

EARL CLARENDON.

OUR telegrams, to-day, contain the tidings of the demise of Earl Clarendon, another of the old school of statesmen connecting the present with the past generation, of which there are so few now left in Europe. The demise of the Earl took place on Sunday afternoon after a very brief illness, having been seized on Friday last with dysentery. The tidings of the death of Lord Clarendon will cause surprise, not unmixed with regret, throughout the civilized world, for he has been intimately associated with the politics of England and Europe for the last forty years.

From the "New American Encyclopedia," we condense the following particulars concerning this nobleman: George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon and Baron Hyde of Hindon, was born January 12th, 1800, and was consequently in his 71st year. He was the fourth Earl Clarendon, and was first known in the political world in the year 1833 when, under the administration of Lord Grey, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain. Spain being then in a state of anarchy the duties devolving upon the British minister were of a delicate and onerous character, but the course of Clarendon, then Mr. Villiers, was so satisfactory that four years after he was ennobled by Palmerston, in a speech on the foreign affairs of England.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, which took place in 1838, and in the following year took his seat in the House of Lords as Earl Clarendon. In 1839 he became Lord Privy Seal, under the administration of Lord Melbourne, and in the following year was made a Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

On the accession of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841 he retired from the government; but he was an advocate of the corn law repeal and other liberal measures inaugurated during Peel's administration.

In 1847, when Lord John Russell became first lord of the Treasury, Lord Clarendon was appointed president of the board of trade, which office he occupied only a short time, being transferred, in the same year, from that position to the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. At that time Ireland was in a state of excitement, the short-lived effort at rebellion of Smith O'Brien, being then on hand, the discontent of the people being also greatly increased by the famine, which set in about that time. The moderate course pursued by the Lord Lieutenant made him unpopular with both parties, and it was also denounced in the House of Lords. In 1852 Clarendon was relieved of his position as Governor of Ireland, and in the following year was called to the department of foreign affairs by Lord Aberdeen, then at the head of the British government. He retained this position through the administration of Aberdeen, and that of his successor, Lord Palmerston, during the Crimean war, and took a prominent part in the Peace Conferences at Paris in 1855.

In his intercourse, as British Foreign Minister he was fortunate, invariably giving satisfaction to the Power of which he was the representative, as well as to those with whom he was negotiating. He retired from the Foreign Office in 1858, but has held that position again for several years past. In his transactions with the United States government satisfactory results have not attended his labors. The Alabama claims have been up for settlement on several occasions during his term of office, but they are still seemingly as far from a satisfactory adjustment as before negotiations in relation to them commenced. It may be that under the administration of his successor they will meet with a final settlement.

Clarendon married in 1839. His death removes another of those old standards, which in ages to come, will be looked upon as landmarks in the political system of Europe, in the struggles and progress of its various nationalities during the last forty years.

EXCITEMENT IN CORK.

FOR the past few days the telegrams have contained allusions to scenes of riot and excitement in Cork, but with their usual lack of perspicuity, they have failed to convey any intimation of the cause of the trouble. In to-day's dispatches there is a paragraph which probably furnishes a key to the matter. It states that the strike has become general, that the laborers in all the depart-

ments of industry have stopped work, even the workwomen are staying at home and the news-boys refuse to sell the papers.

In a populous city like Cork, one of the largest in the three kingdoms, such a state of things gives cause for much anxiety. Fenianism is rife, and discontent against the British government is general in Ireland; and if this report from Cork be not exaggerated there is evidently an organization and union complete, among the masses of the people for some concealed purpose. That it is merely for an advance of wages is very questionable, for discontent, so deep-rooted in all branches of trade, as to induce them all to strike, is not very probable. The union is far more likely to have for its end, something of a political nature.

A day or two since it was said that barricades had been erected and that some hand-to-hand fighting had taken place. This betokens a state of extraordinary excitement, even in Ireland. At the present time, when emancipation from British rule is so earnestly desired, such a movement is more than ordinarily significant. The British army has thousands of Irishmen in its ranks; there is little or no love for aristocratic rule throughout the entire nation; and if the Irish people have at last seen the folly of dissension and party strife, and have been able to effect a union as complete as that indicated by the Cork dispatch, in to-day's telegrams, the day is most likely at hand, when, if force is to be the agency to effect any amelioration in the condition of the Irish people, it may be applied much more effectually than by the ridiculous moves of the Irish redemption party on Canada.

THE experiment to construct a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Isthmus of Darien is not likely to prove a success. The explorations go to show that the difficulties are almost insurmountable. The expense of cutting through the ridge of mountains running northward from New Granada almost to the northern boundary of Costa Rica, would be immense. There would be two hundred miles of cutting required by this way. Another route talked of is the Nicaragua route, where there is a navigable river from the Caribbean sea at Greytown to Lake Nicaragua, large and deep enough to float a navy. From the west side of the lake to the Pacific coast, a cut of twelve or fifteen miles would have to be made through a soil soft and comparatively level. The emperor of France thought of this route several years ago, and considered the cutting of a ship canal from Nicaragua Lake to the Pacific practicable. Captain Bedford Pym, a British naval officer, not many years ago, made a survey of this route and gave as his opinion that a ship canal could be constructed through there, in a satisfactory manner, for twenty millions of dollars. This route would possess an advantage over the Darien route, in that it would save between six hundred and a thousand miles sailing on each side of the Isthmus, and fully three weeks time. The route seems to be provided by nature for the purpose, and the opening of a ship canal through by way of Nicaragua would make the distance between the parts of the Gulf of Mexico, and New Orleans six hundred miles shorter than by way of Darien, if the latter route were practicable, which it appears is not the case. Many speculative minds have been occupied with thoughts of this route, and if the Darien expedition should lead to this or any other better line of communication with the Pacific, the failure of this first is not to be regretted.

THE Philadelphia Press, in an article on the feeling which Red Cloud's rough eloquence has occasioned, makes a rather broad admission at the close of its article, which might be used with damaging effect against the nation if the Indians were other than they are. It says:

"The extermination of the American Indian is a mere matter of time. The march of civilization westward will soon leave him without hunting grounds. His days are numbered, and we should endeavor to alleviate his condition with all possible kindness. We have robbed him of his lands, and so often deceived him that he has learned to place little faith in our promises."

"A FRIEND to American manufactures hopes that all his countrymen will attend to procuring home-made articles as much as possible for themselves, their families, and servants, for the ensuing winter. It will be a real service to the landed interest, justice and brotherly kindness to the manufacturer, and a kind and prudent charity to the poor."

That was the policy urged upon the people of the old States through the columns of the Pennsylvania Gazette, dated September 24th, 1788, and it is the true policy in 1870 for every community which aims to be independent.

EUREKA!

THE discovery of the ancient geometer when, in nature's garb, he ran through the street making the above exclamation, was utterly insignificant and valueless when compared with the discovery of a method of destroying the hosts of grasshoppers, or locusts, which have infested the fields and gardens of this Territory for the past four or five years. The discovery of Archimedes did not affect the food and lives of the people; but as the hoppers threaten the destruction of the people's bread, a method of destroying them, and preventing their doing harm to the crops might save life. Such a discovery has, we are assured, been made, and in proof of the assertion, the discoverer can show eight acres of wheat, treated by this method, untouched by the pests, while the crops of his neighbors all around him have been destroyed by them.

The author of this discovery is Bro. Norman G. Brimhall, of South Cottonwood, who, for the benefit of all, called this morning and reported his method of procedure, assuring us that, from his own experience, he can guarantee success to all who will follow his plan.

Early in the season, when the pests began to move, and threaten the crops Brother Brimhall commenced experiments for their destruction. He first drove them into herds, which is easily done; and then put straw around them and set it on fire, burning large quantities of them. He constructed water ditches, so as to turn the course of the hoppers, and in this way caught many bushels in sacks, and buried them. He also dug pits and drove them in and covered them with dirt.

But the way is not yet told, that was to scourge them with willow scourges, at which he and his boys worked, until they completely vanquished the foe, the result being, Bro. Brimhall assured us, that he has a better prospect for crops than he has had for nine years past,—the period during which he has farmed the same ground.

When, by the scourging process, a goodly number of the pests are killed, the survivors will not touch the crops, preferring to feast on the bodies of their defunct fellows. Bro. Brimhall, being deeply interested in this branch of entomology, studied the habits of these noxious insects, and he knows by observation that where parties will take this course and scourge and slay the pests while young, there is not the least fear of their touching any other kind of food so long as they can feast on the dead of their own kind.

There is one period in their youthful days, which is said to be peculiarly favorable for dispatching them, that is before their wings are developed. They are then very dull and will not move; and while thus situated they can be destroyed in large numbers. While they are shedding their coats they are also harmless and may be easily killed.

Bro. Brimhall and his boys carried on the war for twenty-four days and triumphed; neighbors on every hand, who gave up the contest, now wonder at his fine prospects, and mourn over their own blighted and barren fields.

The scourging process may be carried on in wheat fields, before the grain comes into the boot, when instead of doing any damage it is said the crop will be improved by the operation.

This is the process related to us this morning. Others have had a somewhat similar experience. Such a remedy is within the reach of all, and if the liberal use of the willow will save the crops and make bread plentiful we predict for that whilom terror of school children,—the birch rod, a much higher standard in public estimation than it has ever enjoyed heretofore.

THE FASHION REFORM MOVEMENT.

IN response to the oft-repeated teachings of the authorities of the church on the subject of fashion, the young ladies of this city have inaugurated a movement to effect a reform in this direction, and we have reason to believe that, ere long, the vagaries and follies of dress, invented and brought out chiefly by the demi-monde of Paris or New York, will be totally disregarded by the ladies of this Territory. Some may think that the outcry against fashion and its follies, has been confined to this Territory; but this is not so, it is making itself heard among common-sense people in other sections of the country as well as here. The following very excellent remarks, touching this matter, are from the Christian Register, of the 4th instant, published at Boston and Chicago:

"Dress, dress, always dress! Where is the prophet among women who will emancipate us from the tyranny of others? Is she yet born? If so, would that we knew the Bethlehem of her nativity, that our wise women might hasten to bow before her and bless her coming. Not till our dress is more simple, healthful and comfortable, will it be possible for women to compete with men in the world of work,—and yet we cannot afford to sacrifice the element of beauty. Where is the genius who will combine what is needed, and give us a dress that will express and not imprison us; a dress free from impertinence, that will not thrust itself between us and the woman we seek, but take its proper place as a secondary and altogether subordinate fact? I know of nothing more truly representative of the worst aspects of woman's character and condition at the present day than her dress. It is 'a thing of shreds and patches,' full of pretense and unreality. It is often composed of the flimsiest materials, it consists of bits, it is fastened with pins, and a woman once taken to pieces, the work of reconstruction is truly formidable; from first to last her dress is without unity, harmony or completeness.

"Why does it take you longer to dress than it does me?" said an impatient husband, whose morning paper lacked its appropriate adjunct—the cup of coffee—waiting the wife's appearance at the breakfast table. "For several very good reasons," said the wife. "In the first place, I have three times as many things to put on as you. I know, for I counted them. You have ten pieces, I have thirty; yours fasten with buttons, mine with pins; yours might be called self-adjusting, while mine need an endless amount of fixing; and then think of the difference in our hair." Here, surely is food for thought. How to simplify dress, how to lessen the cost of living, how to make our home life more enjoyable, and social intercourse more rational and satisfactory are important questions; questions that are pressing upon us for immediate solution."

ILLIBERALITY.

THE Washington Evening Star of the 24th inst., contains a short paragraph upon the belief of the Latter-day Saints, in which the writer,—a Christian of the straightest sect we will warrant—betrays great ignorance, judging by the erroneous conclusions he arrives at. He cites a quotation from a discourse by Prest. Young, and, without giving the whole of his remarks in connection with the subject referred to, affirms that the President's belief in the Scriptures is very limited; and that from a similar belief on the part of the people here, springs all their "incestuous practices."

The writer in the Star may be a very smart man, but smart men can be illogical, illiberal and narrow, as we shall show in this case.

His remark that, because of a disbelief, or an apparent disbelief, for it amounts to no more, in the case to which he refers,—in any single statement in the Scriptures, implies scepticism as to the whole of them is certainly as illogical as anything well can be. Is it possible to find a man in the whole of the Christian hierarchy who believes every individual statement contained within the lids of the Old and New Testament? We think not. They may say they believe them; but, if actions are any index of men's belief we can prove beyond the possibility of dispute that there is scarcely one among the divines of the Christian world who believes all contained in the scriptures. Yet because of this we would not be warranted in affirming that their belief therein is very limited. We do not believe any such thing.

Again, our cotemporary, in affirming that because of this limited belief "the Mormon" commits the most flagrant violations of the moral law known in the Christian world, manifests ignorance unbecoming a journalist, and an amount of prejudice unbecoming a Christian.

We beg leave to assure our cotemporary that "the Mormon" does not violate any of the laws of decency and morality, but in every respect aims to square his life and conduct by the law of God. And so far as belief in the Scriptures are concerned the "Mormons," as a body, believe more than any other body of professing believers in existence. And they are not only theoretical believers, but they show their faith by their works; and that is the great difference between them and the members of the various Christian sects, and the sole cause of the continued hitch between "Mormonism" and the bogus Christianity of the age.

When our cotemporary again takes up the quill to write on anything pertaining to the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints we trust that he will confine his remarks to matters upon which he is better posted, and that he will manifest less intolerance, bigotry and prejudice.