

EDITORIALS.

THE "Mormons" have proved a most convenient scapegoat for a good many people in their day. When they lived in the State of Illinois, if a horse thief wanted to throw people off his track, or a burglar or any other villain wished to divert suspicion from himself, it was convenient to raise a howl about the "Mormons," and charge them with the crimes of which he himself, or his partners, were guilty. That policy has been followed in many instances since we left Illinois and came to these mountains. If a Governor or a Judge wished to divert attention from himself and his own reguery—and we have had a few officers of this character—he would commence an outcry against the "Mormons," and relate horrible stories about their disloyalty and their contempt for law and for the officers sent to administer it. One of the greatest scoundrels that ever held a Federal office came out to this country as a Judge; his conduct was outrageous; but the fellow's zeal in defaming and accusing the "Mormons" was incessant; his ingenuity at manufacturing plausible lies was unsurpassed. For awhile he was so successful in imposing his statements respecting affairs here upon the people east and west, that a great prejudice was engendered, on the strength of which the Government expended several millions of dollars. An examination afterwards proved that his statements were unmitigated lies, many of them without the least shadow of foundation; and it was not long until he was proclaimed by the press, in various sections of the Union as a rascal of the blackest dye; and he finally entered upon his career as a convict in a penitentiary, a position for which he was better fitted when he came to this Territory than he was for a judgeship. Neither our time nor space will admit of our alluding in detail to the men of this class who have come to this Territory in an official capacity. We are happy to say that gentlemen have also been sent here, men whose conduct stand out in such brilliant contrast with that of these others to which we allude that it has the effect to intensify the blackness of their characters and to deepen the disgust entertained for them.

Some of the officers who are here now have manifested an equally malicious spirit in endeavoring to conceal their own operations by accusing the "Mormons" of deeds of which they were entirely innocent. We refer to the falsehoods so industriously circulated a short time since about withholding the money from the Courts. The Judges have acted in the most high-handed and indefensible style, set aside Territorial laws and officers, and organized juries to suit their own caprices, and then because they could not get possession of the funds placed by the Legislative Assembly under the control of an officer whom they ignored and ruled out of Court as no officer at all, they have, forsooth, circulated the report that the "Mormons" have withheld the funds and embarrassed the action of the Courts! The toils which they had arranged for the ensnaring of the "Mormons" entangled their own feet, and they commenced to cry out about the persecution they were enduring! It is not the fault of these men that another crusade against the "Mormons" has not been organized at the cost of millions to the Government, for they have done all in their power to have it inaugurated. But there are telegraph lines and a railroad, and travel is continuous now; lies therefore cannot travel so far ahead of truth as they once could. The great public can now learn, better than ever before, the truth concerning the state of affairs here.

By reference to another column it will be seen that, if the telegraphic dispatches can be relied on, Governor Woods has represented to President Grant that the charges which have been sent to the Department at Washington against Judges McKean and Strickland are made in the interest of the "Mormons," and certain parties engaged in mining operations who cannot use these judges as they desire! We can scarcely think that the Governor could have made such a statement, notwithstanding the rumor which was around town that he had gone East in the paid interest of the "ring" to use his influence to have the Judges retained; but the dispatch and rumor strangely agree in this instance. If he has actually made this statement, we shall be forced to conclude, however reluctantly, that he has either an interest with the Judges themselves in the mine or mines in question, as rumor

has it that he has, or that he is to be well paid for his trip. Whether one or both of these reasons have prompted him to make this journey, time will reveal. We shall be sorry for his Excellency in either case, for such a step as he has taken will inevitably bring him into trouble, and to say the least it is beneath the dignity of a man holding his position to go on such an errand.

So far as the Judges in question are concerned we have got so accustomed to them that we would rather not part with them. They have spread themselves so immensely to carry their points, and have failed so ignominiously, that we would now be pleased to have them remain. They are in a proper condition at the present time to listen to the doctrine of repentance, and we would like to declare it to them. Besides, we do not think two men could be selected and sent here who would be so harmless as they, and why should the "Mormons" give themselves any trouble about them? In an editorial capacity we should miss them very much. Their blunders and ridiculous freaks have afforded us refreshing diversion. When we have been at a loss sometimes for some subject that our numerous readers would enjoy, one of the Judges has given an absurd charge or done some other ludicrous thing which has afforded us an excellent opportunity for writing a leading article. Should they go we can never hope to again have their equals in this respect; therefore, we protest most earnestly, as one of the "Mormons," that it is not in our "interests" that the charges against the Judges have been filed in the Attorney-General's office. We know our own "interests" as an editor too well to be guilty of urging their removal. Those who made these charges knew better than to consult us about making them, or to ask us to endorse them. What if the Judges are interested in mines, the right to the possession of which is contested and may come before them for adjudication; what if the mine which they are supposed to wear is soiled and bedraggled by the argentiferous galena through which it is asserted it has been drawn, that is no concern particularly of ours. We have no interest in that mine or mines; but we have in our paper, the DESERET EVENING NEWS. If miners and others have no confidence in them, and take steps to have them replaced by men of greater purity and judicial integrity and worth, we suppose they have the right to do so; but we would not give a fig for all their decisions. We desire them for another purpose, and have almost begun to look upon them as indispensable. So after this, we desire Governor Woods not to be so loose in his statements to President Grant about these charges against the Judges being made in the "interests" of the "Mormons." He ought to know better; but we believe it is not generally expected that good judgment and sound knowledge shall be among the qualifications possessed by imported Governors of territories.

For several days past the Western dispatches have contained allusions to the troubles existing among the miners in Amador county, Cal. The telegrams, however, as usual, have lacked details, and have given little or no information respecting the origin or extent of the difficulty. The following particulars are culled from the California press.

Sutter Creek, the scene of the trouble, is the principal mining town in Amador county, and since the first of the present month has been the theatre of such determined hostility between the miners and the owners of the mines, that companies of the State militia have been called out and sent thither, and a military camp formed in order to preserve the peace. The cause of the trouble, as stated by the miners, was an intimation from the mine owners of a determination on their part to reduce the rate of wages, the prices paid being three dollars per day for experienced miners and two and a half for those less skillful, the yield of the mines being so low that they could no longer afford these rates. The miners offered, they say, to compromise, but their offer was rejected, when a miner's league was entered into, a general suspension of work was instituted and watches of the strikers maintained to prevent the employment of hands at lower rates; they also prevented the accumulating waters in the mines being pumped out, thus causing very large pecuniary damage.

General Colton, President of the Amador, one of the principal mines at which trouble has existed, gives a very different version as to the cause of the

strike. He says that instead of it being for an attempted reduction of wages, it was because the mining companies, aware that the men were in the habit of secreting about their persons when leaving the mines, valuable ore, established a stripping room, to which all miners had to repair before leaving their daily labor. He also states that the first day this regulation was adopted specimens worth ninety dollars were found upon one man.

If this version be true one can not be surprised at the establishment of a "stripping room;" but it does seem strange that a band of workmen, when detected in the continual perpetration of such outrageous dishonesty, should be united in striking to uphold it. Such a story is hardly plausible. Among large numbers of miners, as well as among other classes of workmen, it is tolerably safe to presume that some are not incorruptibly honest; but that scores or hundreds would strike, for such a cause and suffer, week after week the inconvenience which strikes invariably entail upon workmen is very unlikely indeed, and if it could be proved of any body of artisans it would go far to establish the innate depravity of human nature.

Such, however, are the statements made, *pro* and *con* as to the causes of the strike; and whichever may be true, one thing is clear from the published accounts, the strike has been so bitter, that the power of the Governor of the State has had to be invoked to prevent bloodshed. But from the telegrams yesterday, it seems that the trouble was subsiding, for the latest news stated that there was no fear of a collision with the troops, that some of the mines were working, and others were being pumped out preparatory to that object.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The following was received at the Navy Department this afternoon: Corea, June 23.—To the Secretary of the Navy: The Coreans, not apologizing for their treacherous attack on the *Linnet*, we landed in Gognoa and took and destroyed the lower fort and munitions. On the 11th we took another fort and then stormed and captured a strong hold, and five ports have been taken. The troops which defended them are reported as numbering 11,000. There was desperate hand to hand fighting in the citadel. The ordnance were destroyed and four hundred and eighty-one pieces, principally small brass pieces, very many small arms and fifty flags were taken. We counted 243 dead Coreans around the citadel. We had three killed; they were gallant Lieut. McKee, who was the first inside the citadel. He was killed with bullet and spear. Also marines Denis and Hamadan and Landsman Seth Allen. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS, Commanding.

BOSTON.—Governor Woods, of Utah Territory, arrived yesterday, and had an interview with the President. He states that there are no grounds for the charges against the U. S. Judges, McKean and Strickland, of Utah, now on file in the Attorney-General's office, but that they are made in the interests of Mormons and certain parties engaged in mining operations, who cannot use these Judges as they desire.

FOREIGN.]

VERSAILLES, 26.—Thiers is slightly indisposed. Persigny declines to stand for the Assembly from the department of the Loire.

The government has received favorable accounts as to the prospects of its supporters in the elections.

The Communists of Paris are quiet, but the organization is still kept up.

The *Verite* says: Fearing detection, the Communist workmen appear decided to refrain from voting.

The *Official Journal* contains several decrees in relation to the loan and the war indemnity.

The Paris *Figaro* says the Orleans princes will proceed to Trohstorf, where they will await the decision of the country in silence.

The *Constitutionnel* urges the electors to ratify the policy of Thiers, without conditions or amendment.

Virtel, a late member of the Com-

munist Central committee, is arrested.

LONDON, 26.—A thousand workmen have been turned out of employment by the burning of the Manchester cotton mill.

There was quite a snow-storm in Shields this morning.

PARIS.—Gambetta has arrived in Paris, and leaves again to-morrow. He has accepted the candidature to the Assembly, from one of the districts of Paris.

Charles Flequet has been discharged from confinement.

Francoise, ex-Director of the Raguelles prison, is arrested.

To-day, Richard Wallace received the cross of the legion of honor.

LONDON, 27.—The Prussian army corps system has been adopted in France.

A great effort is being made in Belgium to obtain subscriptions to the French loan.

The Fenian Burke was released on condition of reporting yearly to a magistrate.

The Pope in replying to the French Catholics, praised their zeal, and denounced liberal Catholicism as a formidable revolution or Commune.

PARIS, noon, 27.—The central Republican committee have prepared its list of candidates, with Gambetta at the head.

PARIS, 27, morning.—The Republican committee, will publish, to-morrow, a list of candidates.

Gambetta arrived at Bordeaux on Sunday to deliver a speech there on the reorganization of France. Gambetta adheres to the views of Louis Blanc.

LONDON, 27.—The striking miners of South Wales now number one thousand, and there seems to be no prospect of a settlement of the difficulty with the companies.

A subterranean fire is known to be raging in Sheffield, and fears are entertained that it is in an old colliery which extends to the very centre of the town.

BERLIN, 27.—The Emperor William has decreed on the present army combinations in France and the formation of all German troops in that country into one combination, to be called the army of occupation in France, with Maneufel as commander.

PARIS.—It is reported that the Suez Canal is filling with sand and earth, and that the Porte has recommended its purchase from the company, but the Khedive refuses to buy.

HAVRE.—Gambetta has accepted the nomination to the Assembly from the department of the Lower Seine.

PARIS.—Gallic goes to Britain as the diplomatic representative of France.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are expected to-morrow.

The Count de Paris arrived to-day, and calls on Thiers to-morrow.

FLORENCE.—The King started for Naples and Rome to-day.

LONDON.—The Foreign Office received a dispatch from Shanghai to-day, announcing the victory of the Americans over the Coreans.

DISINFECTANTS.

S. L. City, June 29th, 1871.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Now that something is being said about the "Earth Closet," as a disinfectant, it appears to be a favorable opportunity for reference to our gypsum for this purpose. The sulphate of lime has the property of rapidly destroying all noxious effluvia arising from the decomposition of organic matter, and that by fixing the unstable and volatile elements as inodorous compounds. These compounds are fertilizers, artificial manures; which earth, alone, does not so readily, nor so elegantly accomplish, if I may be allowed the expression. The mere mixture of the contents of cesspools with earth, unless very large proportions of the latter substance are used, does not remove all the objectionable qualities that are repugnant to our senses when the compost is used as a fertilizer. Gypsum is not open to these objections, it changes the mass chemically, as to the arrangements of its constituents, and physically in its appearance. Then it will pay a desideratum in these days of "feet," and it will make our city what it appears to be but really is not—sweet and clean. Sold in kegs at low prices, "comatable" by all; sold with simple directions for use; we may enrich our gardens and fields, by returning to them that which they have given us in our food, incorporated with other elements that are wanting to be used for the common good.

Yours truly, JOS. L. BARFOOT.

DIED.

In this city, June 28th, of inflammation, SEYMOUR FRANK, son of John and Martha Needham, aged 4 months. Funeral services to-morrow at 4 p. m., at residence of the parents of deceased, 8th Ward.