

Our teachings during Conference will, at any rate, induce parents and guardians to keep their children from learning pernicious habits, which in early life are so easily acquired, and which when acquired retain their hold upon us with such tenacity; and if, in addition to this, five hundred people throughout the Territory are induced to keep the Word of Wisdom I do not think that our preaching will have been in vain. But I anticipate far greater results than this. It is true, probably, that there are many points concerning our welfare that may not have been touched upon by our heavenly Father in the Word of Wisdom; but in my experience, I have noticed that they who practice what the Lord has already given are keenly alive to other words of wisdom and counsel that may be given. I would consider that for a person who was in a profuse perspiration to go into the wind without being properly clothed, would be more foolish and injurious than to eat meat or to drink tea or coffee to excess. There are a thousand ways in which we can act unwisely; our attention has been directed to some few points, and if we observe them the Lord has promised us great treasures of wisdom which will enable us to see a thousand points where we can take better care of our bodies, preserve our health, and which will enable us to train our children in the way of the Lord. The result will be that our children will be healthy and strong, and we will raise up a generation that will be blessing to us, and through whom the Lord can accomplish His great and mighty works in the earth.

These things are very desirable, my brethren and sisters, and I hope that no person in this congregation will consider that the teachings we have had during Conference, or their results, arise from enthusiasm; but attribute them to the right source, the promptings of the Spirit of God. This is the true view of the matter, and it is for every one of us to carry them into effect. We do not wish the people to be coerced, or asked, even, to make covenants to observe these teachings. It is not desirable or wise that this should be done. If the bishops and teachers in their wards and blocks choose to ascertain how many will observe this counsel, it may be wise to do so; but it would be decidedly unwise to go and exact covenants of this character, because I have noticed that when we make covenants there is a power brought to bear against us, and temptations thrown in our path to cause us if possible to break them. We should be exceedingly careful in these things, and if we wish to carry them out, let us resolve to do so upon principle and by the help of God, and not in our own strength, or because somebody else tells us to do so. This is the course for us as Latter-day Saints to take; then the benefits resulting will be permanent. It is the design of the Lord to develop within every man and woman the principle of knowledge that all may know for themselves. He has poured out His holy Spirit upon all of us, and not upon President Young, nor upon Bro. Joseph, alone. The Lord designs that the principle of knowledge shall be developed in every heart; that all may stand before Him in the dignity of their manhood, doing understandingly what He requires of them, not depending upon, nor being blindly led by their priests or leaders, as is the universal custom; and one of the most fruitful sources of evil to the people on the face of the earth. God intends to break down this order of things, and to develop in the bosom of every human being, who will be obedient to the gospel and the principles of truth and righteousness, that knowledge which will enable them to perform understandingly all the labors and duties He requires of them.

If we, in our experience, have not yet proved the truth of the words of the prophet, "cursed is he that trusteth in man, or maketh flesh his arm," probably we will do if we live long enough. There is a curse attending every man and woman who does this. If we will watch the operations of the gospel of Jesus Christ among us, we will see that it has a tendency to develop knowledge in the bosoms of all; and it is the design of Providence that it should be so. We must all learn to depend upon God, and upon Him alone. Why, the very man upon whom we think we can rely with unbounded confidence, and trust with all we possess, may disappoint us sometimes; but trust in God and He never fails. We can go before Him at all times and upon all occasions, and pour out our souls and desires before Him, and

we feel that we lean upon a rock that will not fail, and upon a friend that will not desert us in the day of trial. He is omnipotent, and in Him only can we trust under all circumstances, therefore we perceive why the prophet has said "cursed is he that trusteth in man, or maketh flesh his arm."

God, our heavenly Father, designs that all who will observe truth and righteousness should possess wisdom and understanding for themselves; and He is bringing us through circumstances that will develop within us that portion of the Godhead or Deity which we have received from Him, that we may become worthy of our high and glorious parentage. This being his design respecting us, we should seek by every means in our power to aid Him in carrying it out, until the whole people are enlightened by His Spirit, and act understandingly and in concert in carrying out His designs. In other systems the design is to keep the people down in ignorance and darkness respecting the principles that are taught them; to keep the knowledge in the hands of a select few upon whom the people are forced to depend; but this is not the genius of the kingdom of God. The spirit of the church of God is that manifested by Moses when in answer to Joshua, who wished him to reprove some who were prophesying, he said, "no, but I would to God that all were prophets." That is the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ. The genius of the kingdom with which we are associated is to disseminate knowledge through all the ranks of the people, and to make every man a prophet and every woman a prophetess, that they may understand the plans and purposes of God. For this purpose the gospel has been sent to us, and the humblest may obtain its spirit and testimony, and the weakest of the weak may obtain a knowledge respecting the purposes of God. This is the difference between the church and kingdom of God and the creeds and institutions of men. The idea that prevails in the world concerning us is that we are hoodwinked and led blindly by our leaders; but the contrary to this is the case, for it is the wish of every man who comprehends this work that the people should all understand it. The Bishops and teachers, if they have the right spirit, wish their wards to understand the principles of the gospel and the requirements of heaven as they understand them, and so it is through all grades of the priesthood and through all the ramifications of the church of God. If we take this course continually we will become a great and mighty people before the Lord. If we do anything let us do it understandingly. If we hear any principle taught from the stand that we do not understand, let us seek to comprehend it by the Spirit of God. If it be not of God we have the privilege of knowing it. We are not required to receive for doctrine everything that we hear. We may say "I do not know whether this is true or not, I will not fight it, neither will I endorse it; but I will seek knowledge from God, for that is my privilege, and I will never rest satisfied until I have obtained the light I require." If you hear a doctrine that does not agree with your feelings, or that you do not believe, take this course; do not reject nor endorse hastily, without knowing or understanding. By taking this course you will develop the principle that God designs we should possess, and we will thus become a wise and understanding people, for we will be based on the Rock of Revelation.

May this be the case with you, my brethren and sisters, until you are brought back into the presence of God, to dwell at His right hand eternally, is my prayer for Christ's sake. Amen.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 14.

Havana reports state that the yellow fever has assumed a malignant form there, and that the Board of Health now issue only "foul bills" of health.

Taylor, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contends that Indian difficulties arise mainly from oppression and unfair treatment of the Indians, and says the government difficulties can be easily settled if proper means are used; he believes that the difficulties can be settled without war, and with entire security on all our frontiers and in all

the territorial domains, at a cost less than two days expense of the existing war, viz: \$250,000; and in less than 100 days he says peace may be maintained, simply by doing justice to the Indians by setting them apart and defending them from aggression and trespass, in suitable reservations for all the Indian tribes.

St. Petersburg, 14.

Dispatches from Bokara report that the Russian troops had stormed Bokara and obtained a great victory.

New York, 15.

A Buenos Ayres correspondent says the cholera has disappeared;—in four days the epidemic carried off 16,000.

The feeling in favor of peace with Paraguay is becoming universal.

It is said that the War Department is in receipt of information that Indian captives are an article of merchandise among the troops at Fort McDowell, being exchanged for goods to the Pimo and Maricopa Indians, or bought from them; female Apache captives have been sold to these tribes for the purpose of slavery. Gen. McDowell has ordered an investigation.

A Paris correspondent says the monetary committee have adopted the five franc piece as the unit for gold coins; it is understood that the United States will reduce the value of the gold dollar to five francs; the French government will coin pieces of twenty-five francs, which will then be of the same value as United States five dollar gold pieces, while England, by a slight deduction in the value of a sovereign, will bring it down to the same standard; this virtually makes the American dollar the unit for gold.

Washington, 15.

The Senate has confirmed Geo. Bancroft Minister to Berlin, and secretaries of delegation, John Hay, at Vienna, and Alexander Bliss at Berlin, and Eugene Schuyler consul at Moscow.

Paris, 15.

The great regatta race closed on the 13th; the Western Club, from St. John's, New Brunswick, rowing four oared boats, won two international prizes; they competed with three Oxford and two London boats of the same class.

Dublin, 15.

Reports from County Mayo and the adjoining districts in Connemara represent that destitution and suffering are becoming extreme, in consequence of famine in that island.

London, 15.

The Russian Government has sold the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad to Baring Bros. and H. Ottinger.

Paris, 15.

The trial of Berzowski, for his attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances; he has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor during life.

New York, 16.

The *Tribune* special says important negotiations are in progress between our Government and England, looking to a settlement of the Alabama claims, upon a basis of the purchase by the United States of the British possessions on the Pacific Ocean; there are good reasons for saying that this negotiation will terminate in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Florence, 16.

Reports from Rome represent the Papal Government much alarmed by the menacing attitude of the party which acts under the leadership of Garibaldi; many batteries around Rome are being put into effective condition, and it is stated that the Pope has made an appeal to the Emperor of the French for the protection of the Holy See.

Louisville, 16.

Judge Goodloe gave his decision in a case of *habeas corpus* to-day, where a person had been arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau, the writ was sued out to-day and demanded by the civil authorities, which the military declined to deliver; the Judge decided that the action of the military was legal and proper, and that the writ could not take prisoners out of the hands of the Government.

Fort Monroe, 16.

An arrival from St. Thomas reports that nearly the whole town of Bassillmore, on St. Kitt's Island, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d; five lives were lost; the people are well supplied with provisions.

Washington, 16.

Charles C. Harris was to-day introduced to the President, and delivered his credentials as envoy extraordinary from the Hawaiian Islands.

London, 15.

The government denies that any troops have been sent to Abyssinia to rescue the English captives, but asks for authority to employ Sepoys for the expedition.

The decree of Juarez has been received, opening the Port of Tampico to foreign coasting commerce.

Augusta, Ga., 16.

Ex-Governor Johnson has written a letter advising the people not to accept the terms of the military reconstruction acts; he hopes that every man in Georgia who can register will do so, with a view of defeating the scheme of their degradation.

Gen. Rosseau has been appointed commissioner to take formal possession of Walrusia, and will meet the Russian commissioners at Sitka.

Quebec, 16.

Mr. Chaveran has succeeded in forming an administration.

Paris, 16.

In response to the appeal of the Pope for assistance in repelling the anticipated attack on the City of Rome, the Emperor Napoleon notified the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi. The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome, and not the old Roman defences, are to be rebuilt and strengthened for defensive operations.

The *World's* special says there is authority for flatly contradicting that negotiations are going on with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims through the cession of the North Western British territory to the United States; Great Britain has neither tendered land nor money to liquidate those claims.

New York, 17.

By a fire this morning at North Point, New Jersey, the chief losers are Dodge & Co., box manufacturers, Field & Son's machine works, the Hudson River cement works and the Franklin boiler works; total loss \$800,000; insured \$200,000.

Mr. Conway, sent south by the union league and congressional committee, reports 2,000 union leagues in eleven southern states, with 200,000 loyal voters.

St. Louis, 19.

The report that the Osage Indians are on the war path is confirmed by a gentleman just from their country. Col. Leavenworth has received orders from Washington not to distribute annuities and funds, until Indian affairs assume a more definite and peaceful shape.

Washington, 17.

In the House, Julian asked leave to offer a resolution that the doctrine avowed by the President, in his message to Congress on the 15th inst., that the abrogation of the rebel states leaves the nation to pay their debts incurred prior to the late rebellion, is at war with every principle of international law, a direct stab at the national credit, abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and well pleasing only to the vanquished traitor by whose agency alone the government of said states was overthrown; the resolution was adopted by a vote of 100 to 18, a strict party vote.

Paris, 17.

The *Moniteur* announced to-day that Chili and Peru have accepted the proffered mediation in the war with Spain, with certain reservations.

Southampton, 18.

The great naval review yesterday, in honor of the Sultan, cost £50,000; one gun boat was driven ashore during the rain storm which prevailed; no other accident.

Liverpool, 18.

The little raft Nonpareil, Capt. Mikes, from New York, June 4, for Southampton, was spoken at sea on the 10th of July; the captain and crew of the little craft were well and required no assistance.

Vienna, 17.

The Imperial Diet of Austria to-day rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment throughout the limits of the Empire.

New York, 18.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the entire filibustering movements throughout the United States, ostensibly for the purpose of avenging Maximilian's death, are really movements for the inauguration of a new rebellion.

The *Herald's* special says France, Austria and Prussia will make war on Mexico, in the event of refusal by the Liberal government to deliver up the body of Maximilian.