

not be discouraged. Perhaps the man who, under a sense of discouragement, gives up and does not make the best of his present limited opportunities, will be limited hereafter in the life to come, and will not be allowed to progress very fast, because of his laziness and his want of desire, courage and fortitude to pursue certain channels of knowledge that were opened up to him here in this life. But when we see individuals not only willing to receive some few of the simple principles of the gospel of Christ, but are willing to press onward towards perfection as far as opportunities present themselves, we may rest satisfied that they will be honored of the Lord according to their diligence, perseverance, fortitude and patience in striving to understand the laws which he has given to all things.

We might, if we had time, point out a great many other laws. The law of light, for instance, and the law of the velocity of light, or the manner in which light is permitted to go from world to world, and in touching upon these and similar subjects we should be describing to you the power, wisdom, greatness and majesty of the Creator, who has constructed all these things according to law, and all of them are governed by his laws. It would seem almost impossible to untutored minds, if we were to tell them that a motion could be transferred from world to world at the rate of one hundred and eighty-five thousand miles every second of time. Wonderful. We almost start back at the declaration, and almost doubt the possibility of the velocity thus indicated. But incredible as it may seem to the uneducated, it is a certain thing; it does not rest upon the imaginations of the children of men; it is just as certain that light travels at nearly that rate from one creation to another, as it is that men can time the speed of horses with a watch held in their hands, and the most ignorant will admit that it is perfectly easy to do that. Well, it is just as easy to demonstrate the velocity of light, and it has been done not only by one law, but by many laws; not only by one phenomenon, but by many phenomena, and it is a thing that cannot be disputed by those who have investigated and are capable of understanding the methods of demonstration that have been given.

What causes this immense velocity, and who constructed the great etherial medium that intervenes between all worlds, by means of which a jar can be carried from world to world with that immense velocity? It was God, that Being who is said to be in all things, not by his person, but by his Spirit and his agency. He constructed this great medium so that it should communicate vibrations or jars, from world to world at that rapid rate.

We see an illustration, on a small scale, here on the earth, in connection with our atmosphere. Who constructed this atmosphere and gave it its elasticity, and all its principles and powers, by which sound is communicated from place to place at a very rapid rate? God. He constructed all these things. Sound, we are told, flies at the rate of ten hundred and ninety feet in a second. How does it travel with that velocity? Do the particles from a sounding body—for instance a bell that is ringing—travel all that distance? Oh no, it is merely the vibration, or wave that is sent through the great mass of the atmosphere, from the sounding body to the organ of the ear; and it is sent at the rate of speed I have mentioned—over one fifth of a mile in a second—and we call that very rapid velocity; but what is it compared with a hundred and eighty-five thousand miles a second?

When you study all these things you are learning lessons concerning God. He it is who has thus organized all these materials of nature, has given them their properties, endowed them with their elasticities, placed them in certain proportions; or, as one of the inspired writers says—"He has weighed the mountains in a balance." Everything is adjusted in the best possible manner, to carry on his operations throughout the great universe which he has constructed. But I do not wish to dwell lengthily upon these subjects; of more importance than all these laws which govern the materials of nature, are the intelligent beings who inhabit these creations. God, in constructing these materials into creations and worlds, has done it for a wise and noble purpose. The great purpose that he had in view was the intelligent beings who should occupy these creations. No law was given to our earth and its materials, or to the planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and the various asteroids, merely for the sake of giving laws; but the Lord had a useful design in view, namely to add to his own glory and to the happiness of millions of his sons and daughters who should come to people these worlds I have named, that they might be prepared to be redeemed from their fallen condition, as the people of this creation are to be redeemed from theirs.

Inquires one—"Do you mean to say that other worlds have fallen as well as ours?" Yes, man is an agent; intelligence cannot exist on any other principle. All beings having intelligence must have their agency. Laws must be given suited and adapted to this agency; and when God sends inhabitants on various creations he sends them on the great and grand principle of giving them an opportunity to exercise that agency; and they have exercised it, and have fallen. Is there anything revealed to prove that other worlds have fallen as well as ours? Oh yes, read some of the other revelations. I might quote you one which now occurs to my mind, given through the prophet Joseph Smith, revealing anew that which was formerly revealed to Enoch, before the flood, concerning the vastness of the creations of the Almighty, and many other things. After speaking of these innumerable creations, Enoch exclaims—"Then hast taken Zion to thine own bosom out of all the creations thou hast made." Why should the Lord take Zion from all these creations? Because all of their inhabitants were not worthy. The very ex-

pression shows that there were only a few on each of these creations that he could denominate Zion. You know what Zion means; it means the pure in heart, and only a few could be selected from each of all the creations which have been made, as worthy to be taken to his own bosom as a Zion. Does not that show that they have fallen? If they had not transgressed, but had always been obedient, the Lord, as an impartial Being, would have redeemed all the inhabitants of these creations and taken them all to his own bosom. But it seems that only a few had the privilege of being gathered into the bosom of God.

Says one—"There is another thing I would like to have explained, about the parable you have read. 'Behold, I will liken these kingdoms unto a man having a field, and he sent forth his servants into the field to dig in the field; and he said unto the first, go ye and labor in the field, and in the first hour I will come unto you, and ye shall behold the light of my countenance.' And he said unto the second in the same manner, and unto the third, and so on unto the twelfth. And when they had fulfilled certain conditions, their Lord comes unto them, and they are made glad with the light of his countenance, during their hour. After he has visited the first, he visits the second, then the third, and so on until the twelfth, each man in his own order, according to his time and season. Now what does all this mean?" The Lord wanted to represent these kingdoms so that we could understand what he desired to impart, and he gave it as a parable, in order to assist our weak comprehensions to understand something about Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and others of the various worlds that he has formed. Says the interrogator—"I do not comprehend this idea of the Lord's withdrawing from one and going to another." In order to comprehend this let us come back to our own globe. Do we not expect that the Lord will, by and by, come and visit us and stay a little while, about a thousand years? Yes, and then we shall be made glad with the joy of the countenance of our Lord. He will be among us; and will be our King, and he will reign as a King of kings and Lord of lords. He will have a throne in Zion and another in the temple at Jerusalem, and he will have with him the twelve disciples who were with him during his ministry at Jerusalem; and they will eat and drink with him at his table; and all the people of this globe who are counted worthy to be called Zion, the pure in heart, will be made glad by the countenance of their Lord for a thousand years, during which the earth will rest. Then what? He withdraws. What for? To fulfill other purposes; for he has other worlds or creations and other sons and daughters, perhaps just as good as those dwelling on this planet, and they, as well as we, will be visited, and they will be made glad with the countenance of their Lord. Thus he will go, in the time and in the season thereof, from kingdom to kingdom or from world to world, causing the pure in heart, the Zion that is taken from these creations, to rejoice in his presence.

But there is another thing, I want you to understand. This will not be kept up to all eternity, it is merely a preparation for something still greater. And what is that? By and by, when each of these creations has fulfilled the measure and bounds set and the times given for its continuance in a temporal state, it and its inhabitants who are worthy will be made celestial and glorified together. Then, from that time henceforth and for ever, there will be no intervening veil between God and his people who are sanctified and glorified, and he will not be under the necessity of withdrawing from one to go and visit another, because they will all be in his presence. It matters not how far in space these creations may be located from any special celestial kingdom where the Lord our God shall dwell, they will be able to see him at all times. Why? Because it is only the fall, and the veil that has been shut down over this creation that keep us from the presence of God. Let the veil be removed, which now hinders us from beholding the glory of God and the celestial kingdom; let this creation be once perfected, after having passed through its various ordeals, after having enjoyed the light of the countenance of our Lord, in our hour and in our season, and let all things be perfected and glorified, and there will be no necessity for this veil being shut down.

Says one—"Do you mean to say, then, that there is a faculty in man, that he can behold the Lord and be in his presence, though millions on millions of miles distant, on another creation?" Yes, just as easy as we can behold one another here in this room. We shall then see as we are seen and know as we are known, and there will be a perfect redemption. In this way all the creations that are redeemed can enjoy the continued and eternal presence of the Lord their God. I mean those who are made celestial, not those who are in the lower orders, who are governed by terrestrial laws, but those who are exalted to the highest degree of glory, those who will be made kings and priests, those who have kept celestial law, obeyed celestial ordinances, and received the priesthood which God has ordained, and to which he has given power and authority to administer and to seal on earth that it may be sealed in heaven. The people who are thus glorified are said to be taken into the bosom of the Almighty; as Enoch says—"Thou hast taken Zion from all these creations which thou hast made, and thy bosom is there," &c. He does not mean that the Lord God is right within a few rods of every individual; this would be an impossibility, so far as the person is concerned; but he means that there is a channel of communication, the privilege of beholding Zion, however great the distance; and the privilege of enjoying faculties and powers like this is confined to those high and exalted beings who occupy the celestial world. All who are made like him will, in due time, be able to see, to understand and to converse with each other though millions of mil-

lions of miles apart. With all the imperfections of the present state, men have invented means by which they can converse with the inhabitants of the uttermost parts of the earth. We may sit down in our chimney corners and converse with the people in Asia, England, France, and in the four quarters of the globe; we can bid each other "good night," or "good day," as the case may be; and if man with all his imperfections can do this by using some of the gross powers and materials of nature, why may not that God who has power to control and govern all these materials so organize and construct the machinery of the universe that we may be able to communicate intelligence a distance of millions on millions of miles in the twinkling of an eye, so that, according to the words which are revealed, we may be considered to be in his own bosom, where we can converse with him, see him, hear him, &c.?

Time will not permit me to pursue this matter any further. Some of the items of this subject occurred to my mind a little while before I came into the house. I have been in the habit of preaching a great deal in the 13th and 14th Wards, where many strangers attend who wish to hear about our doctrines. But having a congregation of Saints before me to-day, I thought I would touch upon things that are revealed in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. It contains many ideas that are great and grand in the extreme, and which are calculated in their nature to inspire every faculty of the soul of man with desires to know and comprehend more of the things of God.

May God bless you. Amen.

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Wallace next took the floor in opposition to the resolution and in denunciation of military interference in Louisiana. He argued that the policy of Congress towards the Southern States was ruinous to the whole country. It had built a wall around the entire south and destroyed the markets of the north, and he instanced the effects of this policy on the industry of his own State. He declared that the people of the north now asked that the southern people should be allowed to control their own affairs, and that federal bayonets be taken from their throats.

Thurman offered, as an amendment to the resolution of Anthony, a proviso that nothing contained in the resolution is meant to affirm that Kellogg is the *de jure* governor of Louisiana; rejected, yeas 24, nays 33, Hamilton of Texas being the only republican voting in the affirmative. Thurman then offered a proviso to the same effect in reference to the legislature which elected Pinchback, and it was rejected, yeas 24, nays 31. Thurman offered an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution is meant to approve of the interference of the U. S. troops in the organization of the Louisiana legislature, January 4, 1875; rejected, yeas 24, nays 32. The resolution of Anthony was then adopted, 33 to 23, all the democrats and Johnson, of Tenn., and Booth voting in the negative, Hamilton, of Texas, not voting, and Hamlin, Conover, Oglesby and Cameron of Penn. in favor, paired with Merriman, Johnson, McDonald and Ransom, opposed. The resolution as passed reads as follows. "Resolved, that the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is executive, and the people of that state, against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the U. S. in that state, is approved."

WASHINGTON, 24.—At five p. m., while the Senate was still in executive session, a committee of two was appointed to wait upon the President to inform him that, unless he had further business to communicate, the Senate was ready to adjourn without day. Resolutions of thanks to the President *pro tem*, Ferry, and vice President Wilson were offered by Cooper and Ransom, and adopted unanimously, and at 5.30 the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make. Boutwell then called up the resolution offered by him on Monday for final adjournment, and moved to fill the blanks by inserting 5.45 p. m. March 24, which was agreed to and the resolution was adopted. The President *pro tem*, Ferry, with a few well chosen words, expressed his thanks for the courtesy shown him, and his kindly feeling for the senators, and declared the special session of the Senate of the 44th congress adjourned *sine die*.

## BORN.

In the 11th ward of this City, to the wife of Jabez Dangerfield, twins; a girl and a boy. All progressing favorably.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVERY reader of the Weekly NEWS will receive free a copy of the best Agricultural and Family News paper in this Country by addressing Moore's Rural New Yorker, 78 Duane Street, New York.

If you want a thrasher and separator, read the advt. of Reuben Miller & Son, who advertise "Chicago Pitts" threshers and separators for threshing and separating all kinds of grain and seeds. This is an excellent machine and worthy of the attention of the farmers throughout the Territory.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of C. B. Burnham & Co., late Greeley & Gale, of St. Louis, Mo. This is an extensive and favorably known wholesale grocery firm, and is worthy the attention of Utah buyers.

THE Weed Sewing Machine Company have a branch office in Salt Lake City, and they invite attention to the many advantages of that machine, especially the "Family Favorite." Read the advt. and inspect the machine.

READ the advt. and description of peculiarities and advantages of the Cayuga Chief Mower, made at Auburn, New York, and for the sale of which Mattison & Johnson, of Salt Lake and Ogden, are agents for Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

### "ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE."

A few copies of this beautiful vision for sale.

Single copies, 15 cents  
Two " 25 "  
Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Address—Robert Aveson,  
Deseret News Office,  
Salt Lake City.

A SUFFOCATING COUGH.—In a letter from Mrs. Charlotte Lisle, of Chicago, a lady well known as a contributor to the Western Press, she ascribes the cure of a dangerous cough, accompanied by bleeding at the lungs, to HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. "My cough," she says, "threatened to suffocate me \* \* \* \* \*, but the HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR has removed every trace of it." The letter was to a lady friend in this city, who has placed it at the disposal of C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue.

PIKE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—Cure in one minute.

### 3

Z. C. M. I. calls the attention of the public, and especially of the farming portion thereof, to its immense stock in the wagon and machinery department, which will be sold cheap. It embraces a large variety, consisting of mowers, reapers, combined machines, sulky and revolving hay rakes, wagons of different kinds, gang and railroad plows, field and garden seed drills, scrapers, school bells, wagon timber, machine extras, harness, cider and fan mills, threshing machines, railway and sweep powers, hay presses, turbine wheels, saw and shingle mills, engines and boilers, grist and feed and molasses mills, evaporators, scales, rollers, bolting cloth, plows, cultivators, harrow teeth, and agricultural implements in general. That's the place for a farmer to go to for any of these indispensable requisites.

READ the large advertisement of Z. C. M. I. That immense wholesale establishment has for sale at low figures a very extensive and varied assortment of Spring prints and dress goods generally, also the popular brands of bleached and brown goods, ticks, denims, hickories, chevots, notions, and novelties. The wholesale grocery and hardware department has a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, hardware of various kinds, powders, fuze, mining outfits, plows and other agricultural implements, stoves, stove furniture, and everything in that line. The boot and shoe department, greatly enlarged, has a heavy variety of superior classes of goods; also extensive and choice additions to the stock of leather and shoe findings, domestic and foreign. Retail merchants and others who buy at wholesale will find Z. C. M. I., in its various departments, the very place from which to replenish their stores of all kinds of useful merchandise. Call and look at the goods.

AS WILL be seen by advertisement in another column the Cayuga Chief manufacturers, of Auburn, N. Y., are preparing to extend their already extensive business in Utah. Messrs. Mattison & Johnson will again manage the affairs of the same, Mr. Mattison having just returned from a visit to the factory and now permanently located at Salt Lake. Mr. M. Ayers, of the Co., has been spending the winter in this and adjoining Territories and guarantees for the Co. that every warrantee given by their agents shall be lived up to. A car load of machines and extra parts is now on the way, but, as the demand for these popular machines is very great, and constantly increasing, farmers must get in their orders in time, or be disappointed. These wide awake dealers come here to Utah to live and do business with the people, not for a short season, but permanently, backed by the heaviest manufacturing Co. in the east. They have horse rakes, threshers, steam engines, and a general line for the farmer's use. Their address is  
L. B. MATTISON, Salt Lake,  
A. J. JOHNSON, Ogden.

### Weed Sewing Machine.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Weed sewing machine company, which appears in this issue. We learn that nearly 2,000 of the machines made by this company have been sold in Utah by Tra Pfoutz, during the past four years, and recognizing the future and rapidly growing importance of this section, the company has opened a branch office in this city, wherein large supplies and great variety of its manufactures will be kept.

We are informed that there is much misunderstanding in the public mind as to the patents on sewing machines, reports having been circulated that their expiration is close at hand, and that prices of machines will immediately fall. The facts are that no machine can be made without the use in some way of the principles embodied in the "Batchelder patent," which does not expire until July, 1877, and no decline in price can be expected until then, with the heavy royalty all makers have to pay, and the great expense they incur in carrying on the business.

The Weed company has over thirty branch offices in cities in the United States from whence their goods are supplied to districts of country adjacent. The expense of keeping up these establishments is by no means trifling. Agents are paid liberal commissions for selling machines, which, added to the cost of production, leaves no very enormous profits; and there is no article of merchandise which is sold on so liberal terms as sewing machines, and on which instructions for its use are given over and over again until the purchaser is satisfied, which is always the especial care of the Weed company. Messrs. Pfoutz & Lenhart are managers of the branch in this city. See advertisement.