

A WRITER in the *Daily Evening Traveler*, of Boston, is out in "A Defence of the Mormons." His letter has been called forth by articles which have appeared in one of the morning papers in that city upon the affairs of Utah. This writer is severe upon the class which he terms, "the corrupt and unprincipled cormorants who are sent to that Botany Bay of political bankrupts." He says, "there have been a few decent men sent to Utah from Washington, but to my [his] certain knowledge more than one was a drunkard; one judge did not hesitate, in his bacchanalian revels in Salt Lake City, to curse and openly denounce the people over whom he exercised his judicial functions, and was almost the constant companion of gamblers and blacklegs."

In his letter he asks, "As a christian people what can we gain, or what check can we expect to give to fanaticism by misrepresentation and abuse?" And he adds,

"The Mormon heresy is not to be despised. The most prosperous people on the American continent to-day, is in Utah, increasing by emigration ten-fold faster, and four times more rapidly by natural increase, than any community on this continent. They number over 150,000 souls; they fill the valleys south of Salt Lake City, four hundred miles, and north nearly two hundred miles. Not a Mormon dram-shop can be found in all that Territory. You find public worship every Sunday, and Sunday schools even in the smallest and most retired settlements; vineyards, orchards, fields of wheat, barley and grain, greet your eye at almost every mile of travel. I look upon that people as a nation of fanatics. So in New England, witches were condemned, Quakers and Baptists expatriated and persecuted, and men are to-day living within hail of where I write this article who remember the day when a feeble, humble band of Christian men and women in New England were branded as fanatic, foolish, nay, as absolutely licentious and wicked, by all orthodox denominations."

"We have predicted disintegration of the Mormons for thirty years, but they are stronger to-day than ever. Let the ratio of increase go on for the next thirty years as it has the past three decades, and the Mormons in Utah will number a population of 2,000,000 and a wealth greater than any State in America except New York."

Truthful statements like these go a long way to counteract the many falsehoods which are being circulated by the "Cormorants" and "Botany Bay" people of whom he speaks respecting this Territory. Truth may make slow headway compared with the rapidity with which falsehoods circulate; but it is sure and weighty. Honest people, and they are the only ones whose favor is worth seeking for, are attracted by the truth, and when they see or hear it stated, it impresses them favorably, though they may have no evidence concerning it except that springing from their own intuitions. The statement, which hundreds of travelers know to be correct, that dram-shops are almost unknown in Utah, that public worship and Sunday Schools are strictly maintained and punctually attended every Sabbath, even in the smallest and most retired settlements, has weight and when the public hear slanders concerning the people of Utah, hundreds instinctively reject them as being inconsistent with the known character of the people. Some lover of truth, like the one from whose letter we quote, is aroused by the falsehood, speaks the truth and tells what he knows to his own relief and the enlightenment of many who previously knew little or nothing about the real merits of "Mormonism." Thus the attacks of its enemies make the system and its adherents more widely known, and the attention of people, who but for this might never know much about Utah and her affairs, is drawn this way, and they obtain a better conception of them than they could probably obtain were the system and people not abused.

In this respect the railroad has been a great advantage to this Territory. The old falsehoods and slanders of the enemies of the Latter-day Saints have given them a world-wide notoriety, if not fame; so much so, that every tourist or traveller crossing the continent, who has means or leisure, is anxious to visit Salt Lake City and examine it and mingle with its people. Hundreds go away with their prejudices softened, and in many instances removed; they carry away with them publications upon the doctrines of the Church, to scatter among thousands of friends in many lands, as well as personal infor-

mation which they, traveler-like, freely diffuse, and which has the effect to create in their hearers a desire to visit also this "peculiar" land and see this "peculiar" people. There has never been a time, since the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that its principles were being more widely preached than they are at present; and no earthly agency has contributed more to bring this about than the slanders, misrepresentations and attacks of the enemies of that Church. Their unsparing and unceasing abuse has made the church and its members famous. Every person who comes to this city has a curiosity to see and hear the "Mormon" leaders. They arrange their arrivals so as to be in the city over Sunday that they may attend the Tabernacle; and thus congregations of strangers are furnished, right here at home, that the Elders have had to travel long distances, before the railroad was completed, to obtain; and these congregations sit patiently and hear truths which many who compose them will never forget.

The Latter-day Saints, therefore, have good reason for not resenting, or growing angry about, slanders. Under Providence they have been the means of making them and their principles more widely known. Enemies have preached "Mormonism," not always in a very pleasant or an agreeable way it is true; but still they have done so very effectually, and for this all should be thankful. They have vilified and abused every public man in the church; but this course of theirs has not been without its advantages to those whom they have attacked, for it has helped to advertise them. To-day President Young is the most famous of living Americans. Men of all ranks, Americans and foreigners, deem it an honor to be introduced to him. No class has helped to give him this fame more than his enemies.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph. GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Commissioner Douglass has written a letter with regard to the operation of revenue officers in their execution of the laws, stating there should not be any antagonism between different classes of revenue officers, equally and especially charged with the duty of seeing that the government revenues are thoroughly and faithfully collected. Without a united and hearty co-operation of all revenue officers, there is reason to fear that a large percentage of the tax imposed on manufacturers will fail in reaching the treasury.

MARYSVILLE, 13.—The steamer *Chatagua* exploded her boiler to-day, while wooing, six miles below here. The dead as far as known are Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, residence unknown; Henry Cooke, colored; Mrs. E. C. Cochran, Buffalo, drowned. Fourteen others are injured badly, and some will die.

COLUMBUS, 14.—Mrs. T. R. Colburn will be arrested to-morrow, on the charge of causing Buffenbergs death. She will immediately be admitted to bail until Monday, when the preliminary examination will commence. This arrangement was made between the counsel of all parties to-day.

NEW YORK, 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, where he has been on intimate social relations with the French imperial family, informs the interviewers of the morning papers, that Napoleon believes in his early restoration; that the government of Thiers is regarded as a mere makeshift, that his death, at this time, would be followed by another civil war; Gambetta is looked on as an ambitious, intriguing and able man; Bazaine awaits history to justify him, and Le Boeuf is a wretched creature. The Emperor is well. He intends to send the Prince Imperial on a tour through the United States when he is a little older. There are now two parties in France, the Imperialists and the Red Republicans. The Bourbons are nowhere. European diplomatists abroad favor his return, believing the restoration of Napoleon would keep in subjection the disorderly element of France, which now menaces Europe. He also stated that England was threatened with serious revolutionary troubles, and it was believed that the conciliation of the government would fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

PITTSBURGH.—It is difficult now to estimate the full damage by the explosion,

but it is not believed that any of the men who were at work in the mine will be recovered alive. On entering the chamber in which the explosion occurred, fallen rock was first found which lay partly in a car completely and blocking up one side, leaving space on the other just sufficient for a man to force himself through. Some distance further in there was another fall, which completely filled the passage, and behind this the men were walled so completely that it will take many hours of most persistent labor to reach them. Volunteers are now at work endeavoring to get around the fallen rock, so they can reach the miners, but the density of the black damp prevents them from prosecuting the work with full effect. They are continually being brought up in an exhausted condition, but their places are at once supplied by other volunteers. All that work can do is being done to rescue the unfortunates, but only blackened, disfigured remnants of mortality have, thus far, rewarded the toilers. Outside the scene is heart rending in the extreme. Thousands of sympathizing citizens, miners and others, are present, rendering all the assistance that is possible under the circumstances. Women and children are weeping; mourning aloud for the loved and lost, waiting anxiously in hopeless expectation for each new report. Women are everywhere doing what they can to minister to the wants of the exhausted volunteers as they are borne back from the mouth of the pit.

This mine had been nearly exhausted, and was known to be filled with black damp, and yet it was considered safe and constantly worked since the strike; although not to its full capacity. Twelve feet of gas was found in a heading just off the gangway, which had been traversed all day by explorers with a naked light, and the merest accident would have caused another and worse explosion, involving the loss of at least fifty lives. During the forepart of the night those assuming control ordered the pumps to be reversed. Water has been forced down the shaft, thus hoping to increase the volume of pure air and expel the foul. Superintendent Kendrick and inspector Blewitt are preparing to descend the mine, but should they find their expectation of replenishing the avenue with pure air realized, they will hardly be able to draw away the debris necessary to reach the imprisoned miners before morning. Of twenty persons known to have been in the mine, so far, only five dead bodies have been found.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The examination of Dr. J. M. Marcuno, on a serious charge, preferred by a young girl named Olympia Lopez, was commenced to-day. The evidence, as far as given by the girl, is that Marcuno was engaged by the father to treat her daughter in his professional capacity, and took advantage of his position to give her some narcotic, and then accomplished his purpose. The defence claims that nothing of the sort took place, that it is simply an attempt to blackmail.

MARYSVILLE, N. Y., 15.—The boiler of the *Chatagua* was new last spring, and had only sixty pounds of steam on when it exploded. The cause is unknown. So far eight deaths have occurred.

NEW YORK, 15.—Capt. Benjamin Barry and mate William Barry, of the American ship *Comet*, were examined to-day before Commissioner Shields, for cruelty of treatment on the late voyage from San Francisco. Christian Dohl, the seaman who testified, was kept tied up by the wrists for fifteen hours, and was subsequently kept in irons and on bread and water for eight days.

A Washington special says there is little doubt the President has appointed ex-Governor Ashley, of Montana, minister to Brazil. It is also said the President told Ashley he was now convinced of the falsity of the reports and the dishonest means used by politicians to secure his removal from the Governorship of Montana.

PITTSBURGH, 15.—The last of the bodies was taken out of the Eagle shaft this morning. The mine inspector put a stop to all proceedings at midnight last night, in order to ventilate the mine, so that those who went down could work without danger. A stream of water was turned in, and the passage ways were arranged, by means of doors, so that a current of fresh air could be circulated throughout the mine, which soon removed the damp. The bodies of seventeen men have been recovered.

NEW YORK, 16.—Benj. Barry, Capt., and Wm. Barry, Second Mate of the American ship *Comet*, were arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner yesterday, on a charge of cruelty and unusual punishment of seamen during a voyage

from San Francisco to New York. It appeared, in the evidence of Christian Dohle, alias John Brady, that, from the time he left the port of San Francisco, the second mate exhibited an unfriendly spirit, treated him contemptuously and compelled him to do all the menial work of the vessel. On the 24th of July, while painting a spar, he accidentally let fall the paint into the water, whereupon the mate knocked him down, beat him severely and subsequently tied him up by the wrists, and then confined him for eight days in a dark room, feeding him on bread and water. Andrew Huttis gave corroborative testimony, and the case was then adjourned until this a.m.

London dispatches say Bismarck has commenced a vigorous campaign against the Papacy, and, as a first blow, declared in Parliament and his *Official Gazette* that he regards the ultramontane church as hostile to the State. He has broken off all relations with it not purely political, and has dissolved the Catholic department of the ministry of public worship. He is intriguing for the establishment of the Orthodox Catholic party, which is the name of the society wishing to establish the opponents of infallibility and chiefly supporting Dr. Dollinger.

Advices from London state that fatal cases of cholera had appeared on three streets. It was brought from Cronstadt to Hull, but the English authorities were taking every means to prevent its introduction from ships arriving at their ports.

Yesterday dispatches were received here announcing two fatal cases of cholera in Paris. The members of the Health Department of this city think there is little probability of a cholera visitation to this country this year. One of the physicians says he no longer considers cholera a matter of American interest. It had been lurking about Europe for years, while we have escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Geo. Ramsdell, petitioner in bankruptcy, has one hundred and thirteen creditors.

An alleged attempt to bribe the deputy sheriff, and place certain persons, whose names were handed him, on the jury, in the case of the Freedman vs. McStay, involving land worth 50,000 dollars, which was tried in the 15th district court last week, will be taken before the Grand jury. It is alleged that Samuel Neat, clerk for Geo. L. Sharp, who is associated with Wm. N. Patterson, for the offense, offered Boyd 15,000 dollars, and actually put it into his pocket, to have the names drawn, and that Boyd informed Judge Dwinelle and the plaintiff's counsel of the proposition, and in the presence of the officers, returned the money to Neat. The affair is creating some excitement among the loungers.

The attendance at the fair to-day and this evening is greater than any other day, except Saturday. The success of the exhibition is peculiarly and otherwise now assured. Many people from the east are visiting the pavilion, and the Chinese and Japanese are attending daily in large numbers.

VISALIA, 15.—A man named Reeves, living in the outskirts of the town, was shot and wounded by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. He was called out of bed about midnight by some unknown persons, wishing to see him. Arming himself with a revolver, he went out; when the pistol became entangled in his clothing, and was discharged, the ball passing through his hips and foot. The parties wishing to see him disappeared.

WASHINGTON, 17.—It is reported here that the Union Pacific (Central Branch) R. R. company, that has been before the Congress and the departments, asking a construction of law that will give it a large additional subsidy, is about to take a new departure. It will, it said, build twenty miles more of road and then demand additional aid, and if it is not forthcoming sue out a writ of mandamus against the secretary of the interior and attempt to make him comply with what the company holds to be the plain requirements of law, and furnish the subsidy demanded.

TO THE WOOD-WORKERS

I WOULD SAY I AM NOW PREPARED to Gum, Hammer, Set, Sharpen, and Repair ALL KINDS OF SAWS On the Shortest Notice, Warranting Satisfaction. HENRY B. SKIDMORE, Saw Smith, North side 1st South St., West of Townsend House, N. B.—Reference to Henry Diston, Phila, Pa. w 22 if