

knowledge which would lead to the finding of Aztec remains and with them quantities of precious jewels and stones. Many a weary mile has been traversed by prospectors and many tons of rock loosened in a vain search for these buried treasures. Not a sestoes ever came to light. These people valued the simple product of the field more than gold and silver.

The Mogin tribe in the northern portion of Arizona and New Mexico have more elaborate funeral rites and ceremonies than any other tribe of Indians on the North American continent. The death of a prominent personage is followed by days of dancing and wailing and nights of incantation. These services sometimes extend over a period of a week or a week and a half before the corpse is finally laid away in its granite bed and the soul permitted to start out on its long journey to the sun. The Mogins, the Zunis and the ancient Pinias were all sun worshippers, and their modes of burial naturally differed from the other tribes as they differed in advanced stages of civilization. Many of the southwestern Indians had no belief or knowledge of a hereafter. When they fell in battle or succumbed to disease, they had reached the end. As a consequence no extra amount of care was taken with their remains, and the only reason for removing them at all was directed by sanitary instincts.

On the northern border of Mexico, or near the border, are found the first pyramidal tombs. They are the exact counter-part of the Egyptian monoliths save in size and perfection of make. Yet they indicate a near connection between the early builders on either side of the big water. These pyramids have inside vaults, and were doubtless intended for tombs, though no remains have been found in the few scattering structures brought to light. A large portion or North Central Mexico has not yet been trod by civilized feet. It may be, when this country is better known, some wonderful archaeological discoveries will be made, and a new and more interesting chapter added to that branch of science.

EXCEPT THAT the air is a trifle raw, no costume could be more appropriate for this season than a bathing suit.

AN EASTERN paper says "Money may talk but the trouble with the silver dollar is that it means but little more than half what it says." The same paper continues to receive such dollars for all of what they say and is only sorry that they don't speak in its counting room oftener.

MR. C. S. NICHOLLS, whose return from the east was noted in yesterday's News, while in Illinois paid a visit to Mrs. Catherine Salisbury, a sister of the Prophet Joseph Smith. The old lady is in her eighty-third year, but is hale, hearty and active. She lives near Fountain Green and is an aunt to Mr. Nicholls' wife.

IF WE might only consider this the true equinoctial storm, there would be a degree of negative comfort in it, because we would then be sure that spring was nigh. But who knows that the equinox, like all other things this season, has not indulged in a thirty-day retrogression?

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-third Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 4th, 1893.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE SAINTS' PRESENT DUTY.

The Latter-day Saints ought to have taken sincerely to heart, and by this time be in some measure prepared for, the observance on Saturday next of the counsel given by the First Presidency in their address to the officers and members of the Church. It will be remembered that the advice is, not only that the people meet on that occasion in fasting and prayer, but that they also seek forgiveness one from another through the confession of wrong and the exhibition of true charity; so that they may engage in that pleasing worship of God which is found in union, peace and love among those who have taken upon them His name; and all this with the purpose of fitting themselves by humility, repentance and reconciliation for entering the Temple with hearts void of offense toward their brethren and sisters, and minds free to receive within its sacred precincts the comfort and edification of the Holy Spirit.

No Saint needs to be told that this particular form of charity, this removal of all ill feeling, this correction of any dispute or misunderstanding, this mutual confession and forgiveness with its consequent growth of harmony and affection, should begin at home. Before pretending to meet with the other brethren and sisters of the ward for the purposes set forth, each family owes it to itself to see that discord of every kind has been extinguished, full reconciliation effected, and perfect unity and love secured within its own circle. The children should be instructed that this duty devolves upon them with reference not only to the parents but also to each other. The parents should understand that it concerns them with reference not only to each other but also to the children. When every harsh feeling, every unkind recollection, every element of strife or difference has been removed from every household in Israel, the preparatory work for full communion with the Saints in their public meetings has been well done; under such circumstances the latter part can scarcely fail to be equally well done; and the Church in its entirety will assuredly be able to bring an acceptable offering unto the Lord.

But in order that the Saints may be still better prepared for the services on Saturday, it is necessary that they settle other differences than such as

may have grown up around the family altar. Referring more particularly to the brethren, it is evident that as they spend more time around their own hearthstone than among their neighbors, and hence have greater need to make restitution where the opportunity for offense has been greater, so would it seem clear that they cannot have fully prepared themselves for the meetings with their Bishops and their brethren and sisters in their respective wards until they are first reconciled to their associates in daily toil, their business friends, and those alongside of whom they work day after day. If disputes, hard feelings, suspicions and estrangements—from grave or trivial causes, out of political or other differences—exist, surely they will be found in stores, factories, offices and workshops where every conceivable circumstance and development is discussed. What more appropriate, therefore, than that the scene of any possible misunderstanding shall also be the scene of every needed reconciliation!

These remarks are prompted by a suggestion that was made yesterday with reference to Z. C. M. I. In a conversation between President Woodruff, president of the institution, and Superintendent Webber, the feeling was expressed that among so many employees as were to be found in that mammoth establishment, it would be strange if there were not some differences that ought to be healed, some explanations and confessions of error that ought to be made, and some renewals of fraternal affection and general good will that ought to be effected. To the end that every one employed in the vast institutions either in store, office, warehouse or factory, might have the opportunity to give or receive satisfaction for injury done or sustained either in word or thought or act, Superintendent Webber and Manager Rowe of the factory were requested to invite all their employees to meet in friendly assemblage and with kindly and forgiving hearts; so that so far as that establishment is concerned, none could say he desired but had had no opportunity to make his peace with his brother.

The idea is an admirable one, and it can be followed with profit by every other institution owned or managed or operated by the Saints in Zion. We hope it will be, without exception. Let proprietors show this much sincerity in their own professions and this much confidence in the honesty and manhood of their employees. Let the good example extend to every establishment where men or women, either few or many, are employed. Let it be done not later than Friday evening next—not hastily, nor unwillingly, nor formally, but in the spirit which actuated the address of the Presidency, the spirit which ought to animate those who shall meet on Saturday, the spirit which is ever and under all circumstances characteristic of the faithful Latter-day Saint.

KATE FIELD in Washington says: "I understand sacrifice and renunciation for the love of man." Not to be outdone in intelligence, some male editor ought now to rise up and declare that he understands the same things for the love of woman.