

would understand the command and act accordingly. In the same way the Lord heals the sick. He has made the tabernacles of the children of men, and he has organized them according to a law, so that every part of the human system is adapted to every other part. The blood flows through the arteries, and through the veins, and every part performs its proper functions. When any part or portion of this wonderfully constructed being, or, in other words, this almost perfect machine, becomes deranged or out of order, the same Being who first constructed man, with all the different organs, muscles, sinews, and skin, can easily mend or regulate the same, and cause every part to work in perfect harmony with every other part, so as to impart health, and life, and vigor to the whole machinery. You would certainly think that a person was not much of a mechanic if, after he had constructed a beautiful clock, and it had run for several years, and got out of order—if when you applied to him for repairs he replied that he could not. You would be apt to say, "You made it in the first place. You certainly ought to know what is the matter, and you can repair and restore it to working order." Just so with the Lord. When our human machines are out of order, he understands all about them; and he is the best physician that can be employed; and he also can be employed without money and without price. He imparts to these machines his Holy Spirit, which circulates through the whole body, and promotes health and strength in the individual. But how apt we are to apply to inferior physicians. As soon as something ails this mortal tabernacle, the cry is, "Oh, mother, or husband, will you send for the doctor. My son is very sick, and we need the doctor." Now this is sometimes the way with those who call themselves Latter-day Saints, but they ought to be ashamed that they do not honor the name which they have taken upon themselves. The Lord has ordained that when you are sick, you should apply the simple ordinance of the laying on of hands, or the anointing with oil by his servants in the name of Jesus Christ. In this ordinance there is more power than in all the medical ability in the world; for there are many diseases which baffle the skill of the wisest physicians, while by the laying on of the hands of the servants of God—not in their own name, but in the name of Jesus Christ—according to the directions given in the Scriptures, we have the promise that they shall be healed; that is, if they are not appointed unto death.

Here, then, is another law of God; and we might go on and touch upon instances of the healing power,—the healing of the lame man, the blind man, the deaf man, or of fevers removed from the body, and the restoration of broken bones. Now, we have many testimonies, especially among our brethren in Wales, where they have, in the coal mines in which they worked, been crushed, as it were, until many bones in their body were broken, so much so, that it was supposed they could only live a very few hours, at the longest; yet by the laying on of the hands of the servants of God, we have the testimony of many witnesses that those bones were brought together, making a noise like the crushing of a basket and were placed in their proper form; and the individuals were restored to health and soundness. Could any herbs, or minerals, or physicians have accomplished this? No. Who did accomplish this? The Lord Jesus Christ, through his servants, by the laying on of hands, according to his commandment. Did he do it according to law? Yes; for all his works are carried on, according to certain laws which he has ordained; and if we had the same wisdom that he has, we could see the workings of the Holy Spirit upon the bones that are broken; we could see the circulation of that spirit in bringing those bones together; we could see the action of that spirit in relieving the optic nerve, so as to impart sight to the eye. If we could see the workings of that spirit, and then understand by what power it works, these things would not be a miracle to us. God has no limit to these laws that are called the laws of nature. He has an infinite number of laws; and he can work according to any of them, which are suitably adapted to the circumstances, so as to bring about his righteous purposes and wise designs according to his own good will and pleasure. Amen.

CACHE VALLEY STAKE CONFERENCE.

November 6th and 7th.

Present upon the stand—Of the First Presidency: Presidents George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith; of the Quorum of the Twelve: Prest. Wilford Woodruff, L. Snow, F. D. Richards and Moses Thatcher; the Presidency of the Stake; Elders Lorin Farr and Samuel Smith.

After the opening services, the clerk read the statistical report of the Stake, which showed an increase over the previous quarter. The report of the donations of the Logan Temple district to the Temple, in connection with the appropriation of the Trustee in Trust, and from all other sources, was presented.

The Conference was addressed by Presidents Cannon and Smith, the brethren of the Quorum of the Twelve and President Preston.

The topics talked upon were replete with interest and instruction to the Saints, prominent among those treated on were the law of tithing, the building of temples, and the redemption of our dead. The speakers spoke with great power and freedom, the Holy Ghost resting mightily upon them as also the congregation.

The General and Stake authorities of the Church were presented by President Preston and were unanimously sustained.

Elder Sylvester Lowe, of Smithfield, Henry Yates, of Clark-ton, Robert Baxter, of Wellsville and C. J. Larson, of Logan, were appointed home missionaries for this Stake of Zion, to labor continuously from ward to ward for the next three months as missionaries do when abroad.

The past conference is one that will long be remembered by the Saints, as a time of refreshing, an excellent spirit prevailing during the meetings, and all went home well satisfied and blessed with the good instructions given.

Respectfully,
JAMES A. LEISHMAN, Clerk

REFORM SPELLING.

Editor Desert News:

I again write you upon this subject, feeling it is of vital importance to

the advancement of education and civilization in the future. We want to keep the stone rolling until it shall, like the one "cut out of the mountains without hands," become a mountain and fill the whole earth. We want to see the arts and sciences progressing. We want to see every one educated and everything improved. We have not anything that needs improvement worse than our orthography—our means of education. So, let us go at it in good earnest and accomplish the task.

I see a letter from "Words," in the Weekly News of October 6th, which seems to ring with down-right good sense. As regards new letters, I do not think they can be well introduced until the spelling is considerably changed. It will be best to change the spelling as far as we can, and then introduce the new letters gradually, so as to not offend the eye. As to the form of the new letters, I have nothing to say, but I will give a few words of Prof. March upon the subject, as it may aid "Words" and others in acquiring the best forms of the proposed letters:

"The new letters which must be introduced for the new sounds in English will of course be easily recognizable variations of the old letters which most frequently stand for the sounds. A type may be made like the old Greek, Italic and German *a* by righting its curves to correspond with those of the Roman letters; this will be just as well known as a. So there are easily recognizable forms of *o* to use in *not* and *nor*, and of *u* to use in *but* and *burn*. Such new types will not disguise the words."

The press is our power to accomplish this work. We expect to see the editors enlist in it, and when they do our greatest task is finished. It would be well for correspondents and scholars generally, to adopt the "Rules" of Reform Spelling, which were published in one of my former letters. There can be no objection raised against them and the adoption of which will do much good in pushing the work forward.

There are many persons who do not know but what Mr. "Josh Billings" spells as good as anybody. Not one scholar out of a hundred can spell correctly, all the words he uses, without consulting the dictionary. A fonetic calculator has proved that the word scissors is capable of being

correctly spelt, according to English analogies, in 391, 580 different ways. Who wonders then at so much incorrect spelling?

What we want to do is clear all obstacles out of the way that we possibly can and make our means of communicating thought plain, simple, easy and reasonable, that education in all that is good, upright, truthful and honorable may increase, expand, extend and spread until it reaches from the mountains to the ends of the earth. Speed the work. ADVANCE.

Capt. Payne, the invader of Indian Territory, telegraphed General Pope to day that open house will be kept for army officers at Oklahoma City during the holidays.

The schooner *E. M. Carrington*, owned by Saveland & Brigham, of Milwaukee, is reported capsized, commanded by Captain Thomas Sand, with a crew of four men.

Sherman's recent visit to the Pacific coast has evidently opened his eyes and left some startling impressions, which have caused him to strike out boldly in his report.

W. E. Sheridan opened an engagement at Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, last night, in "Louis XI," and scored a pronounced success. He was recalled after every act.

The forty tenants on Loughmark estate issued an address calling on all Irishmen regardless of party for assistance in money to enable them to go to the residence of Lord Erne.

Sitting Bull swears he will fight United States troops for ever and die rather than surrender. However he doubtless will be surrounded and captured this winter by General Miles.

The manager of the *Triboulet*, a Toulouse newspaper, has been condemned to pay 12,000 francs damages to Constans, Minister of the Interior, and 6,000 francs to the prefect of Toulouse for libelling them.

A member of the democratic national committee informs a Vermont paper that when he saw the Morey letter he thought it was genuine, adding "though now of course it is proved beyond doubt to be a forgery."

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