

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

BY R. M. HIBBETT.

There is a many a rest in the road of life,
If we only would stop to take it,
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er falteth,
The grass is green and flowers are bright,
Tho' the wintry storm prevailleth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted,
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep
through

When the omilous clouds are rifted,
There was never a day without a night,
Or an evening without a morning,
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer in heaven,
Or only a beggar's thanks,
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life,
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the minute, delicate threads,
Of our curious life asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled
ends,

And sit, and grieve, and wonder,

DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BY

PREST. BRIGHAM YOUNG,

On Sunday Afternoon, April 22, in
1877, at Richfield, Sevier
County, Utah.

REPORTED BY GEORGE F. GIBBS.

I am very much gratified in the opportunity of appearing in this house again. I am disposed to say a few words to you. I have not time to instruct you in all things, nor to say all I wish to say. Do just as well as you know how in all things, never permitting yourself to commit an act unless the Spirit of God within you justifies you in doing it. And if you live every day of your lives according to the best light and understanding you possess, glorifying God, our Heavenly Father, just as far as your knowledge extends, I will promise you eternal life in the kingdom of God. This is saying a great deal, it is a very important discourse embodied in a few words. The grand difficulty with the people is they do not do quite as well as they know how; it is that which hinders us from accomplishing the work given us to do.

Now let me say to you, my brethren and sisters, if you live according to the light within you, you will be of one heart and one mind; your interests and labors will be one, and you will take hold with all the power God has given you to consummate this great and glorious work committed to our charge. When we become one we shall have a heaven here upon the earth. Do you think that in the family of heaven dwelling in the presence of God there is any jarring, bickerings, contentions, fault-finding, or distrust in the priesthood? No. It is true we are in a world of darkness, and we have a great many weaknesses, temptations and annoyances all tending to lead us astray. But if we do as well as we know how, we shall accomplish the work.

I have been spending the winter in St. George. Our Temple there is finished, which is the first completed Temple built to the name of the Most High, in which the ordinances for the living and the dead can be performed, since the one built by Solomon in the land of Jerusalem, that we have any knowledge of. The Nephites may have built Temples, and in all probability they did, but we have no account of them. We enjoy privileges that no other people enjoy, or have enjoyed. In the days of Solomon, in the Temple that he built in the land of Jerusalem, there was confusion and bickering and strife, even to murder, and the very man that they looked to to give them the keys of life and salvation, they killed because he refused to administer the ordinances to them when they requested it; and whether they got any of them or not, this history does not say anything about.

We enjoy the privilege of entering into a Temple, built to the name of God, and receiving the ordinances of his House, with all the keys and blessings preparatory of entering into the "lives;" we also enjoy the privilege of administering for our fathers and mothers, our grandfathers and grandmothers, for those who have slept without the gospel.

You can understand why it is that the press of our nation is so ready to cry out against the "Mormons;" why it is that these poor Latter-day Saints are not considered fit to live, why they ought not to enjoy the common blessings of citizenship, and why the wicked would, if they could, deprive this whole people of their rights and privileges, and destroy their leaders from off the earth. It is evidence to all Latter-day Saints, if they have hearts to understand, that God is with this people, and that the Evil One is using the same means now, as he always has done, to oppose Him. We ought to be thankful that we are worthy to receive these persecutions. And I can promise you, that if we exercise patience and faith, and attend faithfully and diligently to the work given us to do of the Father, that they will work out for us a more excellent degree of glory and exaltation. Consequently it becomes us to be patient, trusting in God and the promises he has made unto us.

I was about to say to you, that our labors during the time I have spent in St. George, are perfectly satisfactory to me; and I believe we have all the evidence we can ask for, that the Lord is satisfied. And now that we have succeeded so well in building one Temple, we feel encouraged to continue our labors in the same direction until we shall have built and finished others. We want to commence another one in your region of country, at Mant; and we intend to lay out the ground, when we reach there on our way to the city. We have traveling with us, in our company, Elder Parry, the man who had charge of the rock work of the St. George Temple; he is on his way to Mant, to work on the Temple to be built at that place. We expect to say to the Latter-day Saints, Rear these walls forthwith, and complete this building, that you may enjoy the blessings there-in promised.

Brethren and sisters, live your holy religion that the spirit of truth, of virtue and of holiness may dwell within you, that your only desire may be to do the will of the Father in the literal building up of this his kingdom on the earth. Say your prayers, and increase your faith in the Lord and in his promises made to the faithful. Bring up your children in the love and fear of the Lord; study their dispositions and their temperaments; and deal with them accordingly, never allowing yourself to correct them in the heat of passion; teach them to love you rather than to fear you, and let it be your constant care that the children that God has so kindly given you are taught in their early youth the importance of the oracles of God, and the beauty of the principles of our holy religion, that when they grow to the years of man and womanhood they may always cherish a tender regard for them and never forsake the truth. I do not wish you to lay the stress and importance upon outward ceremonies that many do. There are those belonging to what is called the Mother Church who say give them the care and training of children at from three to seven years old, and they could so ground them in their faith, that they for ever afterwards, would remain good Catholics. The secret of their great success is no doubt in their strict observance of outward ordinances and ceremonies. But while they go to one extreme in the observance of ceremony, making bigots of their children, (for one of the earliest recollections of the child, who is reared in Catholicism, is the use of the sign of the cross) many of the Latter-day Saints go to the other, failing entirely to impress the minds of their children with that degree of reverence and sacredness that belongs to the ordinances of our church. Parents, teach your children by precept and example, the importance of addressing the throne of grace; teach them how to live, how to draw from the elements the necessities of life, and teach them the laws of life that they may know how to preserve themselves in health and be able to minister to

others. And when instructing them in the principles of the Gospel, teach them that they are true, truth sent down from heaven for our salvation, and that the gospel incorporates every truth whether in heaven, in earth, or in hell; and teach them too that we hold the keys of eternal life, and that they must obey and observe the ordinances and laws pertaining to this holy priesthood, which God has revealed and restored for the exaltation of the children of men.

If I were to ask the High Priests of this district, Do you pray in your families before going to work, or before you sit around the breakfast table? do you kneel down in humility and meekness, with the faith that the Father requires at your hands, to ask him in the name of Jesus, to bless and preserve and give you grace according to your day; and do you do this before retiring to bed? Seventies, do you call upon the Lord morning and evening? The Lord says, I will be sought unto by my people for the blessings that they need. And instead of our classing prayer among the duties devolving upon us as Latter-day Saints, we should live so as to deem it one of the greatest privileges accorded to us; for were it not for the efficacy of prayer what would have become of us both as a people and as individuals?

I do not feel disposed to preach a lengthy sermon to you, but we feel in our hearts to say, God bless you, peace be to you. I do not expect to come to see you as often as I have done, my health will not permit of it. My voice is good, I feel as though I could make myself heard a mile off, but my system is almost worn out; yet I expect to work right in the harness until I am called for to go hence. I am so thankful we have completed our Temple, it is the greatest blessing that could be bestowed upon us, I know of nothing that could equal it. But we are not satisfied with this one, we must hurry the building of another one, and thus another one and so on, and perform the great work therein that is required at our hands. Let us live so that we may be worthy to be owned of the Lord, and to be received into the fulness with him. Amen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—A special to the Times, from Pera, says: "Mr. Layard, British ambassador at Constantinople, is at the head of a party who would rather see England at war with Russia on any grounds, however trivial, than not at all. The present philo-English attitude of the Porte, is due to the intimate friendship between Layard and Vefik Pasha, and the latter's temporary influence over the Sultan. But the Sultan is a man of capricious and arbitrary temper, and of inferior capacity and resolution. A court or cabinet intrigue might destroy Vefik Pasha's ascendancy and change the whole Turkish policy."

BERLIN, 25.—The publication of the terms of peace has caused universal dissatisfaction in Serbia. The army will reconquer all the positions it conquered from Turkey and hold them until the congress decides as to the justice of Serbia's claims.

Grand Duke Nicholas has made pressing demands on Serbia to mobilize her reserves and concentrate them on the northern frontier, but Serbia has not yet complied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 25.—The Sultan, on Sunday, summoned Osman Pasha to him, and in the presence of the ministers, expressed his warmest admiration and gratitude for his heroic defence of Plevna. Osman's public entrance into Constantinople is arranged for to-day, after which he will review the troops at the war ministry.

BERLIN, 25.—The North German Gazette says: Considering to-day, the news, the meeting of the congress at an early date can scarcely be any longer expected. War between Russia and England, however, need not yet be regarded as a necessary consequence of England's attitude. The Russian army remains at present near Constantinople, and its conduct in the main is regulated by that of the British fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The Agency Russa says: Russia having communicated the entire preliminaries to the Powers, having declared that no secret treaty exists, and having recognized in each member of the

congress the full right of discussing, proposing and determining, the London Cabinet's conduct in insisting on imposing its formula upon Russia, can only be regarded as bad chicanery revealing an offensive intention.

BERLIN, 25.—The Russian organ *Le Nord* says: There is little probability that the congress will meet. It is, in consequence of England's views, more to the advantage of Europe that it should not. The duty of Europe is to settle the crisis without England.

MADRID, 25.—Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, is dead, and Muley Abbas will succeed him.

LONDON, 26.—A Belgrade correspondent confirms the report that the cabinet council has resolved to reoccupy all the territory conquered from the Turks in old Serbia. Recruiting is going on throughout the country.

A Paris correspondent states that the co-operation of Germany in the Art Exhibition is becoming more and more cordial, and it is thought all the German princes, except Frederick William and Frederick Charles, will visit the exhibition.

A correspondent at Vienna says: It is confirmed that Russia has not yet sent a final answer to England. The answer is delayed pending efforts which Russia is making, with the approval of Germany, to wean Austria from her last idea of an English alliance.

Montague's Review declares that if England does not attend the congress, the three empires must come to an understanding on Russia's demand. If England then considers it necessary to secure her interests on the Mediterranean, she will discover that the freedom of the seas is, as Prince Bismarck recently declared, essentially a German interest. The correspondent has good reasons to assert that the foregoing expresses the views of Prince Bismarck.

The official list, issued by the Admiralty, shows that the *Eurydice's* officers and crew numbered 298 men. Seven, however, were possibly left at Barbadoes in prison. All accounts agree that there were also from 20 to 30 passengers, officers, invalids, and men whose time had expired, etc., on board.

A Berlin special says the princes of Battenberg have authorized the Hessian papers to deny that either of them was ever a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

A Constantinople dispatch says 200 refugees are dying there daily.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Gen. Ignatieff has gone to Vienna, because some anxiety is felt about the attitude of Austria.

A Berlin correspondent says: If the congress does not meet, Germany will revert to her former position of a friendly look-on, without positively approving Russia's doings.

The final answer from St. Petersburg to England's question, whether the entire treaty of San Stefano will be submitted to the congress, is anxiously awaited.

The Times expresses the opinion that the more prudent Russian statesmen, even the Czar himself, ought to be ready to smooth the way for the assemblage of the congress. The contention of our government is justified in substance by Europe, and though the remaining objection is not one which ought to be fatal, it is by Russia rather than us that the objection ought, in strict justice, to be removed.

The preponderating opinion at the capitals of the great powers seems to be that Russia will refuse, and that this will render the situation very critical in consequence of the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the position of the Russians about Constantinople, but that if no unforeseen incident or complication arises from these circumstances, war may be avoided; and after a period of suspense, damaging to all the powers, a fresh proposal for a conference at the congress will be brought forward under different forms with the hope of success.

The position of Austria is a source of much anxious curiosity. The semi-official organs have declared the treaty of San Stefano utterly unacceptable; but the fact is equally certain that Austria does not support England's demand concerning the form of its submission to the congress. Various explanations of the latter feature of Austria's policy are given.

A Vienna correspondent says a reconstruction of the triple alliance is preparing for the purpose of opposing the British policy. To this end, says the correspondent, Rus-

sia is offering every concession, and he believes the negotiations will undoubtedly succeed. From other advices this seems an exaggerated pro-Russian view. Austria's objections are to the whole treaty of San Stefano.

Another Vienna correspondent says: "This government seems to be of the opinion that the differences remaining between England and Russia are those of form rather than of principle, and ought not to be a bar to the meeting of the congress."

Sir Henry Elliott, the British Ambassador, had a long interview with Count Andrassy, on Sunday, by appointment, and in all probability there was an exchange of ideas on this subject of paramount importance. There is no doubt that Russia is making a strong effort to avert the possibility of an Anglo-Austrian alliance before giving England her final answer.

The Government store houses are so crowded with war material under the recent contracts, that storage has been secured in warehouses at the Victoria docks and on other wharves.

A dispatch from San Stefano says: The Grand Duke Nicholas with a suite of 20 will proceed, tomorrow morning, in the Imperial yacht *Livadia*, to visit the Sultan who will immediately return to one of the palaces placed at the Grand Duke's disposal or on board the *Livadia*.

BERLIN, 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,000,000 marks.

LONDON, 26.—The coroner's inquest has found that the loss of the *Eurydice* was accidental, no blame attaching to anybody.

The colliers of Dean Forest have received notice of a 5 per cent. reduction in wages.

The owners of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire colliers have accepted the compromise proposed by the men, and the wages have been reduced 5 per cent. instead of 7 1/2.

A special from Pera reports that the Sultan received Grand Duke Nicholas with the utmost courtesy and cordiality. Diplomatic relations between Turkey and Russia have been renewed.

The following is from St. Petersburg: "Those having the direction of affairs here appear to have very little hope of a solution of the present dead lock, although the holding of the congress without England would have the advantage of isolating her and consolidating the triple alliance. It is regarded most probable that the congress will not meet at all. The whole question seems to be sinking from the sphere of reason to that of passion."

A Berlin correspondent says the Austrian idea of the congress without England is being discounted by France and Germany. It is possible that only the three chancellors will meet in Berlin; but even this is yet improbable. Germany is sure to take no proceedings against England.

In consequence of the friendly remonstrances of the Russian authorities, the Turkish forces have evacuated Buyukdere and occupy Maslak.

Vranja, evacuated by the Serbians has been occupied by the Russians. The Turkish inhabitants have sent an address to Prince Milan, asking for annexation to Serbia. If this is impossible, they beg permission to migrate into Serbia, being resolved not to remain in Bulgaria.

It is believed that Russia is preparing for war with England. Two hundred thousand men of the Russian Landwehr were called out on Monday.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that Russia will not endure the position obliging her to maintain her armaments indefinitely.

A correspondent at Berlin states that an apparently inspired article in the Berlin *Post* justifies England's demand, and declares that Russia should be wise enough to moderate.

The *Post* says another vain attempt has been made to induce Russia to acknowledge some responsibility towards Europe. Her reply is invariably, viz: "You have full liberty of appreciation and action." The leader concludes: "Should the congress fail, some means may yet be sought for establishing a real or pretended agreement. It is not probable that it will be found, and unless Russia yields, the storm which is brewing will break out."