

Deseret Evening News.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, Editor.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1868.

SPRING.

The Spring has now fairly opened, and the entire creation feels the glad-some change. The weather is most delightful, and we are witnessing, as a favorite writer expresses himself in relation to this season: "the great annual miracle of the blossoming of Aaron's rod, repeated on myriads and myriads of branches!—the gentle progression and growth of herbs, flowers, trees,—gentle, and yet irrepressible,—which no force can stay, no violence restrain, like love, that wins its way and cannot be withstood by any human power, because itself is Divine power." Under the influence of the present weather, our city will soon put on its livery of green and the air be redolent with the fragrance of flowers and blossoms. Everyone who has been confined to the house by wintry weather and the bad condition of the roads can now have the opportunity to walk out and drink deep draughts of health by filling their lungs with the pure, invigorating air of Spring. If the ladies of our community would adopt the habit of walking out of doors more than they do, it would be better for themselves, and, where they are mothers, for their children. We are convinced that many females are troubled with poor health, who, if they would adopt correct habits, might enjoy a robustness and vigor that would surprise themselves and their friends. Pure air is as essential to health as food. It cannot be obtained in that abundance in close rooms that it should be to ensure good health. It must be sought for where it is to be found—out of doors—where it comes laden with sweets from opening flower and bursting vegetation, imparting vigor to the body, elasticity to the step, and serenity to the mind.

Many women, mothers of families especially, become so absorbed in their household duties, that they deem it all but impossible to find time to spend in a morning or evening walk, or a little out-door exercise. They see cares multiply around them, and become so involved in them that they do not think of making an effort to drive them off for occasional intervals. A daily round of duties comes with irresistible routine. Their hours pass away in the performance of labors which become almost imitating in their sameness. Yet these duties appear of such importance to many that they almost feel that they would be doing a wrong to snatch a few moments from them, and the thought arises that something would be neglected if the closest and most constant attention and supervision were not exercised.

It is a mistake to think that the little time occupied in seeking health and vigor in the open air would be wasted, and that some household duty would have to be neglected because of it. That languor and lassitude, which at times wield so strong an influence, will be dispelled, tone and vitality will be imparted to the system, and the quickened and strengthened mental and physical powers will be able to perform the same duties so much easier and quicker, that the time occupied in so desirable a manner will be more than counterbalanced.

There is not enough of exercise taken by women generally in this country, nor is it always the right kind when taken. Very often those who ought to take carriage exercise, if they could, must walk, if they exercise at all; while many of those whose occupations in-doors do not keep them moving

about, ride when they go out. To sit in an easy sewing chair the greater part of the day, and then to ride out in a carriage, is taking air but not exercise. A quiet walk, when the atmosphere is suitable, would impart more vigor, health and energy in a month than would ordinary carriage exercise in six times that period, to those whose occupations are sedentary, or who spend much of their time seated. A daily walk, if taken moderately, is a powerful invigorator. And though, when the hot sun of summer shines out fiercely, it is neither pleasant nor advisable to walk during the heat of the day, in the evenings and mornings it is a positive luxury to enjoy the balmy air and delicious coolness that seem to pervade all nature.

NOTICE

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April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

REMARKS.

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG in the Tabernacle, in the afternoon, March 29th, 1868.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

(Continued from yesterday.)

Thousands of the Elders of Israel who are now occupying these valleys, are now willing, if called upon, to leave their families and homes to go and preach the gospel in all the world, and be abused, and cast out and suffer poverty and want for the gospel's sake. Is not this a witness that you are right before God? It is. You are willing to feed and clothe the needy, and send means out of your scanty supplies to foreign lands to gather the poor Saints from those old countries; and it is marvelous in my eyes what the people have done within a few months back. About the 5th of February last we found that we could only raise about from eight to nine thousand dollars to send to Europe for the poor. Elders Hiram B. Clawson and Wm. C. Staines started for New York on the 17th of the month. Last Conference I had faith that the Lord would favor us and multiply means. When we came to send away the means we had, we were able to send \$25,000 with the brethren. This means was contributed in small amounts; but it is marvelous how it came in. We have exercised faith in this matter, and now we are able to send \$25,000 more, and we have not touched a bushel of wheat, or a hundred of flour nor an animal that has been turned in; and the means keeps coming in; and it comes more and more, and they will continue to give until the emigration is over. This is a witness to the people that they are right before high Heaven in these things, that the elders are right in going to preach, that their wives and mothers and daughters are right in preserving their means and property from wasting in the absence of their natural guardians. They are right if they delight in coming to meeting to partake of the sacrament, and to bow down before the Lord and worship Him. They are right in feeding the poor and in paying their tithing.

I will here say to the Latter-day Saints, if you will feed the poor with a willing heart and ready hand, neither you nor your children will ever be found begging bread. In these things the people are right; they are right in establishing Female Relief Societies, that the hearts of the widows and the orphan may be made glad by the blessings which are so abundantly and so freely poured out upon them. And, inasmuch as we have embraced the fullness of the gospel with honest hearts, the Lord has sworn by Himself that He will save us if we will continue to be obedient to His will. It is our privilege to seek unto Him and obtain His Spirit to witness unto us continually regarding our labors and works, that we may always know whether we are in the line of our duty or not.

This is the gospel; this is the plan of salvation; this is the Kingdom of God; this is the Zion that has been spoken and written of by all the prophets since the world began. This is the work of Zion which the Lord has promised to bring forth. We are right when we pray for our neighbors, for our brethren and

friends, and for our enemies. We are right when we are striving to become of one heart and of one mind. We are right when we are humble before the Lord, when we are as willing to forgive as we are to be forgiven. We are right in educating our children, and while we strive to be educated in every useful branch of an English education, let us also be learned in every moral and physical attainment; let us learn how to take care of and preserve ourselves and friends, how to plant, how to gather, how to build up and how to beautify.

The Saints in these mountains are a stalwart, athletic people. They have a great capital of bone, muscle and sinew on hand. When this is not employed in the establishment and maintenance of various industries, in prudent, economical labor, the employed doing justice to the employer, working to do good for their own benefit and the benefit of the Kingdom of God, gathering around them in abundance the comforts of life, the great capital which God has given to us as individuals and as a people is wasted. This reminds me of what I said to the people of Provo. They naturally might have expected that they were going to be made more prosperous as a city by the money which we should take there. I told them that we brought nothing but knowledge to direct them in their labors and to teach them how to employ their time. This is the greatest wealth we possess—to know how to rightly direct our labors, spending every hour advantageously for the benefit of our wives and children and neighbors. This is right and commendable; it is required by Him whom we say we serve, and it is the only true way to fill honestly the mission we have here upon earth. We should not only learn the principles of education known to mankind, but we should reach out further than this, learning to live so that our minds will gather in information from the heavens and the earth until we can incorporate in our faith and understanding all knowledge which is useful and practicable in our present condition and that will lead to life eternal.

Ye wise men of the world, ye men who profess to know how to guide the destinies of great nations, ye kings and potentates, ye emperors and rulers, who of you could take a people as poor and as ignorant in the affairs of this world as the Latter-day Saints were when they were scattered abroad among the nations, and gather them together, organize them politically and religiously, and show them how to become healthy, wealthy and wise like this people? Statesmen and rulers can lay waste and destroy, but who of them can build up, enrich and save the nation? They are not to be found. They give no evidence of possessing the capacity, for the proof is their works. I told them at Provo I would teach them how to get rich, in wasting no time, and wisely disposing of all ability which God has given them to do good.

I have not spoken of the wrong, and I wish never to have an occasion to do so, that I may never have occasion to find fault with Israel again. It is the good I delight to dwell upon and promote and encourage. I delight to see the inhabitants of Zion increase in good works, in faith and faithfulness, and let sin pass behind, while they go on valiant and strong in the service of God. If we will hearken to counsel, we shall be the best people in the world; we shall be as a bright light set upon a hill that cannot be hid, or like a candle upon a candlestick. We declare it to all the inhabitants of the earth from the valleys in the tops of these mountains that we are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; not a church but the church, and we have the doctrine of life and salvation for all the honest-in-heart in all the world. Who else has got it? Is it to be found in the creeds of Christendom? It is not. We have the living oracles of the Lord Almighty to lead us day by day. In consideration of these things we should be exemplary in all our actions. We may do great works for the good of the poor, we may give all our goods to feed them, and our bodies to be burned for the work of God, yet if we trifle with the sacred name of the Lord and with our own salvation, it will profit us nothing, and we shall be found wanting, with no oil in our vessels in the great day of the Lord.

High Councilors, do you have any trials before you? "Yes." Have the brethren complained of each other? "Yes." Are their feelings alienated one from the other? Is there a party spirit manifested in the Council? "Sometimes." Do the brethren go off satisfied with the decisions of the Council? Bishops, do you have any trials? Are the feelings

of the brethren in your Wards alienated? "Yes." What should they do in such cases? They should follow the rules laid down, and be reconciled to their brethren forthwith. I think that it can be shown that the great majority of difficulties between brethren arises from misunderstandings, rather than from malice and a wicked heart, and instead of talking the matter over with each other in a saint-like spirit, they will contend with each other until a real fault is created, and they have brought a sin upon themselves. "Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him, lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing." When we have done good ninety-nine times and then do an evil, how common it is, my brethren and sisters, to look at that one evil all the day long and never think of the good. Before we judge each other we should look at the design of the heart, and if it is evil, then chasten that individual, and take a course to bring him back again to righteousness.

I want you to learn all you possibly can, and teach your neighbors, giving them all the information you can. When I see a brother or a sister refuse to impart knowledge, I know there is something wrong in the heart of that person. I am here to do good, and to teach my brethren and sisters to sanctify themselves, to get their food, to build cities and make farms, to teach them to accumulate knowledge, and then dispense it to all.

I hope to see the time when we shall have a reformation in the orthography of the English language, among this people, for it is greatly needed. Such a reformation would be a great benefit and would make the acquirement of an education much easier than at present. I say to fathers and mothers, never say a word that you would not be willing your son and daughter should say, or commit an act you would not sanction in your son or daughter, and so walk before your children that they may be prepared by your example to walk in the ways of life everlasting, and they will not depart from them; and if they, notwithstanding your example, should become froward in their feelings, and unruly, they will soon see the folly of their ways and turn to their parents and acknowledge their faults and again wish to be seated at their father's table. Parents should never drive their children, but lead them along, giving them knowledge as their minds are prepared to receive it. Solomon has written, "He that spareth his rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." I do not think that these words of Solomon will justify the ruling of children with an iron hand. Chastening may be necessary betimes, but parents should govern their children by faith rather than by the rod, leading them kindly by good example into all truth and holiness.

Our children who are born in the Priesthood, are legal heirs and entitled to the revelations of the Lord, and as the Lord lives, His angels have charge over them, though they may be left to themselves occasionally. We should learn our own natures and live worthy of our being. When Jesus Christ was left to himself, in His darkest hour, he faltered not, but overcame. He was ordained to this work. If we should ever be left to ourselves, and the Spirit withdrawn from us, it will be to try the strength of our integrity and faithfulness, to see whether we will walk in His ways even in a dark and cloudy hour. At times our children may not be in possession of a good spirit; but if the parent continues to possess the good Spirit, the children will have the bad spirit but a short time. Parents who are Latter-day Saints are the ruling power; they are the kings and queens. Rule in righteousness, and in the fear and love of God, and your children will follow you. May God bless you. Amen.

ITEMS.

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