

And grief and shame were like too much
 She wandered far; she was lost in the
 forests;
 She slept near the cold mountains;
 She said, "I will die for Helelo."
 The young men and maidens wept for
 Litnomo;
 They cried, "Alas, the most beautiful!
 Grief has driven her to Weyah."
 Helelo grew black with sorrow;
 He repented his coldness to the beautiful;
 He fled to the forests and mountains;
 He said, "I will find her or perish."
 He found her, cold and faint;
 He lifted her gently,
 He fed her with *teng*;
 He patted her cheeks and her neck,
 Crying, "Litnomo, forgive me;
 We will live in one nest, my bird."

And he bore the beautiful homeward,
 And they were mated for always,
 Nor did either desire a change.
 And they went to Weyah together,
 Litnomo, the old and the beautiful,
 Helelo, the old and the penitent.

Lillee, Yah, lilli Yah, loo, leloo, loo!

NOTES ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

The only thing that resembles government in Wahno is patriarchal. When there are differences about property—and these are neither frequent nor important, as they cannot be where so little is appropriated—unless the weaker party submits to the strongest or more clamorous they go together to the oldest man in the village, and he hears their statements and gives his opinion, which ends the controversy. The parents seldom exercise authority over their children, for where all have enough there is little occasion for rivalry and contest. All are lively and good-natured, and play is the regular occupation of all the people, old and young alike. They dance together to a monotonous song, with wonderful ease and grace, and the groups of naked children frolicking among the flowers realize what I have seen in pictures, but never expected to find in actual life.

I wish I had the heart to sketch them, as well as the singular and beautiful natural scenery about me. As I write, the odd shape of the trees and bushes, which I think I have not before mentioned, impress me strongly. They all put forth their limbs and foliage on the side towards the Weyah, and offer only their bare trunks to the mountain breezes. This gives them a plume-like form, such as I have seen elsewhere only in a species of reed.

I have thought much, without reaching very satisfactory conclusions, as to the situation and character of this country. That it lies at or near the pole of the earth is manifest from the course of the sun, half the year absent, and the other half circling a little above the horizon. From the general direction of my boat, while I was able to note it, I judge that I am on the northern part of the continent of Greenland, or an island near it; and I think, but of course cannot know, that the known part of that continent lies beyond the high mountains that shut in one side of this valley. I cannot, of course, designate any direction, for here there is no east, no west, no north—nothing but south. Opposite the mountains, on the other side of this great basin and its vortex, and far away beyond the line of low hills, the country gradually slopes to the ocean, as I am told, but it is inaccessible, and I have not ventured far in that direction. I have heard "the Gillis land" mentioned, as seen by whalers when north of Spitzbergen. Perhaps this is it. I only know that, with all its wonders and charms, it is not pleasant to me. I have exhausted it. I pine for something more real, and will welcome the suffering and peril that must be encountered in an attempt to escape from it. Oh! for a day before I die with whole men and women, even though they be sinners.

Of the number of inhabitants in this polar valley I can make no accurate estimate. There are thirty-two villages, averaging, I should judge, some 2,000 people each, which would make 64,000 in all. There can hardly be less; there may be many more. The Wahnos have not much knowledge of numbers, and when I ask any of them how many inhabitants there are in the country, they seem to regard me as seeking for useless knowledge, and all they can answer is "tens of tens of tens," which is their phrase for a great and unknown number.

I have taught my alphabet of the Wahno language to some of the young people, and they read and understand most of their own ballads as I have taken them down, and have helped me to correct them. But I cannot make the people feel that a written language

will be of any use to them. They look at it as a curious amusement, but involving too much study and care for such perfectly satisfied creatures as themselves. The lack of materials for writing has also prevented me from being very zealous to create a literature among them. My own supply is nearly exhausted, but half a lead remaining in my pocket pencil. The people, young and old, are always eager to listen to my accounts of the outside world, since I have been able to speak their language intelligibly, and half my time I am surrounded by an attentive group, lying and squatting upon the fragrant moss, while I tell them of other lands and peoples, especially of Germany and the wisest people of the globe. They manifest curiosity and wonder, but express no desire to see other parts of the world, or to open communication with them. On the contrary, when I question them, they express fear of the other races of men, as I describe them, and evidently prefer not to be disturbed in their own simple and happy life. I grow impatient of their easy satisfaction sometimes, and thank Mother Eve that she ate the apple and delivered her progeny from a paradise like Wahno. I cannot see how, in such circumstances as control life in this polar valley, men can ever be trained to industry, order, self-control, self-sacrifice and courage, or in any way to acquire the moral discipline essential to a higher life in the future, which elsewhere seems to be the prime purpose of our life upon this planet, and is in some good degree accomplished.

(Concluded.)

AN ANSWER

TO SEVERAL QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS AND THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF UTAH TERRITORY.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The organization by act of Congress of the Territory of Utah in 1850 went into effect in 1851. By the organic act the executive power of the Territory is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the President of the United States, and holds his office for four years and until his successor is elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. Until 1858 the governor was ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He approves the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly and fills all vacancies occurring in offices until the meeting of the Legislature. He is commander in chief of the militia. He may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves for violation of the laws of the United States until the decision of the President is known. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

The Secretary of the Territory is appointed for the same time and in the same manner as the governor. He records the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and the official proceedings of the Executive, and transmits copies annually of the laws and journals to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress, also to the President of the United States. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor the Secretary becomes Acting Governor.

The Legislative Assembly consists of a Council composed of thirteen members, and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members. The former are elected for two years, the latter for one year. The members of the Assembly must be qualified voters in the districts in which they reside. The apportionment of representation was made in the first instance by the Governor, and subsequently by the Assembly, by giving each district representation according to its population as nearly as may be. Each branch of the Assembly elects its own officers. The respective sessions of the Assembly are limited to forty days. The Legislative powers of the Assembly extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the Organic Act. Copies of all laws passed by the Assembly and signed by the Governor are forwarded to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress and if disapproved by that body become null and void.

The apportionment of the Legislative Assembly is as follows:

Washington and Kane counties, one Councilor and one Representative.

Beaver, Iron and Pi-Ute counties, one Councilor and two Representatives.

Millard and Juab counties, one Councilor and two Representatives.

San Pete and Sevier counties, one Councilor and two Representatives.

Utah and Wasatch counties, two Councilors and four Representatives.

Cache and Rich counties, one Councilor and two Representatives.

Weber and Box Elder counties, one Councilor and three Representatives.

Davis and Morgan counties, one Councilor and two Representatives.

Great Salt Lake, Tooele, Summit and Green River counties, four Councilors and eight Representatives.

The Legislative assembly have held seventeen sessions; and so carefully and judiciously has the Legislation of the Territory been conducted, that Congress has only exercised the power of disapproval in one instance, and that for political effect, designed to interfere with the marriage rites of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This is a record of which the Territory may justly be proud. The principal body of the laws, including the civil and criminal codes and modes of procedure, were passed in Governor Young's administration and remain substantially.

The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court, District and Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court consists of a chief Justice and two associate Justices appointed by the President of the United States for the term of four years. The Territory is divided into three judicial districts, one of the justices of the Supreme Court being assigned to each as a District Judge. The jurisdiction of the several courts both appellate and original and of Justices of the Peace are as limited by law; with the proviso that Justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction in any controversy involving the title or boundaries of land nor for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

The organic act requires the district Judges to reside in their districts. The first judicial district includes the counties of Utah, Wasatch, Sanpete, Juab, Millard, Sevier and Pi-Ute. The court is held at Manti. The second judicial district includes the counties of Washington, Kane, Iron and Beaver. Court is held at St. George. The third, embraces the counties of Tooele, Salt Lake, Summit, Davis, Morgan, Weber, Box Elder, Cache and Rich. Court is held at Salt Lake City.

A Probate Judge is elected for each county by the Legislative Assembly. He holds office four years and has civil, criminal and surrogate jurisdiction in cases arising in the county. There are also elected three Select-men, a Sheriff, Treasurer, Recorder, Superintendent of Schools and Coroner. A Justice of the Peace and Constable are elected in each precinct.

There are in Utah 30 incorporated cities. The acts incorporating Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo and Payson cities are modelled after that of Chicago. The financial policy of the Territorial Legislature, the county courts and municipalities, has been to keep free from debt. Appropriations are annually made by the Legislative Assembly to defray the expenses of the Supreme and District Courts, and the Penitentiary. All the salaries of officers are low. Appropriations are also made by the County Courts to defray the expenses of the Probate Courts incurred in criminal cases. The principal portion of county and Territorial revenue being applied to the making of roads and the building of bridges.

Appeals may be taken from the Probate court to the District court and from the District to the Supreme court. Each county elects, for the term of three years, three select-men, one going out of office and one being elected annually. The select men, with the Probate Judge, form a County Court. They divide the county into precincts, school districts, locate the roads, define the boundaries of irrigation districts, levy the taxes, provide for the erection and keeping in repair of county buildings, and provide for estray pounds in each precinct.

The militia of the Territory consists of the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, organized into a military body known as the "Nauvoo Legion," commanded by a Lieutenant-General. The Legion is divided into military districts, each district having a commander whose rank is determined by the number of men in his district. A company consists of not less than sixty men rank and file, a battalion one hundred and twenty men, a regiment six hundred, a brigade twelve hundred and a division two or more brigades.

The reports of the Adjutant General for 1867 show 12,024 men armed and equipped according to law. A great number of the newly-arrived immi-

grants being without arms are not enrolled.

The field officers are, one Lieutenant General, two Major-Generals, nine-Brigadier-Generals, twenty-five Colonels, one hundred and twelve majors with their necessary respective staff officers.

One-fifth of the militia is cavalry. There are a few companies of artillery. The infantry and cavalry have modern improved arms.

GRASPING CORPORATIONS—A GROWING EVIL.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says, in a letter to that paper, that the people of the United States can have no clear conception of what their Senators and Congressmen are giving away. He says that the public land, which only after long and acrimonious discussion was parcelled out in homesteads for all the people, is now disappearing by hundreds of thousands and by millions of acres almost daily. He says two hundred million acres of the land are already gone, and three hundred millions more are now demanded by corporations of one kind and another. He thinks that by these means endowments of tyranny are created to plague posterity and embarrass republican government.

The splendid enterprise of a Pacific Railroad across two chains of mountains to the cities of Salt Lake and San Francisco, he says, the people hailed with applause, and did not grudge the costly donation which was to construct this wonderful highway. Fifty millions of dollars were security for it, and fifty millions of acres were a homestead for it. But it strengthened the Union and was a monument to the nation's generosity and public spirit. Excited at seeing Congress so liberal with the Pacific Railroad, every lobbyist and speculator in the country, he says, conceived that he might grow rich out of this precedent. Projects without number were started, and audacious corporations sprang up and their bills were introduced under pressure. Though not satisfied with the performances of the original Pacific Railroad corporation, he is not in favor of Congress doing anything to lessen the value of this undertaking. The country has endowed it; the two ends of it are closely approaching each other, and we shall have, at least, communication right speedily between the two oceans. Every competing road that Congress assists lessens the chance of the Union and Central Pacific Railway being able to pay for its construction.

He denounces in no measured terms many of the projects as unmitigated swindles, and gives a list of bills for Railroads now before Congress that is startling in its length and the amount of land asked for to aid in their construction.

If his figures be correct, and they bear every mark of correctness, Congress has granted, or is asked to grant, to private corporations more than one-fourth of the total area of the United States, including Alaska and its icebergs! These statements are startling, and they show the madness of avarice and speculation which has seized these corporations in all sections of the country! Should Congress legislate upon these bills, and grant all the lands asked for to carry out these schemes, serious evils must inevitably follow. The best lands in the United States would be monopolized by corporations, and the foundation be laid for a future landed aristocracy. The danger of such proceedings may not strike the minds of members of the National Legislature at the present time. Land is so abundant and cheap that it may seem valueless to them, especially between the Missouri river and the Sierra Nevada mountains; but in the settlement of these valleys we have shown what a thrifty, industrious population can do in making land valuable. There is scarcely a spot in the public domain or in any of the lands asked for as a donation to assist railroads that is not as susceptible of improvement as many parts of the Territory of Utah where there are now flourishing settlements, and the placing of large tracts of land in the hands of companies is a barrier to settlement, and if uninterruptedly continued, will be a plague to future generations.

The correspondent referred to says, we could better afford to declare war with the whole of Europe than to undertake to build and endow the roads for which grants of land are asked. As far as money is concerned, if war could be waged without loss of life, we could better afford such a war.