

eternal life. Yes, Joseph Smith said, the Lord whispers to the spirit in the tabernacle the same as though it were out of it. That is correct and true.

What you understand with regard to this doctrine and religion, and with regard to the things of God generally, you understand in the spirit. Take the spirit from the body, and the body is lifeless; but in the resurrection the component parts of our bodies will again be called together, expressly for a glorious resurrection to immortality. Our bodies, which are now subject to death, will return to mother earth for a time, to be refined from that which pertains to the fall of man, which has particularly affected the body but not the spirit. When the spirit enters the body, it is pure and holy from the heavens; and could it reign predominantly in the tabernacle, ruling, dictating, and directing its actions without an opposing force, man never would commit a sin; but the tabernacle has to suffer the effects of the fall, of that sin which Satan has introduced into the world and hence the spirit does not bear rule all the time.

When we receive the gospel, a warfare commences immediately; Paul says: "for I delight in the law of God, after the inward man, but I see another law in my members warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." We have to fight continually, as it were, sword in hand to make the spirit master of the tabernacle, or the flesh subject to the law of the spirit. If this warfare is not diligently prosecuted, then the law of sin prevails, and in consequence of this some apostatize from the truth when crossing the plains, learn to swear instead of to pray, become highminded and high tempered instead of learning to be patient and humble, and when they arrive in these valleys they feel so self-sufficient that they consider themselves the only ones that are really right; they are filled with darkness, the authority of the spirit is not listened to, and the law of sin and death is the ruling power in their tabernacles. They could once testify, by the revelations of Jesus Christ to them that Mormonism, or, the Gospel is true; then the spirit triumphed over the flesh, they walked in the light of God, and great was their joy, and brilliant their hope of immortality and eternal life. The rule of the flesh brings darkness and death, while, on the other hand, the rule of the spirit brings light and life. When, through the gospel, the spirit in man has so subdued the flesh that he can live without willful transgression, the Spirit of God unites with his spirit, they become congenial companions, and the mind and will of the Creator is thus transmitted to the creature. Did their spirits have their choice there is not a son or daughter of Adam and Eve on the earth but what would be obedient to the gospel of salvation, and redeem their bodies to exaltation and glory. But there is a constant warfare between them, still they must remain together, be saved and exalted together, or neither of them will be saved and exalted with the salvation and the exaltation which the gospel offers.

Our bodies are all important to us, though they may be old and withered, emaciated with toil, pain, and sickness, and our limbs bent with rheumatism, all uniting to hasten dissolution, for death is sown in our mortal bodies. The food and drink we partake of are contaminated with the seeds of death, yet we partake of them to extend our lives until our allotted work is finished, when our tabernacles, in a state of ripeness, are sown in the earth to produce immortal fruit. Yet, if we live our holy religion and let the spirit reign, it will not become dull and stupid, but as the body approaches dissolution the spirit takes a firmer hold on that enduring substance which is behind the veil, drawing from the depths of that eternal Fountain of Light sparkling gems of intelligence which surround the frail and sinking tabernacle with a halo of immortal wisdom.

I shall soon be sixty-one years of age, and my spirit is more vigorous and powerful today than it has been in any day I ever saw; it is more quick to comprehend, more ready to discern, the understanding is more matured, more correct in judgment, the memory more vivid and enduring, and discretion more circumspect, and when I have attained eighty years I shall be better than I am to-day, God being my helper. I am better now than I was twenty years ago. Write it down and read it twenty years hence, and see whether my spirit is not better and brighter than it is to-day. Need we in spirit bow down to this poor, miserable, decaying body? We will not. Br. Kimball's side has been broken by a fall from a wagon, but he will be mended up, and his life will not be shortened on that account; and we are going to live until we are satisfied.

The Elders of Israel, though the great majority of them are moral men, and as clear of spot and blemish as men well can be, live beneath their privilege; they live without continually enjoying the power of God. I want to see men and women breathe the Holy Ghost in every breath of their lives, living constantly in the light of God's countenance. Br. Kimball says you must keep alive, and give nourishment and vitality to the body, comparing the church to a tree; that you must help your prophet and revelator and keep that portion of the tree alive. God keeps that alive, brethren and sisters. I thank you for your prayers, your integrity, &c., but I feel to-day as I did in Nauvoo, when Sidney Rigdon and others intended to ride the church into hell. I told them that I would take my hat and the few that would go with me and

build up the kingdom of God; asking no odds of them. If you support me, you support yourselves; if you do not choose to do this, you will dry up, blow away, and be damned.

A tree or plant of any kind that sends its roots into the ground does not gain strength and vitality from the ground alone, but the atmosphere contributes to its support as well as the ground, and it will live longer out of the ground with air than in the ground without it. From the atmosphere and the rays of the sun it gathers elements that we do not see, which operate upon the sap sent up through the roots under the bark into the branches and leaves where it is prepared to make wood and fruit, and give strength and growth to the trunk, roots, and the whole tree. Then you may cut off all the limbs and roots of some trees, and the atmosphere will make more in great profusion.

I do not expect to preach a lengthy sermon this afternoon, but there is a great deal to be said and done. The Lord Almighty leads this church, and he will never suffer you to be led astray if you are found doing your duty. You may go home and sleep as sweetly as a babe in its mother's arms, as to any danger of your leaders leading you astray, for if they should try to do so the Lord would quickly sweep them from the earth. Your leaders are trying to live their religion. I ask those Elders who are near me every day, do I not live my religion as far as I am capable of doing so? Yes, I do. The power of God is with me continually, and I never mean to live an hour without it.

I am satisfied that we do not realize to the fullest extent our moral and intellectual growth as a people, but let us be straightened up and a fountain of knowledge is opened; a rich mine of intellectual wealth is revealed; and in time we shall find that heaven and earth have come together, for the earth will be celestialized and brought back to the presence of God, who dwells in eternal burnings in the midst of perfection. Then we should be prepared to enjoy the fullness of the blessings and glory God has in store for us. If we live in these bodies as we should we shall be prepared to receive all the glory he has for the faithful. Let us continue the warfare, fight the good fight of faith, sanctify our hearts before the Lord, and day by day perform the labor he has for us to do, and we shall be accounted worthy to receive our exaltation. May God bless you. Amen.

[For the Deseret News.]

## AIR AND CLIMATE.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

Purity of air is of vital importance for the healthy condition of animal life, because it would be an utter impossibility to change the impure, venous blood and to arterialize it, unless the atmosphere inhaled is entirely free from noxious elements.

The least disturbance of the chemical equilibrium of the air, such as the loss of oxygen, the deposition of carbonic acid, the peculiar effluvia from the skin and lungs, tend to endanger life quite as much as the well-developed miasma of a marshy country. Hence the impropriety of having badly ventilated rooms, where you are breathing the same air again and again. The mere inhalation of the breath of another person is a very unwise habit, and is often attended with deleterious effects, as thus contagious diseases are conveyed from one system to the other.

But that not only confined air may become vitiated, and thus be a hot-bed of a variety of complaints, is evident from the remarkable atmospheric and meteorological phenomena during the presence of the epidemic or Asiatic cholera. Scientific observations made by the most eminent physicians and savants of Europe, have shown that the air at the approach of that terrible scourge undergoes great changes, the oxygen is more abundant, the sky becomes generally hazy, sometimes misty, the atmosphere assumes a grey color which is spread over the country like a vast pall, with sudden and extraordinary descents of the mercury, oscillations of the magnetic needle and high winds. Its traveling distance, which is generally from east to west, varies from twenty to thirty miles a day.

In 1830 that fatal malady came from India by the way of Russia, Turkey and Asia Minor, visited almost every town and village in Europe, till it was conveyed to the western hemisphere. At its first appearance, it had a very virulent character; thousands were carried off in a few hours, and some in a few minutes. The peculiar symptoms of that terrible malady when fully developed, are of a truly Asiatic character, its progress being rapid and generally fatal, unless prophylactic means are speedily applied.

The cholera is believed to have originated in India, a country of a very peculiar climatic condition. The mean temperature of January in Calcutta is 67°; in Madras 77°, and in Bombay 78°. The mean temperature of May, which as it precedes the rainy season, is generally the hottest month of the year, in Calcutta is 83°; in Madras 87°; and in Bombay 85°; while in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, the mean temperature of July does not generally exceed 70°, thus showing the difference in the hottest weather to be 15°. These facts show that the average temperature of the coldest months in some of the largest cities in India, is several degrees higher than the average temperature of the hottest month in the large cities of the United States.

The intensity of heat, together with the

filthy habits of the natives, the miasmatic and mephitic exhalations of stagnant water or putrefactive animal and vegetable matter, will, to a certain extent, account for India being the hot-bed of the most fatal complaints, such as the white and black leprosy, the elephantiasis, ophthalmia, &c.

If we recollect that clouds, which have been formed from the exhalations of watery vapors in the Indian Ocean, are being wafted by winds a distance of thousands of miles, to discharge over the vast continent of India, it will not appear very strange that strata of vitiated air should be carried over to Europe and America.

It is a well-known fact, that in Italy, from Lombardy down to the province of Calabria, the most southern portion of the former kingdom of Naples, the atmosphere during the summer season is frequently much diluted with hot air which is being wafted from the great deserts of Africa. Even here in our city, we often experience on summer evenings sudden gushes of warm air, being carried as atmospheric waves from the region of the hot or warm springs, and thus strongly charged with the caloric.

Realizing from these facts the peculiar traveling property of the air, in the shape of waves, currents and clouds which sail through the sky, and the intimate relationship existing between the earth and the atmosphere, it will not be difficult to comprehend how certain countries or even locations are subject to the so-called climatic irregularities, resulting in various diseases. But not only the earth and the air, but also the latitude and the elevation above the level of the sea, influence much the healthy condition of animal and vegetable life.

Every one who is familiar with physical geography, knows there being a greater uniformity of climate in the torrid zone than in the temperate zone. In the former, the rays of the sun are always direct, days and nights are equal, while in the latter, viz., in the temperate zone, the obliquity of the solar rays, and the inequality of days and nights are productive of great meteorological anomalies, that is to say, much heat is being accumulated during the summer and much cold during the winter.

According to experiments made by Liebig, M. Dumas and the De Saussure, the air of different countries, when in a state of entire purity, contains the same proportions of the component elements, and only peculiar local causes, such as marshy places, putrefactive matter, &c., will materially change its true, genuine nature. But a great deal can be done for the physical improvement of a country, as is shown in the case of Germany, Russia and some portions of Italy. At the time, that the legions of Julius Caesar invaded the continent of Europe, the country between the Danube and the German Ocean was almost looked upon as the *ultima thule*, or as the borders of the then known world.

Tacitus, the historian, describes Germany "as being a misty, foggy, marshy country, full of stagnant waters and mephitic vapors hovering over the land. The sun is seldom seen. A country only fit for the barbarous, savage and uncouth tribes of the Germans." What would the proud and noble Romans of the classical age say, if they could behold their once-conquered province of Germany transformed, as it were, by the wand of magic, into a beautiful garden, the climate healthy and vigorous, and the once savage, uncouth, and nomadic tribes, with their kindred nations, the English and Americans, standing foremost in the museum of mental excellence, while the descendants of a Cicero, Horace, &c., are seen in the filthy garb of beggars, in the principal cities of the Old and New World, making their living by playing hand-organs and exhibiting tamed monkeys and marmosets for a few cents, or are devastating their beautiful country by brigandage? Truly, a wonderful change.

By the hewing down of forests, the drainage of stagnant water, and the judicious cultivation of vast tracts of waste land Germany was reclaimed from the chaotic and dismal state of barbarism.

\* The elephantiasis has the appearance of dropsy and leprosy combined, is chiefly confined to the lower limbs, which become much swollen, unyielding, of a very unhealthy appearance and are often in an inflamed and painful state. Ophthalmia, from the Greek ophthalmo, the eye, is a severe complaint of the eye, resulting generally in entire blindness. It is of frequent occurrence likewise in Egypt.

† M. Dumas and De Saussure were professors at the University of Paris.

M. Dumas, and Alexander Dumas, the great novelist, are two different persons. The latter is known for his very eccentric character, which induced him quite recently to exchange the sanctum of polite literature for a pork-shop in the city of Naples, where, to all accounts, he is quite en vogue with the elite of that gay capital.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR GOVERNMENT?—That, said Bias, where the laws have no superior.

That, said Thales, where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor.

That, said Ancharsis, the Scythian, where virtue is honored and vice detested.

That said Tittarus, whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the base.

That, said Cleobulus, which the citizens fear blame more than punishment.

That, said Chilo, where the laws are more regarded than the orators.

That, said the modeans, where the laws are duly administered.

That, said Solon, where an injury done to the meanest subjects is an insult upon the whole constitution.—[Apothegms of the Ancients.]

## "The Fallen Leaf."

The dry and dead leaf that quivers down and settles in your path as you rush along in a rush of business beneath the stripped branches of some poor tree, which leads a sickly life among the grim stones of the street, will not, in all likelihood, arrest your particular attention. You have other things to think about; arduous investments, collapsing corporations, stock sliding to ciphers, remorseless creditors, and a medley of mystery. Money has been, is now, and is to be, the guiding star of your life. You have followed it faithfully; by day you have run a crazy race for riches; by night your dreams have been of the glittering gold. Long ago, by some shrewd friend or adviser, you were given distinctly to understand that to get rich was the chief end of your life. You have diligently heeded the advice, working like a bee through wasting years, working your form into deformity, your hair off your head, and your face into premature seams and wrinkles. By this time you have probably ceased to have faith in yourself as a thinking creature, with a soul, and an eternity to make ready for, and are quite satisfied that you have come to be an accurate calculating machine, and that you are accounted a most sagacious man of business a magical maker of money. Work, work, is the word for you. The world is a great mine; you must help work it, and must work hard, too, if you want the miner's recompense.

Well, good friend, you are a witness of the woe this money now and then pours upon the people. You see what a pantomime is wealth; more unreal than the dancing fires of the bog, and as inconstant as the flut who has fooled a hundred hearts. You see it slipping away, like the mist from the mountain, from its most ancient devotees, and it may possibly occur to you that, after all, it is not worth toiling, sweating, dying for. At least, do not trample under foot this faded thing, rusting and aere, and give it no thought at all. Its lessons should go to your heart, as the thrilling writing on the wall of Belshazzar's banquet room went to the inmost souls of the giddy monarch and his surrounding revelers. It whispers, it waits in your ear, that you are passing away! You are young, perhaps, and strong, and hale—vital incarnate. So was this leaf a while ago. Very lately it met the breeze, a bright, green, blooming thing. Birds—if birds loved the city—would have sought its softness then. You see here it is—dead.

Yes, passing away! Before many days have rolled by, your vigor will decline, your faculties will fail, your eyes will glare, and your body will lie cold and still under the ground. People will walk over you as you now walk over this fallen leaf; and when you reflect that to die is as inevitable as to live forever beyond the grave, does it not really seem as if you ought to be doing something better than chasing riches to a fearful sacrifice of sensibility, honor and contentment! This faded leaf has done its duty—lived and perished. You are immortal, and not perishable. It is not sickly sentimentality, believe, which teaches a solemn lesson from every sable hearse, new grave, or autumnal leaf returning to earth in its decay and dissolution.

## Education.

As children advance in age, and the faculties of the mind expand, parents, by an easy familiar mode of conversing with them, and adapting their language to their age and capacity, may acquire almost unbounded influence over them. If parents were thus careful to cultivate the young mind from the first dawn of reason, watching every opportunity of communicating instruction, they would be rarely disappointed in having their children grow up around them, all they could reasonably desire them to be. When children are accustomed freely to unbosom themselves, and unreservedly to reveal their wishes to the parental friend who is most interested in their welfare, what advantages must result to them, and what pleasure to the mind of an affectionate parent! When parents thus become to their children the familiar friends, the unreserved confidants, the sympathizing partners of their joys and sorrows, hopes and disappointments, a hold upon the mind is obtained which will continue when authority ceases. Young people who are treated as companions by judicious parents, are seldom addicted to degrading practices. They will even forego many indulgences to avoid displeasing them or giving them pain.

A RECIPE WORTH A THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Take one pound of sal soda and a half pound of unslacked lime, put them into a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off, and put it into a stone jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes every night, or until they are well wet through, then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and to one boiler of clothes, well covered with water, add one tablespoonful of the mixture. Boil half an hour briskly, wash them thoroughly through one suds, and rinse well with clear water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable receipt, and we want every woman to try it. With a patent wash-tub to do the little rubbing, the washerwoman might take the last book and compose herself on the lounge, and let the washing do itself. The woman who can keep a secret has known this a year or two, but her husband told it while on an electioneering tour.