

Cartier, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on being interrogated, said that no such writ has been issued by his Court, but while any U. S. Court elsewhere might issue a writ of *quo warranto*, process could be served only by the Marshal of the District. The Judge said if any such writ had been issued he certainly would have heard of it, but he had no hesitation in saying the report was untrue."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Dugway—Bellevue—Affliction—Tokerville—Meetings.

TOKERVILLE,  
Thursday, March 31, 1877.  
Editor Deseret News:

The dust and winds of Kanarra were entirely forgotten by the time we reached the celebrated four mile dugway. Those of us who were strangers to the country were, I apprehend, rather more inclined to possess our souls in watchfulness than patience, while winding our way through this mountain gorge. The change of scenery here was peculiarly striking, and in some places marvelous and grand. While gazing upward in bewildered admiration, the sideling and rocky places of the roadway often reminded us of the deep ravine below.

Soon after emerging forth into the more open country, Bellevue arrested our attention. This beautiful little place, contrasted with the surrounding hill-land and mountains, appeared a genuine little oasis. The trees were in bloom and leaf, and garden stuff up and ready for use, and the lucern almost ready to cut, looking its very greenest.

We met here Brother Joel H. Johnson, looking sorrowful and worn, who told us that one of his daughters lay a corpse in the house, and another was dangerously ill. In excusing himself from receiving his friends, he said, pointing forward, that others had provided for us.

We drove on a few blocks, the head carriages had already stopped and as ours approached we recognized our old friend Birch, who, with two assistants, was moving lively from carriage to carriage serving refreshments. With regard to the quality of friend Birch's wine my testimony would doubtless be considered "incompetent." It may suffice to say, however, that one of our northern bishops pronounced it good. As we have adopted the saying of the good old Baptist deacon when conversing on the road with his friends, "Well, we won't say too much, for fear we say amiss," we will proceed to Tokerville, our next settlement and resting place.

Our thoughts were never so closely associated with the realities of paradise, as they were on looking down upon the delightful scenes which this little garden of the wilderness presented. It is situated at the base of an almost perpendicular mountain of black volcanic rock, which overlooks a wilderness of sand and desert brush, and is barely fifteen miles from Kanarra, where the weather was so gusty and chilly and only the early apricot bloomed. Here were all the evidences of another and warmer clime. On descending and entering the miniature city, with its immense shade trees in full leaf, its orchards a mass of bloom, the air fragrant from the lilac, the rose and other flowers, our attention was directed to the fig-tree which too had put forth its leaves, and we knew then that "summer was nigh."

At this place two meetings were held. The afternoon meeting was addressed by Elders Orson Pratt and Lorenzo Snow. Brother Pratt discoursed on temple ordinances, their nature and necessity, alluding to the temples already reared in this dispensation, their acceptance to God and the manner he had manifested himself in these sacred edifices.

Elder Snow said it was written that "ye are the temples of God," etc. In order that we might be worthy to see the face of God, as promised in the revelations referred to by Brother Pratt, we must, as had been said by him and by God, be pure in heart, sanctifying our bodies, or temples, in the work of dealing with the things of this life. This work of sanctification, which God had given each of us to do, required the utmost faithfulness, diligence and integrity to prepare us for the reception of the good and

glorious blessings referred to, which had been promised by the Lord and which were written for all to read. There were persons sufficiently pure before God to behold his face in the temple at Kirtland, and if we lived in an upright manner before God, there was no reason why we should not now be equally privileged.

The work of sanctifying the temple in which the spark of divinity dwelt had to commence at the beginning and was a gradual labor. It was the privilege, too, of every elder in Israel to build a house of his own, dedicating it to God for the habitation of himself and family, and in which superior blessings could be received.

The Lord had revealed to us holy and divine laws, the adoption of which would make of us superior beings. We were told that the disciples of old sought occasion one against another, and for this cause were they afflicted and sorely chastened; but of you, said the Lord to the Latter day Saints, it was required to forgive one another.

When an individual trespassed against his brother, according to the celestial law which we had received, if the person so trespassed against did not forgive, he became the greater sinner. The Lord had said that he would forgive whomsoever he would, but that we should withhold forgiveness from none, but in all matters of dispute or trespass say "Let the Lord judge between thee and me," and reward us according to our works.

Again the celestial law required that if an enemy trespassed against us, on asking forgiveness we should forgive such until seventy times seven, nearly five hundred times. We might say we were willing to forgive people if they asked forgiveness. But the Lord further said that if the transgressor asked not forgiveness we should forgive him three times without any asking.

When in Milan the speaker remembered visiting a Roman Catholic cathedral, which had been erected at a cost of about a hundred and ten million dollars which was equal to about five times of all the taxable property of this Territory. It had 135 towers, besides a central tower, upon which stood a colossal statue of the Virgin Mary, adorned with twenty-five marble statues of life size. In this cathedral he saw the statue of St. Bartholomew, who, the Scriptures say, was skinned or flayed alive. Not only was he persecuted to the death, but all of the disciples, except John, whom they failed to kill, received the same treatment. Why were they permitted to suffer such severe chastisement? Because they forgave not one another in their hearts. How is it with us? If the Lord would not spare his disciples anciently from falling into the hands of their enemies, how could we expect him to spare us if we were guilty of the same sin? He will not, but he would do just as he had said he would do, namely, turn us over to the buffetings of Satan, even to the destruction of our bodies, in order that we might be prepared to come forth in the morning of the resurrection to inherit the promised blessings. The experience of the people of Moses and that of the apostles was before us. Let us do better than they did, and thus escape the chastisements that the Lord suffered the evil one to afflict them with.

The time would come when many temples would be built. We were here in these beautiful valleys for the purpose of being trained to fear and serve God with all our mind, might and strength, and to love our neighbor as ourselves. When we had sanctified our bodies which were the temples of God, we would be prepared to dedicate our dwelling-houses to God, allowing nothing of an unclean nature to be performed within their walls. But before doing so, the building materials should come honestly into our possession, not through shrewdness on our part in "beating" our neighbor, much less through more flagrant dishonesty. Every act of our lives should be worthy the blessing of God, our conduct approved by him and our more enlightened brethren who knew us.

The speaker exhorted his hearers to commence at the beginning, sanctifying the mortal abodes of flesh and blood, by regarding the precious words of wisdom which God had given us, and pursuing the course of righteousness, living according to the higher or celestial law.

The Gospel had taught us that we were the offspring of God, that

in infantile form we possessed the same faculties that he possessed. Hence the Apostle said, let this same mind be in you as in Christ Jesus, who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to become like God. If we performed well and faithfully the work of individual sanctification, we might expect to see the face of God in the temple built to his name, and there receive further of those ordinances, keys and powers that would qualify us to pass by the angels into the presence of God our Father.

In the evening a conjoint meeting was held, Sisters Clark, Snow and Richards addressing the females and President Taylor occupying the remainder of the time, about forty-five minutes, speaking principally on marriage.

The company was very kindly received by Bishop Bringham and the good people of Toker. They have a delightful little place, their houses are clean-looking and neat, and in this, as in all of the settlements of the Saints, the younger portions of our race are getting to be numerous. But this settlement is situated only four miles from the mining town of Leeds, where the "civilization" of the nineteenth century has a foothold. On learning this I thought what a pity that such a beautiful little place, the home of moral, law-abiding people, some of whom possess "families like a flock," should have so near its borders the "civilizing" influences of a mining camp. As no evil, however, can befall us but what the Lord permits, it becomes us to recognize his hand in this, as in all other conditions of life; and while we show due courtesy and kindness to all men, to the miner as well as the mechanic, the Gentile as well as the Jew, and while, too, we regard and treat all men as gentlemen until we know them to be otherwise, we are not obliged to make the acquaintance of any, for all free people are accorded the right of choosing their own company. G. F. G.

## By Telegraph

AMERICAN.

MEMPHIS, 9.—General Patterson, collector of the district, last Friday night made a raid on some illicit distilleries in Henry County, Tennessee, destroyed two stills, a large quantity of mash, beer and other material, and arrested four of the parties concerned in these crooked distilleries.

NEW YORK, 9.

The increase of the earnings for March last of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. over the corresponding month of 1876 was \$57,318; the increase for the three months of the present year over the earnings for the same time in the previous year was \$121,775.

The *Times*, to-morrow, will announce that Miss Anna E. Dickinson enacted a part last night in which she was more at home in than in parts which she has recently attempted on the stage. She lectured her audience at the close of the play at the Eagle Theatre. She stepped to the front of the stage, challenging every lady to say whether she had not always defied the oppressed, and then proceeded to flail her critics of the New York press, and to defend Anna Dickinson. She spoke for over an hour with her accustomed rapidity, referring to various critics by name, and showing their inconsistency and supposed errors. She gave a review of her life and education, her struggles in fitting her for the reception she had met, claiming that she had been exceedingly successful as an actress. She ridiculed the *Herald* critic, accused the *Times* critic of willfully misrepresenting her, but reserved her strongest terms for the writer of the *Tribune*. Her sallies were well received by the audience, which barely filled a third of the house. This is a sensation for New York social life which is not likely to help Miss Dickinson.

Daniel H. Burns, alias Dan the blacksmith, was arrested, to-day, on suspicion of being concerned in robbing the Sixth National Bank, having been seen leaving the bank about an hour after the burglary was committed.

Ex-Gov. Tilden was riding in his carriage this afternoon, when the horses ran away. Tilden jumped out, escaping without injury.

The *Tribune* says there can be no doubt whatever of McCullough's

success. The seven performances of "Virginius" which he gave last week in Booth's Theatre exhibited beyond doubt or question his splendid faculty of imagination to conceive and extraordinary force of art. McCullough is a great actor, but it is not given any man to be equally excellent in all things, and McCullough's personation of Richieu, which he gave last night in the presence of a numerous throng, is not a great performance.

NORFOLK, 9.—A fearful north-west storm prevailed last night and is still raging to-night. All the houses near the wharves are surrounded and partly submerged by the highest tide ever known in many years. The damage to property is \$10,000.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., 10.—In the case of Campbell, sentenced to be hanged to-day, the supreme court granted a writ staying the execution.

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