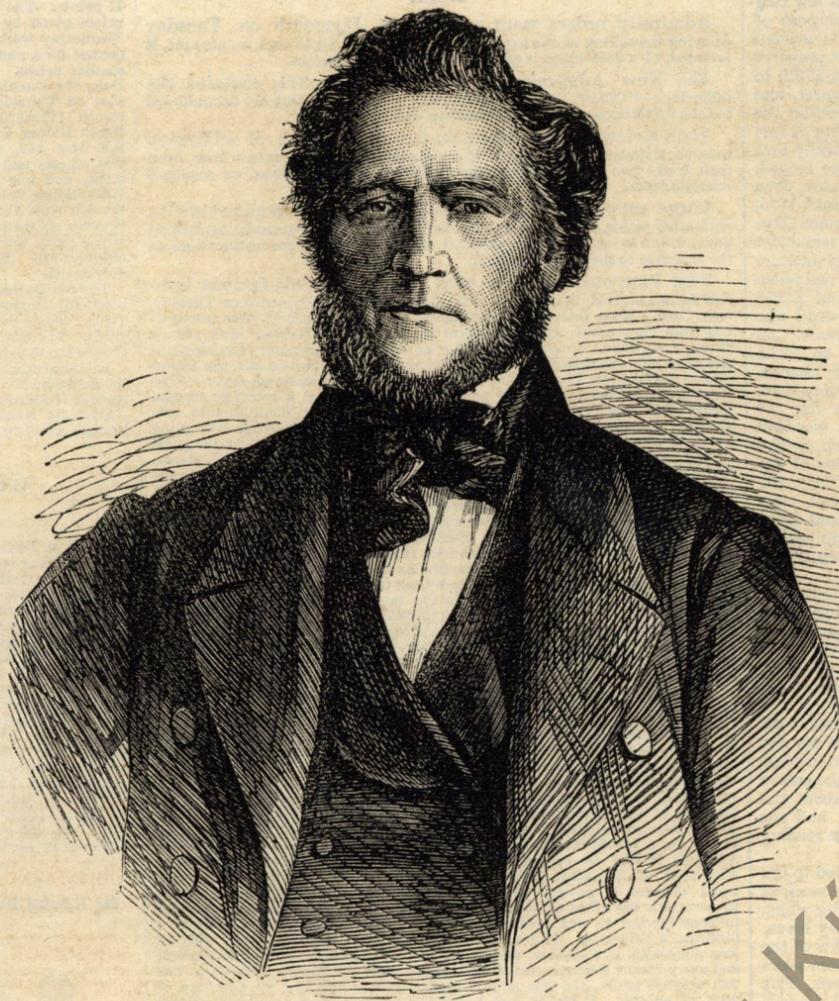


BRIGHAM YOUNG.

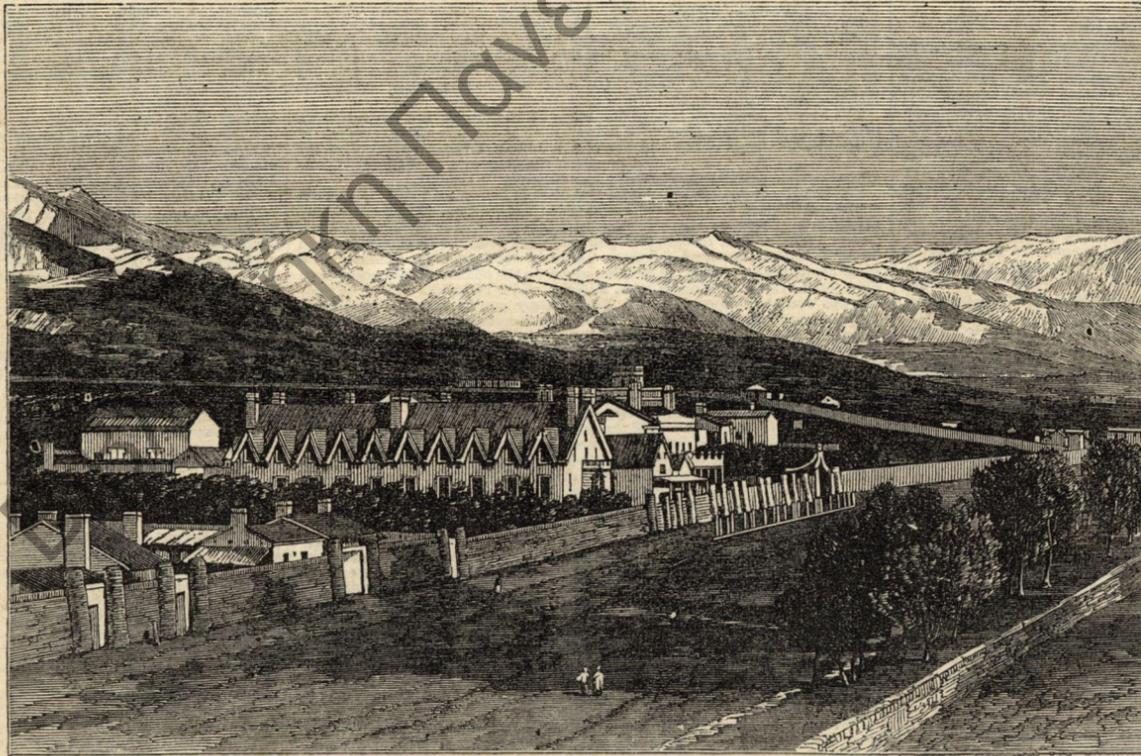
BRIGHAM YOUNG, the President and Chief Prophet of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, was born about the year 1800. Very little is known of his early life. It is generally supposed that he is a native of the State of Ohio; and it is said that he has brothers engaged in the ministry in the Methodist Church. In connection with the Mormons he first appeared in a prominent position in August, 1844, soon after the murder of Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect. Young was then President of the Twelve Apostles, and in that capacity signed a letter addressed "To the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Nauvoo (Illinois) and all the World." One of the principal men in the community, Sydney Rigdon, sought to succeed Smith; but charges of heresy and improper conduct were urged against him by Young and others: he was excommunicated, and Young was appointed the successor of Smith. By his shrewdness and great natural ability he has shown the wisdom of the choice. Perceiving that the Illinoisians were hostile to his people, he planned and carried out an exodus unparalleled in history for the sufferings of the people who accomplished it. They resolved to place the Rocky Mountains between them and persecuting Christendom. Cold and hunger killed many on the road; but, after a year and a half of inconceivable hardships, the pioneers reached the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in July, 1847, and founded a settlement. The mass of the people followed in the next year, and in the thirteen years which have succeeded, under the guidance and government of Brigham Young, they have converted a bare valley into a lovely region of cultivated fields, rich orchards, flower-filled gardens, and pleasant residences. They have brought the water from the hills in sparkling rivulets through every street. They have erected mills for grinding the grain of their own growth, and sawing the wood that their own sturdy arms have felled. They manufacture their own paper, and spin and weave their own fabrics; and when articles are wanted from the outer world they are carried across the great desert in waggons, sometimes numbering over fifty in a single train. In all these works "the President," as the people call him, or "Brother Brigham," as he styles himself, has been the directing and influencing power. He has forbidden the establishment of beershops, and there is only one place in Salt Lake City where liquor in quantities can be obtained. Soon after sunset the streets are as quiet as Goldsmith's Deserted Village, for the citizens remain in their homes, except when in the winter they attend the balls or theatrical entertainments, which are frequent, or exercise their voices in their musical parties. A traveller ignorant of their practice of polygamy would say from the appearance of things that a more industrious and better-conducted community is not to be found. They consider polygamy, to the extent of having five wives at least, an essential of respectability; but the practice is by no means universal. Young is President by semi-annual election, or rather by a unanimous *viva voce* confirmation by the people assembled in the Bowery. He rules, as head of the Church and *de facto* Governor of the territory of Utah, over a region containing more than 180,000 square miles prior to the formation by the last Congress of the new territories, which have slightly infringed upon his domain. This is an extent of country exceeding the size of Great Britain and Ireland by over 70,000 square miles. Young is a portly man of middle height, now in his sixty-second year, and apparently so healthy that he may live for some years yet to direct the destinies of the 70,000 who are said to reside in Utah.



BRIGHAM YOUNG, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF PROPHET OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S RESIDENCE.

The residence of Brigham Young is on the northern side of Salt Lake City, on a declivity above which the foothills of the Wahsatch Mountains rise. In the View his house is nearly in the centre, and is surmounted by a small square tower with a golden beehive on the top, the emblem of the city. In this building, which is of timber, his first wife and family reside. The low building on the left contains the offices of the church. Next on the left, the principal object in the picture, is the Zion House, where the remainder of his wives reside. Some say there are twenty of these spiritual wives, others say sixty-one, one for each year of his life. A smaller (round) tower to the left of the turret on the house surmounts the schoolhouse, a neat edifice, in which the children only of Brigham Young and Heber Kimball are educated. The white house on the right of Brigham's was the first erected for him in Salt Lake City, and is now the home of his eldest son and designated successor, Joseph Young. The buildings on the extreme left in the View are garden houses, offices, and residences of some of the wives. A wall of earth and stones incloses a large piece of ground, and surrounds Young's and Kimball's premises and gardens. In the lower corner of the Engraving, on the right, is a portion of the residence of Bishop Wells.



THE RESIDENCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG AT THE GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The View and the Portrait are from photographs taken recently by C. R. Savage, late of Southampton, and were brought from Salt Lake City by a gentleman who spent several days there early in September.

SHERWOOD WORKS, BATTERSEA.

In 1849 we engraved Price's Patent Candle Company's Works at Vauxhall, and in 1854 those near Birkenhead. We now, as illustrating the growth of purely chemical manufactures in this country, give an Engraving in connection with the nearly-completed works of this firm at Battersea.

The site of a great part of these works was in 1843 a beautiful garden, with a terrace on the bank of the Thames where George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert used formerly to walk. A letter written by the managing director, who showed us over the works, to a brother in India, dated December, 1843, gives the estimate for putting up the new factory as £500, and of six hands as being required to work it. Now the works extend over about eleven acres, of which some six are roofed over; the capital invested in apparatus and buildings is about £200,000, and, in spite of every effort to work by means of machinery, about 800 people are employed. In 1843 the price of tallow, which generally regulates that of other fats, was £41 10s. per ton, and the price of the company's now principal raw material—palm oil—under £29 per ton, while the price of composite candles was 1s. per pound. In the early part of this year (1861)

the greatest novelties, the new arrangements for candle-moulding, and the new manufactures from Burmese petroleum.

The candle-room, of which we give an Engraving, is 160ft. long by 100ft. wide, in which upwards of 100 tons of candles are made weekly during the busy season. The new candle-machine consists of a long row of moulds, over which a filler runs on a railway; this filler drops the melted candle material into the moulds one after the other as it reaches them. After a sufficient time has been allowed for solidifying and cooling, a number of boys move rapidly down the frames, and the candles seem to jump from their bed as if by magic, the fact being that each mould is connected to a reservoir of high-pressure air, and, on the boys turning cocks attached to the moulds, the candles are blown out. Innumerable contrivances for "drawing" candles had been attempted, as our conductor informed us, at home and abroad, but none has equalled the power of high-pressure air, which, great as it is, is so gentle as not to injure the fine polish on the moulds. We were struck by the healthy, hearty appearance of the young lads, who appear to do almost all the work of the room, and were informed that one good deed of the new machine was to abolish the necessity for night work, which under the old system could not be avoided, when making soft candles through a large part of the year, and which is for boys most objectionable. Formerly seven candle-rooms were kept working night and day, now there is but one, and that working only in the day. The new machine, however, like most great improvements, had at first its drawbacks: the boys required to work it coming from a new neighbourhood and with less power of

selection than was the case at Belmont, were slow to learn the use of their fingers. Wicks were occasionally on one side, and in very exceptional instances candles were even made wickless. None of us notice the number of good candles we have burnt, but we all fasten on the bad ones; and the new machine was found fault with though perfectly innocent, it having no tendency whatever to cause one-sided wicks. But the lads gradually became accustomed to their work, and the machine has now justice done to it. A rather severe test has latterly been applied to make sure that due care is being taken in the adjustment of wicks—a candle-machine is stopped, and every candle is broken across to ascertain that the wick is in the centre. We were informed that 6000 candles had been lately proved in this way, with the result of only one imperfect one which could have escaped detection.

At one end of the room is a series of circular saws. This, a French plan, was explained to us as having given the means of ensuring candles made from materials of different specific gravities being of exact weight. We were glad to hear that candles are now more generally of full weight than they formerly were. The company at one time had great difficulty in some of the export markets, having with their pound packets of 16oz. to compete with foreign pound packets of 13oz. to 15oz. They adopted a very simple means of defence, making two sizes of packets, both labelled prominently, the one as being 16oz., the other as being 12oz. This has had, to a great extent, the effect of rescuing candle pound packets from the fate of "pint" bottles. If the public would take the trouble to see that candles they buy weigh what they profess, they would strengthen the hands of the makers of full-weight candles. Most English manufacturers, we were told, give full weight, but there are those who do not.

A large quantity of water is used in the candle-machines, which, in its course, becomes tepid. This is allowed to run into a large swimming-bath, erected at the expense of Mr. James Wilson. This bath is most popular with the boys. The exhilarating effect of bathing expresses itself so loudly that a law had to be passed that boys should only bathe in relays of forty, in the fear that one of the party might be drowned without any power of making himself heard in the general din.

In one of the machines we saw some beautiful candles called Belmontine, more transparent than spermaceti. These, we were told, were manufactured from Rangoon petroleum, to which department we then went, and saw, first, a huge vessel which holds 16-ton charges of the crude petroleum. This, as it wells out in the earth in Burmah, is a greenish-brown substance, of about the consistence of honey. The large vessel first extracts from it a colourless light fluid, having much the character of benzine, but without the unpleasant smell. This is used for cleaning dresses and furniture from stains of grease. A less volatile fluid, Belmontine oil, is next separated: this is used for lamps. Then comes a heavier oil, which enters largely into the composition of a lubricating oil, sent out in large quantities for the spindles of the great north-country mills, and for use in general machinery. Last of all comes the beautiful candle material Belmontine. These petroleum manufactures form a comparatively new and very important part of the company's trade.

It is curious to trace the changes in sources of light. First these were almost exclusively animal—sperm, seal, and southern whale oil for our lamps, and spermaceti for candles. Then came a vegetable epoch. Palm oil and coconut oil were much used for candles, and great quantities of rape or colza oil were used in moderator lamps. Recently we appear to have entered on a mineral era—Belmontine and paraffin oils. These last, from numerous sources, are manufactured on an immense scale for lamps; and the manufacture of candles from Belmontine and paraffin is a very rapidly increasing one.

M. FECHTER'S OTHELLO.

THE scenic arrangements at the Princess' that so picturesquely illustrate the version of "Othello" furnished by M. Fechter to the English stage have now become such topics of criticism, curiosity, and attention that we only supply a reasonably-implicated public demand by enabling our readers to look for themselves on one of the scenes that have excited most approbation.

We select the opening of the second act, which represents Cyprus under the effects of a gradually abating storm, and places the spectator, as it were, on a platform before the town, looking upon the harbour. Never were Mr. Telbin's skill and taste more beautifully shown than in this well-disposed pictorial set. Lesser arrangements the observer will find in it, which come into great use during the performance—such as a large arcade at the back of the scene, a gate on the right, and a capstan at the left corner, surrounded with bales of merchandise. These adjuncts enable the actors to shift from place to place, from the level to the platform, and from a sitting to an erect position, according to the proprieties of the the especial merit of M. Fechter's edition.

Attention to these small particulars, too much in general neglected on the English stage, conduces to a pleasing variety in the business of the scene. Iago sometimes in front, sometimes on the platform, sometimes on the capstan, conversing familiarly with Desdemona and Emilia, has so many points of exhibition, and every change produces a different picture. Othello's banner-bearer supports the flag embroidered with the Lion of St. Mark. A page, also, is charged with the helmet, the gauntlets, and the truncheon, which he bears on a velvet cushion.

Such adjuncts as these make the scene a pictorial composition. Such scenes, too, have another advantage—they are moving pictures. The whole getting-up may be accepted as a dramatic panorama. It is so remarkably beautiful and elegant that, whatever minute censure may be extended by captious critics to particular portions, or whatever jealousy may be indulged in by professional rivals, there can be no doubt that the English public owe a debt of thankfulness to M. Fechter for the care and attention which he has displayed in the practical application of the speculative improvements in the acting of Shakspearean drama, and which have been suggested to his creative and active intelligence by a long study of the subject. It affords us pleasure, indeed, to find that our neighbours have at length appreciated the genius of our unrivalled dramatist, and we shall not too closely examine the services they are willing to render. They are precious gifts from one people to another.