

A Monster Balloon.

M. Giffard, of Paris, has devised the construction of a balloon for 1878, which will far surpass any effort hitherto made in this direction. This new balloon will be formed of a resisting material, solid, absolutely impenetrable by hydrogen gas, manufactured of alternate sheets of linen and caoutchouc, protected externally by several layers of varnish and coated with white paint, to diminish the effect of the sun's rays. This balloon will have a capacity of 710,000 cubic feet, and will form an immense sphere—the greatest ever constructed—the diameter of which will not be less than one hundred and twelve feet. When moored to the ground the balloon will form a monumental dome 166 feet high, exceeding by fifteen feet the height of the Arc de Triomphe. The balloon itself will weigh 8,800 pounds, and to join the pieces together of which it is composed will take nearly four miles of sewing, with twenty-two miles of thread. The car of the balloon will form a gallery fifty feet in circumference. A circular space in the centre of ten feet in diameter will be reserved; in the centre of this space the cable, a powerful rope of ten inches in circumference, will be joined to the upper circle by means of an apparatus which will constantly indicate the ascending power of the balloon. This aerial machine will be held to the earth by eight cables, attached to iron rings fixed securely in masonry, and will be suspended above a vast conical basin. The car will be reached by two moveable gangways, and from forty to fifty persons will be taken on board at each ascent. The cable will descend to the bottom of the conical basin, and by means of a secure system of wheels, will be carried along a tunnel to be worked by an engine of 200 horse power. This cable will be 1,706 feet in length. The captive balloon will be placed in the centre of a circular enclosure, 333 feet in diameter. It will tower above the beautiful gardens, and will form the most elevated dome in the Champs de Mars. With this balloon it will be possible to raise more than 200,000 visitors 1,660 feet above the earth during the continuance of the exhibition. They may contemplate from that height, surpassing that of eleven Arcs de Triomphe, the fine tableau of the City of Paris and its surroundings. M. Giffard proposes to construct this enormous machine entirely at his own expense. It will cost several hundred thousand francs.—*Ex.*

An Unwelcome Visitor.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

After an absence of thirty-five years, plague is reported to have again appeared in Europe. The disease, it was recently stated, has broken out in Serbia among the Turkish forces occupying the line of the river Morava; and it is suggested that the malady may have been carried there by troops coming from the district lately infested with the plague in Asiatic Turkey. It is little likely that any such importation will have occurred, for, in the first place, no troops were moved from the plague-stricken district in Irak-Arabi during the active prevalence of the disease there this year; and, in the second place, it is scarcely conceivable that the plague could have been carried by slowly-moving troops from the lower Euphrates and Tigris into Serbia without indications of its presence among them, and its spread to communities on the road. Plague has not yet certainly shown itself in the Asiatic dominions of Turkey north of Bagdad, on the Tigris, and of Azizie, on the Euphrates, both places some 1,300 miles distant, as the crow flies, from the Turkish camps on the Morava.

It is not impossible, however, though improbable, that in Serbia, as in other old haunts of plague in recent years, the disease may have reappeared after a long period of cessation. This is what has happened of late years in the district of Benghazi, North Africa, in Persian Kurdistan, in the Assyrian district, Western Arabia, and in Mesopotamia. During the gradual decension of the plague, which, beginning after the great outbreak in this country in 1665, continued until what was believed to be the entire cessation of the disease in

1841, the malady probably lingered longest in Serbia and Bulgaria. It was in Bulgaria that the last great European outbreak of plague occurred in 1838-39, when from 80,000 to 90,000 of the population were destroyed by the disease. It may be, therefore, that in one of the later haunts of plague in Europe, as in some of its former haunts in Africa and Asia, the disease has again shown itself. But this conclusion is not to be accepted without very precise evidence. There are peculiar liabilities to error in forming a judgment as to the existence of plague on the Lower Danube and its tributaries. There, on the bottom lands, malarial fevers, often of the severest type, have a home. It has happened that Russian and Turkish armies campaigning along the Danube have been terribly scourged by diseases. Before the cessation of the plague in Europe it was often a matter of doubt with medical staffs of armies in the field on the line of the Danube, whether they were dealing with malarial fever or with plague.

Although the active prevalence of plague has ceased in Bagdad, and the infected districts south of the city since the beginning of July, cases of the disease still occur from time to time. Moreover, there has been an outbreak of plague at Shuster, in south-western Persia. Plague has also been reported in Persian Kurdistan, but there is reason to believe that this disease which was here designated plague was, in reality, small-pox.—*Ex.*

Correspondence.

Baptisms—Emigrating.

LOWELL, Mass.,
Oct. 25th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my return to this State from my journey to Maine, I have well nigh completed the circuit of the field in which I have been laboring since early last spring, except the time spent in Maine. I am happy to be able to report that I find the work in my old field in a very satisfactory condition. On reaching Boston on my return, I received two letters, each from a person who was very desirous of being baptized, and I have good reason to believe that at least two more will obey the gospel soon, making four that I anticipate baptizing within the next few days.

I have visited Salem, Georgetown, Groveland and Lawrence within a week. At Salem there were several persons who manifested an enquiring spirit, and I am impressed with the belief that a good work may yet be done in that city.

At Groveland, too, a spirit of inquiry seemed to have spread since my last visit to that place, and on reaching Lawrence, on Friday the 20th inst., I was highly gratified with the temporal and spiritual condition of the branch there, which consists of eleven members presided over by Elder Wm. McCibben.

On Sunday last we held three meetings, Prest. Bakes, of the Lowell branch, being present, also sister Bakes. We enjoyed a goodly portion of the spirit of God, and rejoiced greatly to be permitted to meet and worship God again. I was touched with the manifestations of joy with which the Lawrence Saints received me, after my absence of several weeks. Is there ever experienced in this life a feeling more pure and heavenly than the joy felt by an Elder on reassembling, after a lengthened separation, with a body of Saints whom he has been the instrument of converting, baptizing and organizing? I trow not.

In accordance with the promises of the Saviour, the Saints who have hearkened to my voice in Lawrence, and who have believed and obeyed the gospel, have had their faith confirmed by signs. The members have had dreams, in which certain things were manifested for their edification and instruction. Others are filled with a light and joy which they know must come from God, the source of all light and true joy, while the minds of others are instantly enlightened on some scriptural subjects or gospel problem, by the revelations of the Holy Ghost. Talk about the day of signs and revelations being passed forever! The Saints in Lawrence, almost to a unit, can solemnly testify from actual, personal experience, that

God is still a God of signs and revelations.

I had thought to organize a company of twenty or more persons to leave this State for Utah this fall, to be composed of Saints from Lowell and Lawrence, but a family of seven and one of another family have already gone from Lowell, and are all who can leave this fall. There remains now in Lowell a branch of eleven members, all of whom expect to gather in the spring. There is now little prospect of their number being increased during the winter, as Lowell is a hard place to preach the gospel in. The entire branch at Lawrence will start for Zion in about two weeks, if all is well, and thus, it will transpire that hardened old Massachusetts has produced a fair harvest of souls in return for the labor of an Elder within her borders. I should state that not one of the Saints who have gathered or will gather from this State this fall, so far as I am aware, is a native of it. All were born elsewhere.

I expect to accompany the Lawrence Saints as far as New York, when I shall leave them.

Your brother,
B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

The President's Company—Preaching.

CEDAR CITY, Nov. 8, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

President Brigham Young and company arrived here at half after one o'clock yesterday, in excellent health and spirits. Quite a number of brethren, sisters and children were on hand to greet the President on his arrival at Bishop Lunt's residence, where an arch of evergreens was erected across the street, decorated with flags and the motto, "God bless our Prophet."

Meeting was called for three o'clock p.m., when Elder Wilford Woodruff, President Brigham Young, and Elder George Q. Cannon addressed the Saints. President Young spoke nearly three-quarters of an hour upon the wisdom, duty, and necessity of the people working to become self-sustaining in tanning, making up boots and shoes, cloth, clothes, hats, etc., for the use of the settlement, and showed the folly of buying five or six mowing machines where only one was necessary, economizing and combining labor and means in a co-operative manner. The meeting-house was crowded and the discourse listened to with great pleasure and attention. The day was lovely and the spirit of peace enshrouded the whole settlement.

A strong vote was cast in favor of our esteemed brother, Elder Geo. Q. Cannon; no opposition.

President Young and company left for Bellevue at 8.30 a.m. to-day, all well.

Very respectfully, your brother,
C. J. ARTHUR.

President Lincoln's Opinion Upon Carpet-baggers and Bayonet Rule.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1862.

Dear Sir—Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from these States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress and to swear support to the Constitution, and that other citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

Yours very truly,
A. LINCOLN.
HON. G. F. SHEPLEY.

They were in town the other evening, enjoying each other's society, and exchanging cuds of gum with each other. "Jerusha, where'd you get your gum? your'n sweeter'n mine," said he; and as she told him where she had made her purchase, he exclaimed, "By Jinks! that's where I got mine; too; but"—he added, in a lover's passionate tone—"it's 'cause you've chewed it what makes it so good."—(Camden (N. Y.) Home and Country.

Sewing Machine Awards at the Centennial Exhibition.

Commanding Position of the Singer Machines.

Much clamorous misrepresentation has been indulged in by certain sewing machine manufacturers about awards made to them at the Centennial Exhibition. Having obtained alleged copies of reports of the judges surreptitiously, they publish them in such a way as to create a false impression. The Singer Manufacturing Company, having waited for official publication of the reports, now has the satisfaction to submit to the public complete and accurate copies of the same, so far as they relate to the Singer Machines. They are as follows:

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
1876.

PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

REPORT.

A Shuttle Sewing Machine, embodying the following points of construction, viz.: A needle bar operated directly from the end of a rotating shaft in the overhanging arm; a shuttle, supported in a shuttle carrier, moved transversely to the feed by means of a crank on a rotating shaft; a four-motioned positive feed; and a straight needle with its eye parallel with the direction of feed.

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

A SUPERIOR Family Machine, embodying the greatest number of most approved mechanical devices to impart positive motions to the various parts; simplicity of construction; good workmanship; excellent quantity and quality of work done; originality, and for completeness of display.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.
J. R. HAWLEY,
President.
Attest, MYER ASCH, Asst. Sec.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
1876.

PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Centennial Commission announces the following report as the basis of an award to THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J., for SEWING MACHINES for stitching button-holes.

REPORT.

A sewing machine especially adapted for stitching button-holes in clothing and leather, the material to be stitched being held by an automatically moving clamp, that presents the edge of the button-hole to the action of the needle, the latter reciprocating in a laterally moving head.

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS.

Quantity and quality of work; automatic action; good workmanship and originality.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.
J. R. HAWLEY,
President.
Attest, MYER ASCH, Assistant Sec'y.

The Singer Manufacturing Company invites a critical comparison by all persons specially interested in sewing machines, between the language employed in the foregoing reports on the Singer Machines, and the commendations bestowed upon any and all other sewing machines noticed by the judges. The Singer Manufacturing Company believes and insists that, by a fair construction of the words used, it has a right to claim as its own the best family machine, and the best button-hole machine. Whatever may be thought of the opinions of the Centennial judges about sewing machines, there can be no doubt at all, of the award of that vast public which uses such machines. During the year 1875 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold 249,852 machines, upwards of 140,000 in excess of the sales of any other manufacturer in the world. Wherefore the Singer machines are victorious.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. d301

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The experience of many years among the most cultivated and refined has resulted in stamping this remarkable preparation as the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women.

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