

EDITORIALS.

LONG BALLOON TRIPS.

THE idea of long balloon trips across the American continent or across the Atlantic ocean has been a favorite one at different times, and every once in a while a great excitement is created and the credulous or hopeful public is led to anticipate the speedy realization of one of these brilliant anticipations. Lately two aeronauts, one at Boston and the other at Philadelphia, have been leading people to suppose that adventurous attempts would be made shortly to go "up in a balloon" from the New to the Old World. Elaborate and scientific preparations have been talked of for the voyage, and some confident predictions ventured regarding the course and the exact destination of the bold voyageurs, the Philadelphia man intending to steer directly for the Vienna Exhibition. When he alights with the balloon in the Prater the other visitants will be grandly surprised, no doubt. But it may be well not to count too confidently upon one's unhatched chickens. Some years ago Professor Lowe created similar excitement with his giant balloon and scientific and elaborate furnishings, in New York, but he never made the voyage, for a kindly gale one lucky morning split open his big air ship and the project was abandoned. These later projects are likely to prove equally abortive. At the same time, it may be possible for a safe balloon voyage to be made across the great ocean, but, if practicable, few persons would be willing to trust themselves on such a voyage.

GOOD PEACE.—At the fourth annual session of the General Council of the Indian Territory, recently held at Okmulgee, a resolution was adopted proposing that a communication be submitted to the Kiowas, Cheyennes, and other tribes of the plains, congratulating them upon their friendly relations with the people of the United States and with other Indian tribes, reassuring them of the continued friendship and fraternal regard of their brothers, the Confederate Tribes of the Indian Territory, and of the necessity of abstaining from all acts of hostility toward each other and the people of the United States, and of the determination of the General Council to intercede for the early liberation of the chiefs Santanta and Big Tree. The latter clause in the resolution was based on a preamble stating that the strict observance and exercise of good faith was indispensable to the perpetuity of peace and good will between nations, as well as individuals, and that certain condition having been complied with by the Kiowa Indians, this government should redeem the promise made to them, contemplating the early pardon and liberation of their chiefs.

IRRIGATION CONVENTION.—The San Francisco Chronicle has the following:—

LARAMIE, W. T., 16.—The Laramie Daily Sentinel of to-day contains an article recommending the calling of a general convention of the trans-Missouri States and Territories, at some central point, during the summer or early fall, for the purpose of organizing a general system of Western irrigation, and to take measures to ascertain the extent of the country which may be reclaimed by such a system, the amount of water in the Western streams and rivers available for this purpose, and to unite in asking for Government aid from Congress by the appropriation of lands and money to inaugurate and carry out the enterprise. Surveyor-General Dr. Latham, of Wyoming, is now engaged in collecting statistics and information on this subject. The Sentinel suggests the holding of such convention at Salt Lake City, and asks the Western press and people to take hold of and aid in forwarding this enterprise.

A convention of Western people interested in irrigation, which would include most of them, might prove of great benefit to the Territories and States where irrigation is necessary. Much useful information would be elicited, and united or harmonious action of a beneficial tendency might result.

WANTS A GREAT PREACHER.—Cincinnati is in distress. She wants a great preacher. She has no Beecher nor Spurgeon nor Pere Hyacinthe, and she is not happy.

A great preacher gives name and tone and importance to a city, so it is thought, and Cincinnati is ambitious in these matters as well as in things pertaining to pork.

Salt Lake and Utah have plenty of preachers. Every other man preaches and exhorts at times, and many of them with much frequency and regularity. Among these must be a number of great ones, their greatness only needing suitable opportunity for development. If Cincinnati wants a great preacher, and cannot suit herself elsewhere, she might do worse than try one of the "Mormon" elders.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MONTANA.

THE legislature of Montana has done a good thing, half done it at least, and done it apparently unintentionally, which former detractors from the value if not the merit of the deed, and which latter detracts from the merit if not the value of the same.

The latest session of the legislature was called to rectify the blunders of the previous "monstrosity" of a session, and for other purposes, among which other purposes it seems the making of this rather blundering suffrage provision may be numbered. The former session debarred from the elective franchise those male persons who had declared their intention to become citizens. The latter session restored the suffrage to such, and in addition bestowed it upon female residents who have declared their intention to become citizens. This law stands good, because the courts are deciding that suffrage is mainly a matter of local, not federal, regulation. Here is the section as amended—

SECTION 1. All male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and all persons of the same age who shall have declared their intention of becoming such citizens, shall be entitled to vote at any election for delegate to Congress, and for Territorial, county and precinct officers, provided they shall have resided in the Territory six months, and in the county where they offer to vote thirty days next preceding the day of election.

The *New North-West*, however it may regard woman suffrage generally, objects to the partiality, no doubt unintended, of the new law, and says—

Whatever title these ladies may have to suffrage, we think the Legislature, a majority of whom were native born, should have evidenced at least equal appreciation of American born women, and extended to them whatever rights, privileges, immunities and honors are conveyed thereby to those who owe their citizenship to "the big ship sailing" safely when they left the old country. It is a little unkind of the Montana Legislature to require a woman to go and be born abroad or be defrauded of her civil rights.

Of course that slight of American native born women was altogether a mistake, whether the granting of suffrage to other women was or was not. But we congratulate the women of Montana, those who have thus received the suffrage, upon their good fortune. Providence has unexpectedly provided for them, though in a manner that may seem invidious to others, yet it may lead to an extension of the privilege to all the women of the Territory, and we hope it will, if they desire it.

Our cotemporary above referred to, looking at the entering wedge of woman suffrage in our neighboring commonwealth in the north, says:

The ladies in Deer Lodge county qualified by the above act to vote are Mrs. Gwendolyn Evans; Mrs. E. P. Thomas; nee Gwen Evans; Mrs. Margaret Eliasson; Mrs. Dennis Manton; nee Sasanna E. Jordan; Mrs. Ellen C. Jensen; Mrs. Margaret Lavalley. These ladies have filed their declaratory papers to enable them to preempt land, and are thus, unexpectedly, qualified to cast the votes that may decide the coming election in Deer Lodge county. Candidates will do well to take into consideration this new element in local politics, for not only these six but a host of others may determine to have a say at the polls.

This new legal provision does not directly affect many women, indeed there are not many in Montana, compared with their numbers in some other parts of the country, but it indirectly affects them all, and if they are plucky and ambitious in that direction they will not give up an inch of ground, gained, but press forward until they are rewarded with full and complete victory.

ABOUT MARRIAGE.—A New York contemporary, see another

column of the NEWS, says people are very unsettled upon the marriage question, are not satisfied with it as it is, and want it modified, regulated and "fixed up" in a different manner. This is not to be wondered at. The marriage question is one of the most important questions before men and women, and generally it is not in a thoroughly satisfactory condition in the world at large. But these things are managed differently in Utah. Here this elsewhere vexed question is settling itself very satisfactorily, as fast as the law allows and a good deal faster than some of the impertinently meddlesome interpreters of the law appear to relish. But their hindersome efforts prove futile, and the grand and greatly desired revolution progresses very cheerfully.

No REMEDY.—In the Denver News is the following, from Salt Lake, June 12—

Judge McKean held that no laws exist in Utah to give a remedy to a person who was maliciously prosecuted.

Then it is good for some people. When the judge decides otherwise, the public will be glad to know it, as several persons, not only maliciously but illegally, prosecuted one or two years ago, and liberated therefrom by fiat of the Supreme Court of the United States, may expect to be awarded a competent amount for damages.

WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE SAID.—The following comes from the Cincinnati Commercial—

Mr. Whitelaw Reid thinks there is a side to politics which makes it the most dignified, the most important of all earthly objects of human study, and especially worthy the attention of scholars. The questions which claim their consideration, now that the days of sentimental politics are run, are upon us. It may be this is so; but the practical and least creditable side of politics is uppermost, and we fear will remain so until after Mr. Reid has ceased to labor in the good cause. As between a half dozen ward manipulators—we care as little for scholarship as the Yankee traveller did about the old ruins of Rome—and a half dozen scholars, we would wager a hundred to one the wire-pullers would win all the time.

The Commercial is nearer right than Whitelaw is. If he had said statesmanship, instead of politics, he would have hit the mark exactly. Statesmanship is one of the most important subjects of human study, but politics—well, the less of them the better. A statesman is worthy of respect and honor, but a mere politician is scarcely worthy of contempt.

Correspondence.

COPENHAGEN, May 23rd, 1873.

Dear Bro. Thomassen:

My health has been quite poor for the last three months; I have suffered every day with a nervous headache, which makes me feel rather downcast, sometimes. President K. Peterson, is in Stockholm. Bro. Erastus Snow and son came here on the morning of the 15th inst., and rang us out of bed; they started for Stockholm next day, where they would meet Prest. Peterson, and after conference there go with him to Norway. We expect them back in time to attend conference in Malmo on the 1st of June. President Geo. A. Smith concluded to abandon his intended visit to Sweden and Russia and returns home after attending conference in London on the 25th inst. Bro. Snow said he intended to return about the middle of June.

Our first company of emigrants will leave here on the 27th of June. Bro. Olsen, from Lyd, and Dahlgren are the only missionaries that will emigrate. Bro. Orlob relieves Olson, and Peter Nilsen Dahlgren. Brother Olsen has brought a rich man into the Church in the South, who is helping quite a number. A rich widow has been baptized in the North, who may also assist. Bro. Carstenson, from Ogden, is in Slesvig, visiting his relatives. We expect him home every day now. Mr. Otto is doing splendidly with the choir; they had a concert lately, and I hope we shall have another before we leave.

We had a very mild and open winter, but likewise an unusually cold and late spring. The trees have not near all leaved out yet. "Rigsdagen" (the Diet) closed a couple of days ago, and our case is left on the shelf, so I guess they will not take any notice of it at all. Two weeks ago there was a general

socialistic meeting" on Telle-den. I was out and heard them spread themselves, but nothing done, except reminding the working class to sustain Venstre Partist (the Left). All went off in order and quietness, no disturbance whatever. The troops were in readiness for any emergency. Quite a number of people seemed to consider the occasion as a holiday, and turned out "to see the fun." All the leading papers are down on I. A. Hanson (the leader of the left) since his party voted against the ministry.

I have just received a letter from Prest. Peterson; he says 101 have been baptized in Stockholm since our last Conference. There will be over 400 emigrants for our first company.

PETER F. MADSEN.

St. GEORGE, June 14, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The change noticeable in St. George since my last visit consists mainly in the growth of the trees, vines and shrubbery, though some very good buildings have been erected or completed in that time, most prominent among which is the fine new rock Tabernacle, than which there is no better in the territory. Workmen are now engaged on its interior and the finishing touches are being added to the splendid spire which adorns the building. The fine toned bell of 600 pounds weight is already in its place, and the clock about to be adjusted in it.

The water in the Santa Clara stream has failed, and as a consequence, the crops in the fields depending on that as its source for irrigation are drying up, which at present is rather discouraging for the farmers.

A co-operative farming company was organized under the direction of President Young here last spring, to operate at the Heberville field, five miles south of here, and a visit to that place convinces me that patience, persistence and union of effort on the part of the members, will enable them to make the scheme a success financially, and their farm of four hundred acres a model for others of like character, which will doubtless follow in its wake. The prospects for this year's crop there are very encouraging, when a late commencement and other disadvantages are taken into consideration. Visitors from the north seldom find their way down here, but for hospitable treatment of old friends and acquaintances, or indeed strangers, the people of these parts cannot be surpassed by any in the world. This latter fact has given rise to the idea in the minds of some who have visited these parts, that the people here were contracting bibulous habits. In fact I heard a gentleman of Beaver remark that the water of "Dixie" was so unpalatable that the people had to drink wine instead; and on three visits made here, he had been compelled to enjoy a gratuitous "drink" from the time of his arrival at until he departed from the intoxicating region. I suspected that he had a penchant for wine and doubtless the people here did also, and in the abundance of their hospitality catered to it instead of treating him to ditch water, which indeed is not of as good quality as it might be.

GEO. C. LAMBERT.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 24.

RETURNED.—Brother Levi Richards, Jr. and his wife (late Miss Louise L. Green) have returned from their bridal trip to Cache Valley. The happy couple were joined in wedlock on the 16th inst., in this city, President B. Young officiating.

FINE STOCK.—We are informed by postal card dated June 14th, from Col. R. P. Saxe, the well known dealer in live stock, that he was then on his way from Kentucky to Utah with a large number of cattle, from one to two years old, red and roan colored. The animals are fat and high-bred. This will present another opportunity for the people of Utah to purchase good stock.

PICCHE.—The Picche Record of June 20, gives the following criminal statistics for the month of May—
"The arrests for the month of May were 43—22 males and 21 females. Of the arrested 15 were charged with selling liquor without license. The causes of arrest for May were: Disturbing the peace, 7; assault and battery, 1; forgery, 1; threats against life, 2; assault with intent to murder, 1; grand larceny, 3; malicious mischief, 2; murder, 1; peddling without a license, 1; petty larceny, 2; cruelty to animals, 1; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1; selling liquor without license, 20; total, 43."

GONE TO THE FISH LAKE COUNTRY.—A gentleman just in from the South states that, at Nephi, he met George W. Bean, Indian interpreter, and Generals W. E. Pace and A. K. Thurber, who were on their way to the Fish Lake country, for the purpose of having a friendly talk with the Indians, with a view to inducing the latter to maintain peaceful relations with the whites. The Fish Lake Country is south-east of Sanpete and Sevier and is a regular rendezvous for Indians, where the latter have heretofore held their war councils. The three gentlemen named are very confident that the great majority of the Indians are peaceably inclined and that their visit will have a salutary effect. There may be a few Indians whom it may be somewhat difficult to control, but the number of this class is supposed to be comparatively small.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.—The Masonic fraternity formed in procession, in front of Walker's store, at eleven o'clock, to-day, and marched to the "Institute," headed by Captain Croxall's brass band. On arriving at the building named the band played "The Merry Masons." Prayer was then offered, and a "Masonic Ode" was sung by four gentlemen.

Hon. Frank Tilford delivered an able and eloquent oration upon the principles of Masonry. A Masonic Ode—quartet—was sung and, after some more music from the band, the procession re-formed and marched to the Masonic Hall.

The celebration of the anniversary of the birth of John the Baptist, by the Masonic fraternity, will be terminated by a grand ball to-night, at the Masonic Hall.

EDUCATIONAL.—We are informed that at the organization of the Sanpete County Teachers' Institute, held at Mantle, June 17th, William T. Reid was chosen president and Parley McFarlane secretary, and at that of Beaver County, June 7th, Richard S. Horne was elected president and J. P. Lee vice-president.

The object in view in organizing those Institutes is to bring teachers of lesser in contact with those of more enlarged experience, that the former may become more efficient in their profession by an interchange of views, &c., with the latter. It has been suggested that it would be well for the Legislature, at its next session, to provide for the engaging of a few competent teachers to visit those institutes for the purpose of instructing the more inefficient members in their profession.

CATTLE THIEVES.—A few days since, three men offered a number of cattle for sale to some of the butchers of this city, at such low figures that the latter suspected that the animals had been stolen. They represented that the cattle were in City Creek Canyon, where they were herding them for the time being. The police got wind of the matter and watched the movements of the three men. Yesterday Sheriff Brown of Ogden arrived in town, accompanied by a man named Andrews, of Bear River Valley, from whom eleven head of cattle were stolen on or about June 16th. The three men who have been in City Creek Canyon for a few days were arrested and placed in jail and the eleven steers stolen from Andrews were identified by him. The names of the three men arrested are McCabe, Jones and Crawford.

Besides the eleven head of cattle stolen from Andrews there are nine others, making twenty head in all, and also six horses in the band those men had in the Canyon.

A BURGLAR.—A young man, giving the name of James Edwards, was before Justice Clinton this morning for entering a room in the Salt Lake House, last night, with burglarious intent. The evidence showed that Mr. A. J. Reed entered the room for the purpose of retiring to rest, when he incidentally discovered Edwards under the bed. Mr. Reed pulled him out and he was handed over to the police officers. Two skeleton keys were found on his person, with one of which he confessed to having unlocked the door and locked it again after he was inside the room. He told a rather unsavory story about the manner in which he came in possession of the keys. The Justice was of opinion that he entered the room for the purposes of robbery, and held him in \$500 bonds, to answer at the next regular session of the Probate Court of this county, to any charge found against him by the grand jury. In default of finding the bonds, he was committed to jail.

A party of "young ladies" was recently dispersed by the police at Springfield, Mass., for disturbing a newly married couple with a tin-pan serenade.

A dry-goods dealer of Americus, Georgia, availed himself of the recent hanging of a criminal to improvise an auction sale among the crowd assembled in the public square.

A Jewish writer pays a high tribute to the Quakers for their sterling piety; and instances the fact that a Quaker criminal is never heard of and a Quaker pauper never seen.

Mr. Hatch, member of the Massachusetts legislature, considered it necessary to get up in church, and deny that he had been bribed, or had sold his vote as a member.

The sudden deaths of prominent men in various walks of life should admonish us that as a people we want more relaxation. A bow that is always kept bent, finally breaks.

The house where Macready lived and died is built as near as possible on the site where once stood the old "Birch Farm," in which Mrs. Siddons spent the closing years of her life.