

stone and the O'Gorman Mahon. Mr. Gladstone, it would seem, is a life study. One never gets weary of him. He is one of the most picturesque of men. His mobile face, his gestures, his habits, the constant byplay of passion, and humor, and human interest of every kind of which he is the centre, are a joy forever. And then the O'Gorman Mahon—who that has seen him can forget the duellist of fifty years ago, the handsome old giant with his crown of waving white hair, his eccentric dress, his unforgettable hat, his old-world manners and speech garnished with racy metaphors, that belong to the days of Major Pendennis, half a century ago? Bright and Gladstone were lifelong friends of the O'Gorman Mahon and the latter is so still. It is touching to see the old men sometimes meet in lobby or corridor and exchange greetings. Both have that touch of courtesy which now seems to be dying out with the close of the century.

Newspaper reporters claim that there is no fun in the House of Commons now-a-days. Everybody is so respectable. The Irish members are all on their best behavior. They wear irreproachable coats and hats, and if you want to gain admission to the gallery of the House they are the ones to apply to—that is if you want to get in.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania is coming to England, and, of course, there is a flutter of excitement. Perhaps some of our American literaries will recognize her best by her nom-de-plume of Carmen Sylva. Under this title she is more widely known than any woman on the continent. Both her poetical and prose works are widely read and some of her paintings adorn the Cathedral of her capital. She has established art schools, and encouraged industry by holding exhibitions in Roumania. She has taken part in philanthropic work, and founded industrial schools, hospitals, etc. The heart of her husband has safely trusted her, and, though she is said to take no part in politics, she is the king's trusted counselor on all matters. In the Russo-Turkish war she was with the Roumanian soldiers before Plevna as a sick nurse, and was so attentive to the wounded soldiers that she received the title of "Mama Ranitilor" or "Mother of the Wounded." When the war was over the army presented her with a silver statuette, representing her as giving a drink to a dying soldier. It is needless to add that such a woman is popular. The great question now is: If she and Stanley should land in England at the same time, where, oh! where would they find enough enthusiasm to give each one a proper reception at the same time?

But I must stop this reverie. The bell is ringing—a letter from the west—I am going home. I have lingered long enough in Europe. I will lay down my pen, pack up my trunk, and be off for the land of the west. Good bye, Old Europe, there is a spot beyond the "raging canal" dearer to me than the palaces of kings and emperors.

J. H. WARD.

THE DISLOYALTY CRY.

SOME thirty odd years ago the United States government was tricked and deceived into ordering an expedition for the alleged suppression of disloyalty, the record of which has ever since formed one of the most humiliating pages in our national history. The enterprise was enormously expensive, and subsequent disclosures proved it to have been so utterly needless, that the administration which ordered it has ever since been censured for the unmitigated folly of the act.

We refer to the Utah expedition under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, which reached this valley in 1858. A charge of disloyalty falsely and recklessly made against the inhabitants of the Territory, was the cause of the sending hither, on a wild goose chase, of Johnston's army. Had there first been an investigation of the facts, and a sensible conclusion reached respecting them, the Buchanan administration would have been saved the disgrace, and the government the expense, which that affair caused. The "Mormons" were completely exonerated from the charge which had been preferred against them.

Again, about four years ago, the same cry was raised, coupled with the declaration that there was danger of a "Mormon" uprising in this city. As a result, troops were quartered in it. The ludicrous falsity of the pretense on which they were placed here, caused the commanding officers who ordered the move to be regarded as the victims of another anti-"Mormon" hoax. The imperturbable manner in which the "Mormons" have attended to their own business during the continuance of the state of affairs existing here for the last five or six years, is ample proof of their respect for law and order, and the groundlessness of what has been said of them to the contrary. At numerous other times than those here mentioned has the same charge of lack of fidelity to the government been met and disproved.

Recently the disloyalty cry has been raised again with greater vehemence than ever. The object of vociferating it just at this time, has heretofore been amply set forth in these columns. There is a probability that national party lines will soon be drawn in Utah, in which event the "Mormons" would be in a position to designate who should go to Congress, and

who should fill the local elective offices. This is the key to the movement which is now seeking culmination in the passage by Congress of a disfranchisement bill, in support of which so much is just now being reiterated about the disloyalty of the "Mormon" people.

The government having been led into grave errors on previous occasions by a delusive outcry against the "Mormons," common prudence ought to suggest an investigation of existing conditions in this Territory, by or under the auspices of Congress, before any such a measure as the Struble bill shall be sent to the President for his approval. The passage of that bill on the strength of the misrepresentations of Utah affairs, which has won to it what support it has among Congressmen, would be a mistake more expensive, disastrous and humiliating than was the Johnston's army episode, or almost any other move ever made by either the legislative, executive or judicial department of the government.

Were the investigation above suggested to be faithfully made, and its results fairly reported, it would be shown to the world that there exists in Utah a nest of conspirators worthy of the companionship of Guy Fawkes himself, who, in order to accomplish such personal ends as those of ambition, and the gratification of hatred, would destroy not only the building in which Congress sits, with the members of that body, but the fabric of our glorious government itself. The further fact would be disclosed that not upon any act, utterance, sentiment, doctrine or anticipation of the "Mormon" people has the charge of disloyalty against them its real foundation; but that the accusation is based upon the hope entertained by the men who make it, that by pressing it they will be able to carry to fruition their foul schemes.

PARTAKERS OF THE CRIME.

WHEN a report was circulated here to the effect that Governor Thomas and ex-Governor West were using the money paid them by the Chamber of Commerce to defray their expenses to and in Washington for the purpose of cutting the political throats of some of the men who contributed it, the chamber, through one of its officers, assumed an appearance of well acted mock horror.

At the instigation of some members of the directory Acting President