

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The London *Spectator* has an interesting article on the probable cost of the war between the French and Prussians, and the relative resources of the combatants to meet it. It says the Italian war of 1859 cost France at least twenty million pounds or \$100,000,000 though it lasted only six weeks. Prussia in 1866 spent nearly as much in three weeks actual campaigning and she was obliged to borrow to recuperate her treasury. It is estimated that the fighting nations will need about \$500,000,000 a year at least to keep a million men in the field. The *Spectator* adds:

"Both powers are good for many months' war even at the tremendous rate of expenditure involved. There is certainly no doubt about France, in spite of chronic deficit and increasing debt which has been characteristic of the empire. French finance has been dreadfully mismanaged, and the people have heavy taxes to bear from which economy would have saved them; but when all is said, the hard fact remains that there still is capacity in France to bear a heavy additional load. Whatever difficulty there may be in imposing new taxes to pay the interest of fresh debt—and the proposal of M. Segris show that a little war taxation is not impossible—the French revenue is elastic, and a few years' natural increase will provide a good deal more interest. To put the annual growth at three quarters of a million only, which is under the mark, the progress of ten years would nearly cover the annual interest of the loans required for a war expenditure of £200,000,000."

Of course the French government will not be able to borrow all that at four per cent., but the anticipation of another year or two's recovery of revenue would permit the offer of a higher rate. There is this further consideration, that a great war, such as is implied by an expenditure of £200,000,000 in a few months, would probably leave the combatants in such a state that economy in other expenditures would not be difficult. At present the cost of governing France, apart from the debt and the departmental and local budgets, is something like £50,000,000 a year; and in England we spend less than £40,000,000, though all our salaries are on a higher scale. Clearly France need not be undone by an addition of eight or ten millions to the annual interest of its debt, when economy is so practicable and its revenue is so elastic. It is true that after such a war, its debt, which is upwards of £500,000,000 now, would equal or surpass that of England; but France in 1870 is certainly a more powerful State than England was in 1815.

Turning to Prussia—or as we should rather say, Germany—we can see no trace of inability to make an equal effort. The antagonist of France displays a curious equality with it in almost all financial conditions except one, in which it is strikingly superior to France. In population, to begin with, the North German Confederation and the South German States allied with it number about the same as France. The confederation itself includes 30,000,000; Baden, 1,450,000; and Bavaria, 4,300,000. Total, 38,000,000, and the last census of France in 1866 gives exactly the same figure.

In economical advancement the two countries are, moreover, about the same: they are about two-thirds agricultural, and though Germany has more ships, and more coal and manufactures, yet as French agriculture is naturally more productive, the two states may be considered very nearly balanced. The aggregate budgets of Germany, again, approach very closely those of France in bulk. The gross revenue of the Confederation is £40,000,000, and of the other states £12,000,000—total £52,000,000; which, with the smaller debt of Germany—the one point where Germany is superior—leaves as much as in France for all the purposes of government. Oddly enough, the expenditure on the two armies is about the same. France spends between thirteen and fourteen millions sterling, and Germany between twelve and thirteen millions, no very striking difference, though it should be noted that the French have lately had a great deal of extraordinary expenditure besides. But even if Germany is not so rich as France, her resources are much less pledged. The total debt of the Confederated and South German states is under £200,000,000, about a third of that of France, so that there is a margin of £400,000,000 to draw upon before they become as indebted as France now is. It cannot be thought, then, that Germany, any more than France, is financially unfit for the struggle now going on.

PEAT FUEL.

It is said there is more peat in New-England, than there is coal in Pennsylvania, and Connecticut alone has enough peat to keep all her railroads and factories in active operation for hundreds of years. There are 200,000 tons within easy reach of Boston, and large deposits in many other parts of the country, including portions of the West, where there is neither wood nor coal. A process has been patented by a Canadian named Napoleon Aubin, by which peat is successfully manufactured into fuel with the best results. A company has been organized for its manufacture in Connecticut, called the Central Peat Fuel Company. The scene of their operations lies three miles north of Meriden. Calculations and experiments have proved that one acre of peat surface, one foot deep, will produce 400 tons of dry peat fuel. Land which, it is estimated, will yield one million tons, is already in possession of the above-named company, and there are said to be probably five million tons, within the radius of one mile. The manufacture of the peat fuel costs \$2, it is sold for \$6 a ton to the Hartford and New-haven Railroad, which has agreed to take 15,000 tons of fuel annually. The coal which has heretofore been used by the road has cost \$9 a ton, delivered at the stations; the less cost of the peat effects a great saving, as its steam-generating power is very great. It is pronounced clearer and better than coal, and it is said that steam can be got up in half the time that coal requires. It is valuable as a house fuel, a lump of it as large as a man's two fists, kindled in a stove and the placed on the ground in the open air, will burn to ashes without flame, but with heat enough to keep a small kettle boiling for 75 minutes.

Its use for the manufacture of iron, also, is said to be attended with the best of results; a superior quality, akin to the Swedish in texture and general excellence, being produced.

Mr. Aubin's invention is likely to come into very general use and to be of great benefit to many sections and many branches of business.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

SENTENCED.—John Corbett, whose burglarious attempt in Tooele city, a few days since, was recorded in the News day before yesterday, had his trial, at the Probate Court in Tooele, on Wednesday, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Yesterday he was brought to this city in custody of Deputy Sheriff Wm. Brackon and others, lodged in the city prison last night and this morning was placed in keeping of Warden Rockwood at the Penitentiary.

TOMATOES.—We are under obligations to Brother H. S. Doremus for a quantity of fine tomatoes, of the General Grant, Fejee and Golden Cluster varieties. The first named are of very fine quality, ripening earlier and more evenly than the other kinds.

LIPPINCOTT'S PERIODICALS.—We have received from the publishers, Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, the September numbers of *Good Words* and the *Sunday Magazine*, both illustrated monthlies, combining useful with religious literary matter, designed especially for Sunday reading. *Good Words* is published at \$2.75, and the *Sunday Magazine* at \$3.50 per year.

The following is the table of contents of the former:

Fernyhurst Court, Crime in the Army, Married Lovers, Wanderings in the Desert of the Exodus, Half-hours in the Temple Church, Not Alone, Dorothy Fox, From Calcutta to Alexandria, Simon the Cryer, The Country of the Camisards, Letters from the Tropics.

In the *Sunday Magazine* will be found the following:

Episodes in an Obscure Life; being experiences in the Tower Hamlets; The Saving Power, On the Miracles of our Lord, The Lord Spoiling Balaam's Promotion, To Thee, The Call of the Child, In the Mount of the Lord it Shall be Seen, Passover; Observances, The Struggle in Ferrara, Nannie's Illness, On Giving Holy Things to Dogs and Casting Pearls Before Swine, The Companions of St. Paul, Fading with the Snowdrop, Supplement—Notes for Readers Out of the Way.

ANNA LIENDECKER.—Information is wanted of the whereabouts of the above by J. H. Isham. The lady inquired for was formerly of Mayence, Germany. Address J. H. Isham, at Townsend House.

"HARPER'S MONTHLY."—*Harper's Monthly*, for October, is for sale at Dwyer's Railway News Depot. It is a very interesting number.

A MONSTER'S JAW.—Numerous reports have been in circulation concerning mon-

sters having been seen by one and another in Utah Lake and on its borders. Men, whom we would readily believe upon any other subject, have stated that they saw a monster, and have described it with a minuteness that has left their hearers but little foundation to dispute them. These reports were the topic of conversation a few years ago; but, latterly, we have heard but little about them; the interest in such things having been absorbed in the many statements which have appeared concerning the Bear Lake monsters. We have received a letter from our correspondent at Springville, Utah Co. Bro. Charles D. Evans, a man of veracity and good judgment, which we herewith append. The interest that has been felt in this subject will now be renewed, and there will be a great curiosity to see the portion of the skull which has been found. It should find a place in our Museum, and undergo an examination from an experienced naturalist.

SPRINGVILLE, Sept. 7, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear brother, the Messrs Dallon of this place, well known for their fishing proclivities, while plying their favorite vocation on the shores of the lake, found a section of the skull of the Lake Monster, at least all who have examined it, thus far, so suppose it.

The portion of the skull remaining is the left upper jaw. The teeth, judging from the apertures, must have been as large as those of an ox. It has a tusk projecting from the back teeth, five inches long; on the whole it is quite a curiosity.

The skull is in my possession and can be seen at any time.

Yours,

C. D. EVANS.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A Mrs. Wells, who resides two miles from Omaha, was poisoned a short time since in a most singular manner. In administering restoratives to a cow which had a cancer, some of the poisonous substance was communicated to her face. At first the inflammation which resulted therefrom was supposed to be the result of a cold. Before a physician was sent for the deadly poison had infected the blood. She suffered terribly until last Saturday night, when, as the *Omaha Herald* says, she died.

CONCERTS.—On Monday evening there will be two concerts in the city, one in the Fifteenth and one in the Twelfth Ward School-house. The former is for the benefit of the families of missionaries, and being for such a laudable purpose, we hope it will be a bumper house. The programme comprises a very choice selection, chiefly vocal, and the admission is only fifty cents.

The concert in the Twelfth Ward will be conducted by Mr. W. H. Fowler, under whose management a similar entertainment was given in the same place some two or three weeks since, which gave such general satisfaction that, at the solicitation of numerous friends, he has consented to give another on Monday evening. The programme is choice, and those fond of good vocalization will no doubt have a good time by favoring the occasion with their presence. The price of admission is half a dollar.

FIRE AT GOLD HILL.—A fire was ignited on Tuesday by an incendiary at Gold Hill, Nev., which would have resulted, says the *Gold Hill News*, in an extensive conflagration had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the firemen. A member of one of the fire companies fell through the hatch of the cistern from which they were pumping water on to the fire, and was drowned before he could be fished out.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

WANTS INFORMATION.—A penny-a-liner, who formerly bummed around Colorado doing odd jobs as he could get a chance on newspapers, has at last succeeded in getting his lucubrations admitted to the columns of the *Chicago Tribune* as correspondent from Utah. The readers of the *Tribune* and the people of Utah have both to bear with him for the same cause—he married the relative of a prominent officer in the Government! Chicago and Utah have common grounds of sympathy—the one in seeing his correspondence, the other in enduring his presence—until his patron's term of office expires, when it is altogether probable, he will descend to his original insignificance. Not having such a chance before as he has now, he is determined to make the most of it. He contrives to advertise himself in his letters to the best advantage. Probably this is the consideration for which he writes. His letters appear over a *nom de plume*; but he never misses a chance to drag in his own name. In his last communication he varies the style. He inserts his wife's name! His vanity, however, will not permit him to forego the pleasure of informing the public that he is the lady's husband! It would be terrible, you know, if it should be thought that the lady referred to was the wife of another person of the same name! He evidently has an eye to the future. His present job will not last long and he wants to let the public know that a man by his name lives and holds office in Utah.

In his last communication he asks for information. The language he uses to do so is luminous, very, in fact, brilliant. Genius crops out in every word. He feels that he is giving the case of which he writes (the recent abatement of a liquor establishment) a clincher, and there is exultation and triumph in his tone.

"Let the Mormons produce," says he, "even in their own barbarous laws, made and administered to crush out Gentiles, authorization for this wholesale destruction of liquors, if they can?"

The words "barbarous laws" and "crush out Gentiles," as used above, are very telling! We admire them. Will not some person let him see the law which he is so eager to have produced?

IN TOWN.—Dr. Winslow, the physician on the ship (*Timoleon*, if we recollect aright) on which Elders Noah Rodgers, Addison Pratt, Hanks and Grouard sailed on missions to the Society Islands, in 1843, is in town and called upon us. He is much delighted with his visit. He is en route to the Pacific.

Father Hays, also, a Catholic missionary from San Francisco, who has been laboring among the Pueblo Indians, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, for some years, called upon us. He has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Ireland. He could not forego the pleasure of visiting the city, having heard it described by Father Kelly, who formerly labored here.

Studebaker Bro's are extensive manufacturers of carriages and wagons in Indiana. They have a branch of their business at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. P. E. Studebaker, Secretary of the company, is in town, having called on his way to California, to make arrangements for the further introduction of their wagons into this country. Mr. S. is aware of the necessity of introducing wagons made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, and says the company will not risk its character on anything but good work. He will do business through H. B. Clawson, Esq., Superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

THE American Builder and Journal of Art, for September has reached us, and contains, as usual, a fine series of articles, and several elegant illustrations. This journal is a credit to its publishers and to the city where it is issued—Chicago.

OMAHA CAMP MEETING.—There were about two thousand persons at the Methodist Camp Meeting near Omaha, on Sunday last. So far as the *Omaha Herald* could learn, up to Tuesday morning, the day on which the meeting was to close, but two conversions had been effected.

"THE WESTERN MONTHLY."—We have received No. 21, the September number, of the *Western Monthly*, from the publishers, in Chicago. In matter and style it certainly does not degenerate, but we think improves, and the palm of magisterdom in this country is no longer to be possessed, uncontested, by the great Eastern Cities; this one, published in Chicago, bids fair to rank, very soon, as the peer of its older contemporaries, published in New York and elsewhere in the East. It contains a steel engraving of Jerome I. Case, one of the pioneers and city-founders of the Western country, and this is an interesting feature of this magazine, a series of articles on the settlement of the West, with portraits of leading Western men, having appeared. The literary matter of the present number is varied and interesting. The publishers announce that an enlargement of the *Western Monthly* will take place in the October number, and that the subscription price will be raised to four dollars per annum. The address of the publishing company is Tribune buildings Chicago.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.—We have received the following news from President Young and party through the Deseret Telegraph Line, by the kindness of Supt. A. M. Musser:

Fort Kanab, 11th, via Toker, 12, 4.15 p.m. President Young and company arrived here Friday evening all well. We have visited Panquitch, Upper Kanab, Scutempan and Paria.

The President located a site here yesterday for a city. Gen. Fox surveyed a few blocks and located some cardinal lines on the new site. A meeting was held to day and this place was organized into a branch; Levi Stewart was appointed Bishop. Presidents E. Snow, D. H. Wells and B. Young gave some most excellent instructions for whites and Indians.

The company starts for home this afternoon via Pipe Springs, Short Creek, Virgin City, Toker and St. George.

JAMES C. WATSON.—There is an important message for James C. Watson, at the Deseret Telegraph Office, at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

THE DRILL.—The grand muster and review of the members of the Nauvoo Legion, which is to take place about the 1st of November, is an event in which all the male citizens of the Territory should take a deep interest. The two or three days' out and recreation are very desirable; but apart from this the knowledge and efficiency in military evolutions and manoeuvres that may be acquired on the occasion is worth to each man participating all and more than it costs.

These annual drills are regarded by many with great indifference, and the existence of this feeling entails a vast amount of extra labor upon the officers of the several companies in hunting up their men and getting them together for the occasion. This is not as it should be; every private member of the Legion should feel as much interest in the affair as the officers, for the