

NOT AT ALL LIKE HER.

Two little monkeys were swinging one day
In the top of a coconut tree.
Said one little M. to the other, "Ahem!
You don't look at all like me—
Not at all, not at all like me.

"My nose is turned up much higher than
yours,
And my eyes they are wondrously small,
My fingers are longer, my tail it is stronger,
—
Oh, no! you're not like me at all,—
Don't frown; but, indeed, not at all.

"You needn't be mad, it isn't my fault
That so strongly I favor my mate:
She'd a sweet monkey face, and was belle
of this place
Before she married my pa—
Yes, and after she married my pa."

Not a word said her friend, but she threw
out her arm,
With a look of deep indignation,
And she whacked the "belle" till she tottered
and fell,
And that ended the conversation—
Quite ended the conversation.

The City of the Saints.

A GEORGIAN LOOSE AMONG THE MORMONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 2nd, 1874.

In my last letter I briefly alluded to our arrival at the city of the Latter-day Saints, and as it is to-day one of the novelties of the continent, I think a brief account of its rise and its present status will be of interest to the people in the "Far South."

This city is pleasantly situated at the foot of a spur of the Wahsatch mountains, and its streets, laid out at right angles, are wide and beautifully shaded by trees. Along the edge of the sidewalks run rivulets of cold, clear water from streams in the adjacent mountains, giving to the place a cool repose which makes one feel as though one was having a pleasant holiday at a quiet country seat, where a rippling brook murmurs gently by, when, in reality, one is probably sitting in front of a hotel kept by a practical go-ahead Yankee, picking his teeth after devouring a "square meal."

The business streets are for the most part composed of good, substantial buildings, many of which show taste in architecture equal to that displayed in any city east or west. The inhabitants are industrious and sober, and therefore orderly, and the city, with its 18,000 population, is as quiet at night as White Bluff. I was told that before the advent of so many Gentiles the people never locked the doors of their houses.

The principal places of interest are the Tabernacle, the Temple (unfinished), the Theatre, and President Young's residence, not to speak of the handsome private residences, which well repay a walk about the city.

The first place we visited was the Temple, which is in process of construction. On introducing ourselves to the superintendent we were shown through the yard, where a number of men and boys, mostly the latter, were at work dressing stones for the building. The first story, or basement, is nearly completed, but how long it will take to finish the work our guide could not tell. Passing to the rear of the Temple we enter the enclosure of the Tabernacle, situated in the same block. This is an immense building, oblong in shape and 250 feet from east to west, by 150 feet in width, and 80 feet high. The elliptical roof is supported by forty-six columns of stone, which constitute the walls. From these pillars the roof springs in one unbroken arch, forming the largest self-sustaining roof on the continent. In the western end of the building is an immense organ, the second in size in the United States, the largest being the "Peace Jubilee" organ in Boston. It was constructed entirely by Mormon mechanics, the wood from which it is made having been cut in the forests of Utah. Of course a small amount of the material had to be procured abroad. The organ is 30x33 feet, and the front towers have an altitude of 58 feet. We had the pleasure of hearing this magnificent instrument during our visit. The organist on the occasion was an Episcopalian lady of this city.

The theatre is a very handsome building, about twice the size of the one in Savannah, and is considered one of the best arranged in the country.

By appointment our party called on President Young at his residence, in company with Mr. Samuel A. Echols, and a number of Georgians. Mr. Young received us very graciously, and after inviting us to seats, entered into a very pleasant conversation, though what he said was generally in answer to direct questions. Mr. Young is in his seventy-fourth year, though not appearing to be over fifty-five or sixty. He is about five feet ten inches in height, and inclined to be corpulent. His face shows a great deal of determination, and he has the Grant-like attribute of keeping his mouth shut when he has nothing to say. He is a remarkably well-preserved man, even if he had had but one wife, but when one thinks of those fifty ladies whom he must at some time have tried to please, his appearance is truly wonderful. The President, in reply to a question as to what he thought of the Poland bill, said it was what was to be expected; that though a Yankee by birth himself, he must say that it seemed that the Yankees were never satisfied unless they were persecuting some one. On being asked what were the politics of the Mormons, he replied that they had none. In choosing those who should govern they endeavored to select the men best adapted to fill each place; that before he was a Mormon, however, he was a Democrat. In speaking of the war between the States, he said he thought the people of the South were misled by their leaders, and that going into a war was a great mistake. In speaking of the railroads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one of his visitors asked the President if it was true that the Mormons were opposed to their construction. Mr. Young said it was just the opposite; that the Mormons were the first to suggest the idea of building this very railroad; that as far back as 1852 the Territorial Legislature of Utah had memorialized Congress on the subject and had renewed the memorial from time to time; that he had never ceased to urge the necessity of its construction, and had done all in his power to aid the enterprise.

Mr. Young also gave us an account of the manufacturing interests of Utah. Before the days of the railroad he erected a cotton mill at Salt Lake, the machinery having been transported across the plains and mountains by ox-teams. The cotton used in the Mormon factories is grown in southern Utah, which, as Mr. Young stated, though not as good as our cotton, is fully equal to that raised in Tennessee. Besides these mills, which have lately been removed to the southern part of the territory, so as to be more accessible to the cotton fields, there are a number of woolen mills, shoe factories, potteries, etc. In fact, it seems the determination of the Mormons is to develop every branch of industry.

But to return to the interview. The President stated that he was now experimenting in propagating fish and oysters in the River Jordan, and he was in hopes he would succeed. Owing to the extreme brackishness of the water, there are no fish in Salt Lake.

The resources of Utah are immense. While her agricultural resources are not great, owing to the fact that the lands have to be irrigated, nearly every foot is available for pasturage, or is rich with minerals. Gold, silver and coal lie beneath her soil, and already millions of dollars of capital are engaged in working them.

To the Mormons is due the credit of opening up the vast territory between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. Without their religious faith which made them seek this once far-off spot; without their patient industry, which made these barren plains "blossom like the rose," and produce food for its inhabitants; without their discipline, which made them the superiors in battle of their wily foes, the Indians, this vast country would not have been settled during this century; and we cannot help sympathizing with them in their troubles, though we may loathe the cause of it. The fiat, however, has gone forth, and the Latter-day Saints must choose between their broad acres and polygamy. The latter must be given up or they must again find a new home beyond the reach of their foes. Polygamy, like slavery, has bitter foes to fight, and with United States Courts and Radical judges and other officials on the side of its op-

ponents they can expect neither justice nor mercy. The Mormons have only to refer to Durell, Busted and Wood's decisions to see what their fate will be. To defend their rights will make them Ku-Kluxes. The Saints might as well decide the question for themselves at once: "Will you leave the country you have done so much for, or give up polygamy?" The Mormons say they will have to do neither. They say God will avert the hand of their enemies, as he did in 1846, by the war with Mexico, and in 1859-60 by our war. They claim to be his chosen people, and that these persecutions prove it.

The Mormons, men women and children, are a strong, hardy and fine-looking race. Their young ladies look and dress as well as those of any city. A noticeable feature is the number of baby carriages, about one to each house, and all in active service, and the vast number of children. Mr. Young stated there were 25,000 attending the Sabbath schools.

J. H. F.

—Savannah (Ga.) Morning News.

The United States Congress and Mormonism.

The debates in the American Congress are generally of the most drearily uninteresting character, and so well is this understood in the United States that none of the journals there report the Congressional proceedings fully—the speeches of the members in their entirety appearing only in the official publication at Washington, which answers to our "Hansard." The other day, however, in the House of Representatives, there was an extraordinarily interesting discussion. The occasion was the third reading and passage of a bill for the suppression of polygamy in the Territory of Utah. Twelve years ago Congress passed a law for this same purpose, but not a single conviction has been obtained under it, and it was found impossible to enforce it, for the reason that the juries before whom the accused polygamists were brought were composed, to a greater or less extent, of polygamists, who naturally refused to punish a brother Mormon for an act of which they themselves were guilty, and which they regarded not as a sin, but as a virtue. The new bill was framed with the design of overcoming this obstacle, and it provided that the juries should be composed of men selected by the United States officers in the Territory, and that no polygamist should sit as a juror. The non-Mormon population of Utah is in a very small minority; and the effect of the law will be to exclude the Mormons wholly from the courts, except in the character of witnesses or of accused. A more open denial of the principles of home-rule and of self-government could scarcely be imagined. The bill also provided that the wife of a Mormon suing for divorce should not be required to prove the fact of her marriage other than by evidence of cohabitation, and that the same evidence should be sufficient to establish the polygamy of the husband. These two facts being established, the decree for the annulment of the marriage is to issue; the divorced wife is to receive alimony, and she is to have the custody of her children.

There was a strong "lobby" in favor of the bill, which was composed chiefly of the United States officers in Utah, who anticipate rich pickings in the shape of fees in the actions instituted under the law. Several speeches against the bill were made, and the argument was advanced that inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States prohibited the passage of any law concerning religion, or inflicting any punishment on account of religious opinion, and inasmuch as the practice of polygamy with the Mormons was a part—and an essential part—of their religious belief, the proposed law would be unconstitutional, and would be set aside as void upon appeal to the Supreme Court. But the most important speech against the bill was made by Mr. Cannon, the Mormon delegate from Utah, who is the husband of four wives. He has a seat in Congress, and can take part in debates; but like the other delegates from the Territories, he has no vote. Mr. Cannon is a native of Liverpool; he is "a fine-looking" gentleman, large and full, although not tall of figure; he is forty-seven years old, and has the bearing of a

well-to-do Englishman." Moreover, "he is an editor by profession"—the only editor of whom we ever heard who was so very much married; and he is "one of the twelve so-called apostles to Brigham Young." The House was very full when he began to speak; the galleries were crowded with ladies; and great interest was felt in hearing, for the first time, "a practical polygamist defending the peculiar practice of his faith in an American Legislature." Mr. Cannon took a very bold stand. He declared that the bill was unfair and unconstitutional. It was part of an attempt which was being made, under the cloak of a pretended regard for religion and morality, to annihilate the rights and confiscate the property of his constituents. The Mormons were good citizens—peaceful, industrious, and thrifty—they had gone into the wilderness of Utah and converted it into a garden; and now they were to be rewarded by having their religious liberty destroyed and their property turned over to the men who had been in Washington for months lobbying for the passage of this law. The law would not extirpate Mormonism; the persecutions impending over his people would not cause them to abandon their faith. If they were wrong they should be converted by reason, and not by bayonets. They had never shunned discussion—and in their capital not only had they assisted in building churches for other denominations, but their own temples were open to all who chose to speak therein.

The debate was closed by two violent speeches in favor of the Bill; and the House passed it by the decisive vote of 155 to 59. The Senate will probably concur; and the President, who sometime since sent his own chaplain to Salt Lake City to preach against polygamy, is certain to sign it. The task of enforcing the new law will then begin. If the Mormon wives are satisfied with their condition, there will be few cases of divorce to be adjudicated upon; but the Bill also authorizes prosecutions for bigamy, and these will be numerous. It is not always remembered that our own Queen rules over many millions of polygamous subjects, and that we do not think it necessary to interfere with them. In this, we imagine, we are wiser than our American cousins.—Glasgow News, June 22.

[Congress, however, proved itself a little wiser than the "strong lobby" of United States officers in Utah," and so the bill was largely shorn before it was passed, to the infinite disgust of said "lobby."

The British government is wiser than the United States government, so is the French in this matter. For Jewish and Mohammedan polygamists are ruled over by the Gaul in Algeria without such illiberal legislation in Paris or Versailles upon the subject as the "lobby of U. S. officers" wirepulled for in Washington.—ED. DES. NEWS.]

New Inventions in Telegraphy.

FOUR MESSAGES SENT SIMULTANEOUSLY OVER ONE WIRE IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Wednesday afternoon last, at the Broadway office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a test was made of an invention which promises to be almost more important to the present age than were Morse's first achievements to the people of his own time. The test resulted successfully, and it proved that four messages can be simultaneously sent on a single wire in opposite directions and with no more liability to mistake than as if an equal number of wires were used. To make the matter clear it will be necessary to look a little backward. Morse took the first step in telegraphy—and the first is always the greatest—by the invention of a system by which messages could be sent between any two terminal points, and dropped at any way station on the circuit. The objection to this system was that the transmission of a single message occupied a wire entirely. And though electricians were convinced that a different result could be attained, no one showed how it could be done until so recently as three years ago, when Mr. J. B. Stearns in-

vented the duplex apparatus. That was the second great step, and it instantly doubled the capacity of every wire which ever had been erected. By the Stearns process two messages can be sent simultaneously on a single wire in opposite directions between any two terminal points. But this system, like the Morse, had its objection—the message could not be dropped at any way station except by the use of a repeater. Nevertheless, the invention was recognized as of immense practical importance throughout the world. Two days ago was taken a third great step, and one not inferior to either of the others. It needs only to be said of it, to recommend it to the least scientific, that in one instance it will quadruple the usefulness of the 175,000 miles of wire owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company. It is a new process of multiple transmission by which two messages can be sent simultaneously in the same direction over the same wire, and either message can be dropped at any way station on the circuit. Nor is this all. The old duplex system can be applied to the new invention, and by the combination four messages can be sent simultaneously over the same wire in opposite directions between any two terminal points. And not the least recommendation of the discovery is, that it calls for no changes; the old Morse key is used, without the need of any new class of operators (as in the automatic telegraph), and with no duplication except as to parts of machinery. The invention is the result of the joint labors of Messrs. George H. Prescott and Thomas A. Edison. And if not scientifically, at least practically, a great deal of credit is also due to the enterprising policy of Mr. Wm. Orton, the president of the company. Of course it is needless to add that the new system will be speedily put into practice by the Western Union Company, by whom the patent is controlled. It will make itself felt in more ways than one. For instance, the Western Union Telegraph Company have been forced to erect 60,000 miles of wire during the last three years, and of course at an enormous expense. An indefinite future like that could not be very satisfactory to stockholders. But this year scarcely 2,000 need be erected, and every wire is practically four. But without further enlargement, and almost in the words of Mr. Orton, the discovery may be called the solution of all the difficulties in the future of telegraphic science.—N. Y. Times.

Antelope Island Slate.

An inexhaustible body of slate, unsurpassed in fineness of texture and richness of color, has been recently examined and thoroughly tested by Mr. Dunn, of Salt Lake City, and Gen. W. W. Lowe and Mr. H. H. Vischer of this city, assisted by experts and experienced slate workers from the old country, and is pronounced equal, if not superior, in purity, strength and colors to any in the world; and as it is without overlaying encumbrances, it can be quarried more rapidly, and at less expense, than at the quarries of Wales, Vermont or Lehigh.

A partnership has been perfected, consisting of B. S. Dunn as general manager, H. H. Vischer, M. T. Burgess, and W. W. Lowe as secretary, and a considerable force is already at work, and the company is now ready to receive orders for slate for roofing and the many other purposes for which it is used. They intend to make Omaha their main depot and distributing point for all points south, east and north.

The location of this great and extraordinary deposit of slate is on Antelope Island, in Great Salt Lake, about twenty-five miles north westerly from Salt Lake City. By means of a steam-boat and other water craft now plying on the lake, the company have secured the transportation of their slate to Corinne, for the Central Pacific railroad, and to Kays Ward or Farmington for the Union Pacific railroad and the East at a very small cost, and, with reduced but living freight rates by rail, the company is confident they can furnish this beautiful and imperishable roofing at prices so reasonable as to bring it into use for all good buildings west of the Mississippi river.

The following is an extract from a letter hastily written by Gen. Lowe, then in Salt Lake City, to a