DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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SALT LAKE TEMPLE WORK.

A notice from President Lorenzo Snow, in reference to the regulation of the sacred work performed in the Salt Lake Temple, appears in this issue. All who are interested in the subject ought to pay due attention to the statements and requests it embodies. We understand that the members of Stakes who have been recently admitted to the Temple to work in behalf of the dead have largely exceeded the proportions intended and that have been deemed judicious by President Woodruff. Over-crowding should be especially avoided when work of a sacred character is being performed; otherwise the solemnity which ought to be always attached to it is liable to be dissipated. Those engaged in it should not be placed under conditions tending toward physical discomfort, which superinduce mental perturbation. No situation should exist which would detract from the serene spirit which pervades the House of the Lord. Those to whom the suggestions contained in the notice from Brother Snow apply should promptly act upon them, that the inconvenience referred to may be obviated in future.

The doctrine of preparation is connected with every undertaking human or divine. It is specially important in its application to so sublime a labor as that which the Latter-day Saints are performing in behalf of the dead, as well as that which they do for themselves. Every individual who purposes entering the Temple for an object so holy ought to be free from every sentiment and desire that is not Godlike. There should also be a preparation of a nature that will lead to the work being done intelligently. Great care should be taken in having the record of those for whom ordinance work is to be done, carefully compiled and written out on blank sheets. No one should go to the House of the Lord trusting to his memory on this subject. Those who are unable to do their writing themselves should have some competent person perform it for them.

The principal genealogical information required concerning the dead for whom the labor is to be performed is the date of birth and where town—town, county and country, also the date of death. In cases where the exact information cannot be had, "about" the dates can be stated. The leading object of the record is the identification of the persons for whom the work is done. It will be seen from this fact alone that it is of vital importance to have it as nearly correct as possible. The Prophet Joseph Smith, in elucidating the subject of salvation for the dead, attached great weight to the keeping of records and seeing that they are correct in every detail.

The Salt Lake Temple has distributed books to enable the people to write down the main points of information required previous to proceeding themselves for ordinance work. These same sheets are also for sale at this office, at a nominal figure. Those who purpose doing work in the Temple should not fail to procure them, and thus save themselves and the recorders a great amount of trouble, not to say perplexity.

The preaching of the Gospel of Christ to the dead is in constant progress, and preparations are being rapidly forwarded in the world behind the veil, for the coming of earth of the Lord Jesus Christ, when the righteous shall be raised from the dead. This force of redemption will continue until the great mass of the human family are saved, and Jesus shall have conquered death, hell and the grave. Those the labor for the dead in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged in the holy Temple they have rested to the sons of the Most High has barely begun. Those who now perform this divinely given labor should so operate that it may be continued in their children after they themselves have left the scenes of mortality. This cannot well be done unless each individual or family shall keep a correct private record of the work performed. To enable the Saints to do this, record books have been in existence for a considerable time. One of a specially simple description has lately been prepared. In order to avoid forming the book into an waste drive close to admit of the recording of different classes of ordinance work, all that is not deemed essential for a private record has been eliminated from the headings. In this way, the record of all ordinance work can be placed opposite each dated name on a three line opposite to it across two pages of the book. N. Lafayette Stout, family or individual, as the case may be, engaged in performing Temple work should fail to procure a book and carefully keep a record of what is done.

The very situation alluded to by Elder Snow—the danger of the overcrowding of the Salt Lake Temple—is occasioned by by the gratifying thought that the Saints are taking a deep interest in one of the most sublime and magnanimous departments of their mission. The hearts of the children are turned towards the fathers and the evidences are numerous and potential which go to show that the fathers reciprocate towards the children. But the suggestions offered in the notice should receive prompt and practical attention, that the smoothness and facility with which the holy work is being conducted may not run any risk of being marred.

RYAN MUST GO.

Mayor Baskin sent in to last evening's session of the City Council the nomination of D. S. Griffin for superintendent of waterworks, "vice Ryan, removed." The quoted words carry their own significance with them and mean that the case against the last named gentleman has been so plainly made out that such action became imperative. The charter provides that the Council may remove by a two-thirds majority vote, and that the accused is entitled to a hearing and to a copy of the charges against him beforehand, so the action of the Council in deferring the matter for a time was not wrong; in fact, any other course would have been against a plain provision of the law and it is not light under any circumstances to deprive an accused person of a hearing.

However, there are times when imperative action is a necessity, when delay might defeat the entire purpose of the enactment itself as well as murder and perhaps overthrow the cause of justice altogether. This is even such a case. While the water superintendent is not and has not been on trial as a formality, he has been in that position substantially, and there is but one verdict rendered by the public. This being the case he should not be permitted to discharge further the duties of the position in which he perpetrated the sole complained of, and the mayor or any one else having the power to suspend pending the formal hearing who should fail to do so, would to some extent at least ally himself with the offender and partake of his wrongdoing.

During the three days' hearing before Commissioner Greenman the News made not one word of comment for or against the nominal defendant Mr. Dreese or the real one Mr. Ryan. It would make more now but that the mind of every reader as to what took place is made up and ninety-nine out of every one hundred have settled upon a conclusion unfavorable to Ryan. As the courts do not have to pass upon this question except as a matter of incident, we are subjecting that gentleman to no unfair treatment by commenting upon his case now, and at the most we are but reiterating what is said and felt by the public.

The News scorns the idea that in all this it has scored a victory or, in the language of the street, "made a winning." It does not seek triumphs at the cost of any man's reputation and in the case of accused persons, especially any one to whom is committed a high and responsible position, would rather a scandalous charge was shown to be without foundation than otherwise. Not being an official, so far from escaping a period from investigation and punishment, makes him only the more amenable and less vulnerable. Mr. Ryan's politics are understood to be at variance with those of a majority of the people for whom the News speaks; but we hope no one will go so far from the pale of reason as to say, in the light of what has occurred, that that has influenced us in the slightest degree. All the evidence adduced in his favor has been published in these columns without garbling, warping, or any more abbreviation than is customary or than the other evidence was subjected to; and what was said and done by the News against him would have been done in the same degree and with the same spirit and his politics been different or he not charged no Gentile holding views contrary of variance with Mr. Ryan's.

VERY ENCOURAGING.

The information contained in an article in yesterday's issue of this paper that a California military company is to be uniformed with Utah cloth, is one of the most gratifying things that we have yet given to our readers. It is not alone that our people are so excellent that they make their own way in other places, though that is a great deal; it is because also of the practical encouragement which such a transaction gives to our manufactories and the fact that our friends to the west have at last put in practice toward us the doctrine of reciprocity.

The amount of business of all kinds which the people of this Territory have imported from California is practically inestimable, but we know that the Saints would make a startling return if we have not yet stopped by a great deal. But the items that now come from the Golden State, while it need not rankle in selfishness and a disposition to shut the door against friendly competition, should impress on our minds that we can do a great deal better both as to quantity and quality of woolen fabrics right here at home than we can any where else, at least so far as the home market goes.

We have not by any means proved to receiving the evidence of our own faculties in this regard in the past as we ought to imply taking but now that a testimony to the worth of our home manufactures comes from another section and surely a most decisive and critical one, we can all of us to believe that. Let us not only believe it but act upon it and hereafter impart only those sentiments that we cannot conscientiously endorse.

EVIDENCES WILL MULTIPLY.

In another part of this paper appears an article descriptive of ancient inscriptions and ruins in this Territory visited and described by two young men from Cache county. It is the first of a series of letters to appear in this form. The intention of the explorers is to travel through Arizona, into Mexico and possibly down to South America, examining whatever ruins and antiquities it may be their good fortune to find, and laying the results of their discoveries before the public.

No people in the world take as much interest in the antiquities of America and in the relics and ruins left by its ancient inhabitants as do the Latter-day Saints. The reason for this is obvious; no other people have, or even pretend to have, the true history of these earliest Americans, or know anything about their origin, rise, prosperity, and fall, save such as has been gathered by cognitory research and more or less apocryphal inscriptions and traditions. The Latter-day Saints, on the other hand, are left in no sort of doubt as to all the essential facts concerning the aboriginal people. A record revealed in these latter days tells the story of the settlement of the continent by people guided by the hand of the Almighty. It relates their progress in civilization, their temptations and sins, their repentance, their retrogression, contests, wars and final fate, all in necessarily brief outlines.

As far as scientists have been able to ascertain with any degree of certainty, the known facts corroborate the statements of the sacred record, the Book of Mormon. All agree in giving the aborigines of America a remote antiquity, and the literary and other remains found indicate a higher intellectual elevation than might be expected, had the people sprung from a barbarous race. Two distinct lines of civilization may also easily be traced, showing that settlers must have landed more than once on the coasts of America.

It may be presumed that as science progresses, so perchance the meaning of the ancient inscriptions is ascertained and the history of the past is unraveled, the Book of Mormon will be confirmed by cruder and tangible evidence. This has been the case with the Bible. It is not many years since adverse thinkers boldly denied the historical statements of the Old Testament. But the hieroglyphics of Egypt were interpreted; the ruins of Nineveh were excavated, and whole libraries unearthed, dating back to centuries before Christ. And behold, these confirmed the Bible in the most minute particulars, silencing its opponents for all time to come. This will be the case with the record also which was given to the world through the instrumentality of Joseph, the Prophet. And that book will yet be regarded as authentic, a true history of a people that now stands as an enigma in ethnology.

THAT MISSISSIPPI LIBEL.

About a month since the News made reference to a statement purporting to be from J. Q. Stevens, Amos Glover and Dallie Oliver, now of Mesa, Arizona, to Governor Stone of Mississippi. This statement asserted that the signers were told by Mormon Elders that when they came to Arizona they would be kindly received and helped by the people, but that they were all miserably deceived. There were in the document several other allegations against the Mormons which were shown by the News to be untrue.

The communication to Governor Stone was published in the Jackson, Miss., *Clarion-Ledger*, and republished, with sensational headings, by a local paper. A refutation of the article has been furnished the Arizona papers by the highest school official in that Territory, and published by them. It now remains to be seen whether those papers which gave currency to the libel will have the fairness to also publish the refutation.

In the *Arizona Weekly Gazette* under date of Mesa, July 14th, F. J. Netherton, who is the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction of Arizona, and, of course, not a Mormon, makes an official statement, which is also endorsed by Amos Glover, one of the alleged signers of the communication to Governor Stone, in which he says:

The lists concerning the people whose names were signed to the letter written to Governor Stone of Mississippi that when they read the letter as it was read to them they were so much grieved, much of it that they was written over their signatures, so to speak, some months ago, and that the Mormon Elders, a brother of the two whose names are attached to the letter to Governor Stone, came to Mesa, several years, was married and settled down in this place, and he was followed by Mr. Stevens and Daniel and Amos Glover and their families. They were not as Mormons and friends and were not as Mormons and friends and were not as Mormons and friends and