

EDITORIALS.

SOMETHING TERRIBLE.

SOME of our western contemporaries have been amusing themselves in circulating the rumor of an intended underhanded onslaught upon the whites by the Chinese in the West. The matter started with the Unionville Silver State, which learned that a conspiracy was on foot by the Chinese cooks of the Pacific coast to poison all their employers and thus possess themselves of the land. A young English-speaking Chinaman thus related to the editor of the Silver State—

A great many Chinamen come to this country and very many more would like to come. Some white men do not like to have Chinamen come here, and some very smart Chinamen tell us by-and-by Chinese have the whole country. They organize a secret society for all Chinamen who understand cooking to join. Those who join it swear on a chicken's head that they will in no divulge the secrets of the society. One Chinaman tell me what it is for, and ask me to join it. I have not done so, and will not. I do not like to belong, as maybe pretty soon all cooks be asked to do something I don't like. Chinamen do nearly all the cooking in this state and California. All cooks belong to the society, and upon a certain time, maybe six months, maybe one year from now, one and all are furnished with salt to use in cooking which will kill all who eat it. All white men die, then Chinamen have everything, and many more come and make this country all the same as China.

The editor of that journal believes the story. The day fixed, the poison prepared and distributed, and all ready, the Silver State thus supposes—

Three-fourths of the white population of the coast may be laid stark, stiff and cold in a few hours in the quietest and quietest manner imaginable. The survivors, frightened and panic stricken, can be easily disposed of by other means, and the conquest of the country accomplished by Chinamen in a few days without any of the pomp, panoply or expense of blood and treasure incurred by civilization.

The Territorial Enterprise thinks there is nothing in the report, but that still it might be well to require Chinese cooks to taste their own dishes, ere serving them to their white employers. The report was most likely gotten up for effect on the anti-Chinese side of the Mongolian question.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

We have not seen one newspaper yet which has unequivocally approved of President Grant's reported appointment of Roscoe Conkling to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States. The report needs confirmation, for it does not appear to be well founded, and it may have been put forth merely as a feeler. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, dated at the former city, Oct. 2, writes thus upon this important question—

The President assured a personal friend a few days ago that he had not yet determined upon whom he would confer the appointment of Chief Justice, and with his present intention he should not make the announcement in advance of the meeting of Congress. He said that he was fully impressed with the importance of making the best selection and would not act hastily. Some of the friends of present members of the Court had offered their views as to who should be selected, while he had received from very worthy men suggestions which would be remembered when he came to make the appointment. It is said in legal circles that the choice is narrowed down to three—Conkling, Attorney General Williams and William M. Evarts. The Supreme Court meets on Monday, the 13th inst., when it is expected the eight Associate Justices will be present. Justice Clifford will preside until the vacant chair of Chief Justice is filled. The business of the Court does not at present embrace any important cases.

THE GAS WORKS.—It is probably not generally understood that a large quantity of products can be extracted from coal as well as gas, the manufacture of which can be carried on in connection with any gas works. At the various gas works in Great Britain a very profitable business in the products alluded to is carried on.

In the first place there is the manufacture of coal tar and ammonia, and by the putting of these through certain chemical processes other important products are obtained. From coal tar, mineral naphtha, which is used for dissolving gutta serena and India rubber, in the process of manufacturing rubber goods, varnishes, &c., is obtained. Creosote oil is also produced. This latter is a most valuable product, being used very extensively in England in making railroad ties and other timber durable almost past conception.

The manner in which the timber is impregnated with this oil is simple and interesting. The ties are placed in an iron machine, resembling a large boiler, where the air is taken out of the pores of the wood by pumping, when the creosote is forced in by means of pressure.

After these products are obtained from the tar there is a valuable residue left in the form of pitch, which can be utilized in the asphaltizing of roofs, making fancy and durable pavements, etc., the celebrated Nicholson pavement being largely composed of it.

Mr. Barker Child, of this City, who was engaged in the business in England, states that from 1,000 gallons of coal tar he used to obtain 100 gallons of crude naphtha, 350 gallons of creosote oil, for pickling or preserving ties, etc.; 50 gallons of heavy oil, for wagon or axle grease; and three tons of pitch. Also that by a combination of the various products a very valuable black varnish can be manufactured.

From ammonia, sal ammoniac, muriate of ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia are obtained. The latter article is extensively used in dye and bleach works, besides being a valuable washing liquor.

There is another gentleman, besides Mr. Child, who understands the whole modus operandi of producing the results specified above—Mr. Mullander, of Farmington.

We understand the machinery required for the whole thing is not only simple but comparatively inexpensive, being merely required for distillation and condensation.

The matter above alluded to is at least worthy the consideration of the City Gas Company, as it will be seen that were such articles as those named above, manufactured here, it would be a great benefit to the community at large and might prove profitable to those engaging in the business.

THE BALLOON.

THE balloon that was to have gone over the ocean, did really land in Connecticut. It had a fine ascension from Brooklyn, went 2,000 feet high, 5,000 feet and struck the bottom of the eastern current, two miles high and travelled a mile a minute, then went into clouds, fog, and rain, came to earth soon after, and its occupants jumped out. Here are the description, of the latter part of the voyage, by Messrs. Ford and Lunt, as published in the Graphic—

NEW CANAAN, Ct., October 6—3 P. M.—We have met with a terrible misfortune. In the midst of a terrible storm of rain we were trying to effect a descent, when it was thought advisable that we should all leap out. Donaldson and myself leaped twenty feet from the boat to the earth. Mr. Lunt, however, was not quick enough, and was carried away clinging to the anchor-ropes. We fell on the farm of Mr. C. Lewis at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Ct., at a quarter past one o'clock. I was driven over to the town of Canaan, and there to my surprise and joy, I found that Mr. Lunt was all right. We had a very pleasant time of it up to about twelve o'clock, when we began to get into a stormy area in Litchfield County. After passing over a mountain, we came into a valley, where all motion of the balloon was suspended, and we were for a time shrouded in a dense cloud of mist and pouring rain. The balloon was caught and shaken with violent gusts of wind. Donaldson was uncertain what to do. At first we thought we would wait till the balloon came down, and then cut away all the ropes and drop the boat and let the bag escape. The storm, however, had increased with such violence that this seemed utterly impracticable, and Lunt advised that the valve should be opened. We were now suddenly shaken in a gust of wind and sent to an immense height over the valley. The rain, which was now pouring in torrents, however, soon rendered the balloon so heavy that she came down again, spinning over the tops of the trees, across a small brook, and towards a bank at the bottom of the mountains. Donaldson said, "You had better all make ready to jump out," and placed himself at the side of the boat. I followed his example, and thought Lunt had taken care of himself. When we were about twenty feet from the earth Donaldson and I jumped simultaneously. We were both very much stunned, but nothing serious happened. Donaldson, who is looking over my shoulder as I write this, says I have underestimated the distance we jumped, and that it was thirty feet. One thing is, the ground was softened by the pouring rain, and, therefore, a leap from a considerable height would be attended with less danger. I am sorry about the pigeons. I hope the balloon will be found and those beautiful birds liberated. We will write up the account of the voyage to-night and bring it down in the morning. I have got Lunt to write up an account of his experience, which I transmit herewith.

ALFRED F. RD.

CANAAN, Ct., Oct. 6—4 P. M.—We were attacked by a tremendous squall of wind and rain at fifteen minutes past one o'clock, and were driven near the earth with a frightful velocity. Everything was thrown overboard without avail, and as we were dashed to the earth Donaldson and Ford sprang out, and the balloon shot into the air, bearing me with it, and was speedily in the most alarming manner. I shouted to Donaldson for directions, but could hear no reply, and was left to my own resources. The bag was shaking about above me with awful force, and I could feel nothing, so thick was the cloud. I seized the valve-

cord and attempted to open it. Could not open it. The cord became entangled with the neck. Suddenly tree tops shot up through the fog, and in an instant the balloon was whirling through the branches. I climbed out of the boat to a place above the ring, and as the balloon rushed into a thicket of trees I swung myself out and dropped among the branches. The boat scraped over me and detached my hands. I dropped to the earth, surprised to find myself unharmed. I started to walk back in the supposed right direction, and met four men running after me. I offered them a large reward to capture the balloon, then out of sight. They have gone in pursuit in the locality of Canaan, Ct. I was driven to the station by Dr. Wm. Adams, where Ford and Donaldson arrived soon after. The storm is raging violently. Very narrow escape all round.

GEORGE ASHTON LUNT.

P. S.—The balloon has been found a mile from here.

The Graphic comes to the following conclusions from the voyage, brief and prematurely ended as it was—

1. That the balloon was strong.
 2. That it is possible to inflate and despatch a balloon of lifting capacity sufficiently large to transport a fully equipped life-boat, with all the necessary appliances for comfort and safety.
 3. That, under moderately favoring conditions of weather, a cotton balloon containing 300,000 feet of gas can cross the Atlantic, provided the theory of a constant easterly current is correct.
- The first great step in the development of aerial transmaritime travel is to prove that a properly equipped life-boat can be carried upward to the clouds. That fact was proven yesterday. The next step will be to show that the life-boat can be launched safely on the bosom of the waters. After that the only problem involved in the transatlantic undertaking is simply a question of ballast and amount of gas. The successive stages in this great project, like all others which challenge the patience of those who do battle in behalf of new ideas, are slow and tedious and disappointing. We derive fresh courage from the event of yesterday. It is but the prelude to success.

That journal also says that the defeat of the plans of the aeronauts was not the result of any lack of skill, courage or determination on their part, the balloon meeting with a violent storm which the Signal Service Bureau failed to predict; that from some unforeseen cause the balloon was unable to rise to a calmer region of air; that the inflation of balloons of 80 and 100 feet diameter is as yet experimental. In conclusion the Graphic says—

The departure of Mr. Donaldson and his companions in the reconstructed cotton balloon did not interrupt for a moment the work upon the new silk balloon. That balloon will be finished and sent on its voyage at the earliest possible day. If it proves a failure, another balloon will be built. For having once undertaken to solve the question of the eastern current, the managers of the balloon enterprise will persevere, in spite of every interruption, until their object is secured.

The "never say fail" spirit is the true one, though, on this present subject, the solving in the affirmative, of the question of the economic utility of lengthy aerial voyages appears exceedingly dim and distant, equally unpromising and remote.

THE FAIR.

IN THE Fair, which closed yesterday, the fruit department was exceptionally fine, especially the apples. The show of these from Utah County was very creditable, as well as from Salt Lake and Davis counties, although in this city the codling moth and worm have played havoc among the apples the present season, spoiling the products of many orchards. A much larger display of apples could have been obtained if the interest in forwarding specimens had been more general and stronger. But as it was, there was a very fine showing, of which applegrowers may well be proud. So far as the quality and general appearance of the fruit are concerned, none can doubt that this is a good section for apples. It did one good to look upon those well-filled tables of beautiful specimens of different fall and winter varieties.

The show of pears was also good, though much less extensive than that of apples. Pear trees here bear heavily, and with considerable certainty, though their culture, from some cause or other, is far behind that of the apple. But there really seems to be no valid reason why pears should not be as plentiful as apples in our lower valleys. There were some fine specimens at the Fair, the very largest of all being a single specimen of a pound pear, sent by Mrs. Nellie Ashton, of Pleasant Grove, Utah county.

Peaches have come to be an almost sure crop, and a profuse one too, of good quality and large size, though the present year, generally speaking, they are smaller than usual. Plums are as sure and nearly as profuse crops as peaches, and their quality is good. So far, we believe, the plums in this section have not been troubled

by that pest to the plum crop in the Eastern States, the curculio. By the by, drying of plums and peaches is a business that might well be taken up and made profitable in the lower valleys of Utah, for here are excellent facilities for it. Our dried peaches, plums, and apples are far superior to those received from the East, and these fruits, peaches especially, can be raised as easily as any crop that is cultivated. It is "no trouble at all," comparatively, for any one on the bench lands to produce thousands of bushels of peaches, with fair regularity. This is an industry worth cultivating, because the outlay is very slight, and what is gained is almost wholly the pure return of labor alone, cost of land and fencing excluded. There is no seed to be bought every year, the cultivation required is trifling, the irrigation less than for many other crops, and even orchard thieves get tired of stealing peaches.

One of the noticeable deficiencies in the Fair was in furniture. Mr. Dinwoodey had several good articles, but old visitors would notice the manifest decline in the cabinet-making business in this city, which is owing, largely at least, to the railroad and the consequent difficulty in competing with Eastern furniture manufactories, to which good furniture lumber is more readily accessible than to people here. Whether the business will revive in this locality, or not, must be left to the future.

Another business which has declined is that of making leather, owing also to eastern competition. Machine work has advanced considerably, and it is a matter of regret that the advance was not manifest in the Fair.

In the fruit department the specimens exhibited by Mr. W. Jennings and by Mr. Mark Lindsey show that excellent grapes can be raised in the valleys of the great Salt Lake. But comparison with those brought from California is not very favorable to the Salt Lake productions, when both are raised in the open air. South of the rim of the Basin, however, there is reason to believe that the climate is about equal to that of California for grape culture. The severe frosts of winter are injurious to all grape vines, tender or hardy. Even with suitable winter protection, the climate of this vicinity is not the best for grape culture. Not that our climate is not sufficiently hot in summer, for it is abundantly so, hotter than is necessary, for a temperature below eighty degrees is amply high enough to mature the best grapes. But this locality lacks length of warm season. With protection from cold nights and cold storms, in Spring and Fall, added to proper protection in Winter, very superior grapes could be raised in this vicinity with almost absolute certainty.

Mr. Lindsey's specimens were grown without irrigation, on the sides of ravines in his gardens in this city, the soil there being deep and more moist than that in many other lots in the city.

It was painful to see the very poor condition of the large collection of grapes exhibited by Mr. J. E. Johnson, of St. George. That gentleman brought up a hundred varieties, but the rough shaking to which they were subjected on the journey entirely spoiled them, many berries bursting and most of them arriving in a shrivelled condition. It is greatly to be hoped that in Mr. Johnson's next attempt to bring or send grapes northward to the Fair he will be more successful. Much credit is due to him for his enterprise and energy in endeavoring to worthily represent, in the Fair, the grape interests of the extreme southern part of the Territory.

In the matter of field crops and garden vegetables there was also a great lack, which indicates that the interest in that department, or in vegetable growers in the Fair, is very small in this vicinity. But that excellent vegetables can be raised hereabout, was shown by the few specimens that were exhibited. Among those few were several kohlrabi, or turnip cabbage, a peculiar vegetable, having the flavor of cabbage and turnip combined, but more delicate than either. When old or ill-grown and tough, the kohlrabi is exceedingly woody and utterly unfit for the table, but when well-grown on rich, moist soil, and cooked when tender, it is one of the finest vegetables grown, much superior to turnip or cabbage, and worthy of a place with asparagus and cauliflower.

BISMARCK ON RELIGION.

OUR readers will recollect the report, in the New York World recently, to the effect that Bismarck had expressed decidedly anti-religious and infidel sentiments. The report was afterwards contradicted in the dispatches. "D. Bendan, Ph. D., and late Professor New York University," residing at Dresden, considered the matter of such importance that he corresponded with M. Bismarck upon it, and received the following reply, which he sent to the New York Herald.

Dr. BENDAN—I received your communication with many thanks. So many falsehoods are told on my account that I am not astonished at this barefaced invention. I do not know if there are people stupid enough to believe such things; but one thing is certain—I never had with any one a conversation of an import similar to that to which you refer. There can consequently not even be a misunderstanding alleged as a pretext for that falsehood (Lüge-lic). But it strikes me that the phrase, "to crush Rome in order to crush Christianity," very plainly shows the source and purpose of that calumny. That my convictions and my belief are the opposite of what that fable puts in my mouth no man in Germany doubts; and also in America people will say that if one were so God-forsaken (Gottverlassen) as to think so he would hardly be fool enough thus to talk.

V. BISMARCK.

Dr. Bendan considered this expression of Bismarck's convictions "of great importance to the Christian—may to the religious—world; and, as an authentic declaration from such a master-mind," worth a great many sermons from Beecher and other great Christian lights.

It is all very well for Prince Bismarck to avow his convictions against infidelity and in favor of the Christian religion, but if he had confirmed the report of his expressing the most ultra infidel sentiments, possibly the Christian religion and the religious world would have survived the declaration. M. Bismarck may be a great power in politics, but it is not material to the Christian religion whether he believes that it is true or that it is not true.

BRADLAUGH AND HIS LECTURE.

BRADLAUGH delivered his first lecture, in this country, at Steinway Hall, New York, Oct. 3. He and his lecture are differently commented on by the papers of that city. The Graphic goes into ecstasies about him. He had an "audience composed largely of journalists, artists, actors and chairmen of lecture committees, and the critical element predominated throughout." The critics, however, "were most agreeably disarmed and disappointed," as "the expectation was surpassed by the realization." The Graphic further speaks in this laudatory strain—

Charles Bradlaugh is probably to-day the greatest of living orators, with the single exception of Emilio Castelar. We have no one in the United States comparable to him as a public speaker. He lacks, perhaps, the humor and exuberant imagination of Henry Ward Beecher, and the polished grace and sarcastic power of Wendell Phillips; but for manly earnestness and straightforward and subtle power over the passions and sympathies of his audience, he is superior not only to these great speakers, but to any now living in America. He fairly carries his audience off their feet.

Col. Thos. Higginson, who is deemed himself a speaker of no mean ability, was considered extravagant when he said that Bradlaugh was the most eloquent speaker he had ever heard, but this opinion will hardly be called extravagant by those who heard the eloquent Englishman last night. Those who have supposed Bradlaugh to be a rabid, incautious, mouth-him stump speaker will not think so after having once heard him lecture. The man has all an Englishman's respect for precedent and regard for law. He claims not to be a revolutionist, to oppose entirely the use of force for the accomplishment of the ends in view, and he wishes to act only by popular agitation and through Parliament. While he believes in Republicanism as the only possible government of the future, he admits that neither France, Spain, or England is fitted for Republican institutions to-day. His theory is that the monarchial governments have broken down from their own inherent rottenness, and that we are now in an interregnum when kingly power is obsolete, while the ability to use free institutions is, as yet, but imperfectly developed or realized by the mass of Europeans.

Some of our readers will find the muscles of their faces relaxing again when they read the following—

Then there is Mr. Bradlaugh, an orator whose greatness is incontestable, and whom we shall send back to England the recognized successor of John Bright.

The New York Herald is much more moderate in its comments. The subject of the lecture was, "The Republican Movement in England," and the Herald says—

He talked on a great variety of points under the subject of the lecture, but his main efforts were evidently intended to be concen-