he got a government contract down east for putting stones at soldiers' graves, and it is stated made a cool $100,000 by the transaction. Now comes, without any explanation, authoritative instructions from Attorney-General Williams to dismiss the cases. "There is something rotten in Denmark." If it is not the purpose of the Department of Justice to have thieves punished even after they are caught and indicted, it had better be abolished. If there is no law to punish theft in the Indian Department *it* should be abolished. If it is not beneath the dignity of the Chief Judicial Department officer of the United States to enlighten an astounded and incensed people as to why his mandates appear to shield perpetrators of frauds against the United States instead of subjecting them to trial and punishment, we would like to be one of those so enlightened. It is time for the truth to be known.—*New North-West, Sept.* 12.

What Becomes of Office Holders?

We republished last week, under the heading, "What Becomes of Office Holders?" the *Montanian's* neat exposition of the working of the carpet-bag system in Montana. It was shown that scarcely a foreign appointee to a federal office in the Territory remained with us after retirement from his position. * *

Mr. O'Bannon enjoys the distinction of being the only carpet-bag appointee to any office named by the *Montanian* or here given who has remained with us and prominently identified himself with the Territory and its people and interests. It is also but fair to state that he has become convinced of the evil policy of carpet-bag appointments, and has for years been a strong advocate of the views expressed in the 3rd resolution of the last Territorial Republican Convention, which has so wrung the withers and galled the backs of some of our officials. * *

Gen. Grant humorously remarked to a delegation of Montanians who waited upon him in the winter of '69-70 to protest against one of his carpet-bag appointments, that in sending us officers from abroad he wished to add to our sparse po pulation. We submit if the facts will leave him out to any great extent. —*New North-West, Sept.* 12.

A Most Important Discovery.

Some time ago Dr. John P. Taggart of this City, accidentally discovered a large sulphur bed, in the vicinity of Soda Springs, and a number of other gentlemen with him have formed a company for the development of this new and most important enterprise. It is important for several reasons, the first being the great purity of the sulphur from the newly discovered formation. It assays ninety per cent. on an average, and is entirely free from arsenic, which is not the case with any sulphur heretofore found in America, nearly all of the sulphur used for particular or refined purposes having to be imported from Sicily.

When Dr. Taggart wrote to the east and described the nature of the discovery, it was so unprecedented on this Continent that it was difficult to convince the parties communicated with that there was not some mistake in the report. Finally the Doctor went east personally, taking a quantity of the material with him, some of which assayed between ninety and a hundred per cent. He has just returned. During his absence he entered into negotiations for a market for the product, and shipping will commence in a very short time.

The generality of American sulphur is found in connection with limestone, and hence is impregnated with iron and arsenic; the Soda Springs sulphuric formation, however, is in sandstone and is consequently free from the foreign and deleterious ingredients mentioned.

A party of twelve persons is said to have left Chicago recently to join in the establishment of a "community" similar to the Oneida community in New York, on Valcour's Island, in Lake Champlain, the foundation of the society being "absolute social freedom," and its only governing law "complete universal free love." The chief mover in the enterprise is said to be Colonel John Wilcox, of Omro, Wis., and accessions are expected from Chicago, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 22.

A Different Scene.—The difference between the scene presented in the District Court last Thursday and that of this morning was so marked that those present on both occasions could not fail to be impressed with it. This morning there was a noticeable absence of that rancorous feeling that was so conspicuously manifested on the former occasion. In place of a nervous, twitchy, threatening expression, the face of the court was serenity itself, and when the worst side of the Court is not uppermost, he can be exceedingly pleasing in his demeanor, especially when he essays to throw a kind of habitual "freeziness" out of his politeness of manner. Counsel in the Lynch *vs.* Lee case, and, in fact, about everybody present appeared to participate in the prevalent placidity of feeling.

We could scarcely help an idea gradually dawning upon us, in which perhaps we were not alone, that the court intended to make a very small plaster with which to heal a very large wound. In fact it was evident that, although the "Liberal" Probate Judge and Clerk had been installed in office over the wishes of an overwhelmingthe majority of electors, it was not the intention thus to peremptorily install the sheriff. But the infinitessimal character of the plaster shows that had the court in his early days robbed the bench of a brilliant luminary by adopting the profession of medicine, homœopathy and not allopathy would have been his mode of practice. This plaster does not appear to be anything like of the nature of that prescribed by the venerable individual mentioned in the old song—"Aunt Jemima"—"The *more you tried to pull it off, It always stuck the faster,*" for that manufactured for the Tooele sore, being devoid of adhesiveness, is not likely to stick at all.

The gubernatorial appointment, which, in the case of Chamberlain *vs.* Warburton and Rowberry, was asserted by the Court to be "the very highest evidence of office," was in this later case, of Lynch *vs.* Lee, asserted by the same Court to be no evidence at all, as it had no statutory support; yet it is the confident belief that the law applying to both cases was the same in point and intent, the only difference being that in the case of the Probate Judgeship there is a little hole for the Court to creep out of. The ruling out of this document as evidence, by the Court, threw a kind of bomb into the camp of the plaintiff, and either from this or a kind of underground railroad communication the counsel on that side of the case "took in the situation" at a glance, at once perceiving in what direction the judicial wind was blowing. This morning we were "sorry" very for Judge Tilford, "very sorry" for the reason that he had to give so attenuated an excuse for making the motion for the withdrawal of the suit "without prejudice." Secretary Black had been telegraphed to for the abstract of election, but had sent no response, and that, consequently, plaintiff had been unable to procure the evidence he thought he could easily obtain. Now this was gauzy, exceedingly so, for the reason that among the very first things done after the service of the peremptory mandate of the court upon Judge Rowberry and clerk Warburton was to obtain from the latter an abstract of the election returns of Toole County, which could have been produced in court just as readily as could a copy of the same supplied by Secretary Black.

In fact the affair smelled pretty strongly of an impression that the Court had made up his mind on the subject, and withdrawal was better than a straight, out and out defeat by decision. But then it should not be laid to the unexplained reticence of the gentlemanly secretary, who surely could not very well have so forgotten his old friends as to treat them with silent indifference and contempt. We are accustomed to defend those who are absent, not on the ground to stand up for themselves, and we therefore unhesitatingly state our belief that Mr. Black has not thus gone back on his friends.

But, in conclusion, did not the Court in his decision in the Chamberlain *vs* Warburton and Rowberry case scout the very idea of the defendants asking the Court to go behind the Governor's commission for evidence of election; and how therefore could the Court go back on his own ridicule of a proposition of an unfortunate defendant by going behind the commission in favor of the plaintiff in another and similar suit?