letter and in their spirit. I care not what
the professions of a man may be; I care
not with what air of sanctity he may be
clothed; without the observance of this
law in its true sense, it is not repentance.

Paul speaks of another principle
which he calls faith; and in the 11th
chapter of his epistle to the Hebrews,
he gives some information in regard
to its nature and character. He
says: "Who through faith subdued king-
doms, wrought righteousness, obtained
promises, stopped the mouths of lions,
Quenched the violence of fire, escaped
the edge of the sword, out of weak-
ness were made strong, waxed valiant
in fight. Women received their dead
raised to life again," etc. Faith cer-
tainly is a most important principle, and
without it, I ask the Latter-day Saints
how long could we exist as a body?
I have often heard the remark made
by those unacquainted with the Gospel,
those who knew not the truth, but yet
who were willing to look dispassionately,
yea, even kindly upon the errors and
fallacies as they termed them and be-
lieved them to be that we are indulg-
ing in—the question has been asked by this
class of persons: "How does it come, by
what process is it that the Latter-day
Saints, surrounded as they have been,
surrounded as they are today, environed
around about upon every side by diffi-
culties that seem insurmountable, diffi-
culties and obstacles that might cause,
apparently, the stoutest heart to quake
and the firmest knees to tremble—that
in their hour of trial and tribulation they
always had confidence that in the out-
come, it would all be well with Israel,
that no matter what might be done, it
would in the end prove for the good of the
Kingdom of God, until, the motto, 'They
can do nothing against, but only for us,'
has become a household word in the
midst of the Saints?" Why, when the
powers and influences of the world are
brought to bear upon the Latter-day
Saints, whether collectively or in an indi-
vidual capacity, they cling to this prin-
ciple of faith; they believe in the promises
of the God of Israel; they believe that
God will not falsify His word; they be-
lieve that God will establish His King-
dom, and bring to pass His purposes in
the earth. The faith of the Latter-day
Saints is a living principle. A Latter-
day Saint devoid of the principle of faith,
would be an anomaly—in fact such an
one could not be a Latter-day Saint; for
it requires faith in the God of Israel to
stand the tests that they are called upon
to pass through. Yet calmly and quietly,
deliberately, with full confidence in Jeho-
vah, they can go forth in the discharge
of their duties as they understand them,
believing that in the outcome God will
be their friend and protector in the fu-
ture as He has been in the past; as He
has brought them through the trials and
tribulations of days gone by, so will he
do in the future. This principle of faith,
therefore, that Paul taught to the He-
brews, was certainly a most important
one, and it is one without which it would
be impossible for the Latter-day Saints
to have succeeded.

Paul also speaks of the doctrine of
baptisms; not in the singular, but in
the plural, apparently, as though there
were two baptisms. "The doctrine of
baptisms," he says. We find, following
after the principles of faith and repen-
tance, the doctrine of baptism for the
remission of sins, as John the forerun-
ner of Jesus taught, as Paul taught,
and as Jesus himself taught. It is
upon record here that they taught bap-
tism for the remission of sins, of those