

body, parts and passions, and the erroneous ideas that exist now with regard to him will have passed away. I feel to say little else to the Latter-day Saints wherever and whenever I have the opportunity of speaking to them, than to call upon them to build these Temples now under way, to hurry them up to completion. The dead will be after you, they will seek after you as they have after us in St. George. They called upon us, knowing that we held the keys and power to redeem them.

I will here say, before closing, that two weeks before I left St. George, the spirits of the dead gathered around me, wanting to know why we did not redeem them. Said they, "You have had the use of the Endowment House for a number of years, and yet nothing has ever been done for us. We laid the foundation of the government you now enjoy, and we never apostatized from it, but we remained true to it and were faithful to God." These were the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and they waited on me for two days and two nights. I thought it very singular, that notwithstanding so much work had been done, and yet nothing had been done for them. The thought never entered my heart, from the fact, I suppose, that heretofore our minds were reaching after our more immediate friends and relatives. I straightway went into the baptismal font and called upon Bro. McCallister to baptize me for the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and fifty other eminent men, making one hundred in all, including John Wesley, Columbus, and others; I then baptized him for every President of the United States, except three; and when their cause is just, somebody will do the work for them.

I have felt to rejoice exceedingly in this work of redeeming the dead. I do not wonder at President Young saying he felt moved upon to call upon the Latter-day Saints to hurry up the building of these Temples. He felt the importance of the work; but now he has gone, it rests with us to continue it, and God will bless our labors and we will have joy therein. This is a preparation necessary for the second advent of the Savior; and when we shall have built the Temples now contemplated, we will then begin to see the necessity of building others, for in proportion to the diligence of our labors in this direction, will we comprehend the extent of the work to be done, and the present is only a beginning. When the Savior comes, a thousand years will be devoted to this work of redemption; and Temples will appear all over this land of Joseph, North and South America—and also in Europe and elsewhere; and all the descendants of Shem, Ham and Japheth who received not the gospel in the flesh, must be officiated for in the Temples of God before the Savior can present the kingdom to the Father, saying, "It is finished."

May God continue to bless us, and guide and direct our labors, in my prayer, in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Correspondence.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH,
March 18, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

On Saturday, the 16th inst., in company with Prof. L. F. Monch and Mr. Myron Butler, I took a trip to Huntsville, in the beautiful little Ogden Valley. The Professor was on a professional visit to examine the Huntsville school. We left this city about eight o'clock in the morning. The weather was delightful. A fresh breeze blew from the canyon which was bracing and healthful. When we entered the canyon we found considerable snow, which was melting and rapidly disappearing. In several places little land slides had occurred, which impeded our progress somewhat, but notice having been given to the toll-gate keeper, the debris was promptly removed—the road was again cleared and travel was unimpeded.

The wild mountain scenery on either side of the cañon appeared as grand, as sublime, as it did the first time I beheld it. We arrived at our destination about half-past 10 o'clock, and proceeded at once to the school, where we were kindly received by Mr. Charles Wright, the school teacher, the

school trustees, and by Bishop F.A. Hammond. Mr. Monch and I were the guests of the Bishop during our stay in the Fort. At present the valley is covered with a sheet of snow, about 10 inches deep, but it is fast disappearing beneath the genial rays of Old Sol, and the citizens are expecting ere long to be entirely rid of it, and to commence their agricultural operations.

The Huntsville day school consists of 175 pupils. They are divided into classes as follows: Fifth Reader, 10; Fourth Reader, 24; Third Reader, 38; Second Reader, 40; First Reader, 25, and Miscellaneous, 38. There are three spelling classes, four geography classes, four grammar classes, four of mental arithmetic, six of written arithmetic, etc. The teacher is assisted in his labors by Mrs. Mary Hall and Miss Surrina Perry. About 11 o'clock Prof. Monch proceeded to the examination of the various classes, which occupied the balance of the day, which was satisfactory to him. The school has made satisfactory progress since his last official visit to it.

In response to the invitations of the Bishop and the Superintendent, we remained over Sunday, attended their meetings and visited their Sabbath school, containing about 180 scholars.

Their exercises consisted of lessons in the Book of Mormon, Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the Bible, New Testament, the *Juvenile Instructor*, and that excellent little book—Elder John Jaques' "Catechism." It was a delightful assembly of happy youths and maidens—a rising generation of Latter-day Saints. Their quick and correct answers to the questions in their "tasks" evinced a diligent and careful training of these minds in the principles of the Gospel of the Son of God. These are some of the future men and women of Israel, who will bear off and build up the kingdom of God to his honor and glory. It was a pleasure to hear them sing and recite, and to see with what diligence the teachers, both old and young, male and female, devote themselves to the religious instruction of these happy children. The Bishop, as well as his counselors, take great interest in promoting the welfare of these excellent institutions. Every Sabbath he takes charge of a class in the Sunday school, and teaches his pupils and people by precept and example. We were invited to address the scholars and the general assembly of the people, which we did. It was an interesting visit to us, and one to which we shall often look back with pleasure. Respectfully,
JOS. HALL.

The Corcoran Art Gallery—Recent additions—Admiration of artists for the Charlotte Corday of Lewis Muller—Tragic landscapes—What artists think of Bierstadt—An artist paid \$6,000 to perpetuate a contemptible local historic incident, with a hackneyed moral.

WASHINGTON, March 11th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Among the many benefices of Mr. Corcoran the millionaire, there are none that address themselves so directly to the cultured public as the art collection which he has established in Washington. For three days of the week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the gallery is open to visitors without charge, and on these days it is a favorite resort for both the permanent and transient resident at the capital. Here may be seen the connoisseur who will stand long in critical inspection of some picture which to the unlearned in art is altogether uninteresting; while the unartistic confine their admiration to those paintings distinguished for breadth, brightness, and sensation. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, an admission fee of 25 cents is charged, and, on these days, the gallery is frequented chiefly by artists, 20 or 30 in number, who are painting copies of the different pictures, or making a study of the statuary.

There is one picture that seems to be equally attractive both to the artists and to the unlearned; there is always an admiring group before it; many copies of it have been attempted, and when I was at the gallery to-day, two artists were in front of it with their easels, with copiers in different stages of completion. It is a remarkably expressive and impressive study of Charlotte Corday at the window of her prison. The gloomy stone casing of the

window, and the inexorable iron bars are only accessories. The illumination is the pale, determined, sad-heretic face of the beautiful assassin. The face may not be true as a portrait but its fidelity to a received historic ideal is a triumph of art. The emotion excited in the beholder is sympathy of admiration rather than of pity, for there is no weakness of hope, or fear, or resignation in the face of the woman; no doubt that her endurance will not be as victorious as was her daring. In close proximity to Charlotte Corday is a painting which, from its grotesque mixture of the serious, comic, and tragic, must have been placed there for the sake of contrast. It is called "The Edict of William the Testy." The subject of the painting is taken from these words of Irving, in *Knickerbocker*: "Finally he issued an edict prohibiting the use of tobacco in the Netherlands. The immediate effect of the edict was a popular commotion, a vast multitude armed with pipes, tobacco boxes, and an immense amount of ammunition, sat themselves down before the Governor's house and fell to smoking with great violence. The testy William issued forth like a wrathful spider and demanded the reason of this lawless fumigation. The stony rioters replied by rolling back in their seats and puffing with redoubled fury." Without the interpretation of the text the picture would be inexplicable. The artist has painted a large congregation of men with faces of great variety, but in all of which the Teutonic physiognomy is pronounced, each with a pipe in his mouth, and with cheeks puffed in the act of smoking, while the petty Governor appears on the portico of his house brandishing his edict and came in impotent rage. It cannot be denied that the artist has made the most out of a contemptible subject, but when nature and history furnish so many subjects worthier to be perpetuated, it is inconceivable how genius can waste itself on anything so trivial and obscure. The artist, Mr. Geo. H. Boughton, was offered \$6,000, with the privilege of selecting his subject, for a painting, and this is what he produced.

A number of new pictures have been recently added to the gallery, and the general effect has been improved by re-arrangement. An autumnal landscape, by J. F. Kensett, is a picture of marvellous scope, detail and variety. The sunlight falls aslant an immense stretch of frost crimsoned forest, while mountains, lake and islands extend until they are obscured in the haze of distance. Artists are enthusiastic in their admiration of this picture, and they criticize, without remorse, a painting of more imposing appearance, by Bierstadt. I have observed that very few artists will allow that Bierstadt has real genius, or anything beyond sensational reputation. His landscapes are miraculous, almost tragic. It is only necessary for him to paint a prairie against a background of fire, and green sky, with a solitary fox worshipping a wild goose in a swamp, in order to produce emotions of admiration in the uncritical. If Bierstadt and Gustav Dore should form a partnership, the one to paint impossible landscapes, and the other to fill them with unearthly figures, the combined effect would be too intolerable for mortal vision. This painting, which the artist, with an eye to pecuniary effect, has called Mount Corcoran, is an idealization of one of the snow clad peaks, of the Sierra Nevada range, at the foot of which is a little lake of such translucent clearness that pebbles may be seen in its greatest depths. A grizzly bear strolls in "meditation fancy free" taking the place of the conventional solitary horseman, and heightening the impression of loneliness. The chromatic and actinic effects are marvelous, they may be either supernal or infernal, they are certainly not natural. In the way of landscapes there has been a recent valuable addition: A tornado, by Cole, and to illustrate his versatility, this painting has been placed in group with the two beautiful mediaeval landscapes by the same artist, that have been in the gallery since its foundation. The dark sky and reeling forest of the one is in powerful contrast with the quiet beauty, richness, and repose of the other two.

The Corcoran gallery with its valuable collection of paintings, statuary, casts, bronzes, plate, and ceramics, has supplied a want long felt at the capital, its refining and

enobling influence is appreciated by many who live here, and it is not too much to say that it is more worthy the attention of the visitor, the houses of Congress perhaps excepted, than anything else in Washington. C. A. S.

Brain Workers.
Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, orators and all classes of brain workers will find the use of Dr. Price's Floral Riches Cologne gratefully refreshing. The handkerchief wetted in it and applied to the face occasionally, will please the sense of smell, prove a stimulus to the circulation, inducing to vigorous action.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORINGS.



VANILLA, LEMON, ETC.,
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With great care, by a new process, we extract from the true, select *Fruit* and *Aromatics*, each characteristic flavor, and produce Flavorings of rare excellence. Of great strength and perfect purity. No poisonous oils. Every flavor represented. No deceit—each bottle full measure, holding one-half more than others purporting to hold same quantity. Use them once, will use no other. The most delicate, delicious flavors ever made. Superior to the cheap extracts. Ask for Dr. Price's Special Flavorings. Many actured only by

STEELE & PRICE,
Depts. CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.
Manufacturers of Dr. Price's Cream

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animals:
One grey MARE, three years old, white hind foot visible.
One bay MARE, three years old, star in forehead, no brand visible.
One two-year old sorrel HORSE, blaze face, four white feet, no brand.
One bay HORSE, three years old, no brand visible.
One iron-grey HORSE, three years old, no brand visible.
If not claimed by March 23d, 1878, will be sold to the highest bidder, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Estray Pound, Kanawha, Kane County, W. S. BERRY,
District Poundkeeper.

Lenzi's Helvetian Salve.

A cure for old sores, boils, felons, cancers, ulcers, broken breasts, burns, bruises, chilblains, etc. This salve will cure in every instance when used according to directions. A Home Production.
G. W. CROCHERON, Sole Agent, Salt Lake City, Utah, opposite Kimball Block, Post Office box 419.
Price 35 cts. per box.
N.B.—Special inducements offered to those purchasing at wholesale.

NOTICE TO 8th QUORUM.

THE following named persons are requested to communicate with Robert Campbell, President of the 8th Quorum of Seventies, and give their present residence: Robt. Porter, P. J. L. Porter, E. H. Thomas, Mesheek S. Williams, Chas. Fougere, Wm. J. Stewart, J. W. Christian, C. Schurz, Austin S. Merrill, Anton A. Jensen, John Myers, Esia Edwards, Lars Jorgensen, Francis Roulet, Erasmus Brown, Alfred I. Hadden, Wm. J. Baxter, Chas. Galloway, Irwin R. Wilson, James Powell, Alonzo S. Blair and George H. Peterson,
Salt Lake City, March 13, 1878.

\$55 to \$75 a week to Agents. \$1 Outfits Free. P. O. Vick-
yer, Augusta, Maine.

\$1200 Salary. Permanent salesman, wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., No. 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

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THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

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MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous waste of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Round.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuiding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, making less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

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IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrators" Threshers are incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession;

One red COW, white face, four years o'd, left horn broke off crop and underbit in left ear, underbit and set in right ear, illegible brand on right ribs.

Which, if not claimed, will be sold, Mar. 30th, 1878, at the estray pound, in Fillmore City, at 4 p. m.

JOHN ASHMAN,
District Poundkeeper

Fillmore City, Mar. 13, 1878.

da&w