

## RELIGIOUS.

## Sunday Services.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, March 19th, 1893, Elder Joseph E. Taylor, of the Stake Presidency, presiding.

The choir sang the hymn:

Behold, the mountain of the Lord  
In latter days shall rise.

Prayer by Elder Elias S. Wright.  
The choir sang:

Softly beams the sacred dawning  
Of the great millennial morn.

The Priesthood of the Tenth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

## ELDER GEORGE TEASDALE

was the first speaker. He commenced by referring to a passage of Scripture that just came to his mind: "We know that we have passed out of death into life; because we love the brethren." He then expressed his gratitude for the privilege of again being able to grasp his brethren by the hand in the work of bearing his testimony to the wondrous work in which we are engaged. The speaker had lived long enough in the kingdom of God to be satisfied with his own insignificance, and he had seen much while absent from this Territory to strengthen his belief in the Gospel. The Saints are the redeemed of the Lord, who have been brought to Zion to learn His ways. Any failure (which there might have been in this respect is not His fault but ours. His watchless love is extended to the children of men today as it always is. True promises are true always. The trouble with men is, they are improperly educated. Were they properly educated, they would know their own nothingness and also God's willingness to help and save.

True religion rests on revelation. This is clear from what Jesus says, that nobody knows the Father unless the Son reveal Him. The Lord is willing to reveal Him, but unless there is a desire to listen to the revealed word, there can be no benefit from revelation. Abraham was justified by faith because works followed. This is the true evidence that faith exists. If we believe that God lives and that He hears and answers prayer; that the atonement is accomplished, etc., we are placed in a position that we desire more knowledge about these things, and we can obtain it by communicating with God in prayer.

The Gospel is the science of revelation. The Lord says: "No man can assist in this work unless he be humble, is full of love, faith, hope and charity."

To possess these attributes is absolutely necessary for anyone who wants to be associated with this work. If we believe in God and the atonement we will also believe the principles the Lord has taught, as naturally as Mohammedans accept the doctrines of their leader and the disciples of Confucius, his teachings. The Saints have here this very afternoon witnessed before God that they are willing to keep His commandments. Previous to doing this, they have had to repent, be baptized and become humble as was Jesus. This again presupposes that

they have heard the Gospel, as preached by servants of God, who had authority to proclaim it. Without somebody being commissioned to officiate as a servant of the Lord, there can be no valid administration of the ordinances. The Lord never sent anyone to preach without giving him authority, and this is shown by the signs following as well by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. These are essential to the Gospel.

People say the Saints are deluded, but the speaker would wish to God that all the world would be equally "deluded;" that they would repent and humble themselves before the Lord and accept salvation. This is what we profess to have done. And this is what we call upon the world to do. This is the true doctrine of the Gospel, such as the Lord and His servants in all ages have proclaimed. There is no danger of being deceived for any one who seeks information from God. But in order to understand the Gospel we must commence with the first principles, just as much as if we were to apply ourselves to any other science. Now, the Saints understand these things, and the only difficulty is to apply these principles to our daily lives and thereby cleanse and purify our characters.

The speaker dwelt upon the fact that those who have received of the Spirit of God love each other, because they realize that they are all the children of one Father; whose names are enrolled in the Lamb's Book of Life, fore-ordained to come to the earth in these last days. Now, to the end that we may be able to return to the presence of our heavenly Father as pure as we left Him, we must be cleansed through the atoning blood of Christ.

The speaker closed with a powerful testimony to the truth of the Gospel and the necessity for the Saints to live according to the precepts of the Lord.

## ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG

said he had listened with great pleasure to the testimony by the previous speaker. The Lord had been good to him during the time he was on his mission. The speaker found that even those who were abroad were filled with the spirit of the Gospel, and he was thankful to say that, to his understanding, the kingdom is growing. We have obeyed the principles of the Gospel, but the speaker had heard in the midst of the people things that were new and strange to him. We are here for the express purpose of keeping our minds pure. We are the only people who profess to be led by direct inspiration. It is therefore strange that the things of the world should have such a hold, seemingly, upon us. There is no time to be lost, if we shall be prepared to meet the Lord. If we give way to things that are of the world, we are transgressing. There is no other way of obtaining favor from the Lord than by serving Him. Clearly, He will not justify us if we seek in everything to be like the world. We are here to learn of the ways of the Lord and not to follow the world. The speaker very earnestly exhorted the Saints to eliminate from them all that is impure and improper. The whole world is against us. But no matter. Those who are honest will be saved, when the world shall perish. God alone can save

us in the day that is approaching, and may this salvation be ours for ever.

The choir and congregation sang:

Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah,  
Jesus anointed that Prophet and Seer.

Benediction by Elder Abraham H. Cannon.

## FROM RAMBLES IN ICELAND.

BY PLINY MILES.

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Iceland was first discovered by Naddod, a Norwegian pirate, in the year 860, almost one thousand years ago. He was thrown on the coast in winter, and from the appearance of the country, he called it Snæland, "Snow-land." Four years later, Gardar Swar-larson, a Swede, circumnavigating it, found it an island, and named it "Gardar's Holm," or Gardar's Isle. His account of the country was so favorable, that Floki, another searover, went there to settle; but neglecting to cut hay in the summer, his cattle perished in the winter. From the vast accumulations of ice on the west coast, ice that was driven over from Greenland, he called the country "Iceland," a name it has ever since borne. In 874, the first permanent settlement was made in Iceland, by Ingolf, a Norwegian chieftain. Greenland was discovered in 980, one hundred and twenty years after the discovery of Iceland. In 982, Eric, surnamed the Red, sailed to Greenland, and, in 986, established a settlement there which flourished more than four hundred years. To induce settlers to go and reside in a new country, the most fabulous accounts were given of the climate and productions. The ice of the country was represented as clothed in green, and it was even stated that "every plant dropped butter." The name of "Greenland" thus given to it, was as great a misnomer as "Iceland" applied to the neighboring isle. In reality, the two countries should change names; for Iceland is a country of green fields and fair flowers, while Greenland is covered with almost perpetual ice and snow. Eric the Red had a companion in his Greenland settlement whose name was Heriulf. Biarni, the son of Heriulf, sailed from Iceland to join his father in Greenland, was driven south, and landed on the American coast, probably Labrador. Thus the first discovery of America by Europeans was in the year 986, by Biarni Heriulfson, a native of Norway, though he sailed from Iceland. He returned north and landed in Greenland and gave an account of his discovery.

Subsequent voyages to the American coast were made by Leif and his two brothers, sons of Eric the Red, who alter the style of names in Iceland were called Ericsson. I am speaking on good authority in saying that a gifted Swede, now an American citizen, and most prominent before the world, is a direct descendant of Eric and his son. I allude to Captain Ericsson, the inventor of the Caloric snip, a pioneer in American discovery, and a worthy descendant of the discoverer of America.

Another interesting fact may be noted. Among the early settlers of America—for a settlement was formed,