sentiments of the civilized world, in the face of the bitterest prejudice and an all pervading opposition, and even despite the overhanging threat of fine and dungeon. General Grant may have the courage to dare to do what he thinks is right even under such extreme opposing circumstances, but one thing is pretty certain, he never has shown it, for he never has been in such a position.

DOM PEDRO AT SALT LAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1876. As we approached Salt Lake the Emperor was greatly struck by the help given by hymn, and afterward communion was nature to the construction of the overland route. Standing on the rear platform as we swept through the Devil's Gate Canyon, the Emperor turned to me sudhave been made purposely by God for railways. Who could have cut out those canyons?"

THE MORMON JERUSALEM.

In order to be present at the Mormon service the Emperor decided on visiting Salt Lake on Sunday. .. We arrived in the holy city of the Latter-day Saints on Saturday night about eight oclock, and as His Imperial Majesty is very fond of dramatic art we drove directly to the theatre, where an actor named Burnett was holding forth. The box oposite was occupied by some half dozen blooming daughters of the Prophet-fair haired, rosy cheeked girls, who would be most dangerous apostles of polygamy were they sent out to preach the gospel to intelligent Gentiles. he house was not well filled. This caused me some surprise, as it had been announced that the Emperor would be pres ent. In order to account for the want of curiosity, a question was put to an intel ligent native. He simply replied, "Burnett, Emperor; too much glory; could not stand it." The Emperor on his entry was well received by the audience. He was very much interested in the sample of Brigham Young's family, especially a young gentleman of some Itwenty summers, ' ho, the Emperor said, resmbled a portrait of the Prophet he had seen at Rio. The number of faces one sees in Salt Lake with a striking likeness to Brigham is certainly remarkable. Perhaps it is an instance of moral influence affecting directly a population. Whatever it may be there can be no doubt of the striking likeness which an unknown quantity of people have to the Prophet. That is a hard fact.

It was late when we reached Walker's Hotel and every one retired to his quarters. The Emperor fixed half-past seven as the breakfast hour. In the morning His Majesty appears radiant. The luxury of a good bath and a sound night's sleep have told on him, and he looks fresh as a peach, and strong too. He is in high spirity u can find plenty of them floating its, and tells me he has had a good sleep about in the shape of notes, and you will of seven and a half hours. At the ap- know they are genuine by their being all pointed hour we sit down to breakfast, but the waiters keep us waiting till patience is well nigh exhausted. When they begin to serve they bring fish in first, though they have been warned that the Emperor does not eat fish. So he must husband's neck and gazed anxiously into wait. He asks for meat. They bring in his face. "What is it, precious?" he asked, foul and game. As we are hungry we be gin at the wrong end and eat backward. George dear, that you will not becom a With difficulty we prevail on the waiters to bring in fea, and when every one has and his countenance darkened. There are pretty well breakfasted on what he could pick up, in come the beefsteaks. They are very good, so we very soon demoish want me to be somebody, don't you?" Yes. them, showing a thorough disregard for courses or style, much to the astonish ment and disgust of the waiters. We are democratic in our habits and in our appetites The waiters stand aghast at an Emperor who has a good appetite and does not affect any shoddy humbug. They evidently think we are not nearly such swells as they thought we' were, their swells being all moddeled on the not pattern. After breakfast we drive out to the Warm Springs, and find the water so hot that the hand cannot be held long in it. There is growing in these warm springs a very curious vegetation which seems to thrive very well. On our return we visit-

THE GREAT MORMON TABERNACLE.

There is however, no service, as the use of fire is forbidden; but a very obliging caretaker showed us through this temple sacred to Mormonism. The building is in the shape of an elongated bee hive and is capable of seating some 6,000 people. The arangement of the interior is as complete as it is simple and elegant. The seats on the lower flour are divided into four sections, with four aisles to facilitate the circulation of the faithful. The roof is built of a single span, with no support but the walls. A gallery supported by seventy-four pillars runs around the building inside, terminating on both sides near the huge organ, which is the largest in America. It is in the position occupied in other churches by the main altar. Immediately in front are placed three pulpits, one above the other. The first is octhe second by the Vice President and of Millard county. U. T., by the officers of the third by the member of the governmeat who makes up the trinity of the Mormon government. Underneath these pulpits has been placed a bench for the twelve apostles, and at a still lower elevation is found another bench where are seated the bishops of the church. This building is admirably suited for the purposes for which it was built. From the Mormon tabernacle the Emperor drove to the Catholic chapel, where he assisted at the celebration of the mass. He afterward proceeded to Camp Douglas to enjoy the charming prospect offered by this T., May 9th, 1876.

out their convictions when those beautiful valley, which, in the midst of convictions are in opposition to the snow clad mountains, was green with the verdure of spring.

MORMON WORSHIP.

In the afternoon the Emperor attended service in a Mormon meeting house. He was offered a place among the sanctified, but contented himself with a seat among the people, where he had an excellent view of all that passed. The congregation was chiefl, made up of women, but there was also a large male attendance, in part made up of sightseers. The service was begun by a number of young men and women singing hymn fifty-three, while a sturdy looking young lady accompanied them with good effect on a harmonium. The majority of the older women present were wizened, weather-beaten and haggard: but there were not wanting fresh, young faces, full of life and intelligence. A prayer by Bishop Taylor followed the administered to the majority of the congregation. The Mormon communion is of bread and water. The reason for this, given by the Mormons is rather peculiar. They say that wine is frequently adulterated, but water is always pure. The latter statements how show much science has been spread among them. The communion was prepared in the simplest way. Three or four men took common bread and broke it with their lingers into dishes that appeared to be made of liver. One of the priest hood then said a prayer asking blessing on the bread. It was then handed round and those who desired to communicate took a portion of the bread and putiting to their mouths. A blessing was then asked on the water by another person in which were passed from hand to hand. There was none of that reverential feeling manifested in partaking of the communion which is generally shown in all Christian churches.

After communion Apostle Taylar, a white-haired, sleek looking gentleman, with strong, well-cut features, whose appearance suggested a retired sea captain, uttered a discourse in defense of polygamy, which was weak and rambling. Before the apostle had coacluded, the Emperor was obliged to leave in order to eatch the San Francisco train. The Emper r gave the following opinion of Mormonism: -"I think it will not last. The system of polygamy is opposed to the spirit of civilization of the present day. I cannot believe the people give the land Brig-to the revelations of Joe Smith and Brig-ham Young. But the Mormons have done cultivation, urged, perhaps, by religious enthusiasm or fanaticism. I cannot understand that the United States permits in its midsta polygamous society. By its Horse Collars, laws it would suppress immorality in a city Why, then, permit it here?" -Cor. New York Herald.

Lucy D. Hooper tells this anecdote of the elder Dumas: Some one asked him for his protested."

"George, my darling George, promise me one thing," said the young bride of a month, as she thr wher arms around her as hedrew her to his bosom. I"Promise me, Jones, Smith and Brown, and in fact, all the best people-they are candidates. You yes, George, I do, I do," said the coung wife, bursting into tears: "but all the newspapers will tell how big my feet are, and you know folks think that nobody's feet may be good shaped if they are large."



NOTICE!

Is hereby given, that on this 9th day of May, A. D. 1876, application was made cupied by Brigham Young as President, to Hon Edward Partridge. Probate Judge the " illmore Relief Co-operative Store" setting forth that at a general meeting of the Stockholders of sail store, held at 2 p.m. on the 6th day of May, 1876, called for that purpose, it was decided by a two thirds vote of all the Stockholders to disincorporate and dissolve the incorporation.

The above mentioned application will be considered by said Probate Judge at 10 a.m. on the 12th day of June next, at this office, and will dispose of it according to the provisions of law.

F. M. LYMAN, Probate Clerk of Millard Co. Probate Clerk's Office, Fillmore City, U.

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