

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 16, 1873.

## NOTICE TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF SALT LAKE, TOOELE AND SUMMIT COUNTIES.

At the request of many citizens there will be a Convention held in the Old Tabernacle, in this city, at 1 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, July 19th, 1873, for the nomination of four members of the Legislative Council. Delegates from the above named counties are invited to attend. At the same convention there will also be nominated the various county officers to be elected on the forthcoming election day.

**TREMENDOUS RAINFALL.**—Again we hear of unprecedented storms, in Illinois. Twelve and a quarter inches of rain in 17 hours is a wonderful amount. In New England, drouth has been complained of lately. The people there would be pleased to share in that twelve inches rainfall vouchsafed to a portion of Illinois yesterday.

**ARIZONA.**—Now we hear that the restless and rascally Apaches are on the war-path once more, and no end of trouble and bloodshed is anticipated. Gen. Crook, it appears, has not taught the Arizona Bedouins such a lasting lesson as it was thought he had. It is not a very easy matter for the Ethiopian to change his skin, or the leopard his spots, or the nomadic, predatory Indian his wandering vagabondism.

**LAND OFFICE DECISION.**—The New York *Herald* Washington correspondence of June 28 has the following—

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that while the provisions of the first section of the Timber Culture act of March 3, 1873, do not, in terms, limit a qualified person in the number of entries he may make thereunder, yet the policy of the government, as expressed in the public land laws generally, is so opposed to speculative monopoly of public domain that, under the authority vested in him by the sixth section of the said act, he has ruled that one individual shall be allowed to make but one entry.

**THE HEBREWS.**—A Syracuse lawyer recently denounced the whole Jewish race, and the *Jewish Times* takes up the cudgels in favor of its people, after this fashion—

Such outrages are only possible in a community where the grossest ignorance prevails, and we may well leave to Judge Hardin and to His Honor the Mayor of Syracuse the laurels of having placed such a stigma, not upon the Jews—their record is inscribed in history with letters of fire, beyond the contaminating touch of these gentlemen—but upon their community, upon the Bar of the State of New York. We are certain that neither in England, in France nor in Germany could such a disgrace happen. In those countries it is the rabble that has the unenviable privilege of giving vent to the wrath of bigotry. Judges and attorneys have too much self-respect to indulge in such unwarranted outrage.

The Jews, like other people, have their faults, but if the Gentiles look well to their own unpleasant ways they will have enough to do without interfering with the Jews.

**STANLEY NOT NEEDED.**—Paul du Chaillu is not dead, nor fast asleep under arctic snows, as was feared, but is reported as alive and well at Karasjok, Lapland, near the 17th parallel of north latitude on May 1. The New York *Herald* says letters have been received from him in that city, giving an interesting account of his winter residence and travellings in the far north. Last winter, he says, was mild for that latitude. When he wrote it was daylight all the time, there was no night there, and he was cheerful and hopeful. He had suffered less from extreme cold in the arctic regions than from extreme heat in equatorial Africa, a statement which, during the present hot weather, most of our citizens will be ready to believe. On his return M. Du Chaillu will have an interesting account of his adventures for the gratification of the reading public.

## THE CONVENTION.

THE attention of all the legal voters residing in this Election District, is called to the announcement, at the head of the first column on this page, of a convention, to be held in the Old Tabernacle in this city, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th inst., for the nomination of four members of the Council of the Territorial Legislature. Delegates from the several counties composing the district are invited to attend the Convention; and as election day is the first Monday in and 4th day of August, the voters should promptly attend to this business, and at once elect reliable men as delegates, to give expression to their wishes at the time and place above indicated. The voters of this city and county will also see that various county officers will also be nominated during the sitting of the Convention.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held last week, in compliance with the bye-laws. It was well attended and its deliberations were participated in with evident interest by all.

President Brigham Young was called to the chair, and Mr. David McKenzie acted as secretary. The report of the treasurer, L. S. Hills, Esq., showed the institution to be in a strong condition financially, while that of the president contained many matters of interest relating to the doings and progress of the Society during the two years of its existence. By this report it appears that the number of policies issued and in force at the close of the second fiscal year, viz., June 30, 1873, was 333, upon which the premiums each year amount to \$19,374.35. This sum paid annually by the various persons insured, secures to them at the maturity of the policies, or to their families in case of previous death, the sum of nine hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. The opinion was expressed and appeared to prevail generally, that the citizens of Utah were acting wisely in thus selecting a substantial, growing and well conducted home insurance company, in which to make provision for the future.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Directors: D. H. Wells, W. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, W. Jennings, H. B. Clawson, J. T. Caine, J. Sharp, H. Stout, F. Fuller; President, Frank Fuller; Vice President, Daniel H. Wells; Treasurer, Hiram B. Clawson; Secretary, David McKenzie.

## THE TIMES.

TIGHT times has been the cry for some time past. Comparatively little business doing through the Territory, little money stirring, and things generally rather dull. Many of the people have lately been accustomed to work for money and some of them appear to have come to the conclusion not to work at all unless for money as their pay. Consequently, when money is scarce, such characters lapse into the condition of loafers, hanging around for something to turn up. As usual with such persons, most of them, the money they earn is spent nearly as soon as received, and whenever work falls off they speedily find themselves in a "hard-up" condition, which is anything but agreeable.

It is well enough to work for money when it can be obtained, but it is not well to refuse to work when money is not to be had. When money can not be got for labor, the thing to do is to work for the best pay that is obtainable. That is far better than standing idle, for the idler makes nothing, while the worker does make something, more or less, according to the nature and amount of his pay. Idling or loafing practices are very demoralizing, not only to the individual, but to others, and especially to the rising generation, who should all be taught the necessity and the benefit of being trained to useful labor.

It is not always, though it may be sometimes, advisable to neglect one's usual occupation to engage for a time in another, more capricious but promising better pay for a while. It is certainly not desirable to leave one's farm or workshop to depend upon a fitful and

uncertain mode of obtaining good pay, money, because it will often be found that such persons, though they may make a good run for a time, ultimately find themselves in tighter places than they would if they had not deserted the farm or the workshop. He that will not work should not eat. The laborer is worthy of his hire, good and liberal pay without grudging, pay as good and as liberal as can reasonably be afforded. But it is censurable to abstain from labor because such and such things cannot be obtained for the recompense of such labor, neither is it profitable. Don't go idle, but labor faithfully and diligently at such things as you can find to do, and accept such pay as can reasonably be afforded for it, or as near that as you can get. Then there will not be much wrong, and times will soon sensibly improve.

## BY BALLOON TO EUROPE.

A BALLOON voyage to Europe, or an attempt thereat, is now announced as a certainty, the start to be made next month. In response to many inquiries, the New York *Graphic* says of the venture—

First—It is not our intention to give any exhibition of the balloon previous to its departure. It is now in process of construction by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, and as soon as it is ready the party will sail without unnecessary publicity.

Second—As the *Graphic* Company furnishes the means necessary for carrying out this remarkable enterprise, those who may wish to contribute for that purpose may make donations to Professor Wise and his companions, so as to reimburse them to some extent for their time and the risks they encounter.

Third—The balloon will carry a limited number of letters and small packages. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to send letters or packages to friends in Europe should make early application.

Fourth—The balloon will have a carrying capacity of several tons, so that as many as eight or ten persons can take passage in the car, without inconvenience or overweighting. Such leading journals as would like to send representatives on the voyage will do well to apply immediately. As the list will soon be filled up, this proposition will remain open for ten days in order that journals at a distance may be heard from. In conclusion, we may state that, although the balloon will be the largest ever made, we expect to have everything ready for the start before the 20th of August.

In the same paper Professor Wise, the bold aeronaut who is to make the venture, gives a description of the balloon and of the purpose of the proposed voyage. He says—

The lines are laid, and the work is already begun. We may not be able to equip the very best outfit, but we shall have one all sufficient to give it a fair trial. Mr. Donaldson has taken in hand the construction of the net-work, car, gallery, and boat, and I have taken in hand the floats.

The balloon proper will be a spheroid of 100 feet, transverse, and 110 perpendicular diameter. The supplemental balloon will be a spheroid of 36 feet diameter. These, with allowance for expansion of gas, will give us a lifting power of 15,900 pounds, and a net carrying power of 9,500 pounds, and of disposable ballast, 7,500 pounds. Our floats will not lose by exosmosis of gas over 15 pounds per hour, and that will enable us to keep afloat 20 days. But allowing a liberal margin for the escape of gas in the higher and more rarefied regions of the atmosphere, we may still calculate safely for a ten days' buoyant power, and if deemed necessary, we can dispose of the boat and gallery, and thus restore a buoyant force of 1,200 pounds, which would serve us for several days more, so that, under the most adverse circumstances, we can hardly fail to reach the European shore.

We shall carry a boat more for the purpose of providing for a contingency that may possibly arise from any damage to the main balloon, but one that we have little cause to apprehend. The boat will be stored with water and provisions, to serve for thirty days. Our kind friends are thus assured that we are not foolhardy, seeing that we shall provide against all and any contingencies that are likely to possibly arise.

Our main reliance is on the great eastward drift of the trade wind, and, after your publication of Dr. Ramsey's admirable paper on the motion of the atmosphere, always and forever eastward, without an attempt at the exact solution of its cause, since the fact is patent, and with the Smithsonian Institute's reply to my letter on the same subject, that this eastward motion of the air "is an established fact of science of every day's experience," we have, I think, little to fear for the result of the voyage. We do not pretend that in this first experimental voyage we shall be able to make a given point on land, but we have an eye to the Gulf Stream, the great warm river in the ocean, which forms above it, in the ocean of air, a corresponding aerial river that will float us to the coast of Ireland. It becomes a physical correlative that the air, on being warmed by the Gulf Stream heat, will rise and move forward in the isobaric line of least resistance, which must inevitably be in the direction of the Gulf Stream. Meteorologists will take great interest in this part of the problem to be solved or attempted to be solved. These great but silent imponderable elements, the most potent of all in the grand cosmogony, are yet so little understood by science that a lifetime's devotion to the elucidation of a single feature in them will be well spent, and that is the animating principle that moves us to the experiment. "We are not scientifically presumptuous, but we know what we do know, and that is, that the atmosphere above us moves eastward; the heavens above attest the fact in the fleecy messengers constantly to be seen in this aerial highway. What we don't know is the actual condition of this force of nature over and above the sea, and, as a method

of exploration, we intend to make this aerial voyage and in our humble way endeavor to mark out an untrodden path for men and mails. We have a living faith in its success, and a belief that we shall aid the little cultivated science of meteorology, and in that we look for our reward—the satisfaction of that little honorable ambition, without the which man is but a poor thing.

We crave the public patience until our embarkation. In due course of time we will announce the day of departure, since it is impossible for us to depart in an unobserved and unostentatious manner, because we are compelled to leave from the midst of a dense population, on account of gas supply, although we would prefer to start in the presence of the few good friends only, who have faith in the sincerity of our design, and in the ways and means we have designated for its successful accomplishment.

Thus the Professor will be well supplied for adventure for either air, earth, or water. If this aerial trip prove a success, it will be accounted one of the wonders of the latter days, to rank with the utilization of steam and electricity, and the name of Professor Wise will be handed down to posterity in the lists of the most distinguished scientific benefactors of their race.

If it become an established fact that aerial voyages can be successfully performed, and with a tolerable degree of certainty, a revolution will soon be effected in travel and in letter and parcel conveyance.

It will be seen that it is assumed that the upper winds flow easterly and that this peculiarity is relied upon as the motive power to give force and direction to the balloon, the gas merely affording sustaining power to it. If these anticipations prove correct, there will be no coming westward from Europe to America by balloon, but rather the inference will be fair that those who wish to make the voyage by balloon from the Old World to the New must take an eastward direction and land on this continent from the West.

As the great venture of the age this daring attempt of Prof. Wise will be watched with absorbing interest by the public on both hemispheres.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that on the same day that Prof. Wise will start from New York for Europe by balloon, Colonel De Ahna proposes to start from Fairmount Park, in the former city, for the same general destination. He proposes to raise the funds by voluntary subscription, and subscription lists are to be opened in several public places, the funds to be under the management of a committee of eight well-known citizens of Philadelphia.

## THE BEECHER BUSINESS.—The New York Sun of July 1st reports the following progress in the Beecher case:

After Mr. West, who was at one time a deacon in Plymouth church, had presented on Friday evening last his charges against Henry C. Bowen to the examining committee, it was suggested that matters would be materially simplified if Mr. West could make them more specific, and indicate also what proof he has at command. Mr. West has since that time devoted himself to the task, and assures his fellow members that he will not rest until he "brings forth judgment unto victory" for Beecher. Mr. West will present Tilton's celebrated letter among other evidences, and it is now said that his list of witnesses will include Horace B. Claflin, Tennie C. Claflin, James McDermott, a Brooklyn editor, Gordon L. Ford and Theodore Tilton. Mr. Claflin may not be needed, and his name is on the list solely that he may be questioned as to Bowen's motive in visiting Miss Claflin and her sister on Wednesday last in case the committee are not willing to examine the ladies on the same point. The committee will meet in a few days.

**THE FOURTH AT PIOCHE.**—Pioche had a patriotic time on the 4th, comprising daybreak anvil volleys; procession, including fire department; Goddesses of Liberty in red, white, and blue, and attendants; magnificent American flag, trimmed and tasselled with heavy gold bullion; ship of state, with thirty-seven Misses to represent the various States; school children; officials; citizens on foot, in carriages, and on horseback; speech by Henry Rivers, Esq.; Declaration of Independence; poem by Mr. S. W. De Lacy; oration by W. W. Bishop, Esq.; fireworks; and a grand ball.

**EQUATORIAL INLAND SEA.**—The dispatches announce a splendid discovery by Sir Samuel Baker in the African equatorial regions, being nothing less than a magnificent inland sea, embracing lakes Nyanza and Tanganyika, and said to be 700 miles in length, or nearly twice the

length of Lake Superior, the largest of our North American lakes, or eight to ten times as long as Salt Lake, or about twice the length of this Territory, or as long as from here to the Pacific. Assuming the truth of this report, this is one of the most important of all discoveries in Central Africa, and the knowledge of it will afford great facilities for the more rapid and thorough exploration of the great interior of that continent.

## MURDER.

ABOUT midnight on Saturday a man about twenty-seven years of age, named Joseph Simon, a shoemaker, was shot and mortally wounded on what is known as Olive Street, near Commercial, by a Chinaman. The shooting was done immediately outside of the grocery store of Koon Gee.

As soon as it became known to the police officers that a man had been shot they proceeded to the grocery store alluded to and arrested the proprietor and Chong Wong and Ah Jyp. The two former were found in the store, and after some searching Ah Jyp was discovered in the cellar, lying on a settee smoking opium.

The wounded man was taken to the Philadelphia saloon, where he was attended by Dr. Bush, and where Ah Jyp and Chong Wong were brought before him to see if he could recognize in either of them the man who shot him. For this object he was propped up and a light placed on each side of him. He said they were both the men. Simon was afterwards taken to the shoe-shop where he was employed, west of Kimball and Lawrence's store, and from there to the City Sexton's. After great suffering he expired about six o'clock yesterday morning.

At one time it seemed as if there would be an attempt on the part of the crowd which gathered soon after the shooting to lynch the Chinamen, threats being freely made in that direction. The attempt to carry out those threats, however, was not made, and the three prisoners were lodged in the City Jail.

A Coroner's inquest was held over the remains of Simon yesterday at one o'clock, by Coroner George J. Taylor and a jury. The corpse having been conveyed to the dead house of Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, Sexton, the jury men adjourned to that place to examine it. They found that the bullet had penetrated the body of deceased about eight inches below the nipple of the right breast.

They then returned to the City Hall, when the examination of witnesses was proceeded with. Charles and William Studer testified, in effect, that themselves and a man named Clark had occasion to pass the grocery store of Koon Gee, on their way to a Chinese wash-house. They entered the grocery and were followed by deceased. When inside Simon asked Koon Gee for some plums and was told by the latter that he had no plums. Simon then spoke to him (Koon Gee) very disrespectfully. Ah Jyp, Chong Wong and Koon Gee then commenced jabbering to each other in the Chinese language, when Chong Wong was seen to take something from a shelf and it was thought he handed the article to Ah Jyp, supposed to have been a pistol. The latter was observed to keep one hand under his blouse. Clark and the two Studers left the grocery and were followed by Simon, who was a few paces in the rear of the others, and was followed by Chong Wong and Ah Jyp. Simon and William Studer, almost at the same instant, turned to face the Chinamen, as if to see why they followed, when one of the latter fired a pistol, Simon immediately doubling up and falling to the ground. The two Chinamen were close together when the shot was fired, but it was supposed that Ah Jyp did the deed, as he was a little in advance of the other. As soon as the firing was done and Simon had fallen, both Chinamen laughed, ran into the grocery and locked the door.

Charles Kearl also testified. He had known the deceased for a long time. He was a native of Germany. The witness showed a good deal of anxiety concerning the future fate of the Chinamen, being of the opinion they should be summarily disposed of.

The following is the verdict of the jury: Territory of Utah, Fourth Precinct, Salt Lake County.

An Inquisition holden at Salt Lake City, Fourth Precinct, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock p.m., at the City Hall upon the body of Joseph Simon there lying dead before Geo. J. Taylor, Coroner of said County, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

The said jurors on their oath do say, that he died from a pistol shot from a weapon in the hands of either Ah Jyp or Chong Wong. In testimony whereof the said jurors have set their hands hereto the day and year aforesaid.

JNO. A. MOCH, Foreman,  
GEORGE WARING,  
M. SCHWARTZ.

Geo. J. TAYLOR,  
Coroner of Salt Lake county.

**MEETINGS IN SANPETE.**—William Morrison writes from Mount Pleasant, July 14th, and gives an account of the movements of Elder W. G. Young, now in Sanpete. We extract the following:

"Elder Young held meetings at Pleasant Grove on the 26th ult., and on Sunday morning, the 28th, at Nephi city. In the evening at Levan, returning on the morning of the 30th to Nephi, thence to Fountain Green, Sanpete, where meeting was held the same evening. On the 1st of July he went to Spring City. On the evening of the 2nd inst. he held meeting at Fairview, returning to Mount Pleasant the same evening; attended a meeting held there on the evening of the 3rd inst., held by Bishops Sheets and Smoot, which was highly interesting, rendered still more so by the arrival of Bishop Thurber, of Spanish Fork, who also made a few appropriate remarks conducive to the safety and prosperity of these frontier settlements.

"On Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th insts., two days meetings were held at Mount Pleasant City, when Elder William G. Young had frequent opportunities of addressing the assemblage on the principle of co-operation as an indispensable principle of safety and prosperity. He also delivered an excellent discourse at a meeting in the evening, which was well attended, and marked attention was paid. To-day we will visit Moroni, to-morrow at the Coal Bed (Wales), at 12 o'clock noon, and same evening at Ephraim City, Wednesday at Manti, and so on, as time and circumstances may suggest.