

so religious a paper, published in so religious a centre as Boston, would not wilfully hear false witness against its neighbor. And we have no reason to believe that the Unitarian minister who has been holding services in the Theatre—Rev. David Utter—was the author of this libel upon "the adherents of Mormonism." Therefore, when we say that the statement of the *Register* is an utter falsehood, we make no reference to this gentleman himself nor convey the idea that the *Register* has wilfully misrepresented the "Mormons."

There is no part of the United States where the people hold in greater respect the founders of this nation and the defenders of its liberties than in the Territory of Utah. The name of George Washington and the prominent features of his career are familiar here to both old and young, and what is often referred to as a "Mormon Legislature" made of Washington's Birthday a public holiday, which was celebrated here with waving flags, closed business houses, services and rejoicing, before the "Unitarian apostle" ever set foot on the soil of Salt Lake City.

We hope the *Register* will be "Christian" enough to make this correction of its error as to the patriotism of the "Mormons." Still we cannot expect it to do so, as we have found by experience that while it is common for religious papers to say a great many things about the "Mormons" which are utterly untrue, it is so uncommon as to be almost without an example for them to publish or refer to any refutation of their incorrect assertions.

THE "TIMES."

THE Salt Lake *Times* has changed owners. That is to say a controlling interest in the stock of the company has been secured by some gentlemen not before identified with the paper. They come from Colorado. They announce their faith in the future of this city, and particularly in the mining interests, which they regard as chiefly contributory to the city's welfare. And they intend to work for the material advancement of Salt Lake on the lines which appear to them the most feasible.

They say: "Politically the *Times* will continue republican upon all national questions, while cordially co-operating with the liberal party here." It is well to know where a paper stands and what may be expected of it. And this plain expression of its political position will be duly appreciated. They say further "The paper will always aim to be fair and just." This is encouraging, but

would be more so if it were not coupled with its first quoted statement. Whether or not it is possible for a paper that is "Liberal" in a local sense to be fair and just remains to be seen. We hope the problem will be solved in favor of the *Times* and that it will prove under the new management to be not only "fair and just", but a potent force in advancing the true interests of this city and Territory, and in bringing about that harmony of sentiment and purpose which is essential to permanent and rapid progress and prosperity.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

ONE of the great cities of ancient Egypt was known to the people who inhabited it as Taape, but to the Hebrews it was known as No-Amen, and to the Greeks as Thebes. It was the capital of Upper Egypt. Its ruins are the most extensive of any of the ancient cities. The Nile flows through these ruins dividing them into four sections.

The most prosperous period in the history of this city dates from 1500 to 1000 years B. C. At this time it had supplanted Memphis as the capital of the Pharaohs. Here magnificent temples were built for the worship of Amen-Ra, or as the Greeks called him, Jupiter-Ammon. In this city were the great colleges of learning for which Egypt was famed. Here were the cemeteries of the Theban monarchs, as well as their palaces, courts and gardens. Homer describes it as the city of the hundred gates.

At one time it sent out an army of 20,000 war-chariots. Cambyzes at the time of the Persian conquest obtained a spoil of nearly \$10,000,000 from this city. Gradually it fell into decay. When Strabo, the Roman geographer, visited there, it was in ruins.

The Memnoion is still to be seen. It was built by Rameses II, and crowned by a colossal statue of himself, weighing about 10,000 tons, but it is broken. Here was a statue of some god which was said by the people of the time to emit a sound at sunrise. Even to the Roman monarchs and tourists the ruins of this great city were an object of wonder and curiosity.

During the past twenty-five years the ruins have again become objects of great interest to scholars and archaeologists. A party of explorers have been at work for some time on the ruins of the temple at Hatasu, and news reached here by way of Cairo on the 23rd inst., that some extraordinary discoveries had been made.

This temple stands on a bank of the Nile. Near it is a shaft descending perpendicularly through solid rock about 45 feet. From this shaft have been hoisted 160 mummies. Their cases and wrappings are as bright as when painted 3000 years ago. The bodies are those of priests and priestesses and royal personages. All the wrappings, relics and manuscripts have been carefully handled, and are stored away in a museum for protection, and for the study of skilled Egyptologists.

A similar find was made by an Arab in 1871. Then the mummy of Rameses II, the Jewish oppressor, was found. The Arab who made the find, stole from the mummies all the wrappings, valuables and manuscripts, and sold them to various persons who did not understand their worth, from an artistic and literary point of view.

No such profanation can take place in the present instance. Every article is carefully examined and put away. Even the mummies are transferred with all the ceremony of a religious exercise, to the Boulak museum. The manuscripts are considered the most valuable of all the relics. They are said to be in a state of good preservation, and no doubt revelations relating to the ancient world, of an interesting character will be forthcoming. All the work connected with the explorations is under the supervision of a board of government officials.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of March 21, 1891, there is an article entitled "Our Foremothers," and written by a woman. It is a plea for the cultivation of a profound American spirit among the citizens of this republic. And it dwells on the necessity of inculcating in the minds of the young, a reverence for the founders of the United States, and a desire to learn and preserve their history.

The lady writer, though condemning factionism and society organizations, yet upholds two which were but recently established. These are entitled "The Sons of the Revolution" and "The Daughters of the Revolution." The object and mission of both is to collect and preserve the unwritten history of the revolution; to reinculcate the principles of National freedom then promulgated and to perpetuate love of country, and to conserve knowledge that shall make the coming generation worthy of its ancestry. She says history has done well enough for our forefathers, but not so well for our foremothers.

It is true the exploit of Lydia Dar-