

us execute them, then you will learn, citizens, to lend obedience to the laws; and when people have learned to obey them they will then take an interest in making them, so that they will bear equally upon all, and harshly upon none."

The speaker then drew his remarks to a close, making a spirited defence of President Grant. He said that Washington was called the "father of his country," because he saved the liberties of three millions; but President Grant had saved the liberties of forty millions. Grant had been accused of corruption, nepotism, and everything that man could be accused of, but he doubted that his accusers could put their finger on any one disreputable thing that he had been guilty of, and his whole course had proved him worthy of the suffrages of the people.

The General then thanked the people for their respectful attention, expressed pleasure at his visit, said he should meet them again, it might be when Utah was a State. She would be some time, but when would depend, in her case, as with all other Territories, on the number of her population and the course they pursued.

The band played and the audience, now numbering eight or nine hundred dispersed.

#### MEETING OF STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE.

LIVINGSTONE'S story of his five years' travels in Central Africa, as related by Stanley, the New York *Herald* correspondent, is exceedingly interesting. Some days after the latter's arrival at Ujiji, he elicited from the great traveler an account of his wanderings and adventures, of which the following is the substance, as contained in Stanley's letter from Ujiji, dated November 10, 1871:

Dr. Livingstone's expedition left Zanzibar in March, 1866. On April 7th he left the sea-coast with an expedition consisting of 12 Sepoys, nine Johanna men, seven liberated slaves, and two Zambesi men, in all 30 men, also taking six camels, three buffaloes, two mules, and three donkeys. The course of the expedition was up the left bank of the Rovuma river, much labor being required to cut a road with axes through the dense jungles.

Soon after leaving the coast the Sepoys and Johanna men murmured and complained and manifested great unwillingness to march into the interior. They abused the animals until they all died, and then began to poison the minds of the natives. The Dr. then sent the Sepoys back.

Leaving the river considerable suffering was experienced in crossing a large tract of unoccupied country. On the 18th of July the Dr. arrived in the country of a Mbihow chief. Desertion thinned the party, but early in August they arrived at Mponda's, a chief of a tribe of Wahiyou, living near the Nyassa lake. Here Wikotani, one of the Dr's party, on false pretences, wished to be discharged, and endeavored to entice away Chumha, another protegee. Wikotani was left with Mponda.

The party proceeded to the heel of the Nyassa, to the village of a Babisa chief, with whom the Dr. stayed two days, medically attending the chief, who had a skin disease. There a half breed Arab from the western shore of the Nyassa, reported being plundered by a band of the Ma Zitu. Musa, chief of the Johanna men, believed the report, but the Dr. did not, and the Babisa chief said the Arab was a liar. Musa was afraid the Ma Zitu would kill him, and he did not want to proceed without 200 guns. When the Dr. started westward, Musa and the Johanna men deserted him, and reported him killed.

Livingstone engaged the natives as carriers, and got along very well with them. He left that country early in December, and went northward, through a country which the Ma Zitu had swept clear of provisions, and the party suffered most pining hunger. Through desertions and other misfortunes the party struggled through Babisa, Bobemba, Banlunga, Barungu, and the country of Londa, where lived the famous king Cazembe, who with his queen extended a cordial reception to the Doctor, and gave him information about Lake Bangweolo (Large Water) Near Cazembe's the party crossed a fine river called Chambezi.

From the beginning of 1867 to the middle of March, 1869, the Dr. traversed the countries around Londa, correcting the errors of Portuguese travelers, and establishing first, that the Chambezi is a totally distinct river from the Portuguese Zambezi; second, that the Chambezi, starting from about latitude 11 south, is the head waters of the Nile, giving that river a length of 2,600 miles of direct latitude.

In these journeys, northeast from Cazembe's, the Dr. found a lake called by the natives Liemba, or Luweimba, from a country on the southeast, but the Dr. discovered it to be a heel or foot of the Tanganyika, the extremity of which lake reaches to 8 deg. 22 sec. south latitude, making that lake 323 geographical

cal miles long, or 73 longer than Captains Burton and Speke considered it.

From this lake, the Dr. crossed Mar-emgus to Lake Moero, about 60 miles long, which he traced to its southern extremity, where a river, the Luapula, entered it. Following the Luapula north, he found it issued from Lake Bangweolo, as large as the Tanganyika. The Chambezi is the most important feeder of the Bangweolo, and cannot be the Zambezi.

The Dr. returned to King Cazembe, and thence to Ujiji, whence he wrote letters to the London Geographical Society. Says Stanley:

The way in which Musa left the Dr., and what the Dr. was doing all the time the world thought him dead, has now been told as Dr. Livingstone told your correspondent. But his experiences, his troubles, his sufferings in mind, body and estate—how Arabs conspired against him, his men robbed him, false Moslems betrayed him—how he was detained by inundations, by scanty means to cross rivers and lagoons, by wars between Arabs and natives from the beginning of 1867 to the middle of March, 1869, when he arrived at Ujiji—no one will be better able to relate than himself.

After resting at Ujiji, the Dr. wished to explore the head of the Tanganyika, to ascertain whether it had any connection, or whether the river Rusizi was an affluent or an affluent, but the Wajiji coveted most of his cloths and prevented him.

At the end of June, 1869, he started by way of Ugubha. In fifteen days' march he arrived in Manyema, a virgin country, only lately known even to the Arabs. There he was laid up six months from ulcers in his feet. Then going north, he found a lacustrine river, called Lualaba, one to three miles broad, flowing northward, westward, and in some places southward. Following the river northwardly he came to Lake Kamolondo, in latitude 6 deg. 30 min. south. He traced the river southward to Lake Moero whence it issued through an enormous and deep chasm in the mountains. He was satisfied that the Lualaba, the Chambezi, and the Luapula were one river, and he returned to Lake Kamolondo. He came to a river flowing from the west, called the Locki, or Lomami, which issued from a large lake called Chebungo, south-southwest from Kamolondo. Lake Chebungo the Dr. named Lake Lincoln.

In the face of many difficulties the Dr. worked his way northward along the crooked Lualaba to 4 deg. south. He heard of another lake northward in the same central line of drainage as the four other lakes, but his men mutinied and he was compelled to turn back, though with great reluctance, to Ujiji, baffled, sick, weary and destitute.

Eighteen days after the Dr's return, Stanley met him. He had carefully examined six hundred miles of watershed, and at the beginning of the seventh hundred the Zanzibar slave escort refused to go further.

The Dr. was convinced that the Lualaba and the Nile were one river. He had followed the Lualaba from eleven to four degrees south, or 420 geographical miles. The yet undiscovered link, 180 miles, is expected to demonstrate the truth of the Dr's conviction. Says Stanley—

According to Livingstone two things yet remain before the Nile sources can be said to be discovered. First—He has heard of the existence of four fountains, two of which give birth to a river flowing north, which is the Lualaba, and two to a river flowing south into inner Ethiopia, which is the Zambezi, thus verifying the statement which the Secretary of the Goddess Minerva at Sais made to Herodotus over two thousand years ago. He has heard of them repeatedly and has been several times within a fortnight's march from them, but something always interposed to prevent him going to see them. These fountains require to be seen. Second—Remains the link above described to be explored.

The stories which the Doctor relates of the two immense countries through which the great river runs read like fable. The most southerly is called Rua; the northern is called Manyema by the Arabs and Manuema by the natives, who are cannibals. He tells of ivory being so cheap that twenty-five cents' worth of copper will purchase a large tusk, worth \$120 at Zanzibar. He tells of ivory being turned into door posts and eave stanchions by the cannibals; of skillful manufactures of fine grass cloth, rivaling that of India; of a people so nearly approaching to white

and so extremely handsome that they eclipse anything ever seen in Africa; and from this fact supposes them to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians; or of some of the lost tribes of Israel; he tells of copper mines at Katanga which have been worked for ages; of docile and friendly peoples who up to this time have lived buried in the lap of barbarism, ignorant that there lived on earth a race so cruel and callous as the Arabs who have come among them, rudely awaking them out of their sleep with the thunder of gunpowder, to kidnap, rob and murder them without restraint, and of many other things he tells.

The Dr. returned to Ujiji October 16, and Stanley arrived there Nov. 3. The Dr. found himself robbed of everything by the very man, Shereep, to whom the British consulate had confided his goods, and who had traded them off for ivory and feasted on the Dr's little stock of luxuries, sent by his friends.

Stanley proposed to place himself, *Herald* expedition, and effects at the disposal of the Dr. in an exploring expedition to the northern head of the Tanganyika. The offer was at once accepted, and on the 20th of November, Livingstone and Stanley and twenty picked men of the *Herald* expedition started, hugging the country of the hostile Waru di, having to fly one night from a large party, getting safely to the boats, arriving safely at Mokambas, one of the chiefs of Usige, who was at war with a neighboring chief on the left bank of the Rusizi, and crossing the head of the Tanganyika to Mugibewah, governed by Ruhinga, brother of Mokamba.

Mugibewah is on the right bank of the Rusizi, extending to the lake. Mokamba and Ruhinga were sociable and good natured, giving much information concerning the countries north of Usige.

Livingstone and Stanley rowed up the Rusizi, an affluent, into which the Loando flowed from the northwest, spent nine days at the head of the Tanganyika, exploring its islands and bays, coasted along the west side of that lake to the country of the Wasansi, who were unfriendly, and returned to Ujiji December 18, having been absent 28 days. They were certain that there was no connection between the Tanganyika and Baker's Lake, or the Albert N'yanza. But there is reason to suppose that a river runs out of the Tanganyika through the deep caverns of the Kabogo Mountain, and out on the western side of Kabogo into the Lualaba, or the Nile. Livingstone had seen the river forty miles or so west of Kabogo, being about forty yards broad there, but he did not know that it ran out of the mountain. This was one of the many things he had yet to examine.

The next letter was dated at Kwi-hara, Unyanyembe, February 21, 1872. After spending the Christmas at Ujiji, Livingstone, escorted by Stanley and the *Herald* expedition, composed of 40 Wanguana soldiers, well armed, left for Unyanyembe, December 26, and sketched out the following route—

Seven days by water south to Urimba.

Ten days across the uninhabited forests of Kawendi.

Twenty days through Unkonongo, direct east.

Twelve days north through Unkonongo.

Thence five days into Unyanyembe.

The expedition suffered considerably from famine and Stanley from fever, but arrived at Unyanyembe without adventure of any kind, except killing zebras, buffaloes and giraffes. The Dr. tramped it on foot like a man of iron.

At Unyanyembe, it was found that Shaw, the Englishman, was dead, also two Wanguana who had been left sick. Thus, in less than twelve months, William Lawrence Farquhar, of Leith, Scotland, and John William Shaw, of London, eight baggage carriers and eight soldiers of the expedition had died. At Unyanyembe the Dr. took possession of the last lot of goods sent to him from the sea coast by a caravan, which left with the *Herald* expedition.

The fifth letter is dated at Kwi-hara, Unyanyembe, March 1, 1872. Livingstone's annual or semi-annual supplies reached him very irregularly, being greatly delayed and some of them treacherously made away with by those who were entrusted with them, he having had to come for them 350 miles. At Unyanyembe, Stanley turned over to Livingstone nine bales of mixed cloths, 990 pounds of assorted beads, well adapted for Rua and Manyema, 350 pounds

of brass wire, one portable boat, a supply of carpenter's tools, revolvers, carbines, and several hundred pounds of ammunition.

The last letter was dated Kwi-hara, Unyanyembe, March 12, 1872, two days after which the *Herald* Expedition was to leave for the sea coast, expecting to complete the whole journey of 2,059 English statute miles before the fourteenth month from its departure from the sea coast. Livingstone wished Stanley to send him from Zanzibar 50 well armed men, to act as soldiers and servants in an expedition to explore a few doubtful points. Stanley gives the programme of the work to be done by the Dr.—

He will leave Unyanyembe for Ufipa, thence to Liemba and Marungu, and crossing the Luapula River at Chicombi's will make his way to the copper mines of Katanga, in Rua; then eight days south, to discover the fountains of Herodotus; then return by Katanga to the underground houses of Rua, ten days north-east of Katanga; thence to Lake Kamolondo, and by river Luira to Lake Lincoln; thence back to Lualaba, to explore the lake north of Kamolondo; thence return by Ugubha to Ujiji, or by Marungu, through Urori, to the coast and England.

This is his present programme which he thinks will only take him eighteen months, but, as I have told him, I think it will take two years.

Stanley describes Livingstone as near 60 years old, but apparently forty-five or fifty, with an enormous appetite. He was sick and thin when met at Ujiji, but when left at Unyanyembe was stout and fleshy, apparently weighing about 180 pounds.

#### Correspondence.

PAYSON, July 21, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Our two days' meetings have just closed. We have been favored with the presence and teachings of President Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith, of the first Presidency of the Church; Elders O. Hyde, W. Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon and Jos. F. Smith of the Twelve; Elders Jos. Young and L. W. Hancock, first Presidents of Seventies; President A. O. Smoot, of this stake of Zion, and some eight bishops from near and distant wards. No less than four stakes of Zion were more or less represented at the meetings. There were three choirs in attendance, viz, the Provo, Spanish Fork and Payson, which have cheered and gladdened the hearts of the Saints. Our meetings were held in our new meeting-house, which was dedicated in prayer to God by Elder Wilford Woodruff on Saturday forenoon. The teachings from first to last were rich, timely and appropriate. The Word of Wisdom, P. E. Fund, education, celestial marriage, tithing, political economy were the subjects chiefly dwelt upon. Our town was crowded with visitors from many settlements and we had a time long to be remembered.

Respectfully, L. M. COOMBS.

RICHFIELD, Sevier County, July 18th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Libens T. Coons died here on the evening of the 7th of July, very suddenly. He attended three meetings, and seemed well all day till he was taking his supper, when he said he did not feel well. He took some medicine, after which he went to the door to vomit, but he fell and cried out to his wife, calling her by name, and saying, "O God! I am going to die." He died about two hours later, near 11 o'clock.

Deceased was born May 13, 1807. He embraced the gospel at a very early date; shortly after which he was blessed and set apart by the Prophet Joseph to nurse the sick, to whom he often has been of great comfort and benefit. He was a member of Zion's Camp. When the first Quorum of Seventies was organized he was ordained one of its members. He went through the persecutions in Missouri and Illinois, where he was chosen to be a member of the Prophet Joseph Smith's Life-guard, and always showed himself faithful to the Church. He was a kind father, neighbor and friend. He leaves a wife and a numerous family of children, of which two are very young, and many friends.

Respectfully yours, H. P. MILLER.

Lehi, July 12, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please give publicity to the following statement in your paper, in regard to my name being attached to the anti-State petition?

A petition was presented to me (which I signed) representing that if Utah became a State the taxes would be much heavier, but as the petition now reads, I cannot endorse it; as I know the authorities of the church to be good men, and I am entirely opposed to the sentiments contained in said petition.

MARY BROWN.