the future a repetition of such disgraceful scenes and proceedings.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—"Trio" writes from St George, Aug. 19th:

"Since our last Indian excitement here, which I perceive you have had notice of, we have enjoyed peace with the red men. President Snow has appointed three brethren, well acquainted with the language, manners and customs of the Indians, to act as Bishops in settling all difficulties between the reds and whites, which has had the unanimous approval of both parties, at a big 'pow wow,' and is generally felt to be a step in the right direction.

"President Snow and a few of the brethren left here on the 12th for a tour through the south-eastern settlements, and home by the way of Pangwitch, Parowan, &c.

"There is a great cry for water, and the project for bringing the waters of the Rio Virgen into St. George is being revived. There is a movement on foot to have a preliminary survey made for the route of a canal from the Virgin River, somewhere below Berry's Spring, thence through the lower part of Washington, passing below the settlement of Middletown, and through the Black Ridge east of this place by a tunnel, into this valley. Should this route prove practicable there are a number of our most influential citizens willing to subscribe liberally to assist in making the canal a success. Capital and labor are scarce in this country, but the successful completion of this canal will open quite a field for both. A sufficient supply of water would transform this country from Washington to St. George, into one vast garden, furnishing sustenance, employment, and an easy independence, in a climate unsurpassed in salubrity on this continent, to thousands who are now toiling and eking out a scanty subsistence, living from hand to mouth, year after year, in the overcrowded cities of the world, where their labors only tend to build up others instead of bettering their own circumstances and condition."

Trio.

TO THE FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETIES.—Desiring that the ladies of Utah shall be notified as widely as possible of the invitation extended to them by the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, to do their part in making the coming Fair interesting, we give space in our columns for the following circular:

SALT LAKE CITY, August 17, 1872.

To the Female Relief Societies Throughout Utah Territory:

Ladies:—The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, at a meeting of its Board of Directors on the 10th day of August inst., recognizing the fact that heretofore the ladies have contributed in a liberal manner to their department, until it has become one of the leading features of our exhibitions, ordered that a circular be written calling upon all the Relief Societies to unite, and by a concentration of effort, accomplish that which will be highly creditable and be parallel with Utah's advanced growth.

Exhibitions of domestic products and manufactures are considered of such utility and importance that they form a prominent part of the civil polity of the nations; and the people who foster and excel in their products and industries lay the foundation of commercial independence.

A people situated as we are, so remote from other manufacturing districts, aided by the heavy tariffs of transportation, have every stimulus to encourage them in this direction. The adoption of this policy is pregnant with benefits on every hand. While attaining the desirable status of having "the beauty of our apparel the workmanship of our own hands," the laudable condition is also reached of furnishing employment for the heavy tide of emigrants coming westward and for the legion of youth growing up in our midst.

A word to the wise is sufficient; ladies, you are respectfully invited to contribute and to take an active part in rendering this exhibition a step in advance of its predecessors.

W. WOODRUFF, President.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 28.

AN EVENT.—Five car loads of rock were hauled by a locomotive to day from the U. C. Railroad depot to within the Temple block enclosure. This was the inaugural trip of the hauling of freight on the new line of street railroad by steam power. Progress is the order of the day.

THE TEMPLE.—We understand it to be the intention of the workmen on the temple block to commence the laying of two more courses of rock on the Temple building. As the facilities for hauling the rock are now excellent, it is probable this most important work will be rapidly proceeded with.

FROM CACHE.—Brother Moses Thatcher, Superintendent of the Logan Z. C. M. I., is in town, having arrived from Cache Valley last night. He informs us that the big fill on the U. N. R. R. on Cottonwood Hollow, will be completed in about twenty-five or thirty days, when the balance of the work can be proceeded with to Cache, without meeting with difficulties of anything like as formidable a character as the Cottonwood one, between the latter point and Logan.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, at 10:30 a.m., Mr. John G. Lindsay, of this city, met with a severe accident at the Clipper mine, near Bingham Canyon, Tooele district. He had put in a blast, and, it not going off as expected, he, thinking the fire had gone out, went back to the blast to re-light it, when it exploded, knocking him down. He remained insensible for several minutes, and has continued speechless ever since. He is severely wounded on the head, and it is supposed his skull is fractured. He was brought home last night by Mr. James Crouch. Dr. Anderson attends the sufferer.

THE WALKER HOUSE.—This magnificent hotel, H. S. Greeley & Co. proprietors, will be opened for the accommodation of guests on Monday next. This morning we were shown over the entire establishment by Mr. Greeley, which is the only way to form an idea of the complete manner in which this establishment is fitted up. It is perhaps not too much to say that its equal is not to be found between Chicago and San Francisco. Everything that the expenditure of money could do to secure the greatest comfort and convenience to guests and to facilitate every branch of business carried on in such an establishment seems to have been done.

The building was commenced last October; it was built by R. W. Jordan. The ground plan is 85 feet front, with two wings of 116 feet. It has a basement with four storeys. On the basement are the bar room, exchange or reading room, barber's shop, store room, baker shop and laundry. All the rooms on the basement are eleven feet high.

The bar room is 50 x 30 feet. The reading room is 70 x 30. In this room are to be constantly kept daily and other papers from all parts of the world. The store room is 22 x 28 feet. The barber's shop, including five bath rooms, is 50 x 30 feet. The engine room is 30 x 22. Here an eagle engine of eight horse power is used to pump water to every part of the house, to run the machinery in the laundry department and for various other purposes. The boiler is fifteen horse power. The laundry department is as compact and convenient as it is possible to conceive. It has a large mangle, wringer and washing machine, all run by steam, the latter being capable of washing, rinsing and wringing 250 shirts in twenty minutes. The drying in the laundry is done by steam, and is accomplished in an incredibly brief space.

The baker shop is 30 x 18 feet, and is provided with Biglow's patent oven, which is large enough to bake for five hundred people, and is so constructed that the same kind of meat or food, whatever it may be, is always cooked in the same compartment.

On the first floor every room is fifteen feet high. It contains a store room 90 x 30, an office with a rotunda 22 feet wide and 60 deep; a porter's room, guests' wash room 10 x 15 feet, writing room, news office, telegraph office, coat room, club room 25 x 20 feet, dining room 78 x 30 feet, carving room 32 x 20, a kitchen and one suite of rooms for guests.

The kitchen is 32 x 22. It has a range 19 feet long, and is capable of cooking for more than double the number of guests the hotel will accommodate. In this department every fixture and all the arrangements are of the most improved style.

The carving room contains a steam table, provided with covers which can be heated in half a minute, capable of containing and keeping hot sixteen dishes of vegetables, two of soup, two of fish, and eight of meat.

The second floor contains two public parlors, at each end of which is a mirror 60 by 84 inches, in a massive, elegantly carved gilded frame. Besides these parlors there are on this floor four suites, of two rooms each—parlor and bed room—each suite having four private baths, hot and cold water, and two public baths to the entire number. The whole floor contains forty-nine rooms.

The third and fourth floors are similar to the second, minus the public parlors, being divided into suites of apartments, so arranged that they can be used either by families or single persons, all being amply provided with bath rooms and every other necessary and convenience.

The rear of every floor is provided with an apparatus into which slops of every kind are emptied and conveyed thence to a cesspool in the yard below, and some distance from the building.

The number of private rooms for guests in the hotel is 182, and abundant accommodation and entertainment can be furnished for two hundred persons.

On the top of the building are three tanks, each containing four thousand gallons of water, which are filled from below by the steam pumps. Every suite of rooms is provided with apparatus connecting with the tanks above and with the pumps below, so that water, hot or cold, for baths or to extinguish fire, can be instantly supplied.

Every room in the house is furnished

with a simple looking but very effective apparatus placed in the ceiling, which conveys an alarm by telegraph, to the office of the proprietor, when the temperature from any cause rises above 100 Fah. This alarm causes the ringing of a bell, which cannot cease till the temperature is reduced below 100°. The hands of the establishment are organized into a fire brigade, so that any danger from fire seems next to an impossibility.

The furniture is elegant and is of solid black walnut and rosewood; the upholstery is of very fine material and splendid workmanship, and was manufactured by the California Furniture Company. The silver ware is massive and is from Haynes and Lawton of San Francisco.

From this hasty sketch the travelling public may form some idea of the comforts to be obtained at the Walker House. Throughout, the building is elegant and substantial, a credit to the skill of its designers and builders, speaks volumes in favor of the enterprise of its proprietors, and if conducted in the same liberal and painstaking spirit manifested in its construction and appointments, will well merit all the success which it can possibly achieve.

A "JACK" IN OFFICE.—A correspondent north, sends us an account of a rather ludicrous incident which occurred recently somewhere on the banks of the Bear. He says that a few days ago a couple of logs floating down Bear river, were seen by two Danishmen, who had not been in the country long, and knew very little about the language or the customs of the people. These men, fancying the logs were nobody's property, thought they had better secure and use them than let them be wasted. They accordingly secured them, and, their actions being observed by some boy, not so "green" as they were, he quietly made his way to Corinne and whispered "theft" in the ears of some functionary there, and in a short time after, a man appeared in the neighborhood where the logs had been secured, and observing a number of men, among whom were the two he was in quest of, the functionary made an immense flourish and fuss, read a paper made out in the form of a warrant, for the arrest of some person or persons, but having no names on it, he had no authority, and finally demanded \$10, promising to let the matter pass over if that amount were paid. The unsophisticated and unintentional trespassers, terrified at the bluster and brass of Dogberry, paid the amount, and the mighty functionary returned to Corinne.

FINE VEGETABLES.—The following note shows that fine vegetables can be raised at Fillmore—

FILLMORE, Aug. 24th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time since I saw in your paper a notice of some turnips weighing from five to seven pounds each, grown south of your city, on the farm of Mr. Winder. To-day I saw three turnips of the common variety, raised by William Stokes of this place on his gravelly lot, the largest of which measured two feet six inches and a half in circumference, and weighed seven pounds twelve ounces, without the top. The other two were nearly as large. Bro. Stokes, who is one of our enterprising gardeners, challenges the Territory to beat them.

Respectfully,
E. M. WEBB.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Some of the repudiators are slow in action, but their notes of repudiation still come. The following is the latest:

LOGAN, August 14, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I find in your paper, James Ellis signed to an anti-State petition. If this was intended for my name, I take the liberty of informing my friends and acquaintances that I never signed it nor authorized any one else to sign it for me.

Respectfully,
JAMES ELLIS.

In the Danish West Indies, whose people are not regarded as so intelligent as our own, they seem to have made an important improvement in the administration of the law to secure justice and diminish litigation. They have established *reconciling courts* where opposing parties must appear and endeavor to reconcile their differences before they are permitted to commence a suit at law. A certificate from the reconciling court that it has failed in its efforts is an indispensable preliminary to the commencement of a legal contest and without which the plaintiff is immediately non-suited. Two separate attempts to reconcile differences are made by the judges of this court before they will give a certificate that will deliver the parties over to the law. It is said that but little expense attends the proceedings in these reconciling courts, and nine-tenths of the cases are thus settled.

DIED.

In the 11th Ward in this city, Aug. 28th, of consumption, SARAH, wife of Elijah Larkin.

Born at Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, England, Aug. 6th, 1812.

Mill Star, please copy.