

EDITORIALS.

HOW IS IT?

WE have often wondered how it is that of the various "outside" papers that have lived their brief span hereabouts, and then gone down into oblivion, none have been of a class that deserve the commendation of an honorable person, because of the course they took, and the kind of matter which they admitted into their columns, for they were not of a class that a parent could introduce to his family, or suffer to remain there if accidentally introduced. The usual course of these institutions has been to commence with fair declarations of intention to devote their influence to the welfare of the Territory and the people, irrespective of creed or party. Some of them for a time have run well, had decent matter in their columns, and presented few if any objectionable points. But this has not lasted long. In a longer or shorter time, sometimes very short, blood will tell, and the cloven foot will present itself. In a concern that talks as much as a newspaper, the lion's skin can not long conceal the fact that an ass wears it, nor can false pretences and affectations of the gentleman long hide the real character of the coarse, vicious, vituperative scandal-monger, who pours out his nauseous streams of filth periodically, in the hope of besmearing the best and most honored members of the community.

How is it that such an objectionable course is taken? The question is a little puzzling. But it is somewhat like the question put to sinners generally, "Why will ye die?" Why will men choose evil and pursue it? Why will men walk in the paths of dishonor? Why will they speak evil of their neighbors, and do them evil all the time? These are questions difficult to answer.

Some of these journals, in showing their hands, have manifested rank wickedness, have slandered, vilified, and lied about many members of the community with a perfect recklessness, and have made most wilful and malicious misrepresentations when they have not lied outright. True enough, these later developments have looked a little strange when placed alongside the earlier declarations of good intentions, made by the identical individuals, who in their rage, or in the vigorous and fervid expression of their true character, forget the old proverb that "liars should have good memories," and the public can see that when this and that are put together, the result is neither a congruous nor a happy one, nor one that redounds to the credit of the contrivers.

There may be several reasons for these changes. It may be merely a matter of bread and butter to the authors, who, finding that the decent line of policy does not pay so well as they would like, turn round and adopt the abusive.

It may be a matter of hypocrisy and the garments of decency may be merely assumed the more effectually to deceive the public and delude them into the idea that well-meaning persons have been driven by circumstances into the necessity of saying hard things. Still, that is no excuse for slander, lies, or any kind of abuse.

It may be that these curious journal people are of the kind who are nothing if they are not abusive, and early finding out that it takes a much higher order of ability and more of it to make a paper interesting without descending to the sensational and abusive, than with so descending, and also early finding that they lack that higher order of ability, in their desperation they rush into the sensational and abusive, and therewith endeavor to cover up their paucity of superior talent. To people of intelligence, however, this is a very patent and glaring subterfuge. To bespatter your neighbors with mud, that thereby the attention of the public may be diverted from your own failings and vices, is one of the poorest and most contemptible of tricks, deceiving nobody whose opinion is worth having. All journals which thus demean themselves, place themselves in a position which alienates the better portion of the public and prevents the best citizens from supporting them.

When a man descends to abuse, it is a good evidence that he has a bad cause? He may be an imprudent advocate, but abuse is ever

suspicious, and the cause of abuse is ever a bad one—it is lame and limping to a great degree. Every word of abuse, of slander, of blackguardism, of misrepresentation, of lying, is a corresponding discount upon all the utterances of the speaker thereof, and those who wish neither to be abused nor abusive will show themselves shy of the abusive person.

There have been journals which have made it their stock in trade, it has been their whole stock in trade, to abuse and lie about "Mormonism and the Mormons." Supposing for argument's sake, that "Mormonism" were destroyed by any course of events, the occupation of such vicious journalists would be gone, other capital to float their unworthy journals would be wanting, and their poverty of intellectual resources would be patent to the comprehension of the greatest dillard. These journals, emphatically, when not abusive, are nothing at all, and if they are not beneath the contempt of all honorable people, they are at least despised by such people.

Again how is it that nearly all "outside" journals hereabouts take this downward and disreputable course? Is it that among the various outsiders there are no men of honor and ability? Is it that they all delight in abuse, in slander, in lying? Is it that among them there is no taste for the decent, the respectable, the honorable? No, this is not the case. But did one not well enough know that it were not the case, one might fairly be led to suppose that it was. It is well enough known that there are in the outside world journalists of ability and honor, of transcendent ability and unimpeachable honor, who can conduct even an adverse paper in a dignified and gentlemanly manner. But the notable thing is that none, or very few, such find their way to Utah, and conclude to take up their residence here.

If a journal were established here by "outsiders" and conducted in a really able, skillful, interesting, and honorable manner, there can be no doubt that it would be correspondingly supported by honorable citizens of all classes, for none could have any substantial objection to it. But when a journal goes down into the mire to throw the same upon the public, or any portion thereof, it deserves to be unsparingly condemned, and to sink into that oblivion which has been the fate of such journals in this Territory, and which it is to be hoped ever will be.

But it won't do to despair. We still live in hope, even if it be hoping against hope, that filthy and abusive papers will continue to be short lived, and that the time will soon come when if there is any outside journal in this region it will be one of a high class, conducted with ability and in a fair and honorable spirit, one that no paterfamilias can object to see upon his family table. Meantime it is the proper business of every journalist to seek earnestly to elevate journalism out of the slough of abuse, slander, and lies, in which some of the profession manifestly delight to trail it.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE TON.

MONTANA is trying to get up a sensation again, and the papers say with some cause. They have persisted in stating that the quartz veins of Montana, when properly worked, will prove superior to the lodes of Utah. This may or may not be so. But the following from the *Helena Herald* of Sept. 21, if true, goes to show that there are some first-class mines in Montana yet. The article is worth reading, and may not be all sensational—

We received the following communication from our traveling agent dated, Capt. Cook's, Boulder, 12 o'clock, Sept. 20, 1873—

Willow creek is situated ten or fifteen miles from the Vipond mines, to the east, in the same range of mountains. A short time ago a party of six prospectors, among whom were Robert McCreery and Charles DeLorimer, (names of the others I could not learn,) discovered a vein of silver ore of almost fabulous richness. The news of the discovery, which was named the "Trapper" lode, was soon communicated to the friends of the parties, and from them to others, and a regular stampede was the consequence. Most of the leading citizens of Bannack, Argenta, Highland and the valleys adjacent, are reported to have gone to the new district.

Other leads have since been discovered and the wildest excitement prevails, and disputes have already occurred with reference to the ownership of ground. A gen-

tleman by the name of Armstrong, known to be a first-class judge of quartz, and the representative of a large amount of Eastern and European capital, ordered the owners of the Trapper \$5,000 for the privilege of selecting six tons of ore from their dump. Considering that the dump consisted only of what had been taken out of a shaft twelve feet deep, the offer was a most remarkable one, and proves both that the lead must be well defined and the ore wonderfully rich. Among those mentioned as being in the camp were Wash Stapleton, of Blue Wing district; Doctor Leavitt and Mr. Trask, of Tannack; Dr. Day and Ben. Harvey, formerly of Moose Creek, and many other prominent names in quartz annals. Wash Stapleton had sent for a packer named Woodman, with the intention of packing out ten tons of the ore for immediate shipment. The present road to the mines starts from Brown's bridge on the Big Hole river.

Since writing the above we have learned that selected ore from the Trapper lode, assayed by Mr. Armstrong, went as high as sixteen thousand dollars to the ton.

AERIAL TRANSATLANTIC JOURNEYS.

THE bursting of the first *Graphic* balloon appears to be stimulating many minds in the direction of aerial navigation across the sea, and many ventures may yet grow out of this failure. After all, there is a probability that the old balloon will attempt the voyage. Mr. Washington H. Donaldson is so exceedingly anxious to make the venture that he cannot wait for a new balloon. So he and some other experts have carefully examined the old balloon and come to the conclusion that it is strong and impermeable, none of the seams having started any where, and there being no evidence of any strain or defect. The material has been tested and found exceptionally strong. Mr. Donaldson thinks a closer or stronger balloon can not be built, and he is thoroughly overhauling the original sack, with the intention of putting it, at the earliest possible moment, to the test of a voyage over the sea. He has studied carefully the possibilities of the journey, and is more than hopeful of the results. The great difficulty is in the inflation. He proposes to the *Graphic* company to make the attempt with the old balloon. While disclaiming all responsibility for the undertaking, they have accepted Mr. Donaldson's proposition, and will be at the necessary expense of the attempt. Mr. Steiner, Mr. Mason, and other competent judges, as well as Mr. Donaldson, consider the old balloon the strongest cotton balloon ever made. It will be reconstructed and equipped, and presented to Mr. Donaldson for the voyage. He thinks that the collapse of the balloon was due to derangement of the netting during the process of inflation, and the neglect of his warnings of the same. A new netting, lighter and stronger than the original, will be supplied, also a new equipment, and the globe or sack itself will be reconstructed. It is said there is every reason to expect that the reconstructed balloon will be ready for inflation within a fortnight, and then Mr. Donaldson and one or two associates are to make their venture through the air for Europe.

Meantime the *Graphic* company having discarded Prof. Wise and called to their aid aeronauts of large experience, earnestness and good faith, will have a silk balloon constructed, in which no expense will be spared to add to the excellence of the balloon and its equipment. The very best materials obtainable will be procured, whether thread, silk, varnish, or any part of the furnishing and equipment. The experts to be entrusted with the direction of the work are to be instructed to let nothing stand in the way of making the balloon the strongest and best ever built, so that "neither envy, malice, nor cowardice shall be able, with the utmost effort, to find a single fault." Whether Mr. Donaldson succeeds or fails in his attempt with the old balloon, the work of constructing the new balloon is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Barnum, it appears also, is determined to have a balloon. He is reported as telling an interviewer that after the falling through of the Boston affair, he wrote to Prof. Wise, with the intention of engaging him, but the *Graphic* people had already made a contract with him. Barnum said he was already in correspondence with eminent aeronauts in France and England, and he intended sailing for Europe forthwith, a cable dispatch having been sent to England, announcing his errand. On arriving in London he would consult with the most eminent and successful navigators of the air and obtain their opinions

as to the best materials and shape for his balloon, also the best kind of gas for its inflation and the most propitious time for making the ascension from this country. He was yet uncertain whether to have the balloon made in China or by M. Nadir, of Paris. Money was to be no object in the affair, success was all he desired, and he was prepared to expend any necessary sum in the enterprise, \$50,000 being the lowest estimate. His idea was to have the ascension made by three aeronauts of different nationalities—one American, one Englishman, and one Frenchman or German. The utmost care would be taken to select none but the most experienced and courageous navigators for the expedition. He expected to be repaid fourfold the expense by the proceeds from exhibiting the balloon after the successful completion of the voyage. He had but a few years of life left, and in them he intended to do great things, having reserved the skyrockets and grand transformation scenes for the close of the performance.

While noting balloon items our readers will not fail to read the dispatch, elsewhere printed, concerning the terrible accident to Prof. G. W. Bailey, by a fall from a balloon a quarter of a mile high, at Wapello, Iowa.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Pomological Society held its Quarter Centennial Celebration, in connection with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Wesleyan, Faneuil Horticultural, and Music Halls, Boston, Sept. 10, 11, and 12. The Massachusetts *Ploughman* gives a lengthy report of the affair. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society voted to hold its annual show of fruits and flowers at the same time as the meeting of the American Pomological Society, and the display of the former society in Horticultural and Music Halls is reported as never equalled in America, and scarcely to be surpassed, in extent, variety and beauty.

The first day the Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, the venerable President of the A. P. Society, introduced William C. Strong, Esq., the President of the M. H. Society, who made a brief speech of welcome.

Hon. Marshal P. Wilder returned thanks, and suggested a general handshaking, which ensued accordingly.

Mr. Wilder then read an excellent address reviewing the history of the A. P. Society. The American Congress of Fruit Growers was organized at New York, October 10, 1848. The North American Pomological Convention was organized at Buffalo, New York, September 1, 1848. The next year the two associations were consolidated under the name of the "American Pomological Congress," which held its first session at Cincinnati in 1850. The subsequent sessions, excepting the three first, have been held biennially—three in New York, one in Cincinnati, three in Philadelphia, three (including this last) in Boston, two in Rochester, one in St. Louis, and one in Richmond. A J. Downing was the chief projector of the Society.

The receipts of the society the last two years were \$1482.16, the expenses \$1188.09.

The list of apples in the catalogue had been increased from 175 to 188, that of pears decreased from 117 to 91, number of varieties of peaches, plums, figs, and some other fruits diminished.

A medal had been struck for the society, called the "Wilder Medal," which it was designed to distribute liberally.

It was voted to hold the next biennial session at Chicago, and an extra session at Philadelphia in 1873.

The second day was devoted to reports of committees, discussions on fruits and premiums, and it was resolved that the society award no money premiums for the exhibition of fruit during its sessions. It was also agreed that there be no starring of fruit in the society's catalogue.

The "Silver Wedding" of the American Pomological Society closed with a grand banquet at the Music Hall, to which the members were invited by the M. H. Society.

Traveling bags made of alligators' skins are the most novel importations of the day, and are said to be the caprice of the season abroad.

MATERIAL FOR BALLOONS.

THE recent bursting of the big cotton balloon at New York and the somewhat unsatisfactory character of both cotton and silk, as well as other similar substances for the globes of balloons, is causing thoughtful minds to speculate upon other material of a superior class, of which to construct them. The objections to silk or cotton fabrics for the globes of balloons are—no matter how carefully varnished or oiled, they permit the escape of gas; when made beyond a certain size they are not strong enough to resist the pressure of the gas; they are easily torn; they absorb moisture in the clouds, necessitating the throwing out of ballast to cause the balloon to rise, and when it dries the release of gas to check its ascent. This makes it necessary to take a large surplus of gas and of ballast, and from the thus necessitated escape of gas, and the otherwise inevitable constant leakage, the duration of aerial voyages is comparatively brief.

Andrew Jackson Davis says the inhabitants of other planets use metal for the construction of their balloons, which are in very common use there.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests aluminum as a suitable medium for balloons. Its qualities for the purpose are thus stated—its specific gravity is one-eighth of that of gold, one-fourth of that of silver, less than a third of that of copper, less than that of common glass, and only a little over twice as much as sea-water; it is malleable, and may be hammered or rolled out in sheets of extreme tenacity, and yet it is stronger and more tenacious than iron; it does not rust nor corrode in the atmosphere, nor succumb to biting acids in the cold; it would neither leak nor tear; the valves could be more accurately fitted; it is indestructible and would last for ever, accidents excepted; if injured, it could easily be repaired.

If metal were used, the necessity for so much surplus gas as ballast would be avoided, greater weight could be carried or a smaller balloon would suffice, pure oxygen, much lighter than street gas, could be used, and much longer aerial voyages could be made.

Little aluminum is at present made, none in this country, and the crude article has no quoted market price, but it has been stated that it can be made cheaply. The sources of supply are illimitable, all varieties of clay containing it in abundance, and as a carbonate or a silicate or in some other compound condition it being one of the most widely distributed of the elements.

The advantages of metal, and especially of aluminum, for the globes of balloons, as represented by the *Journal*, would be very great, and if that metal were brought into use for that purpose, it would be a vast stride towards the solution of the great problem of profitable aerial navigation of great distances.

While on this subject we may add that the Domestic Sewing Machine company have volunteered to do the sewing of the new silk balloon gratis. Also that M. Parisel, a graduate of the University of Paris, and chief of the aeronautic service under *La Commune*, has made a novel proposition to the *Graphic* people. His proposition is to take the old cotton balloon and inflate it on the Montgolfier or hot air system, which he argues is the best and safest for a big balloon, and that he can have larger control of such inflation in the air, and remain up thirty days, if necessary, with that large balloon. M. Parisel thus presents his plan—

To repair the large cotton balloon. To coat it inside with silk papers, single or double. To take away the heavy valve and close the top opening with canvas, coated with paper. To manufacture a stove according to my drawings, and to have twenty big tin barrels able to hold 400 pounds oil each.

My calculations and figures are as follows: Six hundred thousand cubic feet hot air, having a difference of 100° centig. above cool air, give me a lifting power of 18,000 lbs. Balloon, netting and coating 6,000 " Car, stove, provision, men 3,000 " Oil 8,000 " Ballast 1,000 "

Instead of valve I have a machine to blow cool air in my balloon. Instead of ballast I throw out, I can heat up more from my stove, when the balloon becomes lighter and its lifting power increases. I shall expend to warm the capacious room at first one hundred and fifty pounds, and to maintain it constantly hot four hundred pounds every twenty-four hours. At this rate it will last twenty days. But when I burn oil and the balloon gets lighter, instead of eight thousand pounds of oil,