

# DESERET NEWS.

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 23, 1879.

### THE TEMPLES OF THE LORD.

THE corner stones of another Temple to the Most High God have been laid by the leading authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. A very brief account of the ceremonies, received by Deseret Telegraph, will be found in another column. We now have three Temples in process of construction, two of which are well advanced, and one completed and in working order. This is exceedingly gratifying to the Saints in all the world, and causes joy in the regions of the departed.

These edifices are of paramount importance. They are not designed, as some may suppose, for mere houses of public worship. Our tabernacles and other meeting-houses are erected for that purpose. Temples are intended chiefly for the administration of ordinances and ceremonies which are necessary for the perfecting of the Saints, the uniting together of the living and the dead, the welding of the links that must join the different dispensations, the arrangement of the full order of the holy priesthood with all its keys, powers and administrations, the adoption and sealings pertaining to the eternal family relations, the preparation for the advent of the Redeemer and the permanent establishment of the Kingdom of God upon the face of this planet. Each building when finished and dedicated will be indeed a House of the Lord, a portal to the higher spheres.

The necessity for such structures is not comprehended by the world. The objects of their erection are not understood. Neither is the manner of their construction included in the architectural knowledge of Christian or Jewish nations any more than of Mahomedans or heathens. That they were considered of vast importance among the people of God in ancient times, any student of the Bible may readily perceive. The tabernacle of Israel in the wilderness was a temporary Temple, in which, while the people travelled, needful ordinances were acceptably administered and the Lord made himself manifest for the benefit of His servants. But when they became established upon the land of promise, God required a House to be built according to the pattern that He revealed, in which all things could be attended to in their completeness. In the temple erected by Solomon, with the means principally accumulated by his father David, the Lord appeared at its dedication, and the Shekinah shone in the Holy of Holies, as a witness of His favor and presence when Israel served Him and did not go astray after the gods of the stranger.

When the Son of God dwelt among men, that House had become so defiled and its ministers so corrupt that the place was offensive to him, and though built for his use and reception, he had to exclaim, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." It was therefore destroyed, so that "one stone was not left upon another." Since its demolition, no Temple of God has been erected upon the earth save and except those structures which have been built by the Latter-day Saints under divine direction; neither indeed could they have been, for no man could devise the plan, explain their object, or administer the ordinances belonging thereto without revelation from on high.

Temple building is one of the signs of the mission of the latter-day prophet, one of the tokens of the ushering in of the "dispensation of the fulness of times." In the first Temple of the last days, which was built in Kirtland, Ohio, the pattern and objects of which were revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith, the Holy Ghost was poured out upon the solemn assembly within its walls as on the celebrated day of Pentecost. It rested upon the Elders in cloven tongues of living fire, while they spoke in

other languages and prophesied, angels ministered to some, and the keys of former dispensations were brought to earth and restored by those who held them in past ages. Corner-stones for Temples were laid on the spot for the Centre Stake in Jackson County, Missouri, and also at Far West; and at Nauvoo, Illinois, a Temple was so far completed that some of the most important ordinances were administered and much power conferred on men in the priesthood, by which they have been able up to the present time to "bear off the kingdom."

New we have the glorious privilege of possessing in this Territory one house—at St. George—built to the Lord, in which the ordinances both for the living and the dead, can be received, two more Temples—one in this city, the other in Logan—advancing toward completion, and of commencing another, at Manti, all of which are or will be erected according to the instructions, commandments and plans of the Almighty, and not merely after the skill or wisdom of men. To our respected President whose head is whitened with the wonderful experiences and heavy trials of nearly half a century of struggles for the truth, and who bears in his body the marks of the cruelty and wrath of its opposers, and to the other veterans of the Church, who have borne "the burden and heat of the day," from the rise of the latter-day work until now, the sight of these structures, with their eternal import to the children of men, must be a source of unspeakable pleasure and immeasurable satisfaction. For they understand the design and purpose of their erection, and value them, in a great measure, at their true worth.

We do not wonder that the Latter-day Saints are ridiculed for spending so much time and means and labor in building these Temples to the Lord. The wisdom thereof is foolishness to the world. They may now despise and wonder while they perish. But in the eternity to which we are all hastening there will come a period when their despising will be turned into sorrow and their tauntings into prayers. And then the benefits of the Temple ministrations will come to them in their hell, while its ordinances smite down the bars of their prisons, and the men whom they have derided and abused shine forth in the gloom as their merciful deliverers, clothed with the might of the eternal priesthood, whose power reaches to every son and daughter of Adam's race, under the immutable laws of justice, judgment, mercy and faith.

Let the Saints of the Most High use all diligence in forwarding the work on the Temples in their respective districts. Therein will be administered the sealings and adoptions of the new and everlasting covenant; therein will the sons of Moses and of Aaron stand in their place, being sanctified according to the promise; therein will the appointed ones behind the veil commune with the living for the salvation of the dead; and therein will the light and power and majesty of the Lord be developed for the redemption and glory of Zion, and the setting up of that heavenly dominion which shall never perish again from the earth.

### A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING WORK.

THE pamphlet recently published from this Office, by Elder George Reynolds, entitled "The Book of Abraham," is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Latter-day Saints. It is treated on a subject about which very little has been written. It is new to the world, and has not been critically investigated by many members of the Church. It is treated in this publication in a thorough and interesting manner. The style is clear and simple, and the matter important and instructive.

The Book of Abraham, a partial translation of which appears in The Pearl of Great Price, is one of the precious things of old which has been developed in the present age through the great Seer of the last dispensation. The history of its discovery, the manner in which it came into the Prophet's possession, and the particulars of its translation are all touched upon in Bro. Reynolds' pamphlet. The work

also contains corroborative evidence of the truth of the Book of Abraham, taken from the Hebrew Scriptures, the writings of various authorities, the mythology of ancient Egypt and other sources, all tending to establish the authenticity of the record and the correctness of its translation. The recent works on the Great Pyramid are also referred to in this connection, and the identity of principles embodied therein and those set forth in the Book of Abraham is clearly portrayed.

We confidently recommend this pamphlet to the consideration of our readers, particularly as a companion to the Pearl of Great Price. The articles it contains appeared in chapters in the DESERET NEWS, but now being consolidated, their connection is complete and the subject can be much more readily and pleasantly studied and understood. This excellent little work of forty-eight pages, exclusive of the title page and a complete index can be had at this Office, price 25 cents per copy.

### SILK RAISING.

IN another column will be found an announcement of meetings in the interest of silk culture to be held by Brother Daniel Graves of Provo, who has sent us a communication on silk production from which we make some extracts. Brother Graves is fully persuaded that sericulture will prove an industrial and financial success in Utah, and states that experts from France, Italy and the United States, who have traveled through this Territory and seen specimens of the eggs and the silk raised here, pronounce them equal to any produced in any part of the world. He also refers to the failures that have taken place in this industry, and shows that they have been common to its introduction in every place where it is now a successful branch of business. He says:

"According to history the first mulberry tree ever planted in France, was brought over by Guipapa de St. Aubon, during the time of the Crusades, 1147, and from which tree cuttings were planted and said to be living in 1810. In the same year the produce of raw silk was more than 100,000,000 pounds, and worth more than 400,000,000 francs.

In 1603, Henry IV, of Navarre, fully established the culture of silk by calling skillful persons to his aid. After much money had been expended in the planting of trees and distributing of eggs, the want of which had caused a failure, the trees were dug up and destroyed. But by the perseverance of the king who persisted in his determination, and selected a large orange orchard of his ancestral estate, this experiment costing the King a million and a half of livres, the people ashamed of their petulance began afresh with spirit. But through the edict of Nantes being revoked and the Huguenots being driven into exile and death, the silk industry was nearly annihilated by the action of Louis XIV, and it was a long time before it resumed its former prestige. And when partially restored, it was almost again destroyed by the revolution of 1793, and only recovered under the stringent tariff of Napoleon 1st, which was afterwards maintained by the Bourbons and Louis Philippe, and is the cause of the present financial prosperity of France."

Brother Graves thinks there is every reason why those who have entered upon this business in Utah should be encouraged to persevere and predicts that the time is not far distant when this Territory will be famous for its silk industries. He says there are many hundreds of mulberry trees being planted this spring and there are plenty more for sale at the cocoonyery. They may yet be planted for two weeks. He will cheerfully give information to inquiries about eggs, trees, &c., to any one who will write to him enclosing a stamp for postage in reply.

Brother Graves is enthusiastic on the silk question, but we believe not without reason. It is certain that Utah possesses all the climat-

ic and other requirements for the successful establishment of sericulture, and we hope and believe that the labors of its advocates will result in all they anticipate.

### THE LAW'S DELAYS.

THE repeated postponement of the Miles case is in keeping with the course that has been pursued towards accused persons in this Territory for several years. That is when the defendants are "Mormons." Col. Dame was kept in jeopardy for years when there was not the shadow of any evidence against him, simply because he was indicted to satisfy senseless clamor, and to bend to the voice of rumor, which was the only basis for the proceedings against him.

It seems to make no difference to prosecuting officers what the consequence may be to "Mormons," whom prejudice and gossip have condemned, but where no valid evidence against them can be adduced and there is no likelihood of obtaining it, they will still hold their unfortunate victims in legal bonds if not actual imprisonment, and obtain repeated continuances of the case in court, utterly careless as to the cost or sufferings entailed upon the accused.

District Attorneys ought not to press for indictments unless they have good and solid grounds for expecting to secure a conviction, and when they find they are lame and at fault with their evidence, it is only cruelty to a defendant to keep him lingering along under expenses, waiting for their convenience or sense of justice and consistency for a fair trial or full release. We hope the Court will not permit any more delays in this case but insist, on the day appointed, on bringing it to an issue.

### ANOTHER DECISION REVERSED.

News has reached this city of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit brought by the heirs of the Cain estate for possession of the valuable piece of property in this city known as the Emporium corner. It is well known that our enterprising merchant, Mr. Wm. Jennings, held possession of the property for many years and had spent many thousands of dollars in improvements upon it before the claim now disposed of was presented. But the heirs of Mr. Joseph Cain, who had occupied a portion of the lot on its south side, laid claim to the whole corner when the townsit was entered. The Probate Court decided in favor of Mr. Jennings and the parties from whom he purchased, and on appeal to the Third District Court Judge Emerson sustained the decision of the court below. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and as the late President Brigham Young was shown to have had an interest in the matter before Mr. Jennings purchased it, the prejudices of the court were allowed to affect the case and Judge Boreman rendered an adverse decision, giving the whole property to the Cain heirs. Judge Schaeffer sustained the decision, but Judge Emerson did not. General indignation was felt at the ruling, as the title had remained undisputed for so many years and so much money had been expended in the erection upon it of substantial and permanent buildings. Mr. Jennings carried the case up to the court of last resort which has decided exactly in accordance with the original adjudication of the Probate Court, giving to the Cain heirs what they lawfully owned—the ground which is occupied by the stores of Messrs. Auerbach and Callahan, and reversing the Boreman and Schaeffer decision.

This will be viewed with satisfaction and pleasure by the bulk of the people here as, a simple act of justice and the overturning of a ruling founded on prejudice and wrong. Once more the Supreme Court of the United States has shown the fallacy of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Utah, and one more proof is offered to the public of the lack of

judgment or justice or both which the latter court has so frequently exhibited.

The title to the property will soon be firmly established, as nothing remains unsettled in relation to it except that which lies between the parties and Salt Lake City corporation, which there is no doubt can be settled without resort to litigation as neither party desires anything but what is lawful and proper. We congratulate Mr. Jennings on this favorable settlement of a cause in which he was decidedly on the side of right.

Since writing the above we have been favored with a copy of the telegram from Washington, giving particulars of the decision. It reads as follows:

"The United States Supreme Court has decreed that the decree of the Territorial Supreme Court in this cause is reversed and the cause is remanded to said court with instructions, first to enter in the proper court a judgment in favor of George and Samuel Stringfellow for that part of the lot purchased by them at the administrator's sale; second, to enter a judgment in favor of the appellees according to their respective interests under their inheritance from Joseph Cain for that part of the south half of the premises in controversy not sold to Stringfellow and King, dismissing their claim as to all the rest and residue of the lot; third, to rehear the case upon the evidence sent up from the District Court in respect to the claims of Jennings and Young as against the corporate authorities of Salt Lake City, and decide according to the justice of the case. The appellants are ordered to pay the costs of this appeal."

### THE REASON WHY.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit for the title to the Eagle Emporium corner, seems to give general satisfaction. The Supreme Court of this Territory has been singularly unfortunate in its rulings. In nearly every case appealed to the higher court its decisions have, as in this instance, been reversed. The question naturally arises, Why is this? Can it be possible that the Judges appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to decide causes affecting the material interests of the people of the leading Territory in the Union, are densely ignorant of the law? If not, why do they make so many egregious blunders?

The answer is, prejudice has governed so many of these jurists imposed upon an unfortunate Territory that justice and judgment have been, in a majority of instances, entirely driven out of court. Take the case just decided for an example. Mr. Jennings' claim to a portion of the property in dispute as appears from Justice Boreman's Opinion, was based on quit-claim deeds of Elizabeth Cain, widow of Joseph Cain, through Charles King, Ransohoff and Brigham Young, the latter acting as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church. This name and connection were to Judge Boreman like red flags to an excited bovine. He became blind to the merits of the case, and saw only an opportunity to make a charge against the Church and its President. Most of the written opinions of this "Justice" on important matters in this Territory have been chiefly inflammatory harangues and passionate attacks upon the "Mormons" and their leaders. He followed in the wake of the late Judge McKean, and his abuse of the people here, when sitting on the bench under the protection of his official robes, was just as bitter, malignant and bigoted as the tirades of his chief, but without their polish and verbal ability.

In this case he utterly ignored the proofs of possession and such title as could be obtained before the townsit entry, and arbitrarily ordered the Mayor to convey the title to the Cain heirs. Why? Here is the hinge on which he turned the cause. He said:

"If, therefore, Jennings went into possession under authority given by Brigham Young, in his deed, and depended upon Young's supposed power to compel a good title to the possession from Cain's heirs, and Young has failed to be able to