

Nauvoo, in 1844, where he stepped to the front and took the helm. The good of the Church was always his first and foremost consideration; he laid plans for its prosperity, and in their successful execution, he made vast sums of money for himself. Like all new organizations, especially those of an ecclesiastical character, there were many schisms and rivals to be put down, and in doing away with these, he was frequently forced to take measures that drew down upon his head the odium of the outside world. With the same opportunities for becoming a tyrant and despot, with a large, ignorant element among his subjects, few men with the same tenacity of will, and force of character, would have been less of an oppressor than the late Prophet priest and Revelator of the Mormon Church.

President Young has taken a prominent part in all public improvements, in every plan calculated to facilitate communication between the Territory and the Eastern States; materially assisting in forming several express companies and stage lines. He built several hundred miles of the Western Union Telegraph, graded 150 miles of the Union Pacific railroad, and has ever offered his assistance to every enterprise of the kind which had a material bearing on the interests of Utah.

He died regreted and respected by his followers, and admired by the world at large, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1877, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His funeral took place on Sunday, September 2, 1877, amid a great popular demonstration, the body being viewed by over 20,000 people.

The following characteristic document, prepared by the diseased about four years previous to his death, contains his instructions for the conduct of the funeral obsequies. The paper was read by George Q. Cannon before the assembled multitude on the day of the funeral, and the instructions therein contained were carried out to the letter.

"I, Brigham Young, wish my funeral services to be conducted after the following manner:

When I breathe my last I wish my friends to put my body in as clean and wholesome state as can conveniently be done, and preserve the same for one, two, three or four days, or as long as my body can be preserved in a good condition. I want my coffin made of plump $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch redwood boards, not scrimped in length, but two inches longer than I would measure, and from two to three inches wider than is commonly made for a person of my breadth and size, and deep enough to place me on a little comfortable cotton bed with a good suitable pillow for size and quality; my body dressed in my Temple clothing and laid nicely into my coffin, and the coffin to have the appearance that if I wanted to turn a little to the right or to the left I should have plenty of room to do so; the lid can be made crowning.

At my interment I wish all of my family present that can be conveniently, and the male members wear no crape on their hats or their coats; the females to buy no black bonnets, nor black dresses, nor black veils; but if they have them, they are at liberty to wear them. The services may be permitted, as singing and a prayer offered, and if any of my friends wish to say a few words, and really desire, do so; and when they have closed their service, take my remains on a bier and repair to the little burying ground which I have reserved on my lot east of the White House on the hill, and in the southeast corner of this lot have a vault built of mason work, large enough to receive my coffin, and that may be placed in a box, if they choose, made of the same material as the coffin—redwood. Then place flat rocks over the vault, sufficiently large to cover it, that the earth may be placed over

it—nice, fine, dry earth—to cover it until the walls of the little cemetery are reared, which will leave me in the southeast corner. This vault ought to be roofed over with some kind of a temporary roof. There let my earthly house or tabernacle rest in peace and have a good sleep until the morning of the first resurrection; no crying, nor mourning with any one that I have done my work faithfully and in good faith.

I wish this to be read at the funeral, providing that if I should die anywhere in the mountains, I desire the above directions respecting my place of burial to be observed; but if I should live to go back with the Church, to Jackson County, I wish to be buried there.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

SUNDAY, November 9th, 1873.

Salt Lake City, Utah Ter.

Brigham Young will ever stand prominently forward on the pages of the world's history, as one of the most remarkable men of the nineteenth century, respected by his followers and admired by the world at large, whose vices and virtues will go hand in hand adown the stream of time.

No. 26 ANNEX National Park—The explorations of Dr. Hayden, United States Geologist, have demonstrated that *this, our own* country, contains natural wonders, which, in extent, grandeur, and wondrous beauty, far surpass those of any other portion of the known world. The result has been, a bill has passed Congress setting apart a tract of country 55 by 65 miles in extent as a great NATIONAL PARK, or mammoth pleasure-ground, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The entire area within the limits of the reservation is over 6,000 feet in altitude. Almost in the centre of this tract is located the Yellowstone Lake, a body of water 15 by 22 miles in extent, with an elevation of 7,427 feet. The ranges of mountains that hem the numerous valleys on every side rise to the height of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow.

This country presents the most wonderful volcanic appearance of any portion of this continent. The great number of hot springs and the geysers represent the last stages—the vent or escape pipes—of these remarkable volcanic manifestations of the internal forces. All these springs are adorned with decorations more beautiful than human mind ever conceived, and which have required thousands of years for the cunning hand of nature to form. The most remarkable of these geysers throws a column of boiling hot water 15 feet in diameter to a *measured* altitude of 150 feet. This display is continued for hours together, and so immense is the quantity of water discharged, that during the eruption, the volume of water in the river is doubled. Another throws a column of hot water 200 feet in height, and over a foot in diameter. It is said the geysers of Iceland, which have been the objects of interest for scientists and travelers of the entire world for years, sink into insignificance in comparison with the Hot Springs of the Yellowstone and Fire-hole Basins.

The *most wonderful* story about this remarkable region is told by Langford, one of the first discoverers. He says: "At a certain point on the Yellowstone River, the water runs down a steep and perfect grade over a surface of slate-rock, which has become so smooth from the velocity of the rushing torrent, that, at a distance of twenty miles, the *friction* becomes so great that