

making; of Venetian glass crystals, porcelain and potteries; of decorative furniture and cabinet work, of iron work, of copper work and plate; of locksmithing and blacksmithing; of textile fabrics and tapestry; of engraving and photographing, etc.

These beautiful models have been selected among the most artistic works of every country, since the period of the Renaissance of Art in Italy in the 15th century, and also contain models of architecture taken from the most remarkable cathedrals and edifices of the middle ages.

The picture galleries contain a national collection of pictures by British artists, many of which would deserve a special notice, but the chief attraction here is the RAPHAEL CARTOONS, painted in 1513. These cartoons, of world-wide celebrity, were removed from Hampton Court to this gallery; they are drawn with chalk upon strong paper, and colored in distemper, and are the original designs executed by Raphael and his scholars for Pope Leo X., as models for tapestry work. Each cartoon is twelve feet high. The tapestries, copied from these, were worked in wool, silk and gold, and were hung in the Sistine chapel at Rome in 1519, the year before Raphael died. They are now to be seen in the Vatican. The cartoons themselves remained in the warehouse of the French manufacturer, where Rubens found them. Charles I. of England purchased them, but they remained a long while, it is said, in a lumber room at Whitehall, until by command of William III., they were hung in Hampton Court Palace, from which place Queen Victoria permitted them to be removed to South Kensington Museum, where all may now admire them gratuitously.

Besides the cartoons, may be seen other *chefs d'œuvre* of the great masters of Italy, Spain, France, Holland and Belgium.

Connected with the Museum is a division containing models of school buildings, and examples of school fittings, and of books and apparatus used in elementary instruction. It also includes scientific apparatus, models of machinery, and other appliances adapted for technical education.

I might mention the Art Library with its 20,000 volumes, and possessing collections of engravings, drawings and photographs illustrative of architecture, ornaments, etc., the educational reading room with 18,000 volumes, relating chiefly to elementary instruction at home and abroad; but my letter is getting long and perhaps tedious, and I owe a mention to the food collection.

The classification of this collection is on a chemical basis, and the principal illustrations comprise the composition of the human body, the chemical analysis of many kinds of vegetable and animal food, substances used in adulterating food, an extensive series of cereals, farinas, sugars, and spices, composition of wines and condiments, illustrations of the chief breeds of oxen, sheep, game, rabbits, etc.

I have neglected many features of interest connected with this splendid institution, and I have not been able in one visit to examine it in detail, but the thoroughly practical character of this exhibition could not fail to draw my special attention, and I hope to pay it one more visit when we pass through London, on our way back to Salt Lake City.

I ought to say something about the venerable Polytechnic Institution, where lectures are given on scientific subjects, with practical illustrations on a grand scale, but I must refrain.

In conformity with the universal custom of visitors to London, Dr. Park and I went to see Mme. Tussaud's unique collection of wax works. At first I found the doctor rebellious to my proposal to go there, he had seen so many wax work exhibitions in the States, he said, and considered them false, flimsy, uninteresting shows, unworthy of a sensible man's time and money. It was well for him I insisted, as he subsequently confessed he had no idea such a treat was in store for him.

No description can give even a faint idea of the fairy-like magnificence of those large galleries resplendent with light, in which are represented with life-like fidelity, the full sized portraits of the most prominent men and women in history. The beauty, variety and richness of the costumes, the strict adherence to historical truth in the dress and attitudes, the glittering armor, the picturesque grouping of the characters, all tend to charm the thousands of visitors who daily throng to see this celebrated exhibition.

After a hasty glance at the Bank of England, and a glimpse of the millions

of specie in the vaults, we spare a short time to see the Tower of London. Those who have some knowledge of the history of this old fortress, enjoy a visit to the stronghold of despotic power in England, the state prison in which kings and nobles, conspirators and reformers have been confined or executed. Then, we had a good look at some of the handsome "depots," among which that of the Midland Railway is certainly the most stupendous structure of the kind ever built anywhere.

We visited none of the suburbs, but on Thursday morning started for the continent by way of Southampton where we were detained one day and a half, and thus compelled to have a good opportunity of seeing one of England's prettiest country towns.

About three miles from Southampton, is one of the very handsomest ruins England can boast of. Its decayed grey walls, almost entirely hidden under a thick mantle of ivy, the fine although mutilated remains of its elegant windows and gothic arches, the many secret recesses and corridors of the adjacent cloister, compel the mind to revert to the ancient time, and with Ingoldsby in his "Legends," one is tempted to recall in imagination:

"The days of the monks of old,—
"When to Matin and Vesper and Compline chime,
"The loud Hosanna roll'd.
And the courts and long-drawn aisles among,
"Swell'd the full tide of sacred song.

On Friday we embarked on a Channel steamer, bound for Havre; and bidding adieu to old England, we watched it gradually disappear in its traditional fog behind us,

I beg to remain, dear Sir,
Your's most respectfully,
C. L. BELLERIVE.

EDITORIALS.

BISHOP TUTTLE, it appears, is still on a begging tour in the East. The Missouri Democrat of March 4th, states that he preached in Christ Church, and St. George's Church, St. Louis, March 3, delivering "stirring and eloquent appeals for aid to carry on the mission work, begun five years ago, in the Territories." "The Bishop kindly gave Utah the lion's share of attention in his discourses, the other territories being evidently of small account compared with this. He told the St. Louisans of the resources of Utah, the character of the people, the rise, history, present condition and future prospects of "Mormonism." "Brigham Young, he said, had showed his wisdom in persuading his people to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits in preference to mining, although the broad acres of the Territory were inlaid with the richest metals. They had thus escaped the influx of emigrants which the excitement attendant upon the discovery of the wealth of the land would have induced; the people are comfortably settled in well-to-do farm houses, and are now doing a thrifty business, supplying the mining districts with agricultural products." The Bishop believed that "Mormonism" was near its end, that Judases and Gentiles and the strong moral influence (save the mark) exerted against polygamy were favoring that result. The only hope of the "Mormons" was in further exile, and even that would fail. The present policy of the administration toward the "Mormons" was the wisest course, polygamy to be abolished gradually by law, but present relations not to be disturbed, which the Bishop ought to know is not the policy of the administration as expounded by the fanatical Methodistical "judge with a mission."

The Bishop said he had been crafty in his movements here, "pursuing a conservative course in order not to defeat his ends by arousing unnecessarily the prejudices of the people." The Bishop is a sly dog, but he has thus let out the thinness and hypocrisy of his conservatism. His *ruse de guerre*, he said, had been successful, the success being almost entirely with fledglings, the old birds being too wary to be caught with his chaff. In other words his schools were a large success, though rather on the loaves and fishes order, "half the scholars being given their tuition free," for says the Bishop—"It is through this source that the cause is daily gaining strength; to teach the adults, who are religious enthusiasts and consider themselves wiser than those to whom no special revelation has been made, is almost beyond human possibility."

The Bishop acknowledged that he was of no possible account with the

adult "Mormons," and even this labor with the children could not be accomplished without expense, to meet this expense a system of scholarships had been devised, and private individuals, Sunday schools, and churches in the States were invited to purchase these scholarships. To induce such purchase was inferentially the burden of his begging tour. Thus it will be seen that one thing depends upon another in the most logical and beautiful order, the last and best and most beautiful thing arrived at in the chain being money. O dear! that filthy lucre is always expected to lie on the bed rock of these philanthropic and religious missions.

Says the report, in conclusion, "During the offertory which followed, a shower of bank notes fluttered into the plate to aid the cause." We are glad to hear it, and we take the liberty to solemnly charge the Bishop to see well to it that those notes and all others obtained in like manner for Utah, do not pass through too many riddles on the way here. Utah expects every blessed dollar of that money.

THE *Alta California*, for some reason or other, appears to be rather spitefully inclined towards Utah and the other Territories. In that paper of March 12, are the following comments upon the recent social meeting of the Delegates from the Territories and President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, and other high officials and influential gentlemen in Washington—

The Tadpole members of Congress appear to be in an unusual state of excitement in Washington. The Tadpoles are the Delegates from the Territories, who in the Lower House have the right of speech, but no vote—*voces et pretera nihil*. We perceive that they got up a dinner a few days ago at which they croaked melodiously. They had the President and Vice-President, among other notables, as guests, and they then and there declared that it was no longer possible for a man and a Territorial Delegate to be excluded from voting upon the affairs of the nation. So far as it was possible to make out from the rather turgid oratory of the occasion, it is evident that the Tadpoles meant a system of Territorial Governments, so altered that while the greater part of the expense of maintaining them shall be defrayed by the nation at large, their privileges shall be on an equality with those of the States. If they should be allowed to vote in the Lower House, we should find them claiming a similar right in the Senate. Are not questions affecting the Territories acted upon there as well as in the other wing of the Capitol?

If the "Tadpoles" meant precisely what the *Alta* supposes, is there anything outrageous in their meaning? It can hardly be denied that taxation without representation is utterly opposed to the fundamental principles of American government. Yet such is the condition of the Territories. It can hardly be denied that the imposition of official strangers from a distance by a distant Executive is repugnant to the spirit of American republicanism. Yet to such imposition are the Territories subject. It can hardly be denied that the fact that the absolute veto of one such imposed official stranger being sufficient to nullify the wishes, legislatively expressed, of 100,000 American citizens is repugnant to American liberty. Yet such is the condition of Utah.

We might go on to much greater length in these illustrations, but those we have given are sufficient to show that there are reasons abundantly powerful to induce the Territorial Delegates to consult together upon the best means of securing to American citizens in the Territories something like the common rights of American citizens elsewhere.

Now as to the supposition that citizens in the Territories might enjoy equal rights with citizens in the States, and yet the Federal Congress furnish means to carry on the Territorial governments, we see no especial objection to that. On the contrary, we think it would be a decidedly good thing. It would be a graceful recognition and substantial encouragement of the boldness, enterprise, and energy of the brave men and women who go forth into the unbroken wilderness and subject it to the uses and improvements of civilization and thereby develop and multiply the national resources. Another excellent result would be likely to flow from such a policy—the Federal Congress, instead of keeping a Territory out of the Union as long as possible, would naturally be glad to see its Territorial

wards off its hands as soon as any such Territory was in any wise capable of sustaining itself as a State. So we see nothing, in the remarks of the *Alta*, but a little not very sensible ridicule of Territorial matters, rather a small business for a big sheet like the *Alta* to indulge in.

We have another word with the *Alta*. The same issue contained the following—

Never before was justice reduced to such a forlorn condition as in the Territory of Utah at the present moment. It has for some time been meditating high proceedings there, but finds itself unable to proceed from a lack of funds. The indictments have been returned, the criminals placed under arrest and every preparation made, but the money which makes a judicial tribunal go as well as the traditional mare is not available. So we have a Judge in Washington importuning the authorities for the means to enable him to bring his criminals to the bar of the insulted majesty of the law! Justice therefore in Utah appears to be not only blind but poverty-stricken to a degree that is positively heart-rending; cannot bring up a malefactor, no matter how audacious, at a round turn, because of its impecuniosity, and is generally played out and inefficient. It is to be hoped that Chief Justice McKean will obtain all the means that are necessary for the proper mounting of the high judicial tragedy which he is meditating; also that he will be provided with a prosecuting attorney who is not in the interest of the defendants.

The *Alta* does not appear to comprehend the situation thoroughly. Justice is certainly in a forlorn condition in this Territory, but the causes are different to what the *Alta* represents. There is no lack of funds to carry on the courts when the courts proceed according to law, but the funds are very difficult to be got at when the courts proceed contrary to law, as has been the case here. In fact, that is precisely what is the matter. Judge McKean had a mission to demolish "Mormonism," and in order to do this he took the liberty to override the law and then expected the Territory to pay him for his illegal work. Not a very reasonable expectation. Our citizens have a little regard for law and justice, if Judge McKean has none.

"The high judicial tragedy" which Judge McKean meditates in Utah is the destruction of "Mormonism" and the "Mormons," a purpose which does not come within the scope of his legal duties, in which he has not the first shadow of right to engage, and in the public announcement of which he voluntarily exposed his folly to the gaze of the whole world, though the *Alta* seems very slow to see it.

"The insulted majesty of the law," is simply a bit of editorial stock in trade and has no fitting application to the case, excepting where the majesty of the law has been insulted by Judge McKean's subversive and usurpative course, and there it has been shamefully insulted.

"A prosecuting attorney not in the interest of the defendants," is a similar bit of stock in trade, and is just the kind of stock dealt in by the Salt Lake manufacturer of sensational dispatches for the press outside. But the phrase has no further meaning.

A Boston girl has rid herself of an importunate lover by taking him Weston-like walks, which resulted in the heart disease and death of the unfortunate one. The lady is delighted with the success of the experiment, and has resolved to treat all her troublesome admirers in the same way. She has been known to walk forty-five miles without making a single stop.

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Salt Lake City, March 12, 1872. w7lm