

## EDITORIALS.

## SCABIES PENDLETONIANA.

THE New York World is exceedingly severe upon the Pendletonian Democrats, and after calling them names of a character anything but nice, it continues in the following strain—

"Now, Sodom might have been saved if ten just men could have been found in it; but we never did hear of a great triumphant party letting itself be led into outer darkness, where there shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, for the pleasure of a few straggling blatherskites. We have heard of certain Russian nobles in whom the itch was hereditary and incurable, contending that the itch was an aristocratic efflorescence and a proof of gentle blood. The scabies Pendletoniana is a well known morbid affection caught from the over familiarity with the Ohio and Indiana Radicals, of which the Democratic party came near being sick unto death in 1868. But sanitary measures were prompt and effective; nearly all who caught the disease have completely recovered, without danger of a relapse or of a return of the malady; and it is surely the height of impudence for the few remaining chronic incurable cases to wish to inoculate the whole party over again."

THE JENNINGS' CLAIM.—The Charleston (S. C.) News has the following concerning the history of the famous Jennings' property claim—

"Here is how the Jennings' claim arose: Humphrey Jennings died about the close of the last century, leaving an immense estate and several children, one of whom, William, fell heir to a large amount of personal property and a magnificent real estate and mansion near Acton, England. William was a miser from youth, and grew more so with age. He became estranged from all his relations, and when he died he left a colossal fortune, now known as the 'Jennings estate.' One of his nephews came to America, and lived and died in Virginia. Several of this emigrant's children and grandchildren came to South Carolina, among them Robert Jennings, of Edgefield. Their descendants reside in the Southern States, even as far as Texas. For some years a Jennings family association, with Dr. J. H. Jennings, of Edgefield, at its head, has existed in this State. At a meeting of this association, comprising members from almost all the Southern States, it was resolved to employ Judge Bacon to sail to England and pursue their claims. The estate (\$80,000,000) is still in England and undistributed, and the land is held in abeyance for the rightful heirs. Several attempts have been made by different parties to establish their claim to this estate. Among them were the Irish Jennings, the northern Jennings, and the Virginia Jennings. The two first failed. The last was interrupted by the war. Through the instrumentality of Judge Bacon, the opinion of eminent English counsel has been obtained, and is very encouraging. Some of the most important of the above facts appear in that opinion."

WAITING FOR A TRAGEDY.—A tragedy is reported imminent in Wyoming, Iowa. Miss Etta Green, a sixteen-year old girl of that town, affirms that the cashier of the bank there seduced her under promise of marriage, and now she swears she has devoted her life to taking his. She is reported to go armed and to be on the continual look out for the guilty gentleman who has deceived and betrayed her. The Monticello Express thus remarks—

"A man is employed to sit in front of the bank, and see that she does not gain admittance. Unless she is restrained, or Foote leaves town, a tragedy seems inevitable. The sympathy of the citizens, as nearly as we can learn, seems to be mainly with the girl."

## THE OUTRAGE BUSINESS.

THE Philadelphia Times has the following—

"Under Williams the Department of Justice was a Southern outrage mill, constantly grinding out bloody-shirt enormities and horrifying the country with ku-klux stories, massacres of negroes, and all sorts of terrible doings. Under Judge Pierpont that office has ground out nothing but legitimate business, and even the newspapers that used to second Williams are now quiet on the outrage business, but they are very dull in consequence."

We have nothing to say about Williams, or the Department of Justice, but it strikes us that certain parties of a rabid tendency of mind are striving desperately to transfer the sensational "outrage business" to Utah, leaving no stone unturned, no sort of lie untold, to effect their purpose. An immense effort has been made to scrape up a big "outrage business" out of the just concluded Lee trial, though on a very slender basis. Now another stupendous effort, also on an exceedingly slender basis, has been inaugurated in relation to the little stranded town of Corinne and the neighboring Indians, who are setting the alarmists an excellent example in seeking peace and in learning and practicing the arts of useful industry.

It is no matter what the subject, Indians or court business or anything else, so that it can be made to furnish anything like the shadow of a basis for this "outrage business," it is all acceptable, and is gladly pounced upon and manipulated with the extreme recklessness of propriety, fairness and truth, characteristic of these outrage-mongers.

With all intelligent and fair-minded men, these ineffably mean and shabby attempts to connect the principal "Mormon" authorities, and the "Mormon" people generally, with these bogus outrages, and throw the responsibility upon them are held at their just value, and the unscrupulous individuals who are engaged in inflating this "outrage business" at their just value too. As a matter of course in all these "outrage business" sensations there is a great cry but precious little wool, excepting that which is drawn over the eyes of the very gullible portion of the public who receive these outrage reports with few or no grains of salt.

## MORE RAVINGS.

THE little one horse Pioche Record is emulating bigger and abler papers in pouring out its gall, of which there is no denying the Record is surcharged. Its utterances are false and excessively malignant, but its circulation and influence are too contracted to demand for its impassioned and lying lucubrations more extended notice from us further than to say that its motto appears to be—"Exterminate the Mormons."

The San Francisco Call rather foolishly says—

"The composition of the jury was evidence to the entire country that there could not be conviction, and the trial was regarded as of importance only because it brought out a number of details hitherto only known to the Mormons, and established the fact beyond all question that the massacre was the work of their hands, with the Indians simply as paid allies. To re-try Lee, or to put his confederates on trial, under similar circumstances, would be the veriest farce."

The Leavenworth Commercial, with a great deal of prejudice, says—

"The facts seem to justify the conclusion that the crime was conceived and executed by the Mormon Church, and justice would dictate that the government should hang the leaders and disperse the church of Mormon, for so long concealing such a crime and protecting the criminals. This government has tampered with and coaxed the Mormons until the conduct of the

government is almost as loathsome as the debauchery of the Mormon Church."

So far as we have learned of the facts, they do not justify any such conclusion, and therefore the conclusion is inevitable with us that the further remarks of the Commercial are unsupported by facts, and are entirely irrelevant and unjust. What that paper is pleased to term "the debauchery of the Mormon Church" is not the topic just now, albeit we may say the expression is entirely unjustifiable by the facts.

Per contra, the Commercial properly says—

"Let the officers of the law be in earnest, fasten that terrible crime where it properly belongs, and good will come out of this trial."

Good will come to any government to fasten the responsibility of crime upon the perpetrators, and adequately punish them therefor.

Equally unobjectionable is the following observation by the New York World—

"As long as any man concerned in the massacre remains unchanged he will constitute a reproach to the American administration of justice."

We said equally unobjectionable, but we might have said, with the proviso that the World had said "guiltily concerned." Then the same language might have been applied to many other crimes in this country, many crimes of most serious character and great magnitude. In this matter of prompt and proper punishment for crime, "the American administration of justice" certainly is not without reproach, and it appears to great disadvantage beside the practice in the "old effete" monarchies and other governments of Europe.

## SOME ONE HAS BLUNDERED.

IT is well and generally understood that the Indian excitement at Corinne was a cut and dried affair, manufactured for a special purpose, and that some of those who were most energetic in the excitement expressed themselves as willing that Corinne should be destroyed if its destruction would only bring the desired amount of trouble upon the "Mormons." All this we do not speak of as a blunder—it was absolutely criminal. But the blundering consisted in the lack of sagacity to see through the whole conspiracy, in accepting the baseless Corinne fiction as fact, and in acting upon that acceptance.

The result appears to be the dispersion of several hundred Indians, who had assembled upon the bare prairie in the not very close vicinity of the white settlements, of their own free will and accord, in the most peaceable manner, professing faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, repenting of their sins, seeking baptism at the hands of the servants of the Lord, desiring to discard their vagrant habits, and live with and adopt the social ways and peaceful industries of white men, and proving their sincerity and good intentions by living peaceably and laboring diligently at farm work.

All the summer long these Indians have been ploughing, sowing, putting in crops, etc., preparing to live like white men. Now, just when the crops are whitening and these peaceable and industrious Indians are expecting to gather their harvest and reap the reward of their commendable labors, they are suddenly driven away from their camp and their hardly earned crops at the point of the bayonet, in deference to the demagogical and partisan misrepresentations of a few unprincipled white men. What might naturally be expected to result from such treatment? What would white men have done if their situation and that of the Indians had been reversed? Which showed the most civilized, peace-seeking, and Christian conduct—the Indians or the whites? Is this the way to promote peace and good will between the white and the

red races? The conclusion is irresistible that some one has blundered.

## THE BLINDNESS OF HATE.

THIS is the heading of a political squib in the San Francisco Chronicle, and the following is a specimen of the article from the Beaver correspondence of the Sacramento Record-Union—

"Could the Mormon Church reach the jury there is not a doubt but there would be a verdict here—one of conviction. The panel, prior to the formation of the jury, undoubtedly had its instructions, but not to convict. The testimony for the prosecution was so very much stronger than the Mormon authorities anticipated that the old programme would not do, and new conviction alone can save the Church, and enable it to say, 'There you see, the guilty can be punished in Utah.' But whatever the result here in court, the popular verdict will remain unchanged, and that is that the Church, by its direct orders and by its teachings, is responsible for, and guilty of, the Mountain Meadow massacre."

So that whether the "Mormon Church" had "instructed" the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, or a verdict of not guilty, or had done as it did, let the trial and court and jury severely alone, still "the popular verdict" would have been that "the Church" was guilty. Such logic, excepting for its malignant viciousness, is perfectly childish.

## PLUCKY PLIMSOLL'S PROTEST.

THE attack of Mr. Plimsoll, M. P. for Derby, upon the government in the British House of Commons, July 22, on the occasion of Premier Disraeli's announcing that the session was too far gone for the passage of the merchant shipping bill, not only astonished the House, but created an unwonted sensation all over the civilized world. Mr. Disraeli and others characterized the conduct of Mr. Plimsoll as "altogether unparalleled in the records of this House." Mr. Sullivan apologized for Mr. Plimsoll, stating that he was extremely ill and "his excited and sensitive disposition had placed him in such a state of agitation 'as caused him to indulge in such offensive remarks as to violently denounce the government and to say of certain members of the House that he was 'determined to unmask the villains who sent these people [sailors in unseaworthy ships] to their deaths.'"

Consideration of Mr. Plimsoll's outburst was postponed for a week. Before he left the House Mr. Plimsoll entered a protest couched in vigorous English, of which the following is reported to be a copy—

"I protest, in the name of God, against any further delay in proceeding with the Shipping bill. The bill itself is an atrocious sham, but there is enough humanity and knowledge in the House of Commons to change it into a good measure. At this moment there are 2,654 ships afloat which have run through their classes just like the Bard of Avon, and yet at this moment any of the owners, captains, mates, ship's husbands and consignees of those ships may, without warrant, arrest British subjects who, having carelessly agreed to sail in them, find, when too late, that the only alternative before them is jail or death. I charge the government that they are, wittingly and unwittingly, for there are both, playing into the hands of the maritime murderers inside the House and outside the House to secure a further continuance of the present murderous system. What is demanded by humanity is that rotten ships should be broken up or repaired; that ships should not be overloaded; that grain cargoes should not be carried in bulk, so as to expose the lives of those on board to deadly peril; and deck cargoes, the source of unutterable agony to many and death to so many more, should be put an end to. The Gov-

ernment bill provides for none of these things. It provides only heavier penalties and severer punishments against our unfortunate fellow subjects whose necessities take them to sea. I desire to unmask the villains who sit in the House, fit representatives of the more numerous, but not greater, villains who are outside the House, and in the name of our common humanity I demand that this bill shall be proceeded with immediately, as the report on the Agricultural Holdings bill will send scores of county members out of town, members who, to a man, would support the cause of justice, humanity and mercy, and thus leave to the government and the shipowners the power to prolong the horrible state of things which now exists. In the name of the God of all justice and of all mercy I protest against any further delay. I demand that the Merchant Shipping bill be proceeded with from this hour *de die in diem* until through committee, and, failing this, I lay upon the head of the Prime Minister and his fellows the blood of all men who shall perish next winter from preventable causes, and I denounce against him and against them the wrath of that God who hath said, 'Ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry, and my wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the sword, and your wives shall be widows and your children fatherless.' How much hotter then shall be His indignation and wrath against those who reduce unhappy women and children to that deplorable condition and who leave their own fellow creatures, guilty of no crime, to a violent and sudden death!"

## THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION AND PROSPECTIVE FAMINE IN ICELAND.

THE London Times gives the following brief report of the late disastrous volcanic eruption in Iceland and statement of a prospective famine in that island, unless sufficient outside assistance is obtained—

"On Easter Monday, after sporadic eruptions had been for some time previously manifesting themselves about the region of the mountains southeast of the Cape of Myvatn, a terrific explosion occurred near the mountain group called Dyngjufell, which burst into the air with such masses of granulated scoria and volcanic ashes as covered in their fall a triangle of the country east of the locality of the eruption between Jokuldal and Stodvarfjord, to the extent of about 3,000 square miles, with a layer of ashes and stone from one and a half to eight inches in thickness. Such had been the force of the explosion that the finer ashes had not done falling until they had reached the snow-clad mountains of Norway on the following Tuesday morning. The population immediately affected amounted to 4,000 people, and the live stock to 40,000 sheep, about 2,000 cattle, and a similar number of ponies. By the fact of this locality being the most prosperous in Iceland, and falling, therefore, with all the more overwhelming weight upon the neighboring districts, the natural and inevitable consequences would be rapidly spreading famine at the end of summer, unless timely help were forthcoming. This help must come from abroad, as Iceland has no resources for self-help of the magnitude which the present calamity demands."

## BEER POWDER—REVOLUTION IN THE BEER BUSINESS.

Now the axe is about to be laid at the root of the great-brewing and beer-selling business with far greater effect than by prohibitive or permissive bills. A Frankfort (Germany) journal states that a chemist of that city lately gave a public exhibition of his ability to make delicious beer at a moment's notice out of nothing but a small quantity of brownish powder and a pail of water. Experts present (some of them brewers) could not distinguish between the beverage thus made on the spot and that drawn from the orthodox cask.