

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - JULY 23, 1873.

A NATIONAL EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

A NEW movement is under way in England to further emigration and distant colonization, and "is intended to present to capital and labor a fair field for enterprise, and to assist the benevolent in the proper application of the funds of philanthropy." The design is to purchase lands in British and other colonies for the foundation of new towns, and to locate in these towns and surrounding farming settlements the surplus labors of the mother country, the capital of the company to be secured by the familiar plan of the judicious conservation of reserved lands, the increase in the value of which is expected to prove a greater interest on investments than can be met with in any other channel. Unemployed labor, unoccupied land, and spare capital are to be brought into close interrelation and mutual service, and made thoroughly productive and profitable.

The *Free West*, a London monthly, devoted chiefly to emigration purposes, gives the following conditions as embodying the purpose of this new emigration movement:—

- 1st. It is intended to establish a fund, to be called the "Members' Contribution Fund," the payments to which may go as low as three pence weekly, or as high as the means of the contributing member may permit.
- 2d. It is proposed that a second fund be established, to be called the "Benevolent Fund," the sources of which may be found in the gifts of the benevolent, gratuitous lectures, tea meetings, trades' gatherings, and other sources of benevolent aid.
- 3rd. That when the capital of the company will warrant the purchase of a township or more of land, the same be secured in the names of trustees, and held and allotted according to the rules and resolutions of the company.
- 4th. That no allotment of land be less than forty acres.
- 5th. That a house be erected on each allotment, and five acres broken up, fenced, and cultivated.
- 6th. That a provision store be established in each colony, on which each family shall have a claim for twelve months' provision on credit, the same to be afterwards returned, either in labor, kind, or cash.
- 7th. That the right of allotment be decided by ballot, and that the expenses of the balloted family be returned to the company in ten annual payments.
- 8th. That contributing members clear on the books only be eligible to the ballot.
- 9th. That trade organizations be permitted to pay into the funds of the company joint contributions in the names of their several societies; and, in case of successful ballots, to appoint their own members to the benefits of the same.
- 10th. That the contributions of balloted members be part payments of their emigrating and allotment expenses, less only a fair share of the working expenses of the society.
- 11th. That when the aggregate contributions of a member equal the cost of a ballot (less only a fair share of the working expenses of the society) the same aggregate contributions be considered a ballot, and the member a loted accordingly.
- 12th. That in case of ballots for the benevolent fund, members clear on the books only be eligible in the same.

The contributions are made small so that the poorest may become members. Where such small payments do not aggregate the migrating and allotment cost of a large family, it is suggested that the benevolent fund may come in to help away those families. It is also proposed to establish banking agencies on the company's lands, to issue dollar or labor notes, and thus establish an independent medium of exchange.

If carried out honestly and energetically, this scheme might benefit hundreds and thousands of families in the Old World, by furnishing a means of effecting their transfer to a new country where there is more room and opportunity for the development of their energies.

THAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

PROFESSOR HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., writes to the editor of the *New York Graphic* that "all the observations that have been made on the motion of the atmosphere, as well as the deductions from theoretical considerations, lead to the conclusion that the resultant motion of the air around the whole earth, within the temperate zones, especially about the middle of them, is from west to east, and therefore, provided a balloon can be sustained at a sufficient height and for a sufficient length of time, it would, under ordinary circumstances, be

wafted across the Atlantic. But the question is, "Can the balloon be sustained at a sufficient height and for a sufficient length of time to make the journey?" A question determinable only by actual experiment. The Professor says hydrogen gas is the lightest of all fluids and has the greatest power of permeation, or is the most difficult to confine. Common street or coal gas, with which balloons are usually filled, has greater weight and less power of permeation.

In view of these facts Prof. Henry advises Prof. Wise to make a preliminary voyage overland from the Pacific to the Atlantic, which, if successfully accomplished, would give confidence in the overocean project. Prof. Henry thinks the voyage overland would take more time and have to be made at a greater altitude than that overocean, on account of the unequal heating of the surface of the earth and the consequent more adverse currents of air.

Professor Wise was interviewed concerning these observations of Professor Henry, and in response said he had already tested and proved his theory by his balloon voyage from St. Louis to Jefferson County, New York, in 1859. To cross the Rocky Mountains he would have to ascend at least two miles higher than to cross the ocean, or twice the height, the easterly current striking against the high mountain ranges and causing lateral or side currents, influencing the atmosphere to a great height. He expected to cross the Atlantic at the average height of a mile. He did not think great cities influenced the air currents much, but they did the iso-barometric lines near them and caused rains at some distance. The Gulf Stream flowed all along the Atlantic American coast, then turned and flowed directly over to Ireland, then down to the Mediterranean. He thought the condition of the atmosphere all along that stream greatly in his favor, and would take him just where he wanted to go; and at a rate which he could not hope to attain on land, also enabling him to come down very close to the surface. Mr. Gager, who made the trip with him from St. Louis, had crossed the Atlantic twenty times since, taken particular notice of the air currents, and found them almost universally from west to east, and in coming back met with almost continual headwinds. The Professor had also examined hundreds of nautical logs, and the universal testimony was that the direction of currents was from west to east. The Professor said it was demonstrated that all the molecules that formed even solid material, such as iron and marble, were in a state of perpetual revolution; that the revolutions of the globe and of our solar system were actually but molecular revolutions on a grand scale—a part of the necessary conditions of matter; and that the reason the atmosphere revolved a little faster than the earth was because the former was more mobile.

The Professor, in regard to the durability of the buoyant power of the balloon, referred to the Giffard balloon, which made ascensions from Ashburton Park, near London, about three years ago, which was fully inflated fourteen days before making her first ascent, then went up with twenty-five people. Being a captive balloon with three thousand feet of cable, a ten-horse power engine fetched her down again; then she was moored twenty-five days, then made another ascent with a crowd of people, then came down again and was again moored, then the cable slipped and broke, and the balloon went on a long voyage on its own account.

The Professor also said that at the height of two or three miles the gas expanded so that the balloon would certainly burst but for the safety valves; that at the height of three miles his cheeks puffed out so that he looked like a young man; that it was most delightful to the lungs; that it produced such an exhilaration of the spirits that one seemed to want to break out laughing and talking for joy; that Mr. Donaldson had often felt inclined to laugh and shout when he was up alone; and, in regard to the eastward flow of the air currents, he had often watched the clouds very carefully and the upper strata always moved from west to east.

In a communication to the *New York Times*, Professor Wise says of his pet project—

I would not be so persistent in the effort

to have it done were it not so plausible and so easy a thing to do. It is merely a matter of floatation—an ability to keep the air-ship suspended two or three days in the upper trades, whose existence, says the Smithsonian Institute, "is an established scientific fact of everyday experience." These currents of air in the temperate zone traverse from the northwest and from the southwest to the northeast and to the southeast continually. I have experienced this for ever thirty years, and in 446 aerial voyages. Over 400 times my air-boat landed me east of the point of departure, once over a thousand miles to the east. But, admitting all this, you may say, *Cui bono?* Answer—This trip successfully made, though it may land us on the coast of Africa instead of in the city of London, will nevertheless establish its first principles, i. e., that there is a very facile and agreeable method of transition from New York—from America to Europe. That by a systematic method of barometrical lines we shall be able to land at any point within the range of compass of northeast and southeast, bringing within its easy accessibility the cities of St. Petersburg and Madrid, and all others intermediate. These advantages are in commercial claims, to say nothing of its scientific meteorological considerations. The sanitary laws of the atmosphere will also receive a better interpretation.

THE NORTH POLE — HOW TO GET THERE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the many futile attempts to solve the Arctic mystery present a sad record of misery and waste, unbalanced by any per contra large account of material benefit to either the adventurous voyagers or the public at large, and that a common sentiment is that "the Pole is largely in arrears in its accounts with humanity," another and novel suggestion as to a method of reaching that imaginary spot upon the earth's surface, and another and novel reason for making the voyage, are given the latter as nothing less than a summer's pleasure trip, though certainly it would not be very inviting to many to go away below zero for a summer's pleasure.

A correspondent of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* it is who thus proposes a purpose for and a mode of visiting the Pole. He says the distance from New York to the North Pole on the great circle is not more than 3,000 miles, that not more than 4,000 miles need be traversed on the journey, which at an average speed of six knots an hour, would require only twenty-eight traveling days, say thirty days, to go, and thirty to come back, or two months for the round journey, to which thirty days might be added for "dancing around the Pole." Three-fourths of the distance might be in open water at an average speed of ten knots an hour, requiring about twelve days, and leaving eighteen days in which to traverse the remaining thousand miles of water, ice or snow, as might be, at an average rate of two and a quarter knots an hour, or fifty-six miles a day.

The vessel proposed for the trip is one, rather small than large, that will walk either the water, ice, or snow, a ship for the sea and an ice-boat for the ice fields, with all sail possible for ordinary propulsion, and steam as a reserve power; a dog train to be carried for short excursions in sight of the ship, an ornament and luxury, not an essential.

The suggester thinks the difficulties in the way of such a voyage are no greater than are overcome in common life, that either Pole may be reached without half the risks now run, or half the trouble now taken to organize an inherent failure; that a vessel of similar construction, built for freight, "might bring grain into Buffalo almost as cheaply in midwinter as in midsummer, if men desired it;" and that "in this sentence lies the main difficulty in the way to the Pole."

As to the objections, the ship must readily accommodate herself to tread either water, ice, or snow; the ice floe or the snow field must be passed over; hummocks and precipitous bergs must be avoided; the intense cold is not deadly, but healthy, and will have to be endured no more than eighty or ninety days at the most favorable season; when the compass fails, the stars, sun, and moon, in the clear Polar sky, are available for reckonings; currents are not insurmountable to able-bodied seamen.

With the voyage thus safely made to the North Pole and the air trans-oceanically navigated with success, two new and wonderful eras of progress will have been initiated, to add to the many other wonderful strides in material progress made by the nineteenth century.

AND NOW FOR MERCURY AND THE LIVER.—Now mercury comes in for a hard rap from the doctors themselves. John Wesley said that while quicksilver itself was harmless, the medical preparations of it were by no means so. Lately the British Medical Association has been startled from its grave and learned propriety and awakened from its profound dreams of the efficacy of calomel in promoting healthy action of the liver by a report made to that body, in which the following results of a careful investigation of the subject were shown:—

1. That in whatever form or dose, whether continuous moderate doses of blue pill, minute and frequent doses of calomel, or large doses of it, mercury utterly fails to stimulate the liver.
2. The constitutional action of mercury, excited both slowly and rapidly by corrosive sublimate, produced the same results. In poisonous doses it produced a marked diminution in the flow of bile.
3. Mercurial inunction was followed by negative results; and it was regarded as proved that, so far from increasing mercury, by its general depressing action upon the system, actually diminished the amount of bile.

It appears therefore that the use of preparations of mercury as a remedy in cases of liver complaint, is a delusion and a snare; that biliousness may be relieved by them; but that such relief will be obtained at the expense of general depression of the system; all of which is not very encouraging to the employment of mercury as a medicine.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

THE *New York Herald* has a foremost name among daily journals for enterprise, but the *New York Times* in some respects is superior, especially in mechanical neatness, perspicuity and beauty, in which particulars the *Herald* does not sustain a first class position.

The *Times* has just completed extensive improvements on the paper and in the offices thereof at an expense of \$150,000, and now presents an appearance which causes it to be generally considered the neatest, clearest, and most handsome paper in America.

The *Times* appears in an entirely new dress, the only objection to which is the smallness of much of the type, but it is certainly very distinct, the figures exceedingly so, because of their specially broad and open face. One other peculiarity they have, which is that the numerator and the denominator of the fractional figures are not separated by any dividing line.

The *Times* has cast aside the American Hoe cylinder press as behind the times, and has procured two new English-made Walter presses, similar to those employed by the *London Times*. The Walter press is held to be the best and fastest newspaper press and one of the most perfect pieces of mechanism in the world. It is a self-feeding press of great steadiness, working with wonderful rapidity, printing both sides of the paper at the same time, from a continuous roll, and capable of producing 15,000 to 16,000 perfect copies of an eight-page paper in an hour, or ordinarily 12,000 copies an hour, a capacity said to be nearly double that of any other press. For stereotyped forms it is claimed that no other press equals the Walter in the matters of compactness, dispatch, accuracy, and economy.

With this press the latest news may be printed at the latest moment on any page of the paper.

Two new horizontal, double-cylinder "Bulger Engines," of 45-horse power each, weighing 4,500 lbs., connected by a wrought-iron shaft of eight inches diameter, with band driving-wheel of 12 feet diameter and 20-inch face, and cylinders of 14-inch bore and 30-inch stroke, drive the presses.

The *Times* is made up with much care, taste and judgment, is edited with great ability and force, and it is said was never more prosperous than at present.

HONOR TO LIVINGSTONE.—At a late meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Bartle Frere, President, said the King of Italy had intrusted him with a gold medal for Dr. Livingstone, to be handed to him if Sir Bartle should meet him at Zanzibar or elsewhere. Sir Bartle also read a letter announcing that Queen Victoria had approved of the pension of £300 per annum to the Doctor, in recognition of his great services in Central Africa, that it would be paid to two trustees—Messrs. John Murray and

James Young, during the Dr.'s absence, and to him directly on his return.

DRIED FRUITS.—The climate of this Territory is favorable to the production of dried fruits, and those properly prepared in Utah have had an excellent reputation at a distance, as they are superior to the dried fruit from the East. As the time for drying is at hand, the following, which we find in the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, will be interesting and useful:—

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.—E. D. Robinson, Commission Merchant, 5 Cohoes Slip, New York, says: All dried fruits sell principally by color, which should be bright; and to obtain the same in apples and peaches, they should be prepared for drying before fully ripe. Sliced apples, if not bright, do not pay for the trouble of slicing, and the finest qualities should be packed in new barrels, top and bottom lined with paper. Bright quartered apples, well cored, uniform in cut, are always more or less in fair demand, and more attention should be given to them. Peeled peaches should be sliced or cut in eighths, and invariably of a bright color. Dark qualities rule low and are slow of sale. Unpeeled peaches should be cut in halves or quarters. The largest peaches should be selected for halves, size being a consideration in them, while the smaller fruit is fully as desirable to be cut for quarters. They should be kept entirely separate, as when mixed they will not generally sell at over the price of quarters.

Blackberries should be particularly well dried, as they are liable to sweat or sour, and pack only in new barrels. Cherries should be packed in new barrels of about equal parts, red and black mixed; any syrup or sugar put on them, detracts from their value, as they sell at much better prices and are more desirable when free from any such mixture. Unpitted Cherries will hardly pay for drying, the price ruling usually low. Black damson Plums and Black Raspberries are more or less in demand, at all times at good prices, which will fully pay when care has been taken with them; they are better packed in barrels.

DECEASE OF DR. S. S. WOOD.—The *Chicago Journal of Commerce* of July 10 contains the following announcement:—

OBITUARY.—Late on Saturday evening we were shocked by a telegram from Hannibal, Missouri, announcing the death of Dr. Samuel S. Wood. The dispatch was from George Storrs, of the Planter's House, of that city, dated the 5th inst. It stated simply that Dr. Wood arrived during the morning of the 4th, was taken sick in the evening, and died of a congestive chill on Saturday at 5 p.m.

For the last eight years the Doctor has been a travelling correspondent of this paper, during which time he formed many agreeable intimacies with numerous business men in the North-Western States, and in the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. He was a most agreeable, social and genial gentleman, and very many will sympathize with us in the loss of so active and efficient a worker. We shall greatly miss him as a successful canvasser for the *Journal*, and our many readers will long remember his numerous "Jottings by the Way," so faithfully descriptive of towns, cities, men and things, as they appeared to him in his travels and familiar intercourse with the people.

We presume he was on his way to Chicago when so suddenly stricken down. He was doubtless the bearer of many documents designed for us. These we shall endeavor to procure, and so soon as they can be arranged for publication, they shall find a place in the *Journal*.

Many of our business men will remember Dr. Wood, who was in this city early last spring in the interest of the paper he represented.

CROFUTT'S WESTERN WORLD.—The publisher of *Croft's Western World*, published monthly in New York and San Francisco, announces that he has purchased of Messrs. John H. Carmany & Co., publishers of the *Overland Monthly*, the *West*, a monthly, eight page, 64 column paper, devoted to the development of the west. The *West* and the *Western World* will be consolidated under the title of *Croft's Western World*, and will be specially devoted to the interests of the country west of the Mississippi. The regular correspondents of the *West* will be retained, also the editorial manager, Mr. David C. Pearson, who will be the Pacific coast editor, and general manager of the San Francisco office. In the interest of the *Western World* and also of *Croft's Trans-Continental Tourist's Guide*, Prof. T. J. Sedgwick, M. A., will make an extended tour of the far west Territories and States, particularly Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

The Royal Academy diploma of Sir Joshua Reynolds—then Mr. Joshua Reynolds—was sold in London lately for £6. It is dated the 15th of December, 1793, and signed by George the Third.