

JOCULARITIES.

A wag went to the station of one of the railroads one evening, and, finding the best car full, said in a low tone, "Why, this car isn't going!" Of course this caused a general stampede, and the wag took the best seat. In the midst of the indignation the wag was asked: "Why did you say this car wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't then," replied the wag, "but it is now."

A learned divine says that he once married a couple and the man said: "Be short! be short!" I said: "Yes I can do it in three minutes, but it will last longer than that." "That's right," he said. I saw that there was some little dissatisfaction on the part of the other half. I said: "You don't want to have it too short?" "No," said she, "a body don't want to get herself up so for nothing."

There are over ten million women in America, and yet Tom Hutton, of Georgia, hung himself on account of a girl fifteen years old.

A Western paper says that the way to kill off the poets who offer to write pieces gratuitously is to accept their efforts, hand them to the worst compositor and let the proof-reader correct them according to his own ideas of prosody. This is warranted to destroy the strongest poetical fever in three weeks.

There is a rich gubernatorial squabble in Arkansas, between Brooks and Baxter. They and their Partizans have taken to arms, and seem determined to "fight it out on that line."

Little Tommy didn't disobey mamma, and go in swimming, did he? "No mamma; Jimmy Brown and the rest of the boys went in, but I remembered what you said, and didn't disobey you." "And Tommy never tells lies, does he?" "No, mamma; I wouldn't tell a lie for all the world." "Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?" That conundrum was too much for Tommy. He had to give it up.

His domestic life, as described by Mr. Upham in his recent biography, presents a delightful picture. He was often called the American Cato, and in no respect did he more resemble the noble Roman than in his devotion to his family, who thought that "it was better to be a good husband than a great senator." He was singularly happy in his marriage. His wife was a model of sweet temper and excellent judgment. The secret of their conjugal felicity as explained by Mr. Upham will probably not find acceptance with the modern champions of the equality of the sexes. "She wholly subordinated her will and judgment to his, thus acquiring a controlling influence over him which it was the happiness and pride of his life to recognize. In this, the legitimate way, she wielded the high power her sex can and ought to exercise. Her gentle, and his strong and resolute, spirit; her mildness of demeanor and manner, and his bold, decisive, and emphatic expressions and deportment, not only constituted a singularly remarkable contrast, but withal a most beautiful harmony." They lived together as husband and wife more than fifty-two years. He treated her to the last with the same lively affection and tender courtesy as when she was a bride. All the above good things are said of Col. Timothy Pickering.

Utah Territory.

In studying the remarkable rise, progress and growth of Utah Territory, from a small camp of hardy pioneers arriving here July 24, 1847, in a mere sagebrush desert, to its present condition, with a population of 150,000 people, worth millions of property; a cluster of cities reaching from the 42d parallel of north latitude to the 37th on the south, linked together by roads, ditches, canals and cultivated farms, the first question suggested is, how, and by what power, did President Brigham Young attract and hold this people here, through all this quarter of a century? The answer is plain to those who come here unbiased, and look the ground over with honest and truthful eyes, and candid ear.

1st. These people, like the Catholics, are devoted to their religion, and that devotion is developed in all their lives and conduct, everywhere, at all times. Like the Puritan pilgrims, every man, woman and child deems it their daily

and hourly duty, and it is their sole pleasure, to conform to the teachings of their spiritual leader and President. All their amusements, theatres, balls, parties and frolics are part and parcel of their religion, and now, even, all dances and parties are opened and closed with prayers; and in former times their theatre here was also opened with religious services.

2d. Every true and devoted Mormon is, *per se*, a temperance man, an anti-tobacconist, opposed to billiards, ten-pins, and all such games; and until the Gentiles came, such a thing as a bawdy-house, ten-pin alley, or billiard room or gambling room was unknown in Utah, while plurality of wives prevented all unchastity. Now the gamblers, pimps, keepers of bawdy houses, and all who live by the vices of their fellow-men are protected here by the Territorial courts and judges, who, in cases of conviction for violation of the ordinances of the cities, by the local courts, are brought up on *habeas corpus* and discharged. Until within a recent date, all attempts by the local courts to punish such offenses as selling liquor without license, keeping gambling houses and houses of prostitution, have failed, by reason of the direct interruption by the Territorial courts and judges, on the absurd ground that local courts had no jurisdiction to punish local crimes; and that all prosecutions against gambling, prostitution, drinking houses, and kindred vices must be carried on in the name of "the United States," by a United States district attorney, in what is absurdly called "United States Courts" here!—an absurdity never sought to be engrafted by Congress on this Territory.

3d. But there is a third power developed and enforced here by President Young and his people, which constitutes the very bedrock of his and their success—a power which the scientific world has sought in vain to apply practically all over the earth, always, thus far, ending in failure, but here, under the power and influence of the Mormons, showing results that must amaze all thoughtful people, and that power is the co-operation of labor and capital; hands, heads and hearts bound together by bonds stronger than iron—religion. President Young has spent more than a million of dollars in the last ten years, and thereby has brought nearly 20,000 able-bodied men and women from England and the continent, who, taken from the very poorest and lowest classes in the mining and manufacturing districts of those countries, are now, to-day, industrious and hard-handed operatives, laborers and farmers here in Utah.

Much is said here by the keepers of these bawdy houses, whiskey hells, tenpin alleys and billiard rooms against the tithing of the Mormon church; as if their wages of sin paid those tithes. Yet all these tithes are a part of a co-operative power used in picking up the poor, the lame and the halt in Europe, if they join the church, and translating them here, where they are at once scattered over the farms, workshops, factories and villages of Utah, at the rate of 2,700 each year, and who then give notes back to the fund for advances made to them; and so the fund keeps growing, and renewing. Nearly 20,000 people have been added to this population in five years past. Brigham Young's power, success and triumph are due to practical co-operation, by which the pecuniary interests of a whole people are bound together, and then the bands are riveted together by fanaticism, if you will, but by religion, as they practice it.

The coat of arms of this people is the "busy bee," and then "the eye of God," looking down over and on all; and then C. O. P.—co-operation in mills, insurance companies, factories, mines, banks, stores and all departments of commerce, manufactures and labor—and so this people can undersell and underwork all others. Hence, among merchants, bankers, mechanics and laborers of all kinds, cheaper goods, cheaper labor, industry, united with temperance and honesty, command the market, and outsiders cannot compete with this people; and so the cheapest and best store west of the Missouri river is the co-operative store of this city, where six million dollars worth of goods are sold each year at prices less than at retail in Chicago and Detroit! If all your Grangers would come here and study President Young's system and policy, they will soon learn that co-operation is wealth—is

power—is protection—is all that is needed to give the farmers of the Northwest the control of the Federal and State governments, and thus enable them to stop the stealing by Federal and State officials, and to end the taxes and robberies that now oppress them.

The main charges against this people now are, "that they will and do co-operate in prayer—in religion—in voting—in amusements—in opening up the earth—in sowing seed—in gathering the harvests—in banking, insurance, buying and selling goods—in working mines—in growing stock, and that they co-operate each with the other in taking care of their own people, instead of wasting their substance and time on strumpets, drunkards, gamblers and such innocent Gentile people."

The simple truth is that the only faults, if faults they are, chargeable against the Mormons are, first, "a belief that President Young is the Prophet of the Lord; and, second, that years ago, perhaps one in ten, not more, of the marriageable men were foolish enough to have half-a-dozen wives, instead of one wife and half-a-dozen mistresses, as is the fashion with members of Congress and all gentlemen of our large cities." Aside from these, this people are the most industrious, prosperous, thriving people in this Union, and, by their industry, labor, prudence, temperance and chastity, combined with co-operation and religion, they have irrigated, planted, sown and reaped here, until all that once desolate sage brush valley has become the largest and richest territory in this Union. At the close of the last year, our Treasurer, instead of stealing all the money in his custody, as your David Gage did—as the Treasurer of New York did—as twenty-eight Treasurers in Iowa did—reported that all debts were paid, and a balance on hand of nearly \$40,000. Such a thing as a Mormon defaulter (thief) was never heard of, either in public or corporate life. Yet a baker's dozen of politicians here are now praying Congress to take away from us all, Gentile and Mormon alike, all our rights of self government; to put the lives, property, liberty and happiness of all this people, Gentile as well as Mormon alike, under the special control of a triumvirate, "sent hither to harass this people and eat out their substance, and to aid in taking away our charter; abolishing the most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of the government of Utah."

In my next I will show what Congress is asked to do, and how it is to be done, through the use of and the power to be conferred upon this trinity of politicians, clothed in a little brief authority.

CHUAY.

—Industrial Age.

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTION OF PROBATE JUDGES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF UTAH TERRITORY.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:* That on the first Monday in August, A. D., 1874, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of the several counties of Utah Territory, one probate judge for each county, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until his successor in office is duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. The probate judges, before entering upon the duties of their offices, and within twenty days from the date of their election shall qualify as provided for in the two next succeeding sections.

SEC. 3. The probate judge shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his official duties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, which amount may be increased, by the selectmen of the county, to any sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, with at least two sufficient sureties, who are residents of the county, and worth the sum for which they become liable over and above all their debts and liabilities, in property not exempt from execution, which said bond shall be approved by and filed with the County Treasurer, and shall take and subscribe an oath to the effect that he will honestly and faithfully perform the duties of the office on which he is about to enter, which oath shall be attached to and filed with said bond. Provided, That

so much of section 23 of an act in relation to the judiciary, approved January 19, 1855, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed.

Approved February 20, 1874.

HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

PASSED BY THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14.

Be it enacted, &c., that section three of the act entitled "An act to secure a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved the third day of June in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 2. That section 22 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 19th, 1870, be amended by repealing the second provision in said section contained, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved on the 3rd of March, 1865, be and the same is hereby repealed; and section 21 of the original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, be and the same is hereby re-enacted.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act and of the several acts in amendment thereof shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption in sums of \$1,000 or a multiple thereof to the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or if worn, mutilated or defaced, new notes instead shall be forwarded to the respective associations; provided, that each of the said associations shall reimburse to the treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in the place of those redeemed, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the treasury the costs of engraving or printing their circulating notes; and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000, 000 now authorized by existing law.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon deposit of lawful money within the meaning of said acts in sums of not less than \$1,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

SEC. 5. That Sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring that each of the associations shall keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of

discount and deposit are carried on, and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserves elsewhere than at its own counter except as provided for in this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, whenever the same shall come into the treasury in payment or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, April 20—

Mr. Newton, while exploring in the mountains for the source of a hot spring, found signs of gold, and on washing out two panfuls obtained a very good show, which he showed to us. The gold is rather coarse, and in the shape of small nuggets; it weighs about three grains. Mr. Newton thinks, with a good head of water, it would pan out \$25 a day.

We learn from parties who came in from Cheyenne, that Mingo, who shot Kenney, and was released from the just punishment for his crime, by Gov. Woods, without any explanation to the public of the reasons for such extraordinary clemency, was engaged in some conflict with a white man in a dance house at that place, and was himself shot and killed, being perfectly riddled with balls. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood," etc.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Clayton reported a bill to equalize bounties; placed on the calendar. It provides for the payment of eight and one-third dollars a month, during the time of service, to all private non-commissioned officers, etc., in the war of the rebellion, or to their widows and orphans, less the amount of the bounties previously received.

Allison introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts. It is a copy of the bill agreed upon by the House committee on Pacific Railroads, requiring the Union Pacific Company to maintain and operate the bridge at Omaha, as part of their continuous line.

The House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi was reported and amended by limiting the operations of the act to September first next, and passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Under a call of the States a number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following: one fixing the compensation of the President at \$25,000 a year; one levying a tax of one twentieth of one per cent. on sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes and other securities; one by Beck, increasing the tax on national bank circulation from one twelfth to one quarter per cent. per month.

Poland offered a resolution for the recognition of Cuba, similar to that recently introduced in the Senate by Carpenter.

A bill providing for the construction and maintenance of a telegraph along the frontier of Texas, from Dennison via Fort Sill, to Brownsville, at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars, was passed.

On motion of Kelly the rules were suspended, 154 to 66, and the bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the Centennial celebration was made a special order for May 5th. Before the vote Hawley said the object of the motion was to test the House on the question of having a celebration or not.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the only result reached being the increasing of the *per diem* for gaugers under the internal revenue law, from five dollars, as fixed in the bill, to seven dollars, and the rejection of the amendment, proposing an item for \$200,000 in postage stamps for the treasury department. The bill contains seventy printed pages, and though reported over two months