

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - March 14, 1872.

STATE ELECTION.
PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Representative in Congress.

FRANK FULLER.

For State Senators from Salt Lake,
Tooele, and Summit Counties.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

GEO. Q. CANNON,

WM. JENNINGS,

CHAS. H. HEMPHREY.

For Representatives from Salt Lake County.

JOHN TAYLOR,

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR.,

JOHN T. CAINE,

THOS. P. AKERS,

A. P. HICKWOOD,

S. A. MANN.

THE *Alta* California, for some reason or other, appears to be rather spitefully inclined towards Utah and the other Territories. In that paper of March 12, are the following comments upon the recent social meeting of the Delegates from the Territories and President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, and other high officials and influential gentlemen in Washington—

The Tadpole members of Congress appear to be in an unusual state of excitement in Washington. The Tadpoles are the Delegates from the Territories, who in the Lower House have the right of speech, but no vote—no vote of any kind. We perceive that they got up a dinner a few days ago at which they croaked melodiously. They had the President and Vice-President, among other guests, and they then and there declared that it was no longer possible for a man and a Territory to be separated by the nation's voting upon the affairs of the nation. So far as it was possible to make out from the *Alta* report, the Tadpoles, on the occasion, it is evident that the Tadpoles meant a system of Territorial Government, so altered that while the greater part of the expense of maintaining them shall be defrayed by the nation at large, their privileges shall be on an equality with those of the States. If they should be allowed to vote in the Lower House, we should find them claiming a similar right in the Senate. Are not questions affecting the Territories voted upon there as well as in the other wing of the Capitol?

If the "Tadpoles" meant precisely what the *Alta* supposes, is there anything outrageous in their meaning? It can hardly be denied that taxation without representation is utterly opposed to the fundamental principles of American government. Yet such is the condition of the Territories. It can hardly be denied that the imposition of official strangers from a distance by a distant Executive is repugnant to the spirit of American republicanism. Yet to such imposition are the Territories subject. It can hardly be denied that the fact that the absolute vote of one such imposed official stranger being sufficient to nullify the wishes, legitimately expressed, of 100,000 American citizens is repugnant to American liberty. Yet such is the condition of Utah.

We might go on to much greater length in these illustrations, but those we have given are sufficient to show that there are reasons abundantly powerful to induce the Territorial Delegates to consult together upon the best means of securing to American citizens in the Territories something like the common rights of American citizens elsewhere. Now as to the supposition that citizens in the Territories might enjoy equal rights with citizens in the States, and yet the Federal Congress furnish means to carry on the Territorial governments, we see no especial objection to that. On the contrary, we think it would be a decidedly good thing. It would be a graceful recognition and substantial encouragement of the boldness, enterprise, and energy of the brave men and women who go forth into the unbroken wilderness and subject it to the uses and improvements of civilization and thereby develop and multiply the national resources. Another excellent result would be likely to flow from such a policy—the Federal Congress, instead of keeping a Territory out of the Union as long as possible, would naturally be glad to see its Territorial wards off its hands as soon as such Territory was in any wise capable of sustaining itself as a State. So we are nothing, in the remarks of the *Alta*, but a little not very sensible ridicule of Territorial matters, rather a small business for a big sheet like the *Alta* to indulge in.

We have another word with the *Alta*. The same issue contained the following—

Never before was justice reduced to such a forlorn condition as in the Territory of Utah at the present moment. It has for some time been meditating high proceedings there, but finds itself unable to proceed for lack of funds. The indictments have been returned, the criminals placed under arrest and every preparation made, but the money which makes a judicial tribunal as well as the traditional mare is not available. So we have a Judge in Washington importing the authorities for the means to enable him to bring his criminal ante to the bar of the insulted majesty of the law! Justice therefore in Utah appears to be not only blind, but poverty-stricken to a degree that is positively heart-rending; cannot bring up a malefactor, no matter how audacious, at a round turn, because of its impotency, and is generally played out and inefficient. It is to be hoped that Chief Justice McKean will obtain all the means that are necessary for the proper conduct of the high judicial tragedy which he is meditating; also that he will be provided with a prosecuting attorney who is not in the interest of the defendants.

The *Alta* does not appear to comprehend the situation thoroughly. Justice is certainly in a forlorn condition in this Territory, but the causes are different to what the *Alta* represents. There is no lack of funds to carry on the courts when the courts proceed according to law, but the funds are very difficult to get at when the courts proceed contrary to law, as has been the case here. In fact, that is precisely what is the matter. Judge McKean had a mission to demolish "Mormonism," and in order to do this he took the liberty to override the law and then expected the Territory to pay him for his illegal work. Not a very reasonable

expectation. Our citizens have a little regard for law and justice, if Judge McKean has none.

"The high judicial tragedy" which Judge McKean meditates in Utah is the destruction of "Mormonism" and the "Mormons," a purpose which does not come within the scope of his legal duties, in which he has not the first shadow of right to engage, and in the public announcement of which he voluntarily exposed his folly to the gaze of the whole world, though the *Alta* seems very slow to see it.

"The insulted majesty of the law," is simply a bit of editorial stock in trade and has no fitting application to the case, excepting where the majesty of the law has been insulted by Judge McKean's subversive and usurpation course, and there it has been shamefully insulted.

"A prosecuting attorney not in the interest of the defendants," is a similar bit of stock in trade, and is just the kind of stock dealt in by the Salt Lake manufacturer of sensational dispatches for the press outside. But the phrase has no further meaning.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Afternoon Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Blair reported a bill authorizing the Southern Claims Commission to appoint a special commissioner to take the testimony in the cases pending before the Commission; after considerable discussion the bill was passed.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.—A naval officer of the name of John, of New York, was before the committee to investigate the custom house frauds this morning. He testified that errors occurred in his office during eight months, amounting to a million dollars. The errors against the government amounted to three or four hundred thousand. The naval officer, he said, exercised supervision over the revenue department.

LOUISVILLE, 13.

The man who would succeed by throwing himself under a train in New Albany, Ind., on Monday, was identified as a well-known citizen of Louisville, and was taken there for internment.

CINCINNATI, 14.

A collision occurred last night on the C. & D. R. R. The Marietta train coming in and the Erie train for New York was going out; the smoking car of the latter jumped into the Marietta track while full of passengers and the Marietta train, at low speed, ran into it; only one man was hurt slightly.

NEW YORK, 14.

The examination into the printing frauds was continued yesterday.

NEW YORK, 14.

The death of a juror in Hall case will necessitate the selection of a new juror to hear all the testimony again from the beginning.

GOVERNOR WARREN.

In expressing his views on the political situation in Louisiana, the Governor said that the Louisiana will increase at the South unless he changes his course. If the Cincinnati correspondent wisely he will receive the support of Louisiana.

SEVERAL PHYSICIANS.

Several physicians for attempting to conceal cases of small-pox, will be prosecuted.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce memorializes the legislature to abrogate the usury laws.

IT IS STATED.

It is stated that government officers have discovered an extensive scheme of smuggling silks, lace, gloves, etc., which have been bought in Europe, sent to Halifax and thence to St. Stephen, N. B., and smuggled across to Maine, reaching Boston, New York and Chicago in large quantities. It is stated that the goods are valued at \$1,000,000.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal, which has been in construction with Thomas Scott, with a view to compromising Erie matters, but by the request of the Erie stockholders, the arrangement was abruptly terminated.

MR. MATTHEW CLARK.

Mr. Matthew Clark, whose illness last Monday caused a postponement of Mayor Hall's trial, died from nervous debility last evening.

PARTICULARS WERE RECEIVED.

Particulars were received this afternoon of the loss of the ship *Demarck*, originally of the *Green Republic*, the largest clipper ship in the world, and built by Donald McKay at East Boston. She carried the New York supplies to Ireland during the famine, and was hired to England by her owner A. A. Low, during the Crimean war as a commissary transport. She left Rio Janeiro, N. B., on January 18th, for St. John, New Brunswick, for lumber. Had good weather until March 2nd, when she was in latitude 32°, where a fierce north-east gale set in and continued until Tuesday, when the ship began to leak alarmingly, the water gaining steadily on her.

ON MARCH 4TH.

On March 4th the storm broke, and the water gained twelve feet of water in the hold, and captain Ingram ordered the ship to be abandoned. The captain and eighteen sailors embarked in the iron life boat, forty feet long, with watertight compartments. The first mate and one hundred and thirty men were in the outer. The life boat headed for Bermuda, was captured by a steamer, but arrived safely at Bermuda March 6th. The passengers praise the conduct of the officers highly.

NEW YORK, 14.

Count Chamblord, the self-styled Henry V. of France, passed a Sunday last month at Antwerp, he held a reception, lasting four hours, to a large procession of legislators. The wife of Count Chamblord, who was married to Count Chamblord, was present. The ladies of the house sent an embroidered shawl to Count Chamblord, in which he declared that he aspired to be monarch of the whole of France and not of a portion of it.

NEW YORK, 14.

Fourteen offers of bonds-to-day, amounting to about \$3,000,000, from 10,000 to 10,000. The amount advertised for purchase was 1,000,000, which will go from 10,000 to 10,000.

ST. LOUIS, 14.

The committee appointed by the liberal Republicans, in a mass meeting held at Jefferson city, Jan. 24th, to select thirty delegates to the liberal national mass convention, to be held at Cincinnati May 1st, have reported the list of delegates. Among them are Senator Schuyler, Governor Johnson, Gen. Geo. McNeill, Charles P. Brown, Enos Clarke, Henry B. Haskins, of St. Louis, also ex-congressman Geo. W. Anderson and a number of the members of the legislature. Among the alternates are Lieut. Gov. Gravelly, secretary of State Welch, ex-congressman J. J. Rogers and several members of the legislature.

THERE WILL BE A MASS MEETING.

There will be a mass meeting of the women of the Methodist Church here to-day to consider a plan for memorializing the general conference of said church to permit the ordination of women as ministers. The call for the meeting is signed by ladies holding a high social position and of great personal worth.

THE POST HOSPITAL AT FORT WALLACE.

The post hospital at Fort Wallace, Kan., was burned yesterday. Much of the property and stores was saved.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 14.—In the trial for perjury a large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant of the Tichborne estate is one person. It is reported that detectives have arrived from Australia, with a warrant to arrest Orton on charges of murder.

BELMONT, 14.—Fosen, the apothecary, who was suspected of contemplating a murderous attack on Bismarck, has been released.

LOS ANGELES, 14.—Secretary Fish's reply to Granville's note in relation to the *Alabama* claims, reached Minister Schenck last night. The tone of the communication is decidedly pacific. An intimation is given of the regret and surprise of the American government at the English interpretation of the treaty of Washington.

A telegram from Gibraltar reports a distressing disaster in that harbor, whereby a number of people belonging to the royal navy, the British steam frigate *Aradine*, at anchor off the town, while going from the vessel to the shore, perished, and eleven persons drowned, including the captain.

DUBLIN, 14.—Richard Pigott, editor of the *Freeman*, was released from his three months' imprisonment for libel on the Chief Justice during the trial of the Fenian Kelly. Pigott's friends made a demonstration in his honor upon his release, and he was afterwards entertained at a breakfast.

Correspondence.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 9, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

Dear Sir—I have just received a letter from a friend in Paris, who is connected with the Academy of Sciences, containing a long and detailed account of an experiment recently made in that city, to demonstrate the possibility of navigation by the use of balloons.

The subject may be interesting to your readers, I take the liberty to send you a short account of the experiment made and results obtained.

Mr. Dupuy de Lôme, who, during the siege of Paris had been engaged in a number of experiments, was on the 6th of February, 1872, a member of the Academy of Sciences, a report upon the aerial journey undertaken by himself three days previously.

The hall of the Academy was filled to overflowing with European scientific celebrities, eager to hear the explanation of the impossible.

At eleven o'clock, on the morning of the 2nd of February, 1872, Mr. Dupuy de Lôme entered the hall with fourteen persons. The wind was blowing violently from the south, the ball of the observatory were very threatening, and a tempest raged in the channel, while the gale across the bay became every moment more violent.

In spite of these circumstances, the brave captain shouted the word of command, and the balloon, let loose, ascended with great speed. The propeller being adjusted, and worked by hand, commenced to revolve, at first very slowly, but by degrees with greater speed. The rudder of the balloon was tried, and the balloon was steered in various directions, in spite of contrary winds.

An anemometer, placed in front of the car, indicated the rate of speed with great accuracy, while a barometer and thermometer, enabled the captain to determine the exact position of the balloon.

The trial trip lasted four hours, during which the speed attained, directly against the wind, was the distance of 2000 feet, about 45 kilometers or 27 miles an hour.

At precisely three o'clock, thanks to its peculiar construction, the balloon made a steady, easy descent at the very spot determined upon before the departure of the travellers.

The problem which Mr. Dupuy de Lôme pretends to have solved is three fold—

1.—The constant stability of the balloon.

2.—A certain regulated, determined speed.

3.—"Obedience" of the balloon to the rudder or helm.

The results obtained are entirely satisfactory, with regard to the stability of the apparatus, as during the whole trip the car remained perfectly horizontal position, the various motions of the passengers, whether walking, running or leaping over the side of the car, not in the slightest degree its constant stability.

The 3rd condition of the problem is also fulfilled, the balloon readily obeys the slightest motion of the helm.

As to the 2nd condition, the speed attained by the balloon, was much greater than was expected, and it was much greater if steam be applied to the propeller.

The starting point of Mr. Dupuy de Lôme's theory in the construction of balloons is—

1.—To so construct them, that they may constantly maintain a permanent shape. (This has never been the case before.)

2.—This shape should be such that the main axis of the balloon should be in a direction parallel to the line of propulsion.

By conforming to the first, Mr. Dupuy de Lôme avoids the resistance opposed by the atmosphere, crowding into the concavities of the balloon, made by the currents of wind when constructed according to the old plan.

By conforming to the second point, the revolving motion of the balloon, with most balloons, is entirely avoided.

This is the first time in the history of aeronautics, that such results have been obtained, and should subsequent experiments be equally successful, it is impossible to estimate the great changes it is likely to bring about, not only in the mode and convenience of travelling, but in the social relations of men.

At any rate, Mr. Dupuy de Lôme may be considered as having solved the problem of inventors of this age, and if it be in consequence of the siege of Paris that so useful a discovery has been made, the Parisians will perhaps regret that one of their number has been thus led to the solution of the great problem of aerial locomotion. I beg to remain, Dear Sir, respectfully,

O. L. BELLERIVE.

COL. WARREN ON UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The time we spent in Salt Lake City was a week of very great interest to us. We made visits to the garden grounds of many of the citizens, the mercantile houses, banks, mining offices, newspapers and editorial sanctuaries. Each that we visited gave us great pleasure, for we had full proof of the attention and courtesy from all, for which we are daily sensible.

We attended the Mormon Church, and were much edified and interested by five audiences and hearing a good sound sermon, free from all objections, and well and wisely, as well as extemporaneous, delivered by the worthy and able, and very friendly and warmly as from a living fountain—it was from Hon. Mr. Wright, a legislator.

We had a most pleasant and satisfactory visit in calling on President Brigham Young. We found him a man, and a most remarkable man too, a man able to converse with thousands who are his inferiors. This visit to him and other Mormon citizens in that city gave us the assurance that, even if there is error in their doctrines, they are very greatly wronged, and our best sympathies are with the oppressed.

We visited the Theatre, Tabernacle, Temple, foundry, schools, hospitals, etc. We also saw in the laying out of that great city, with its broad streets and fine buildings, evidences of that great moving spirit, Brigham Young.

We regret we cannot in this journal

give our report of visits to the gardens and public places; this, however, we shall continue, and in our next we shall speak plainly of Mormonism, their doctrines, their laying out of their city, its institutions, etc. We speak, however, in advance now and say, we believe they have been a much better people for they aimed to build a beautiful city and make it a quiet, peaceable, moral city. The sins of drunkenness, gambling and loose places have not been of the same magnitude, this we know from good authority, and of these we shall speak.

THE MINES OF UTAH.

The "mines of Utah" are destined to astonish the world. Their present rich developments, fabulous as they are, are but a beginning of what is to be, for there are hundreds of miles of mountain ranges where the foot of man has never trod, yet where, deep in the earth beneath, lie buried the precious ores—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, and to Utah will flock tens of thousands of new comers from all parts of the world, to make the buried treasures yet to be revealed.

Our recent visit to Salt Lake was enough to convince us that Utah, in its vastness, is to be one of the greatest points of trade in this part of the world, for that wonderful valley, 3000 miles long, rich also in its agricultural capacities, capable of sustaining a population of half a million of farmers and a million of miners.

Our visit of a week at Salt Lake gave us volumes of the history of that wonderful city, and we shall try and do it justice, not in a hurried sketch, but in a series of chapters on each theme. Now it is bound in the future chains of snow and ice, and the rich mines are sleeping, and the earth, trees and plants are sleeping; in one month nature will put on her spring robes, the grass will grow, the flowers will bloom, and the mines of silver, and of gold even, will be opened, and men will seek wealth—riches.

"For the foolish over-careful fathers have broke their sleep with thoughts, their brain with care, Their bones with industry."

While in Salt Lake City we were kindly supplied with information of the most valuable and reliable kind, not for speculation, for we have not a foot of stock, nor are we ever tempted into any speculation whatever.

The hall of the Academy was filled to overflowing with European scientific celebrities, eager to hear the explanation of the impossible.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Desirous of procuring a PERFECT FIT in BOOTS or SHOES,

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a large and choice assortment to select from. We cannot suit you from our ready-made stock.

WE WILL MAKE TO ORDER any style and quality desired, and insure satisfaction. Our facilities for manufacturing are unsurpassed in this city.

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Consisting, in part, of the best brands of French and American City Ropes, Morocco, Kids, Linings, Toppings, Upper Leather, Sole Leather, and every article necessary to a first class outfit for manufacturing.

Our Goods having been carefully selected for the Trade by Mr. Crompton, they can be relied on, and our prices are as low as any goods of like quality can be sold here. Orders by Mail receive careful and prompt attention.

Observe the address—99 Main Street.

SADDLERS

will find it to their interest to examine the quality and prices of our stock.

WE MAKE SPECIALLY OF HORSE COLLARS, in which we use the best material, and have a large variety of manufactured California Collars, our assortment includes Hayward's celebrated copper-riveted horse collar.

Notice—99 Main Street.

We have lately received, and are constantly receiving, large supplies of all the above class goods, and our prices are as low as any goods of like quality can be sold here. Orders by Mail receive careful and prompt attention.

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Z. C. M. I. Boot & Shoe Department,

at the Sign of Big Boots, 99 Main Street, SALT LAKE CITY.

H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.

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An excellent assortment of

Grape Vines, Pear Trees, Peaches, Strawberries, Raspberries, English Currants, Roses, Etc.

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