

THE ORDER OF LAYING TEM-
PLE CORNER STONES.

A few general remarks on the principle governing the order to be observed in building Temples are offered at the present time, that the officers and members of the Church generally may learn correct doctrine, and not be misled by any apparent difference which appears in the order observed in laying the cornerstones of different temples at different times.

For example, it will be seen by reference to the minutes of the general conference, held in Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1853, (published in the DESERT NEWS, at the time, and in the *Millennial Star* of July 16th and 23rd, of that year), that the order observed in forming the procession and in laying the cornerstones of the Temple in Salt Lake City, as dictated by President Brigham Young, was as follows, viz:

First, after the bands, choir, guards, etc., came the First Presidency of the Church, with the South East corner stone, assisted by the aged Patriarch John Smith; and next in order was the South West corner, which stone was laid by President Bishop Edward Hunter, his Counsel and the various presidencies of the Lesser Priesthood and their associates; after which the third or North West corner stone was laid by John Young, President of the High Priests' Quorum, with his counsel and the President of the Stake, with the High Council; and lastly, the fourth or North East corner was laid by the Twelve Apostles, assisted by the presidency of the Seventies and of the Elders' Quorum. But the account given in the *History of Joseph Smith*, (*Millennial Star*, vol. 15, page 170) of the order observed in laying the cornerstones of the Nauvoo Temple is as follows, viz:

"The Architect then, by the direction of the First Presidency lowered the first (S. E. corner) stone to its place, and President Joseph Smith pronounced the benediction as follows:—This principal corner stone, in representation of the First Presidency, is now duly laid in honor of the Great God; and may it there remain until the whole fabric is completed; and may the same be accomplished speedily, that the Saints may have a place to worship God, and the Son of Man here where to lay his head. Next the South West cornerstone, by the direction of the President of the High Priesthood with the Council and President Marks (of the Nauvoo Stake), was lowered to its place. The third (N. W. corner) was laid under the superintendency of the High Council of the Stake; and the fourth (N. E. corner) by the Bishops."

This is supplemented with the following explanations or items of instruction by the Prophet Joseph: "If the strict order of the Priesthood were carried out in the building of temples, the first stone would be laid at the south-east corner by the First Presidency of the Church. The south-west corner should be laid next. The third or north-west corner next; and the fourth or north-east corner, the last. The First Presidency should lay the south-east corner stone, and dictate who are the proper persons to lay the other corner stones. If a temple is built at a distance, and the First Presidency are not present, then the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles are the persons to dictate the order for that temple; and in the absence of the Twelve Apostles, the Melchizedek Priesthood laying the cornerstones on the east side of the Temple, and the Lesser Priesthood those on the west side."

The foregoing examples and instructions clearly indicate two things:—

First, that the order of laying cornerstones is from the east to the west, beginning at the southeast corner.

Second, that the principal or chief corner is laid by the highest authorities of the Church present; and if it be the First Presidency or Twelve Apostles, they dictate who of the other authorities present, shall lay the other cornerstones; but if neither of these are present, then the Stake Presidency lay the principal corner (S. E.) and other authorities of the Melchizedek Priesthood the northwestern, while the bishops lay the southwestern, and their assistants of the Lesser Priesthood the northwestern, in the order from east to west and as above stated.

After the first or southeast corner stone is laid, if the First Presidency or Twelve Apostles are present, they dictate who lay the others. But if these two quorums are absent, then the Presidency of the Stake have no discretion; the stones must be laid according to the rule laid down; namely, the Melchizedek Priesthood must lay the cornerstones on the east side of the Temple, and the Lesser Priesthood those on the west side, as these officers are local.

NOT SALARIED.

The *Chapman Leader* recently published very foolish comments on the financial reports presented at our April Conference. The remarks were written by some person in this city who evidently desires to figure as an anti-"Mormon" correspondent, but only succeeds in making himself ridiculous to all who are acquainted with the facts. He says:

"At the late Conference held in this city, it was developed that \$438,910 in tithing had been collected from 18,570 tithing-payers, an average of \$23 per head. Of the above amount, \$350,000 went into the general fund of the church, and is used by the apostles, bishops, and other church dignitaries, principally to build themselves fine houses, to enable them to live in wives and otherwise enjoy the high privileges of Latter-day Saints. It is not probable that the priesthood of any other denomination in the world so glute itself with wealth wrung out of the poor as this."

The truth is that there is not any class of ecclesiastical officials who do so much public work for so little pecuniary remuneration as these same "dignitaries" who are here accused of using up vast sums for their own private purposes. Most of them labor gratuitously for the good of the people among whom they minister, and those who receive any appropriation out of the church funds, only accept it by reason of their being entirely occupied in the discharge of their duties, rendering this payment to them necessary. The amounts they receive are voted to them by the body of the Church and the only criticism we have heard among the people concerning the matter is, that those sums are too small.

But they do not receive them as "salaries" nor as "compensation" for ministerial services, neither do they in any way "preach for hire or divine for money." They have most of them spent their lives in the cause, without pay, and suffering hardships and passing through trials of the severest character and now duly receive from the church what is needful for common necessities, which is accorded to them by common consent as would a much larger amount if they desired it.

There is no truth in the statement contained in the above quotation. The funds referred to are expended in a variety of ways for the general interest of the Church, which we do not care here to enumerate, and the Latter-day Saints being satisfied with it, we do not think it is any particular business of persons not connected with the Church how much tithing we pay nor in what manner it is expended. Suffice it to say that the people who are most concerned have confidence in the integrity of their leaders, and this proven by the encouraging increase in the tithing receipts which the financial reports exhibit.

CONFERENCE OF LATTER-
DAY SAINTS.

The following account of the Conference held in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 5th inst., is published under the above heading, in the *Glasgow Herald* of April 6th. It will give some idea of the present status of the work in Scotland, and be interesting to the many friends of the Elders now laboring in that country:

"Yesterday, the annual Scottish Conference of the Latter-day Saints was held in the Great Western Hall, 34, Trongate, Glasgow. Elder A. F. Macdonald was president; and among the others present were Elder William Budge, President of the European Mission; Elders A. Watson, H. Findlay, J. L. Blythe, Jas. Kippen, A. M. Buchanan, Thos. Kipp, Aaron J. Macdonald, and Peter Reid, from Utah, and Alex. Rankine, president of the Glasgow branch; Wm. Robertson, president of the Hamilton branch; and John Mackenzie, etc. In the forenoon, the President gave in the statistics for the year ending 31st December, 1878, from which it appeared that there were in connection with the Scottish conference 457 officers and members; 123 were baptized, and 131 had emigrated, 23 had been cut off, and eight had died. At the present date there were 525 officers and members, and 42 had been baptized. The total of 525 were thus made up:—1 patriarch, 4 high priests, 5 sevens, 69 elders, 20 priests, 35 teachers, 4 deacons, and 887 members. The total of tithing received, £27 7s 7d, temple offering, £1 8s 4d; stationery, book accounts, &c., £27 5s 2d; hall rents, &c., £29 1s 2d; and emigration deposit, £13 7s 10d. Addresses were then delivered by Elder Findlay and President Budge, after which resolutions were passed sustaining the general authorities of the church. The afternoon session was administered by Elder Reid and Jack and President Budge, while in the evening Elder A. Watson and Aaron J. Macdonald, President Macdonald and President Budge spoke. The attendance at all the diets was good, and the conference was dismissed by Elder Findlay, who has been appointed President in Glasgow."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WHOM UNDER PRESENTS LIES
FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Upon assembling, the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, under the five minute rule.

Ewing continued his speech of last evening, and said the men who were insulting the President were not Democrats, but were republicans, who held the lash over the President, threatening him with party expulsion if he dared be governed by his own judgment. He closed among the stalwarts who had said if the President signed the bill he would be violating his conscience and his sense of duty. Frye, who had pledged the President to advances to veto the bill, his speech was applauded in the democratic side. He declared that it was not the purpose of the republicans to starve the government to death.

Har, of Michigan, followed. He told the southern democrats that what their section wanted was more corn and cotton and less "summers" and wound up by suggesting that one of the best

things that could happen to the country would be the turning out of yellow fever in Congress. Only he would want the District to use great discrimination in making his selection.

When the debate closed an amendment offered by Weaver, striking out all proposed legislation except that relating to the test oath, was defeated without division.

The vote was then taken by tellers on Garfield's amendment, striking out all the legislation and defeat by 125 to 120. The result was received with applause by the democratic side.

The House rejected all amendments and at 3:30 finally passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill with all its political provisions, precisely the terms originally introduced. The greenbackers voted with the republicans to strike out the political clauses, but failed with them on the vote on the final vote—140 against 119—by which the bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to adjourn till Wednesday, but shortly after 7 o'clock a motion was made by Wm. of Tennessee, to adjourn until Wednesday. The House, by 162 against 91, refused to adjourn till Wednesday, but shortly after 7 o'clock adjourned until Tuesday, the vote ordering the adjournment over Monday being yeas 132, nays 55.

EASTERN.

The Presidential Candidates.
NEW YORK, 25.—Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, here among the names of the Stanley court-martined, and in almost entirely occupied in the discharge of their duties, rendering this payment to them necessary. The amounts they receive are voted to them by the body of the Church and the only criticism we have heard among the people concerning the matter is, that those sums are too small.

But they do not receive them as "salaries" nor as "compensation" for ministerial services, neither do they in any way "preach for hire or divine for money." They have most of them spent their lives in the cause, without pay, and suffering hardships and passing through trials of the severest character and now duly receive from the church what is needful for common necessities, which is accorded to them by common consent as would a much larger amount if they desired it.

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Large Sale of Refunding Certificates.
Sales of \$10 refunding certificates at the postoffice have been rapidly increasing during the week, and were \$70,750 yesterday. Some applicants have taken place in line as often as possible and one got as much as \$5,000 in one day. In some cases telegraph boys and other messengers are employed to hold places in the line. The books show that in nearly every case the buyers take all that he is entitled to buy. Among the buyers are many tradesmen and investors in these certificates instead of depositing money in the savings banks.

An Advocate for Chinese Laborers.
Labouchere, the writer, says he often receives Californian newspapers containing extracts from truth. He adds: Should this number traverse the Rocky Mountains I do hope that the Californians will seriously consider what I have frequently suggested. We are the slaves of our servants. Mary Ann and Jeanne are the curses and plagues of our life. The Californians seem to be anxious to get rid of their Chinese. Let them send these Celestials over to us and we will willingly welcome them as heaven-sent householders, cooks and waiters.

Defending the Government.
The Treasury Department has been engaged for some time in investigating the alleged irregularities in silk importations, and it is understood that the chain of evidence is so complete that prompt and decisive action will be taken. Special agents have been engaged in the investigation and it has extended to transactions both in this country and Europe. It is claimed that the evidence already obtained shows conclusively that the government has been defrauded at least \$3,000,000 a year by the undervaluation of silk for several years.

A Debt Forebode Between Two Congressmen.
The *Times* Washington special says: It has leaked out to-night that William M. Lowe, greenback member of the House from Alabama, has sent a challenge to Logan, of Illinois, to meet him on the field of honor. The difficulty grew out of a statement made by Lowe about two weeks ago and published in a Pittsburg paper in the form of an interview, in which that gentleman is reported to have said that Logan, at the eve of the rebellion, contemplated deserting the confederate service, that he raised three regiments of troops in Illinois, which entered and fought in the confederate army, and that just prior to the departure of these regiments from Illinois Logan deserted them.

Opinions as to the President's Action.
The great question among newspaper writers is whether the President will or will not veto the bill passed by congress. The republicans papers think he will, and the democrats are afraid he will. The *Chicago Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: There is slightest doubt but that the President will veto the army appropriation bill, and in doing so he will be perfectly consistent. General Garfield believes the democrats will eventually agree to the proposition drawn by himself and submitted by Foster last session, that the present appropriation for the army be continued to December 31st. If they do so the action of calling the extra session must rest on them, as they might have prevented it by accepting this very proposition.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The *Washington* special.
LONDON, 25.—There were 11,000 spectators at the pedestrian match yesterday. Corby, the champion, laid right-handed Brown, the leader, the key of the champion belt, which the latter carried around his waist.

At 1 o'clock this morning the score was as follows: Brown 503 miles, Hazard 472, Corby, 454, Weston 157. Brown's time for the last half was 1 hour 15 minutes. The match terminates at half past 10 to-night.

The score at three o'clock stood, Brown 518 miles, Hazard 481, Corby 461, Weston 450. At 6 o'clock the score stood—Brown 532 miles, Hazard 485, Corby 467, Weston 457. The *Commons*. Harlan and Haydon were both

on the Tyne yesterday notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the boat being about 7 to 4 in favor of Harlan, who is entirely in the hands of his Canadian trainer.

Trying to Persuade the Khedive.
England and France have addressed the Khedive identical notes. The Sultan has already informed the Khedive that persistence in his present course will probably involve him in consequences disastrous to himself.

SERBIA.
Balders Overboard.
BELGRADE, 25.—Turkish regulars have surrounded the Albanian rebels and are finally prepared to restore to their plunder, which will be restored to its Serbian owners.

TURKEY.
Fecundary Relief.
CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The Porte has obtained relief from its most pressing pecuniary embarrassments, it is generally believed, by raising a loan in London on the surplus revenues of Cyprus.

FRANCE.
Merely Frequentation.
PARIS, 25.—The *National*, referring to the statement that French and English men-of-war had been ordered to be ready to start for Alexandria, says the instructions sent to these ships with a view to Egyptian eventualities are special and technical precautionary measures, which it would be premature to interpret as warlike preparations. France expects the Egyptian question will be settled diplomatically.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.
It is contemplated to increase the Russian army by 150 battalions. The British squadron on the Pacific station has been ordered to cruise off the coast of Peru. The legislative bill has been passed by a vote of 119 to yeas 140.

The wife of Ngengholian, one of the Chinese Educational Commissioners, died at Hartford, Connecticut, after an illness of several days.

The Porte offers to agree to an arrangement of the powers on the Greek question provided Janina remains in Turkish hands. Howard & Co. watch and clock manufacturers of Boston are financially embarrassed. Liabilities about \$100,000.

Anti-Fat Chemically Examined.
The analytical chemist, W. B. DRAKE, of Buffalo, N. Y., recently analyzed Allan's Anti-Fat, and gave the following:

CERTIFICATE.
I have subjected Allan's Anti-Fat to chemical analysis, examined the process of its manufacture, and can truly say that it is composed of which it is composed are entirely vegetable, and cannot but be a valuable and safe preparation upon the system, and it is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended.

Sold by druggists.
W. B. DRAKE, Chemist.

A. D. WEBSTER,
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LAND AGENT & ATTORNEY.
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ESTRAY NOTICE.
I HAVE my possession the following animals:
One dark horse, 7 or 8 years old, branded on left thigh with white strip in center of the body.

One white horse, 7 or 8 years old, branded on left thigh with Spanish brand, on right thigh and shoulder with an S with a C on each end, or something like a large wreath with a Spanish brand on each end, and a small brand on the neck.

One roan horse, 6 or 7 years old, branded on left thigh with Spanish brand, on right thigh and shoulder with an S with a C on each end, or something like a large wreath with a Spanish brand on each end, and a small brand on the neck.

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CONSTANTLY RECEIVING AT
MRS. WILKINSON'S
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Millinery Establishment,
A fine assortment of Paris and New York
Styles of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets.
SPRING STYLES IN
Leghorn, Straw, French and American
Chapeaux, Bonnets, Ribbons,
Laces, Silks, Velvets, Flowers,
Feathers, Ornaments, Etc., Etc.
Leghorn and Straw Hats Whipped
and Trimmed equal to White
Old Ladies' Caps and Infants' Lace
Caps and Hoods in great variety.
REAL HAIR DEPARTMENT:
Inexpensive Curly and Straight Hair Wigs,
etc., etc. Imported Hair Goods always
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Curling made up.
DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS
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LADIES' CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SUMMER SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
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SPECIE PRICES AT TEASDEL'S.
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TEASDEL'S.