

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder Talmage and Apostle Grant at the Tabernacle.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Dec. 4, 1888, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding. The choir sang

Earth is the place where Christ will reign
With all His Saints a thousand years.

Prayer by Elder Joseph Horne.
The choir and congregation sang

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation,
No longer as strangers on earth need we roam.

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

ELDER JAMES E. TALMAGE

addressed the congregation. He said he responded to the call to address the congregation, recognizing the authority by which it was made. Every man in the Church of Christ holding the Priesthood, is liable to be called upon to occupy temporarily before the people the position of a teacher. I regard the meetings of the Saints as resting times, when we are refreshed. The influence of which we here partake, we retain and carry away with us, that we may pursue the journey of life with the greater energy and zeal.

The science of theology has appropriately been termed the science of all sciences, for it deals with the things of heaven as well as of earth. It is possible that we may put too much faith in the mere knowledge embraced in the science of theology. Like all other sciences it has a theoretical and a practical side, and practical theology is requisite for the welfare here and the salvation hereafter of mankind. A man who acquires profound knowledge of any science, and yet refuses or fails to make any practical use or application of such knowledge, is virtually an ignorant man.

The Israelites in the days of Moses were wilfully and criminally ignorant, when they refused to cast their eyes upon the brazen serpent which was placed before them for their relief. They were told that if they would look with the eye of faith upon that emblem they would find relief from the stings of the reptiles which scourged them, but those who refused to do this fell victims to the scourge.

There is a difference between religion and theology. Why, even devils have a knowledge of theology, greater in some respects than men have; but such knowledge will not save them. Our knowledge of theology should be practically employed in the construction of the fabrics of our lives.

In the structure of salvation, the knowledge and intelligence a man may have will be of use only in the degree in which he employs them in the erection of that great building. There exists in the world men who are biblical scholars by profession, and who have spent much of the time of their lives in studying the text and history of the Scriptures. But in the world to come the question will be asked us, "Has the knowledge of God, His Gospel, and the Holy Scriptures made you better, more truthful, humble and honest?" If such knowledge has not had this effect, it will have but little value in effecting our salvation. Let us use the theological knowledge within our reach to add to our religion, that we may make our selves better, purer and holier.

When Israel were gathered around Sinai, the Lord said that that mount should be sanctified, and the ground thereof should be surrounded with a boundary; and if any man or animal should pass that bound, the same should be taken out and slain, for having trespassed on holy ground. In the temple of Solomon was an apartment called the Holy of Holies. Only the High Priest was permitted to enter there, and he was required to prepare himself for weeks, with fasting and prayer, to go into the holy place. When a heathen prince undertook to enter there by force, his body was found lying before the curtain which separated the Holy of Holies from the rest of the temple.

The Lord has set apart one day of the week to be a holy day. In it He has commanded us to do no unnecessary labor. On one occasion, in the camp of Israel, a man was seen violating the Sabbath day by gathering sticks. He was taken before Moses, and sentenced to suffer death by being taken outside the camp and stoned, that being the punishment for the offense he had committed.

As it was of old so is it today. The Lord has established holy offices, and appointed men to act therein. He has also established holy places. The law in regard to the Sabbath is in force—it is a holy day unto the Lord. Unless we recognize the authority of the Lord we are unworthy the name of Saints. The ancients were willing to sacrifice all earthly things for the love of God. Is it the same among us? Are we Saints—holy beings? Are our bodies such that the Holy Spirit will delight to dwell therein? Are our minds susceptible to holy influences? These are the characteristics of Saints. The spirit of prophecy rests upon all such. All Israel has the privilege of this spirit. Moses said he wished that all Israel were prophets. And today all who keep the laws of heaven are entitled to the spirit of prophecy.

Judgment will be rendered according to unerring principles of right. We cannot be saved by the good deeds of others. Our own lives here govern our future condition. We have taken upon us vows of faithfulness to our Father, and our actions will be judged in the light of those vows. We are not to see that others should live their religion, but that we obliterate sin from our selves and qualify ourselves for salvation.

We frequently judge others, and because we do not look from the same standpoint, judge them to be wrong. It is not our province to judge of those things we understand not, and which are not within the field of our action. The Levites had charge of the Ark of the Lord. On one occasion the Philistines seized it, but to them it was a cause of terrible scourging, till they removed it from their midst. When it was being returned one of the Israelites thought there was danger that it would fall, and put forth his hand to steady it. He had been warned, but heeded not the warning, and he was stricken with death. Today men are appointed to perform certain duties. There are others who, by fault finding and unjust criticism, seek to steady the ark, and upon them will come the vengeance of a just God if they continue such a course.

The status of the Saints as a body depends on the quality of the individual members. Let us live more closely to our covenants; let us keep the laws of God, and if we do His hand will be over us for our protection. The elements obey His will and are within His control as much as men and nations. May we learn to comprehend and act upon the truths of eternity.

APOSTLE H. J. GRANT

was the next speaker. He endorsed the remarks made by Brother Talmage, that it was only the practical use we make of the knowledge we have that benefits us. We claim to be Saints of the Most High. In that connection there are no others who make such great claims. The world call us deluded, and point the finger of scorn at us. Did they not the same to our Lord and Savior? What matters it to us what the world say if we know we are walking in the light? But if we do not walk in the light that our Father has sent into the world, great will be our condemnation.

There were but few in the days when Jesus was among men who would receive His testimony. There are but few who will receive it today. That matters not to us; our concern lies in our strict performance of duty. Our missionaries carry to the world the Gospel, because they have a testimony of its truth. They do this for the love of the truth, frequently taking their lives in their hands. We learn of their experiences, and know that they receive but pains and penalties, so far as the actions of the world are concerned. But the faith of God in their hearts buoy them up. They know that their Master lives, and are willing to lay down their lives for that testimony.

With us, the practical exercise of the principles of truth brings to us the blessings. To know what we should do and then fail to do it will not benefit us; on the contrary it will bring condemnation. There are many who bear the name of Saints who do not fulfill their duties. If we lived our religion no power could stay our progress. God deals with us according to our faithfulness. When we stray from the path of right our enemies have power over us. We can blame ourselves and no one else for the distress we are in today. It is because we are neglectful.

The world say they will destroy Mormonism. They tried to destroy the Gospel when they crucified our Lord. But his work went on; Mormonism is His Gospel, and it will go on to triumph.

The Prophet Joseph told the Saints they would be persecuted until the nation would be arrayed against them. Today we see the fulfillment of that prophecy. It has also been declared by the Almighty that His work will triumph. Some may say there is no fulfillment of prophecy in it; they say this because they have rejected the light.

The Saints should be prayerful and humble before God. Men call us ignorant; let them do so. We have the testimony of Jesus, which is worth more than all else. We have in that greater knowledge and greater power than all who have not received it. This testimony has rested upon the Saints in every land.

May the light of the Holy Spirit rest upon us, that we may firmly resolve to keep the commandments of God, no matter what may come. May the Holy Spirit rest upon the world, that they may be brought to comprehend the truth, until all shall know the Lord, from the least to the greatest.

The choir sang:
Ye who are called to labor and minister for God,
Blest with the royal Priesthood, and called by His word.

Benediction by Bishop F. Kesler.
Sometimes the right name gets into the right place by the merest accident. What could be more appropriate, for instance, than that the President of the National Butchers' Association should be named Slaughter, or that the chairman of the committee to raise funds for a monument to Gen. Sheridan should be General Ducat?

THE MOUNTAIN STREAMS.

What a Portland Chemist has to Say of their Purity.

The following appeared in Saturday morning's *Tribune*, and is self-explanatory:

In your issue of the 23rd inst., in the locals under the head of "Improvements Being Made," etc., where it speaks of the organic matter per gallon contained in the different waters in and about Salt Lake City of present, and probably for future use, my attention was called to the very erroneous statements, which do not throw a very pleasant aspect upon the water supply of the "Queen City of the Rocky Mountains" for intending visitors and investors to contemplate upon. It the different waters contained the amounts stated of organic matter, viz.: Emigration 37 grains of organic matter per gallon, Big and Little Cottonwood 17 and 9 respectively, City Creek 24 and Parley's 29, the city would be a graveyard instead of the comparatively healthy city that it is.

I am acquainted with the water supply of your city, and especially of the above mentioned ones. The above figures represent the grains per gallon of solid mineral matter and not organic matter. The reason why Emigration Creek water is unfit for culinary purposes is on account of the magnesian salts and sulphuric acid in the form of sulphates, that it contains, and not on account of organic matter. It has its source in magnesian limestone and flows over the same, thus accounting for its character.

Dry Canyon water is unfit for the same reason. Red Butte water has its source mainly in sandstone; it is a tolerably good drinking water. City Creek water is good, it contains but little magnesia, and cannot be complained about. Parley's Creek is similar, while Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks are as good waters as are to be found anywhere, and are superior to all the others. Their source is mainly in granite, which is difficult of solution, accounting for the small amount of mineral matter per gallon.

The mineral matter contained in these waters is really more adapted to the requirements of the human economy than the others. The mineral matter of the others (City Creek and Parley's) consists mainly of carbonate of lime and a little carbonate of magnesia, making a hard water. This portion of the mineral matter is in excess of the requirements of the body in the average amount drunk, while the Cottonwood waters are soft and contain a much smaller amount of carbonate of lime and a comparative trace of magnesia salts, together with silica and the carbonates and chlorides of potash and soda. The Big and Little Cottonwood waters contain no mineral matter whatever deleterious to health.

I do not think that any of the above mentioned waters contain much over five-hundredths (5-100) of a grain per gallon of organic matter, if the waters were taken at the canyon's mouth. They might contain a tenth (1-10) of a grain or a little over that quantity just after a heavy rain; but only temporarily.

It is customary to condemn water for drinking purposes when it contains a tenth (1-10) or over of a grain per gallon of albuminous matter the year round, as such waters have been proven to be unhealthy both in England and in this country.

The city of Portland is now preparing to bring in a water supply 40 miles distant by means of large mains. This water is known as Bull Run water. It is never known to get muddy. It has its source in and flows over basalt, and contains only two grains of solid mineral matter per gallon, and only eight hundredths (8-100) of a grain of organic matter per gallon in the worst season in the year (viz., just after the first heavy rains after a long dry season). This water can only be excelled by two other localities in the world for purity.

When there is nothing deleterious in the mineral constituents of a water the amount of organic matter contained is the criterion of its purity and wholesomeness as a potable water. This organic matter exists in natural waters as vegetable albumen, while or-

ganic matter from other sources, as sewage, etc., is indicated by large amounts of chloride of sodium (common salt) and free ammonia accompanying the same.

I hope that this will relieve the minds of a large number of your readers who understand the danger resulting from the use of contaminated water, whom you unintentionally startled.

Respectfully yours,
WM. HUNTLEY HAMPTON.

Millard Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of Millard Stake was held on Sunday and Monday, Nov. 25th and 26th, in the Fillmore meeting house. There were none of the general authorities present, but on the stand were the Stake Presidency, and a number of High Councilors; all the wards were represented by Bishops or Counselors, except Kanosh.

The house was filled both days and was too small to hold all that came. On Sunday forenoon the time was occupied by Counselors Daniel Thompson and J. V. Robinson.

In the afternoon the time was occupied by Bishop J. S. Black and Elder W. H. King, after the Sacrament had been administered.

On Monday forenoon the condition of the wards was reported by the Bishops or Counselors. The reports were favorable with a few exceptions. Elders J. E. Hickman, John Powell and C. Anderson each addressed the conference a short time.

In the afternoon the general and local authorities were presented by C. Anderson, and were unanimously sustained by vote, after which Bishop J. S. Black and Pres. Hinckley occupied the time. The subjects treated upon were the proper use of Priesthood authority, the relation of man to his Maker, tithing, education, the Lord's dealing with His people, and prophecies concerning the last days, etc.

The Fillmore choir, under the leadership of Alexander Fortie, did much to enliven our meetings with their beautiful singing, and the speakers seemed to enjoy the good Spirit and had much freedom.

The health of the people is generally good, but crops have been short this year as a rule. C. ANDERSON, Stake Clerk.

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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay or brown HORSE, about 5 years old, star on forehead, snip on nose, 15½ hands high, shod all round, saddle marked, branded GS on left thigh.

One yellow or claybank HORSE, about 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, white stripe in face, saddle marked, shod all round, branded W on left thigh.

If not claimed they will be sold on Wednesday, December 19th, 1888, at 10 a. m. J. R. MILLER, Poundkeeper. South Cottonwood, December 3rd, 1888.

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A HEALTHY WOMAN TO WET NURSE a child. Apply at 19 s. First West St. d&w tf

A GOOD MILK COW. THOS. E. TAYLOR, NEWS OFFICE. d&w tf

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One sorrel HORSE, white strip in face, three white feet and legs, 6 years old, brand on left thigh and on shoulder same.

If not claimed in 15 days will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, at Woodruff estray pound, in Rich County, Utah Territory, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, Dec. 21, 1888. MARCUS C. VORSE, Estray Poundkeeper. Woodruff, Dec. 6, 1888.

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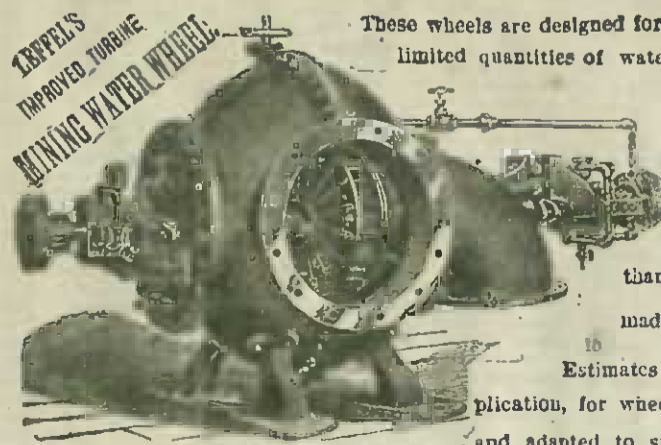
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