

and have heard the words of God from His servants, borne testimony by the powers of His Holy Spirit, whose hearts have been touched by that testimony, and who would, if they had listened to the voice of the Spirit, have sought to know more, and not gone away rejecting the message they heard. But the love of the world and the fear that they might become converted to what is called Mormonism deterred them from cherishing that Spirit and following its guidance; and they have become under condemnation because of this. By this we know, that the whole world is under bondage of sin, and the power of the adversary is so great that, apparently, they cannot break through that bondage. But there are humble, honest souls who listen to the voice of the Spirit of God; when they hear the testimony of the servants of God their hearts are touched, and they know as well as they can know at that time that it is of God. Not content with listening to the mere statements of the Elders, they go unto God and ask Him, in the name of Jesus, for a testimony for themselves, that they may know whether this is true or not. And no man or woman ever did this in the proper spirit that did not receive a testimony from God that it was true. This is the reason why the Gospel has always been successful, in all ages, among the poor and the lowly and those who had little popularity or this world's goods to sacrifice; among those who were not the pets of the world, and had not such affluent surroundings that they could not throw them aside for the sake of truth. The poor among men have always rejoiced in the Gospel. It is a blessing, therefore, under some circumstances, to be poor. It is a blessing for men and women when they hear the truth. Jesus was born in poverty. His disciples were poor—the poorest of the poor; and He preached the Gospel to the poor. This is one of the evidences that He gave to the disciples of John when they came to Him to make inquiries concerning whether He was the one for whom they should look, or should they look for another. Said He, "The poor have the Gospel preached to them." The rich had the Gospel preached to them in the synagogues. They had their seats and their pews as they now have. They could get preached to, because they had the money to pay the preachers. So it is in our day. The rich have such gospel as is preached by the world preached to them. But the poor among men go unfed, to a certain extent. When the servants of God have gone forth in this generation they have gone like fishers and hunters, among the poor and the lowly, seeking for souls of men which are just as precious in the sight of our God as the souls of the rich, and the learned, and the noble, as they are called. They are the ones that the Gospel net has gathered, because they have been willing to listen to the truth. They have been willing to sacrifice that which they had for the sake of the truth. They loved the truth, and they obeyed it. This is one of the reasons why the Latter-day Saints are despised. We are not rich. We are not popular. We do not swim with the tide, but we breast the current, and contend against the errors of ages and the false doc-

trines that are taught, and stand up for God and for His eternal truth as it has been revealed by Him.

This is the Gospel of salvation that we proclaim, and we say to every soul, "If you do these things that God has commanded us to teach, you shall know for yourself; you need not depend upon human testimony, but go to God yourself, without the intervention of any priest or preacher, only through the Great Mediator, our Lord and Savior, Jesus, who died for us, and plead His merits, and asked in His name for knowledge concerning these things, and we pledge you that you shall receive for yourself." We cannot deceive you, then, if you take this course. We cannot mis-lead you. We cannot pretend to be that which we are not; for God would expose our false claims if we were to make any. This is the beauty and the strength of the Gospel. Men are not dependent upon their fellow men concerning it, but God bears witness to His children, by the outpouring of His Holy Spirit, that these men who profess to be His servants, and who administer these ordinances of salvation, are His servants. What higher testimony can you desire? And this is the distinguishing feature between the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and other churches. Other churches may have truth; other churches may have many principles that are godlike; but this is the only Church of the Lamb of God. I do not say this boastfully, nor arrogantly. I do not say this to set the members of our Church above all other people. I say it in humility, because everyone is invited to come into this Church and be Latter-day Saints. But the distinguishing feature is that God has chosen His servants, and has placed upon them the authority to preach His Gospel. He has said to them, "If you will go forth and carry this message, and administer these ordinances, I will confirm your acts by pouring out the Holy Ghost upon those whom you baptize." This makes this people different from any other, because they have the authority from God. The Church is organized as it was in ancient days, with all the officers; and the Gospel, when administered, is attended with the same gifts. This constitutes the great difference between us and the rest of the world. We do not claim, as I have said, to have all truth; but we know this: that God has given to us His truth, and that these principles are from Him.

God help you, my brethren and sisters, and my friends, and all of us, to be true to our God and to the truths that He reveals, and to walk uprightly before Him, in my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

THE JORDAN RIVER.

The following has been handed to us for publication:
(Dictated.) Sept. 15, 1892.
Dr. Seymour B. Young, City:

My dear Doctor—I take pleasure in replying to your request to furnish you a statement of results in my examination of samples of water taken from the Jordan river. You will doubtless remember that on the occasion of our visiting the city sewer pump, August 18th last, we found a large

flow of foul matter entering the river from a pipe which the attendant designated as the sewer overflow pipe. You will also remember that at that time I took from the river two samples of water, one which I designated "A," from a place about 150 yards above the sewer pipe, and the other, "B," from a position about the same distance below the outflow. These were submitted to analysis and microscopical examination with the following results:

1. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Sample "A" (taken above the sewer outlet) contains, after filtration:

- (1) Chlorine (as soluble chlorides) 1.410 grains per gallon.
- (2) Organic matter, (determined as free ammonia) .48 parts per million.
- (3) Organic matter, (as albuminoid ammonia) .44 parts per million.

Total organic matter, (as ammonia) .92 parts per million.

Sample "B" (taken below the sewer outlet) contained, when filtered:

- (1) Chlorine 1.590 grains per gallon.
- (2) Free ammonia 1.52 parts per million.
- (3) Albuminoid ammonia 0.52 parts per million.

Total organic matter (as ammonia) 2.04 parts per million.

(Dr. Seymour B. Young, 2.)

2—MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Sample "A" shows:

- (1) Inorganic debris (sand, mud, etc.)
- (2) Vegetable debris (algae, leaf tissue, etc.)
- (3) Fresh water animalcules.

Sample "B" shows:

- (1) Inorganic debris (sand, mud, etc.)
- (2) Vegetable debris, abundant.
- (3) Animal debris (epithelial cells, hairs, etc.)
- (4) Fat globules.
- (5) Living organisms, very abundant.

These results showed such a very great contrast between the sample taken above the sewer and that collected below, that I determined to make other tests; so on the 10th of the present month I visited the sewer a second time for the purpose of examining again the sewer outflow, and of taking additional samples. I found, as on the former visit, a large flow of foul matter entering the river. Six samples of water were taken as follows:

- "A A"—Fully 150 yards above the sewer pipe.
- "B B"—About 150 yards below sewer.

You will observe that these samples correspond, as to place of collection, to samples "A" and "B" already described.

"C"—At Second South street, bridge, about half a mile below the sewer.

"D"—At North Temple street, bridge, about a mile below the sewer.

"E"—Near Pettit's Farm, stated by people on the place to be about $\frac{2}{3}$ miles below the sewer pump.

"F"—About $\frac{3}{4}$ miles below the sewer.

These samples were submitted to analysis and examination, with the following results:

1. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

The filtered waters contained:

- (1) Chlorine (as soluble chlorides).

Sample "AA".....	1.400 grains per gallon
"BB".....	1.598 " "
"C".....	1.582 " "
"D".....	1.582 " "
"E".....	1.582 " "
"F".....	1.582 " "

- (2) Organic matter (as free ammonia).

Sample "AA".....	0.488 parts per million
"BB".....	1.024 " "
"C".....	1.520 " "
"D".....	1.516 " "
"E".....	1.516 " "
"F".....	1.516 " "

- (3) Organic matter (as albuminoid ammonia).

Sample "AA".....	0.44 parts per million
"BB".....	0.624 " "
"C".....	0.624 " "
"D".....	0.520 " "
"E".....	0.520 " "
"F".....	0.520 " "

- (4.) The total organic matter present (determined as ammonia) is shown as follows: