that of man, and he is impotent to
change or annul them. All these are
called natural laws. Then there are ce-
stial laws, adapted and suited to ce-
stial beings; terrestrial laws adapted
to things of the earth, and other lower
laws called telestial. As we are taught
in the Doctrine and Covenants; in all the
universe there is no space where there
is no kingdom, and where there is no
kingdom, there is no law; and all things
that are governed by law are preserved
by law, and sanctioned by law; also even
the law or laws of the state of existence to
which they belong, be it higher or lower,
much or less.

There are again celestial laws as be-
fore referred to, and terrestrial laws, and
the question arises, what is the mean-
ing of a celestial law; and what again is
the meaning of a terrestrial law; a celes-
tial law pertains to the law of heaven;
and is a principle by which the intel-
ligences in the celestial world are gov-
erned. The Gospel in its fulness places
those who obey it, under its influences,
while at the same time it does not relieve
them from other obligations of a terres-
trial nature. It is said in the Doctrine
and Covenants, that he that keepeth the
laws of God, hath no need to break the
laws of the land. It is further explained
in section 98, what is meant in relation
to this. That all laws which are constitu-
tional must be obeyed, as follows:

"And now, verily I say unto you con-
cerning the laws of the land, it is my will
that my people should observe to do all
things whatsoever I command them.

"And that the law of the land
which is constitutional, supporting
that principle of freedom in main-
taining rights and privileges, be-
longs to all mankind, and is justifiable
before me.

"Therefore, I, the Lord, justify you,
and your brethren of the church, in be-
friending that law which is the constitu-
tional law of the land;

"And as pertaining to law of man,
whatsoever is more or less than this,
cometh of evil."

That is taking this nation as an ex-
ample, all laws that are proper and cor-
rect, and all obligations entered into
which are not violative of the constitu-
tion should be kept inviolate. But if they
are violative of the constitution, then
the compact between the rulers and the
ruled is broken and the obligation ceases
to be binding. Just as a person agree-
ing to purchase anything and to pay a
certain amount for it, if he receives the
article bargained for, and does not pay
its price, he violates his contract; but
if he does not receive the article he is
not required to pay for it. Again we
ask, what is this celestial law? The ce-
lestial law above referred to is absolute
submission and obedience to the law of
God. It is exemplified in the words of
Jesus, who, when He came to introduce
the Gospel said, "I came not to do my
will but the will of the Father that sent
me;" and His mission was to do the will
of the Father who sent him, or to fulfill
a celestial law. And when His disciples
asked Him to teach them how to pray,
He said, "When ye pray, say: Our Fa-
ther who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy
name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be
done on earth, as it is done in heaven."
This it would seem was the celestial law,
or the law of the Gospel.

Thy kingdom come. What king-
dom? The kingdom of God, or the
government of God, or the rule and
dominion of God, the will of God—
thy will be done on earth as it is