### DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28 1908

## GOD AS THE MAKER OF HISTORY A Discourse by Elder Nephi L. Morris, in the Salt Lake Taber-

nacle, Sunday, November 15, 1908.

#### (Reported by F. W. Otterstrom.)

envy.

out in the rushes of the Nile overflow

I suppose the dearest desire in the neart of our heavenly Father is that the studies shall be saved and exalted heart of our heavenly Father is that His children shall be saved and exalted in his presence. 1 assume the chief aim of every man should be to ascertain the will of God, both in relation to himself and his fellowmen, and to live in harmony with His will and word, thereby promote, as far as possible, the interests of God's work in the earth. In fact, this obligation is plainly recognized in the Lord's prayer, where He taught the children of the Church to pray to God that His kingdom might come, that His will might be done on earth as it is done in heaven. From this prayer we may assume that the desire of our heavenly Father is that His children shall do His will, and thus promote His kingdom in the hearts of His children and in the world at large I have in mind a subject upon which I have previously spoken, and one which to me is always interesting, as it enlarges our conception of life and of God and brings Hun nearer to us as His children in contemplating His mighty purposes which are being worked out in the human family. In the contemplation of this subject this thought is uppermost in my mind that whenever God undertakes to accom-plish any particular work in relation to mankind. He does so at a propitious time. When a new impulse is given to time. When a new impulse is given to mankind, and the efforts of the race are exerted in the direction of educa-tion or discovery, the extension of hu-man liberty, the stimulation of thought and invention, by which the arts and the sciences and commerce are all pro-moted, I think as we look into history we shall discover that when such an age of progresiveness has occurred, that God has ever been on hand to give to mankind light and truth as they ar to mankind light and truth as they are prepared to receive it. He will send leaders of men, mighty spirits, who work among mankind for their uplitt-ing and betterment, and prepare the hearts of the children of men for the reception of His greater truths. He sends to the carth His servants with their special commission to mankind. by which they are given an increase of light and liberty: and thus the race moves on, sometimes slowly, sometimes by leaps and bounds, but ever moving toward a higher and a better standard. This is my firm belief. We have been taught that the existence of God was ascertainable almost in a definite way

from the evidences of His handiwork, as seen in nature. When we contemplate our earth and the seasons couling and going with such exquisite exactness and beauty, when we contemplate nature from the blade of grass at our feet, to the planets wheeling in their silent spheres above, we are bound to re-cognize them as his handiwork. It has occurred to me that in the dealings of God with His children, even in the common affair of mankind, we may also draw the conclusion that He is to be recognized as the guide and to be recommend as the state of the controller of human affairs, and that His handiwork is quite as descernible in the movements and in the experinces of his children as in the materfalistic products of His creations. this thought, however, one may I In sibly incline to superstition and to recognize in the common affairs of life divine interest which may not really exist, but on the other hand we can not deny that very often in the smallest and most trivial affairs we see smallest and most trivial affairs we see the beginning, of a chain of conse-quences which leads to such important events and circumstances that we are compelled to recognize in them the hand of God. This leads me to a text hich will be found in the Book Mormon, Alma 37th chapter, 6th and 7th verses:

and 7th verses: "And now ye may suppose that this is foolishness in me; but behold I say unto you, that by small and simple things, are great things brought many in

ence upon succeeding nations, and it was necessary that His gospel message should be carried there to influence the world in the largest possible way. No one can well deny the purpose of God in relation to this particular per-iod of history. Let us descend to an-other very important period of history called the age of the renaissance. This was an age in which one Ger-man named Hutton was led to exclaim "It is a joy to be alive in such an age. It is the springtime in history," said he. "Why, men begin to think." Well might it be regarded as the wen hight it be regarded as the springtime in history; It was an age of exploration, of discovery, for about this time Columbus, inspired of God and sustained by Him, was success-ful in the discovering of the western hemisphere. It was an age in which the classics DESTINY OF ISRAEL DETER. MINED. I have in mind two or three great movements in history, that will serve to illustrate the force of this idea:

Rome were to exercise so great an influ-

First, the Mosale period, extending down to the Christian era; next the period of the reformation—the age of It was an age in which the classics of ancient Greece and Rome were be-ing exhumed, when the Greek language came forth from the grave, as a Ger-man scholar said, with the New Textathe renaissance; and last, the modern the renaissance; and last, the modern era, or the dispensation of the fullness of times, as the Latter-day Saints call that period of history. The Egyptian dynasty was one of despotism. It was a fee to the liber-ties of mankind. It belonged to that clause tweet the mode made mode man ment in its hand. This was the age which preceded the Reformation, and these were the agencies which God em ployed for the furtherance of His pur-poses in the earth. It was an age when a Reuschlin and an Erasmus these of manking. It belonged to that slave-tyrant type that made one man the master of the world. It dominated an age in which a pyramid might be built, the work of millions, who spent their lives and their ingenulty merely to entomb in splendor the remains of one monarch. This was the age in which a Mosse was here one of the were translating the writings of Horace and Homer and Virgil, the sayings of Socrates, and Plato, and thus becoming familiar with the Greek thought and sentiminet. Familiar with the Latin as they were, and knowing also the Hebrew, they were excellenty prepared which a Moses was born, one of the races that was subjected to Egyptian to translate the New Testament, writ-ten in the Greek language some fifteen tyranny, yet a race which be-cause of its thrift and industry became the object of their fear and hundred years before. Luther, the re-former, is most conspicuous in this very interesting period of history. His fa-ther, who was a collier by vocation and It was heavily burdened, and the task-masters' demands grew more and more severe. The edict went forth that every male child should be put to by force of circumstances, had caught the spirit of the age, and designed that his son should accomplish more worthy things than he hal accomplished in his death, because of the fear and the en-vy which existed in the hearts of the Egyptians with respect to their sublife. Since it was the age of the re-vival of learning, and education became the aim and desire of every aspiring man, Luther's father designed that his jects. In a peculiar way, one of the male children was saved from death by his mother placing him in a little ark, son should not spend his days in the bowels of the carth, but that he should where he was nursed and guarded by his sister. Accidentally, the daughter bowels of the earth, but that he should be given an opportunity of develop-ment, that he might, in the ardor of his father's ambition, write his name high upon the wall of fame. So the young man was sent to school, with the purpose in view of making him a law-yer. Then, as now, fame was achieved through the study of the law and its of Pharaoh discovered the babe as she went there to bathe, in company with her maids. The child was so attractive and so beautiful that he won her heart and so beautiful that he won her heart, and she adopted him. As the child grew and developed he was trained in through the study of the law and its practise. So the young man was sent to school at Erfurth. Now we have to deal with some of those small means all the learning of the Egyptians, Saint Paul tells us, and was thus splendidly equipped for the work which God de-signed that he should accomplish, namely the emancipation of the chil-dren of Israel, hundreds of thousands by which God brings to pass the sal-vation of many of His children. Here we have to deal with those things we strong, at that time. It has always been a matter of wonderment to me why God, when liberating the children of Israel, should be so determined to call accidents, but when we see the onsequences which flow from them, we God in some seemingly very trivial in-cidents. While Luther was at school, it is recorded by his biographer, that impelled to recognize the hand of have them down upon that particular scrap of ground called the Land of Promise. And how determined God was that they should be upon that land, along the eastern strand of the Medi-terranean sea. And He led them thith-One writer says he received as many as sixteen whippings in one single morning. Whether it was the whiper though they had to wade through rivers of blood, though they heaped the plains with mountains of the dead, pings or not, in some manner the boy' intellectual powers were aroused, and the love of learning became most powthough whole nations were annihilated and civilizations destroyed. Now, what was the purpose of it? Can we see the purpose of God in this particulare moveerful in him. After he had learned bis lessons in grammar, arithmetic, and geography, he would be found doing overtime in the college library. No man ever made great headway who did not do overtime. Those who do only what they have to do, get paid only for what they do, but the man who does overtime great double new for his son ment? Yes, very plainly today, though it was not so evident in those days. The Mediterranean sea was the veritable heart and center of the ancient world. All the civilization of the past was represented in the nations surovertime gets double pay for his ser-vices; and so with Luther, it was his "overtime" that pushed him forward. rounding the Mediterranean. There sat Rome, the mighty empress of the world, upon her seven hills. There was Car-At this time something occurred, which upon her seven hills. There was Car-thage to the south, with her dark history. There was Alex-andria, that splendid city project-ing out into the sea, a splendid tri-umph of man over nature. There was Greece standing like a marble statue. And in the very midst of this civilization, in instant touch with all these nations representing the culture of the past. these agencies to be so potent an influ-ence upon succeeding nations, in touch some of us may call an accident. I was fraught with tremendous conse auences, however, as we shall see. One day while he was rumaging through the old library, upon a shelf, burled in the dust of several centuries, he dis-covered a book which he had never seen before, and, opening it, found it to be written in Latin, with which he was more or less familiar. From it he read the story of a woman who had not been blest with offspring, but who prayed to God that He would send her a son, and if God would be so kind as to answer her prayer, she would quences, however, as we shall see. One ence upon succeeding nations, in touch with them all, God planted His people, through whom the world was to be benefited. The Hebrew tongue was abandoned about 450 B. C., and a sort as to answer her prayer, she would consecrate the child to His service. It seems that God heard this good woof Aramale Greek was spoken by the children of Israel. To them came the Gospel message, with the incarnation of the Son of God upon the earth, and man's prayer, and gave her a son. She man's prayer, and gave her a son. She brought little Samuel to the temple and offered him for the service of God, and sang songs of praise to Him. When Luther read this beautiful story, a new light dawned in his mind, for he had never before dreamed that the word of God was so coplous, so bounteous. He had only heard a few torts need by the

dropped the letter "h" into a pot of scarlet dye. According to one biograph-er, when he undertook to take the letter out of the dye, he discovered the dye was hot, and he very quickly drop-ped it, when, alas! it fell on a beautiful white parchment just ready for the market. His biographer very naivly remarks that the young man did not think half so much of the mark the letter had made upon the sheepskin as of the marks that would be made upon his own skin, when his father discov-ered what he had done. But right there in that clumsy little accident lay hidden the discovery of the great invention of printing, for when he reinvention of printing, for when he removed that letter he saw imprinted in crimson the letter "h" on the beautiful white parchment. This was the first white parchment. This was the first printing done in Europe. Some for vears later, Guttenburg, eliminating his father's name and adopting his moth-er's, appeared in Europe, with his old block types and a screw press, ready to print any form of intelligence. About this time, some man somewhere discussed how were unoff the made discovered how paper might be made out of linen. The wasps had been making paper from pre-adamic days, making paper from pre-adamic days, and over in China they had been mak-ing paper for nearly a thousand years, but Europe knew nothing about it until this very hour when her progress ab-solutely demanded it. She had some-thing worth printing, and had a man who could do the printing, also a man who could nearche the matter for the who could prepare the matter for the press, and at that vital moment paper was put into her hands. Thus, by three trivial incidents, we see the way open-ed for the accomplishment of the mightlest of God's purposes in modern times: Luther accidentally failing up-on the Bible—within the lids of which, It has been said, the great Reformation was locked-accidentally being driven from the study of law to the monastery, where he might be prepared in the most effectual manner, for God's service: then the discovery of printing, when there was something to print, and paper upon which to print it. Thus the word of God was printed, and Bibles distributed as thick as autumn leaves, and scattered over the earth by heaves, and scattered over the earth by the millions. And though the priests raised their hands in horror and said: This is a horrible thing that the word of God is given to the people. In their ignorance and superstition, where the Bible says: "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out," they will put their cyes out: and where it says: "If thy hand out; and where it says: "If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast them from thee," people will cut off their hands and feet, because the Bible admonishes them to do so. But the common people were possessed of the Spirit of God quite as much as were these priests, and in their hearts the word of God found lodgment, and the world moved on apace, because the word of God was given to them. AFFAIRS OF MEN OVERRULED BY DIVINITY.

Can we fail to recognize the hand of God in these incidents? How per-fectly do they dove-tail into each other -the finding of the Bible by a man prepared by education and moral courage to give it to the world, then the paper upon which to print it, and the discovery of the art of printing—all these things indicate to the thoughtful mind that God is overruling the affair, the scenes, sending the actors on to the stage where they play their parts, at the proper time, and make their exit, when new actors appear upon the stage and thus the great human drama goes on, scene after scene, act

after act. Suppose that Luther had been sent to some other country, suppose that Gut-tenberg had been sent elsewhere—how things and purposes would have failed. Who but God could send these men a appointed times and in appointed places, appearing sometimes like mighty meteors, shooting across the firmais ment, followed by their flery trains, shedding dismay and terror here, bene-fit and blessing there? Who but God, I ask, could send such men-let them be a Julius Caesar, an Alexander, a Napoleon, a Washington, a Lincoln, or a Luther and a Guttenberg—and send them to the very place and at the very time when the world needs them for the furtherance of humanity's cause? There is a very homely proverb among the Germans that says: "Reuschlin laid the egg, but Luther hatched it." In other words, Reuschlin was the scholar who promoted the stu-dy of the classics and put men in touch with the Greek language and put with the Greek language and put Luther in a way to read and translate the New Testament, which was written in the Greek. Thus in their day, Reuschlin and others were precursors of the greater light and truth, that God had for mankind, as soon as they were prepared to receive it. Now, do we live in such an age? Has there been an era of progressiveness, an impulse imparted and advancement made among mankind in modern times? We have thought for many years that this is the greatest and most enlightened age known in all history. We look with such pity and contempt upon the poor achievements of our ancestors. The miracles that are upon the poor achievements of our ancestors. The miracles that are wrought today, even the most common-place of things would fill our ancestors with wonder and amazement. If they could only arise from their graves and behold the electric cars, or an auto-mobile flying by, with no visible motive power, they would fall back in their review or boost at such an incomprisgress. graves aghast at such an incompreprover, aghast at such an incompre-hensible mystery. It is only a hundred years since Ful-ton launched his "Cleremont" on the Hudson river, that old tub which pad-dled its way between Albany and New York in thirty-six hours. What won-derful progress has been made with relation to steam, as applied to me-chanics, in this hundred years! Today you may cross the Atlantic occan-a voyage, formerly, of two or three months-now of less than six days, and all the while you are floating in a gorge-ous palace with every want supplied, ous palace with every want supplied, and every luxury at your command. What a marvelous age this is, and what wonderful progress has been made! When Stephenson was asking for a franchise to build his railroad, it was not believed that he could produce a loco-motive that could travel at the rate of 12 miles per hour and draw freight. You may, perhaps, remember that amus-ing incident in parliament, when he was asked by one august member: "What if your locomotive were tra-veling at the rate of 12 miles an hour,

# HATURE AND A WOMAN'S WORK



LYDIA E. PINKHAM Nature and a woman's work com-

bined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers they relied upon the roots and herps of the field to cure disease and mitigate suffering.

The Indians on our Western Plains to-day can produce roots and herbs for every ailment, and cure diseases that baffle the most skilled physicians who have spent years in the study of drugs.

From the roots and herbs of the field Lydia E. Pinkham more than thirty years ago gave to the women of the world a remedy for their peculiar ills, more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound is now recognized as the standard remedy for woman's ills. Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St.,

Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public. "For twelve years I had been suffer-

ing with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue an tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice, I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice restored health and strength. It is

worth mountains of gold to suffering women. What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound did for Mrs. Muff, it will do for other suffering women.

and drawing freight, what would be and drawing freight, what would be the result if a cow were to be on the track, Mr. Stephenson?" The old Eng-lishman replied in his characteristic way: "I reckon it would be rather hard on the coo."

#### OPPORTUNITIES ARE RESPONSI-BILITIES.

Locomotives have been very hard on Locomotives have been very hard on cows, very hard and cruel; and, so has every movement which God has set-afoot in the earth, in the line of pro-gress and in the advancement of truth: They have all been very hard upon men and upon the nations of men who have stood in the way of the wheels of pro-gress. There is no more tragle page stood in the why of the where of pho-gress. There is no more tragic page in history than that which records the resistance of truth and the progress of mankind, by individuals or nations. If you want a sad and melancholy in-stance of this truth, consider but brief-ly the history of ancient Israel, who, when Jesus came to them—He who was here of the save—they turned Him powerful to save-they turned Him from them and pushed Him away with open palms, and said; We will have nothing to do with thee; we will have Caesar to be our king. He maketh Himself out to be God; away with Him we prefer Barrabbas. They had their Barabbas, and where is Israel today? Talk about opportunities being responsibilities! Israel, who had the oppor tunity of their existence, neglecting and spurning that opportunity, and they have become a hiss and a by-word among men, the wandering Jew, without a home, without a nation, with no unity, the object of every nation's block and cuff and hatred Jewish blood kick and cuff and hatred. Jewish blood has drenched the soll of every Eu-ropean nation, all consequential to that fearful day when they decided between Barabbas and the Christ, when they stood in the way of the wheels of pro-

to the earth? Has He sent His messengers to mankind with new truth, as the race was prepared for it? Consid-er the affairs of mankind in this age, and you will find Him at work as in former ages. The arts and the sciences are making great headway, inventions unequalled hitherto are in common use, exploration and discovery are going on in every direction, and education has become the passion of nearly all ma-tions, until the dumb and the deaf speak, though they never heard, and the blind are reading as well as those of perfect sight. What a marvelous are it is: age it is!

MODERN REVELATION OF DEITY.

Has God undertaken to do anything in this propitious period of thee world's history? I regret that time will not permit me to continue with this theme but you must do some thinking from what I hope has been suggested to you. Consider that movement which you. Consider that movement which began back upon the threshold of the nineteenth century, when a boy went out in the woods to pray asking God for guidance and for wisdom. To him the heavens were opened, and there de-scended before him heavenly beings who revealed themselves to him and communicated with him. To him were given principles of truth which make georious this great dispensation the most luminous of all. Never before was there given to mankind so much of God's truth, in its fulness and com-pleteness, as in the dispensation in God's truth, in its fulness and com-pleteness, as in the dispensation in which we live. Consider but for a mo-ment the beliefs of the world when this boy beheld God the Father and the, Son. In that day the God of heaven was thought to be a being without body, parts, or passions, who sat upon the top of a topless throne; whose dr-cumference was everywhere, yet whose conter was nowhere. According to the belief of the great Catholic church-and I hope I speak this inoffensively-God was an incorporeal being. In the face of all these failacies, these delu-sions, these erroneous conceptions of God, this boy, Joseph Smith, beheld with his natural cyes the persons of God the Father, and the Son. 28 they stood before him. And he heard with this natural cars as they speke to him, the truths of heaven for manking to-

the truths of heaven for mankind to-day. How, with the touch of God's truth the fallacies of a thousand years truth the fallacles of a thousand years were dissolved, and the ideas of men destroyed and shattered! The true idea of God was established in ancient Israel, by Moses, it was restored again by the ministry of Jesus Christ, but was again lost to the world. But in this dispensation it has again been re-stored never again to depart from the carth earth.

#### MATTER NOT CREATIVE.

Again, the eternity of matter. When Again, the effernity of matter. When Joseph Smith read the scriptures he, like the people of his time, was in-clined to the view that God created this great universe out of nothing, and that this world was created in six days of 24 hours each. God revealed to Joseph Smith that the world was to Joseph Smith that this world was created out of matter, and that mat-ter always did exist in some form or other, because matter is eternal. God did not create the earth, He only organized matter which already ex-isted into the earth and prepared it for our habitation. God did not create this earth in six days of 24 hours, but in six or more great epochs or eras, and by the processes known to God this earth was formed in a natural way.

MAN'S DESTINY ETERNAL PRO-GRESSION.

Again, the matter of eternal pro-gression, the belief common to the Latter-day Saints, made known to the Latter-day Saluts, made known to the Prophet Joseph Smith, is that "as man is God once was, and as God is man may be." Never before in the history of the world was there such a flood of light given to mankind as ex-pressed in that simple couplet reveal-ing the infinite possibilities of the race. How inspiring is the thought that map can the flood by stothat man can rise from his lowly station to the exalted positions of the Gods by means of God's grace and the gospel He has provided for our the gospet He has provided for our exaltation. To no people was there ever given a more precious pearl of great price. Fall and faiter, as you may, by God's grace you may rise again, and in the infinitude of the life before us, with the unlimited power and quality of progressiveness within us, there shall be no end to our achievement and to our advancement in God's great kingdom bereafter.

**CERTAIN RESULTS** Many a Salt Lake City

Citizen Knows How Sure They Are.

Nothing uncertain about the work of Doan's Kidney Pills in Salt Lake City. There is plenty of positive proof of this in the testimony of citizens. Such evidence should convince the most skeptical sufferer. Read the following statement:

A. Reynolds, living at 379 west First North street .Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "Before I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at the F.' J. Hill Drug Co., I had been troubled for a long time from kidney complaint and backache. I was restless at night and es a consequence would arise in the morning feeling tired and worn out. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me in every way and I have not had any trouble since."

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Remember the name-Doan's-and take no other.

sweetest things of mortality to be perpetuated and glorified in immor-tality.

SALVATION FOR THE DEAD.

Then consider the principle of sal-vation for the dead. Who ever had such a conception of the breadth of God's love, as revealed in this glori-ous truth? We know that salvation is limited to those who shall believed in the Lord Jesus Christ. Yct, not one-third of the race is Christian; and of the one-third professedly Christian, perhaps not a tenth genu-inely so; yet by no other name under christian, perhaps not a tenth genu-inely so; yet by no other name under heaven shall mankind be saved, ex-cept that of Jesus Christ. How, then, shall the majority as well as the minority be saved? Only through the operation of this glorious principle of the gospel of Jesus Christ, in which God's love is dealt equally to all, by which men of all ages, of all condiwhich men of all ages, of all condi-tions, and of all races that have lived upon the earth where or when they may, though they have died without the knowledge of God, and have not accepted Jesus as their Savior, yet they have gone into the great beyond, where the Gospel is today being preached, and where it has been preached for thousands of years, and where it will still be preached until preached for thousands of years, full where it will still be preached until every knee shall bow and every tongue confess that Jesus is the Christ. This principle reveals the breadth of the gospel as restored to us in this dispensation. And in or-der to practically apply this principle of our faith we build temples where-in the ordinance of bartism for the in the ordinance of baptism for the lead is administered to the living for dead is administered to the hving for the benefit of the dead. This princi-ble was observed among the early Christians according to St. Paul, for he makes specific mention of the practise among them of baptizing for the dead the dead.

#### IN HARMONY WITH DEITY.

Time forbids that I go on. You may pursue this line of thought fur-ther if it interests you. This question we should ask ourselves in conclu-sion: Are we in harmony, as we prayed at the opening of these ser-vices, with God's Spirit and with His truth and righteousness? Every are has its opportunity to decide on which side it shall stand, either for or against God. On which side do you stand, my friends? Are you working for the promotion of God's purposes in the earth? Or, do you stand in the way, trying to prevent and stay the progress of God's work? Do you stand with the stiff-necked and the hard of heart, the rabble who, when it was asked of them by Pilate: whom will you have released unto Every ago truth and righteousness? whom will you have released you, Barabbas or Jesus? and the crowd cried unto him: Release unto us Barabbas! Crucify this man, cru-cify Him! Let His blood be upon us us Barabbas. Citchiy inis hain that cify Him! Let His blood be upon us and upon our children after us. Re-lease unto'us Barabbas! Upon which side shall we stand? As men and women whose chief aim it is to be on God's side, to further His cause in the earth, I pray most fervently that God will give us the grace to stand for Him and for His cause in the earth, cost us what it may. Even though it should lead up Golgotha's hill, requiring us to bear our own cross, even though it cost us the good will of the world, or name and repu-tation among men. God give us the grace to stand by Him and His cause always, in Christ's name, I ask it, dways, in Christ's name, I ask it,

"And the Lord God doth work by means to bring about His great and eternal purposes; and by very small means the Lord doth confound the wise, and bringeth about the salva-tion of many souls."

#### CONTROLLING INFLUENCES.

In history we can not fail to be impressed with the fact that small and trivial incidents are often fol-lowed by tremendous consequences, and the provide he geographics to the and it would be, according to the and it would be, according to the common conception of things, the grossest kind of superstition to at-tribute the interposition of the Deity in relation to some trivial affairs; but when we measure the results which flow therefrom, we are sometimes compelled to recognize the hand of God in these little incidents. I have in mind one or two that serve to illustrate. It is recorded by an English author

illustrate. It is recorded by an English author of, over a hundred years ago, that upon one occasion an English gentle-man was riding through one of the British shires, when the vehicle in which he rode became broken by some accident. In his predicament, he applied for assistance at a neigh-boring cottage, and there met a widow who made a very happy impression who made a very happy impression upon him. The contact of these two resulted in their marriage, and emi-gration to America; where they beame the ancestors of George Wash-

Now, it would be superstition, in the

child.

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IN THE REFORMATION.

ington. Now, it would be superstition, in the estimation of some, to say that the Lord was in that little accident with the gentleman's cart, but when we consider, the consequences which followed that incident it is not overly credulous to believe that God was in that trivial incident. All of life is made up of circumstances, one depending upon the other; and thus the chain extends forming what we call human history. Again, when Abraham Lincoln was a young man of 21 years, living in New Salem, some emigrant passing through the country had more than he could well carry with his jaded team, and, desiring to relieve the team of its heavy load, he disposed of some of the commodities. One bar-rel, containing what he called worth-less rubbish, was sold to Abra-ham Lincoln for 50 cents. It was thrown into a warehouse or shed, and after months was examined by Lin-coln. In this rubbish heap he found Blackteneds Commentaics which he after months was examined by Lin-coln. In this rubbish heap he found Blackstone's Commentaries, which he read and fairly devoured, as he after-wards said. This reading introduced wards said. This reading introduced him very largely into the study of law which profession prepared him for his great life's work and put him in touch with those opportunities which resulted is the achievements of his splendid career. Thus we might go on, recognizing in some trivial incident the seed of some mighty circumstance or event which should develop thereafter. Gibbon, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." never

Gibbon, author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," never bowed the knee to Christ, but as he stood among the ruins of Rome saw behind those broken columns and shat-tered arches, a mysterious power, which he undertook to describe in his "De-cline and Fall." He saw the power of God manifest in bringing down to destruction and humiliation the mighty empires of Greece and Rome: and if an empires of Greece and Rome; and if an unbaliever, in one sense, could recog-nize that mysterious power, which we This is a set of the analysis of the set of

the Gospel was preached in this lan-guage common to the civilized nations of that day. It was preached in the very heart and center of the world. and the Sermon on the Mount was spoken in a language known to nearly all peoples, at least to the more highan peoples, at least to the more high-ly civilized peoples of the earth. When the apostles and elders and the seven-ties, two by two, preached the Gos-pel, it was for the main part in the common vernacular of that day. When

God was so coplous, so bounteous. He had only heard a few texts read by the priests in the cathedrals' service, as the priests were the sole possessors of the Scriptures in those days. The light that dawned in his mind was, Why should not the common people possess the word of God, for, no doubt, God designed that all His children should have it This reminds one of Lincoln's saying: "God must love the common people; He made so many of them." He consequently resolved in his heart, that he would some day give to the common people the word of God. The young man for a time forgot, as many sacred records of the transactions and the sermons of the apostles and of the Lord Himself were written, it was in that same language. The importance of this period of history is to be appre-ciated still more when we take into account the fact that at the time of the young man for a time forgot, as many of us do, his high resolve, or at least he postponed action in connection with it. He pursued his studies and during advent of the Messiah and the introduction of the gospel upon the earth Greece and Rome were rapidly going to pieces; but before those mighty na-It. He pursue institutes and during the vacation went back to his good old parents in Mentz, spent a few weeks with them, receiving from them en-couragtment and congratulation, and then returned to school. On his way back to school another seeming acci-dent occurred. His friend Alexis, with whom he was traveling, according to to pieces; but before those mighty na-tions went to destruction the gospel message was carried to them and was taught in the court and in the army of the emperor and in the schools of philosophy, so that when they did go to pieces, they were charged with the Christian idea, and the true conception of God was planted deeply in the thought and sentiment of those nations before their dissolution. The conse-quences are apparent in this, that modern Europe was reconstructed of whom he was traveling, according to whom he was traveling, according to one historian, was stricken to the ground by a thunderbolt, and Luther, terrified, fell upon is knees and pray-ed to God for deliverance, appreciat-ing the fact that he was not prepared modern Europe was reconstructed of modern Europe was reconstructed of those fragments which flowed off in all directions; and in the reconstruction of the states of Europe, those nations arose, not as heathen nations, but as Christian nations, because the Gospoi message had impregnated Greece and Rome before they went to pleces. The states of modern Europe-Germany. Ing the fact that he was not prepared to die, for he had not lived up to the resolve which he formed in relation to the giving of the Bible to the people. The thunderstorm passed by, and Lu-ther was unhurt, but he was so firmly fixed in his resolve this time that when he want back to school he grave a back he went back to school he gave a banquet to his school mates and bade them good-bye, as he was going to serve God and consecrate his whole life to that states of modern Europe-Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Scandi-navia, Great Britain, Spain, France and Italy—all those splendid nations and consectate his whole he to that service. Accordingly he went to the monastery, for in olden times they thought the only way to sanctification was through the cloister cells, where the devil could not reach them. Luther found, however, that the devil could also get into cloister cells for there it was that he got a training in condict and ratio and a heathen nations worship-ping the gods Zues and Jupiter and Odin and a thousand other gods of their own fanciful creations, but as Christian nations, reverencing Jesus of Naz-areth, with His mother, Mary, and had for their ideal, the Madona and was that he got a training in conflict

with the devil, as well as with himself, all of which resulted in the develop-ment of his character, and when that Thus we can appreciate, in degree boy spoke, 16 years later, one-half of the glory and majesty of Europe crum. bled to dust.

#### DISCOVERY OF PRINTING.

HAR HAR BURNER STATIST

at least, the immense importance of the planting of the children of Israel down upon the strands of the Mediter-rancan sea just at the time they were Luther had undertaken the work of distributing the Bible among the peo-ple. How could he do this? In those days, Bibles were made by hand; there were no printing presses, and there was no paper, at that immediate time, upon which Bibles could be printed. How could he give the Bible to the common people, so that large numbers of them might become familiar with the word of God and learn something of God's generous love toward His chli-dren. A monk would sit in a cloister cell, in those days, with a goosequill, and planted there, because Greece and CARTERS CURE SICK HEADACHE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature Breut Good SICK HEADACHE dren. A monk would sit in a cloister cell, in those days, with a goosequill, and write upon papyrus. He might copy a single version of the Bible and occupy some nine or ten months in the work, so that Bibles were very costly, and they were also very poor, copies, be-cause the copying of manuscripts is not an accurate business, when done by hand. Very often there would be lines omitted, and some lines written twice, or made very faulty at the best. Now, at this very time another incident oc-Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Inligestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect rem-edy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. at this very time another incident oc-curred which is most remarkable in its consequences. A young man who was somewhat handicapped by the very un-SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. comely name of Johann Gensfleisch, was one day in the forest, carving his name in the bark of the trees, and he Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature carried home some of the letters he REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



#### SPAIN'S SAD LAMPLE.

For another melancholy example, take Spain; the nation once offered the greatest opportunity ever given to a nation—having dropped into her lap a hemisphere. The richest, the most splendid land of all, preserved of God for the mightlest of His urposes in for the mightlest of His 'urposes in relation to the redemption and exalta-tion of the human race. Into the lap of Ferdinand and Isabella, fell this hemisphere, and instead of using it to purposes of good, it was perverted to purposes of evil. Greed, avarice, just and carnage are the words descriptive of Pizzaro and Cortez, in the conquest of America. Millions upon millions of the natives were wantonly destroyed. Cortez and Pizzaro have written their names shamefully in the blood of an ancient race of this western world, more highly civilized than their own. And what have been the consequences? Retribution has followed in the path-way of Spain, until today she stands as a weaking among the nations, with an incompetent youth upon her throne. And in that war between Spain and America a decade ago she was forced America a decide ago she was forced to relax her withered grasp which held the last fragment of her possessions in the western world, a world once en-tirely her own. Were it not so, men would have sald in their hearts: there is no justice; there is no God! It will be hered it has always been hered upon Is no justice; there is no God! It will be hard, it has always been hard upon men or the nations of men who have neglected the opportunities which God has placed before them, and who have stood in the way of the wheels of prog-ress, be it a locomotive impelled by steam or be it one of God's truths inspired by His Holy Spirit, the result is the same—they shall be left a wreck and a ruin in the rear, while the pur-poses of God shall go on irresistibly.

THE AGE OF PROGRESS.

To return to my subject, I say we speak of this age as being one of pro-gressiveness; indeed it is. It is not so many years since we heard it an nounced by the press that Marconi had succeeded in speaking across the At-lantic ocean, with nothing but thin air as his medium of communication, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. I have tance of nearly 5,000 miles. I have not yet seen a man who had the cour-age to say he did not believe it—tio marvelous is this age. You may turn a ray of light upon a man, and look clear through him, and take a photograph, if you please, of some object on the other side of him. You may turn a key and listen to the voice of Gladstone, the great commoner, making an appeal before the house of commons. You may with the ald of the phonograph-the ever speaking phonograph-disten to music discoursed in Berlin or Paris, music discoursed in Bernin of Lans, and think nothing of the marvel. This is certainly an age of progressiveness that is well nigh miraculous. Has God been on hand in this age to open the windows of heaven and send new light

in God's great kingdom hereafter. Do we appreciate the truth that is Do we appreciate the truth that is given to us in this day and age in which we live? It is almost beyond our complete appreciation.

ETERNITY OF FAMILY RELA-TIONSHIP.

Again, the eternity of the marriage covenant. No people ever held to this idea, except the Latter-day Saints this idea, except the Latter-day Saints and, perhaps, the former day Saints, that these ties, these relations, estab-lished by God upon the earth, when sealed together by the authority of the priesthood, as man and wife, the companionship shall endure through-out the endless ages of eternity. What a glorious prespect is this! How bright and promising, and how invit-ing is an eternity that shall be char-acterized by a perpetuation of those holy joys given to men here,—the



For Further Information, write

