

**MORMONISM A MESSAGE OF JOY** AND GLADNESS TO THE WORLD. VA Discourse Delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday After noon, May 12, 1907,

## BY ELDER B. H. ROBERTS.

- HE singing of the first hymn this afternoon rather suggested the line of thought that, if I obtain the liberty of the Spirit

of the Lord, I would like to follow. (The hymn sung by the choir was composed by the late Elder John Jacques, two of the stanzas of whice are as follows: Softly beams the sacred dawning.

Of the great millennial morn, And to Saints gives welcome warning That the day is hasting on.

Yea, the fair sabbatic era, When the world will be at rest, Rapidly is drawing nearer; Then all Israel will be blest.)

To assist us in concentrating our thoughts upon that high theme I shall read to you th following passage of Scripture from the book of Revelations

"And the seventh angel sounded this "And the seventh angel sounded [his trump], and there were great voices in heaven, saying: "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign forever and ever,' And the four and twenty elders, which sat before God, on their seats, fell upon their faces, and worshipped God, saying: We give Thee thanks, O Lord, God Al-mighty, which art and wast, and art to come; because Thou hase taken to Thee Thy great power and hast reigned." Thy great power and hast reigned.

From the time that Jesus, after His esurrection, departed from the midst of His disciples, in the clouds of heaven until now, the promise that He would , until now, the promise that He would return in glory and ultimately reign in the earth is a hope that has lived in the hearts of people in one portion or an-other of the Christian world. Associat-ed with that promise of His return to His people is connected the gathering rogether of Israel and the fulfilment of the promises of God to the descendants of that ancient people-now dispersed among the nations of the earth. This igneat latter-day work, with which we are connected, Mormonism, so-called. Thas sounded through the earth the proc-iantion that the fulfilment of these things was at hand; that Mormonism was in fact a preliminary work to the things was at hand; that Mormonism was in fact a preliminary work to the coming of God's kingdom, to the bring-ing in of that golden age of peace and 'truth and righteousness, which the prophets from of old have promised un-to the inhabitants of the earth. There are on record some very remarkable prophecies connecting this work with these great events. For instance, there is in the Book of Mormon, at page one hundred and twenty-two of the current edition of that work, a series of prophe-cles concerning these things. Among conton of that work, a series of prophe-cies concerning these things. Among those predictions I remember that it is said that many people would yet believe this Nephite record when it should come forth, that those who should believe it would carry it to the remnants of the seed of the ancient inhabitants of this land-it, the Lamanize or Amorican land--to the Lamanites or American Indians, and that they should rejoice in the knowledge which this record would ring to them in regard to their forefathers and that not many generations would pass away before they should be-come a delightsome people. It declares that the Jews would also begin to be-lieve in Christ and that as that the Jews would also begin to be-lieve in Christ and that as many as should believe should also become a delightsome peo-ple. After reciting these facts— all of which were in the future at the time the Book of Mormon was pub-hished—then follows, this passage: "And it shall come to pass that the Lord God shall come to pass that the Lord God shall come this work atnong all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, to bring about the restora-tion of His people on the earth." This reign of peace of which our choir sang is to follow the gathering together of God's people in the last days. Further-more, the coming forth of this Nephite record is referred to as being the sign, the signal for the commencement of this work among all the nations of the earth, leading up to and culminating in the solid an ago of meace known as the

course the whole round earth is bound together by means of almost instantaneous communication. No great event can happen in any part of the earth factor but what the world areat event can happen in any part of the earth foday but what the world is instantly informed of it. We can converse with our friends in familiar tones though separated by hundreds of milles, and not even the ocean is capable of separating us from imme-diate communication with them. All this has been brought about since 1830. Since that time we have trav-eled all the distance from tailow dips to the electric arc lamps; from the slow horse-coach, to the express train; from the message by pony express to the instantaneous communication of the telephone and wireless telegraphy. The improvements in the comforts and conveniences of life have kept pace with the development along the lines that I have just now indicated to you. the earth today but what the

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SIDELIGHTS OF INSPIRATION.

revelation from God through of modern prophet appears to have be the commencement, the opening

modern prophet appears to have been the commencement, the opening of the heavens by direct communication with the Father and the Son; and with that opening, thus gloriously made, there shot into the world all sorts of sidelights of inspiration, awakening the intelligence of man until it has wrought all these modern wonders that make for increased comfort, convenience, and the higher development of the best and truest there is in man. I see a very close relationship between the direct even

relationship between the direct reve lation given to Joseph Smith and th incidental inspiration that seems to have touched the minds of our inven

tors, scientists, and teachers; and tha has wrought such wonderful changes in the scientific, commercial, and in-

dustrial world, as also in the of art. Let it be remember

With this conception of God in the world, the idea of inspiration and revelation becomes most reasonable, and I say that this commencement of

the power of God who sitteth

majesty and power." [i. e., has seen a manifestation of God.] Doc.and Cov., section 83. \* \* "The elements are eternal, and spirit and element, inseparably connected, receiveth a fullness of joy. \* \* "The ele-ments are the tabernacle of God; yea, man is the tabernacle of God, even tempdes." Doc. and Cov., section 93. You, I remember that John Fiske, speak-

It eyou, I remember that John Fiske, speak-ing of a period very nearly parallel to that of which I am speaking, says: "No previous century ever saw any-thing approaching to the increase in social complexity which has been wrought in America and Europe since 1789. In science and in the indus-trial arts the change has been greater than in the ten preceding centuries taken togenter! Contrast the seven-teen centuries which it took to re-model the astronomy of Hipparchus with the 40 years which it has taken to remodel the chemistry of Berselius and the biology of Cuvier. \* \* \* How small the difference between the clumsy wagons of the Tudor period and the mail-coach in which our grandfathers rode, compared to the difference between the mail-coach and the railway train! How rapid the changes in philosophic thinking since the time of the Encyclopedistes, in comparison with the slow though im-portant changes which occurred be-tween the encyclopedistes and the

comparison with the slow though im-portant changes which occurred be-tween the epoch of Aristotle and the epoch of Descartes! In morality, both individual and national, and in gen-eral humanity of disposition and re-finement of manners, the increased rapidity of change has been no less markad " narked It may be asked, however, if these

of art. Let it be remembered, all the while, that Joesph Smith an-nounced to the world the opening of the heavens to him, and declared the meaning of an age of great improvements in communication, in transportation, in general enlighten-ment of the people, and in raising the standard of comfort in living, has the heavens to him, and declared the incoming of an age of great enlighten-ment, that "a great and marvelous work" was about to begin in the world (some eight or ten of the early revelations in the Doetrine and Cov-enants begin with that very expres-sion, which see); and the coming forth of the Book of Mormon, as we have seen, is announced as the sign of the commencement of this work of God among all the nations of the earth. When these revelations were any relationship whatsoever with these prophecies concerning the goldn age come---with the coming of God's kingdom and the reign of the Christ in the earth. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that I have the fullest confidence that there is a very fullest confidence that there is a very intimate relationship between these things. That development which has taken place within the last century and here noted, consists of mighty strides in the work of preparing the earth and its inhabitants for that coming reign of peace that is to be. Also this work, with which we are identified, and called by the world Mormonism, has a relationship to the world's awakening in respect of these matters. It is the sign and the coarth. When these revelations or the given there was nothing in sight that gave the promise of such a sun-burst of inspiration as has since come to the world. The man of 1830 could to the world. The man of 1830 could see no streaks of light that in any wey could be taken as the heraids of the splendid day, which since then has dawned upon the world. The opening of the heavens and the re-sumption of direct revelation of God to man was announced, and then comes the promised intellectual, mor-al sputtual and obviced methodices these matters. It is the sign and the ensign of this modern world awaken-ing. In the first place it seems to me that our modern world and the wonderful dwakening that has come to it begins with the revelations of God to the Prophet Joseph Smith. That was the first great event in the opening of the new age that is to be. For many centuries even those who belleved or professed a belief in Jesus Christ and in salvation through Him, had come to the conclusion that reve-lation had ceased; that communion with God had ended; that the volume of Scripture was completed and forthese matters. It is the sign and the al. spiritual, and physical awakening of man and the establishment of this wonderful age we have been talking about. That resumption of direct reve-lation, and the world's awakening attending and the world's awakening hi-tending upon it, all in fulfillment of the principal declaration of the pro-phecy, is something more than co-metdence. I say it proclaims direct relationship of the one thing to the other ther ADVANCEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL of Scripture was completed and for-ever closed. It was the announcement made to the world by the Prophet Joseph Smith that God had spoken to him-that was the first awakening

of the Christian mind to some great tuths that since those days have be-come commonplaces. The idea had obtained quite gener-The idea had obtained quite gener-record is referred to as being the sign, the signal for the commencement of this work among all the nations of the sarth, leading up to and culminating in the golden age of peace, known as the Millennium. Listen to the words of the Son of God on this subject, during His continent: The idea had obtained quite gener-ally, previous to 1830, that God had created a cosmos capable of running itself, except for an occasional "jog or poke" here and there in the way of "a special providence," as John Fiske puts it. But quite generally the idea prevailed that God was beyond or out-side the cosmos, that He transconded it. that He was, to quote Fiske again. and with the abuses that arise out of organized labor I have no sympathy whatsoever; any more than I have sym-pathy with the lawless conduct of soul-less corporations; and I desire to tell you-in fact it is a matter of common knowledge-that the crime of predatory wealth, the crime of corporations, is quite equal to the crime of organized labor, and that the abuses of power and the acts of injustice of those who pos-sees wealth is quite as great as the labor masses organized to promote labor interest. I have no sympathy with the injustice, and less with the crimes, of either of these two great factors of

he injustice, and less with the crimes, if either of these two great factors of un civilized life; yet I recognize good a both. The world has been benefited by the great aggregations of wealth alled corporations, so essential to the accomplishment of our great modern interprises; which enterprises would be impossible but for the combinations of rapital, so common in the world of manufactures, trade and commerce. Corporations have wrought great good. Not have influenced mightly the civilieven the power of God who sitteth upon his throne, who is in the bosom of eternity, who is in the midst of all things. " " " The earth rolls up-on her wings, and the sun gives his light by day, and the meon gives her light by night, and the stars also give their light, as they roll upon their wings in their glory. In the midst of the power of God. " " Behold, all these are kingdoms, and any man who hath seen any or the least of these, hath seen God moving in His majesty and power." [I. e., has seen a manifestation of God. ] Doc, and Cov. the set of the set of

ganized labor is able to secure ation for its membership, impa ditions under which they wo ditions under which they work, suf-guard their rights, enlarge their privi-leges, prevent injustice, command for them better wages—which is only say-ing that it obtains a juster share of the wealth which they help to create— and by doing all this, organized labor enables the masses to participate in the prospecity of our times and the in-creased blessings of our age and civili-zation. Shall we deny that such results are good? Shall we say that such achievements are not desirable? I will not. I believe in organized labor. It is here as a permanent factor in our modc as a permanent factor in our mo-industrial life, a force that must coned with. In so far as taker of izations remain within the law, galizations remain within the law, delight to see their influence exerted for the betterment of conditions for the tolling masses. But with lawless ness, whether on the side of organized labor tions or on the side of organized labor of baye no sympathy. The store here no sympathy. The stern hand should restrain the lawlessness both corporate wealth and organized y the law, that they shall not disturb peace, destroy property or the se-fly of society. Sternly regulate these forces by law and you have powers that will carry our civilization to still great-r heights than it has reached, and ming to our age still greater achievetils, more conveniences, and greate

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

There is one other movement in out attention briefly, and that is acc movement. At the conclusion if war in 1812-the war, you will ember, that our country conducted successful conclusion again Great Britain, the people i great Britain, the people i post, or at least some pe-loving people-were impressed the pity of seeing a race whose in dreadful war, it looked so much civil war-the worst of enbegan to agitate for peace, for peace between nations. The society at first attracted but little attention, but steadily it preached its doctrine of peace, and more and more it brought into the foreground of thought the region of the society of the society of the society of the second society of the socie peace, and more and more it brought into the foreground of thought the greater advantages of arbitrating in-ternational difficulties. The peace movement from small beginnings moved on, until it began to attract the attention of leading statesmen and rulers. Finally, in the year 1899, the great international peace conference of The Hague established the inter-mational court of arbitration, to which it invites the nations of the earth to onal court of arbitration, to which wites the nations of the earth to nit their difficulties for arbitra-Already some international is-thave gone to trial before that t. It is a matter of pride, just c. I think, with the American let to remember that their nation the first to submit an international cult is that international court of was the first to submit an international difficulty to that international court of arbitration; and while this court is yet in its incipiency, and while the nations are not yet ready to disarm, or to bent their swords into plow shears, or their spears into prinning hooks, and learn war no more, yet it cannot be denied but that this movement is making rapid strides towards the realization of leafable dream of mace among the

hear peace shall cover the earth as the waing for appropriate musiters cover the deep. RECITATIVE.

and with the abuses that arise out of organized labor 1 have no sympathy whatsoever; any more than 1 have sympathy whatsoever; any more than 1 have sympathy whatsoever; any more than 1 have sympathy with the lawless conduct of soulless corporations; and 1 desire to tell the incoming of the earth; to teach peace on for the stands in the midst of His people. Glory, and honor, and power, and might is a matter of common to which reference has the crime of meditory. Be ascribed to our God; for He is full ousness to which reference has been

MISSION OF MORMONISM.

made,

14.

While it may be true that in con-sequence of weikedness that still ex-late among the children of men the world will be scourged in order to cor-rect those ovils yet remaining among men, and these scourgings will be called the judgments of God-famines, wars, pestilence—while these things will overtake the inhabitants of the earth, yet beyond these few dark will overtake the inhabitants of the earth, yet beyond these few dark clouds, above the horizan, I see the streams of light coming from the ris-ing sun of that era of peace and good will which shall yet bless our earth, of which cra the elders of the Church of Christ are the prophets and teach-ers. While I hope that last remark will not be regarded as egolistical, I still trust it will be remembered as a truth; for inless we have some such mission as this, then we have no misussion as this, then we have a on at all. This Church of C liker the barbinger of such an which I am speaking, or and it is that, for that is init is not a loca the Mormon Church i among a thousand Mormonism fair: the a sect a Tair; the Mormon Church is n. a sect among a thousand oth sects clamoring for recognition, but is a world's great movement; it is of of God's instrumentalities, and one the most direct of all His instrument allities, for the accomplishment of H great purposes in bringing to pass the era of good will, that golden age peace of which all the prophets has proken. I sometimes wonder if as of H spoken. I sometimes wonder it as spoken. I sometimes wonder it is mission hald upon us, how glorious th station that (bod has given us. I wor der sometimes if our apostolate mean be specially the twelve and the seven , the foreign ministry do not need to be ada great things that are expected nands in the fulfilment of the slon—a mission and commissi lighten the world concerni inguien the world concerning their streat things of the last days. Sure is that we have need of frequent as monition in order to keep one ey-fixed upon the high calling wherein we have been called; that we may as quire knowledge of the great even we have been called: that we may ac-quire knowledge of the great events that are occurring in the world, keep pace with the world's developments, be in sympathy with its hopes and with its aspirations, in so for as those hopes and aspirations make for right-cousness; that we may ald men by guilding them through that wisdom that God has given in His revelations; that there may be restraint from ex-cesses on every hand; that the move-ment commenced with this great lat-ter-day work may go steadily up the heights until it shall have attained that station which God has designed for it.

MESSAGE OF JOY AND GLADNESS

MESSAGE OF JOY AND GLADNESS. In conclusion, let me say to you that we are engaged in a work that is pre-eminently optimistic in its character. We have no doleful message to deliver to the world, but one of joy and glad-ness; a message of hope for individuals, and hope for the race: To the Jew we declare that the promises of God to his fathers are in the way of fulfilment; the land of Palestime is awaiting him. dedicated and consecrated by God's au-thority restored in this generation, as a gathering place for Judah, and the tribes of Israel, his fellows. To the remnants of this land, the Lamanites, or American Indians, we have a mes-sage of hope and peace. We tell them that their Zion shall be established; the capitol of the new world shall be, founded; its location is known the site of list temple has been dedicated anto God, and there is hope for the remnant of fulls land; they are not doomed to extinction; they shall yet become a glorious people. To the Gentiles we have a word of hope; for they too may enter into covenant with God and become identified with God's chosen people. His modern Israel. The day is speeding on when we shall be able to do just what God has promis-ed we shall do—sing a new song, one that is full of joy and gladness. ed we shall do sing a new so that is full of joy and gl thanksgiving, and melody, the of Zion, which, some of these tope our gifted musicians will set t hope our gifted musicians will set to the proper harmonies, for harmonie it calls for, and has called for then many years. I am going to read 1 to you, and in doing so, again express the hope that some of these days the Isalah's dream of peace among the tions. Year after year the demand peace, and the employment of peace, and the employment of eful means in the settlement of in-utional difficulties grows louder and ne hope that some of these tays the negritation of it will rest upon some nusician among us so that we shal lear these words rendered with the account dimensions prove found and account of the second defined and the second defined in the second defined and the second defined and the second definition will take up sword against mation, will take up sword against mation. appropriate harmonies by this great choir which so often thrills us with the magnificence of its performances,

LE KIM YING. The Celebrated Chinese Physician 153 West South Temple St. Thousands of Testimonials of Person Oured of Consumption Catarri Homorrhages and Every Diseas and Sickness. Justice, grace and truth and peace, Forever and ever, Amen. ino Poisonous Drugs. REEVES' COMPOUND SEPARATOR



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This cut, made for Young & Winger, shows the Rigby Bros, putting up al-falfa on their farm, on the bench just outside of Teton canyon. There are three stacks finished, with a fourth well under way. These stacks are taken from 45 across of ground, lucern and timothy, raised from the first crop. When the fourth stack was finished, they measured, after settling 60 days, 113 fons from one cutting. This yield is a fair average of bench land production throughout the valley. The second crop, if properly handled, yields about half or two-thirds as much as the first.

The soil of these bench lands is usually of a heavy black loam, gently sloping towards the center of the valley. The pure, fresh mountain water that flows out over these benches would be an inspiring sight to the drouth-strick-en regions of southern Utah. Alkali is unknown, and crop failures are abso-lutely unnecessary. In 15 years I have never seen a crop failure on this farm, when the crops were properly attended to. Besides large yields of hav and grain we raise apples plugs and chemistric

Besides large yields of hay and grain we raise apples, plums and cherries. Small fruit and vegetables are an assured success. We quote from an edi-torial in the Deseret News:

"At a recent visit to the Teton Valley, on the eastern bench, we saw gar-dens teeming with choice vegetables of great size, raspherries of excellent fla-vor, the bushes taller than most men, apples in profusion on thrifty trees, cu-cumbers ready for use, small fruits, rich and plenty, flowers in startling bright colors, and cows and calves were fat and fine, and the pure, bracing air seemed charged with life and force."

Also we have the best range left in th United States and always will have, protected as it is by the Government—in the interest of Bonifide settlers. Our flock-masters are getting rich without taking chances of anxious loss, for these reasons: They live near the range, feed good hay in the winter seasons, cat-tle and sheep grow larger, sheep clip nearly enough wool extra to pay for the hay they eat.

Altogether conditions are most favorable to the stock grower. Any young man who is willing to work may, by the investment of a small amount of money, become independent in a few years. Land and water sells from \$10 to \$25 per acre.



The operation of the providence of the providence of the properties of the providence of the end of the providence of

tance." CONDITIONS EIGHTY YEARS AGO. I look upon that passage as a very function to character, mutry-idously hold, if you suppose it to have been uttered by an understand why I regard it as so for that has come to different it is a so for that has come to different it is a so if the book the Book of Mormon-is is words were utered. Go back with the to the year its?, and tak the to the year its?, and the solution of Palmyra, New York, and the solution of the pool of the word is that time. In those dars the fastest is the to the pool of the solution of the word is book-the Book of Mormon-is is an of transportation was by the book of Palmyra, New York, and the solution of the pool of the word is that time. In those dars the fastest is mails. The bast light we had was book from eal other, and the inter-book from eal other and the fast were far po-missing of the pool was vere far po-missing of the people was vere far po-term and and the far point of the people was vere far po-book of 1820, which there was not and the point dealers and upon the land the most far of the improved methods of the methors are mear methods to be was and upon the land the most show. The world since then, 1820, has be be a notwork of railroads, traverset be a both the matter of more the



Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsis, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drown ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. The Regulate the Boweis. Purely Vegetable. Small Doco Eman P.A. Small Price.

CONDITIONS. There are some special changes in our age that have been wrought to which I invite your attention. Take for exam-ple the difference that one may observe between the laboring classes of today and the laboring classes of past ages. I do not know altogether why it is, but it is nevertheless true that the laborer in ages past has been regarded as in some way the serf of society, and it was to him that the last consideration was given. The idea seems to have been en-tertained that he was bound to work for the sake of his employer and on the employer's terms. In England--which nation we may regard to some extent as the very cradle of our modern lihertles--the laws were most unjustly discriminating genines the laboring classes. If the one nation we may regard to some extent as the very cradle of our modern liberties-the laws were most unjustly discriminating against the laboring classes. If the em-ployer broke his contract it was a mat-ter of civil damages; but if the laborer broke his contract, it was a criminal of-fense, punishable with imprisonment. At one time, and not so very long ago either-at least such laws came down without much modification to 1813, and some of them to the year 1824--a master wrongfully dismissing a servant was

CONDITIONS

wrong fully dismissing a servant was hable to a fine, but a servant leaving a master's employment was subject to imprisonment. The disady vantages under which laborers operatively and a servant of a popular writer of England's current history:
"In class of breach of contract the remedy against the employers may be indiged by the following passage from the works of a popular writer of England's current history:
"In class of breach of contract the remedy against the employed, criminal, A workman might even be arrestied on a warrant for alleged breach of contract and taken to prison before the case had been tried. The laws were particularly stringent to their declarations against all manner of combinations among workmen. Any combined effort to raise wages would have been treated as conspiracy of a specially odious and dangerous order. Elowa to 1825 a more combination of weakmen for trade purposes. The very laws which did this were a survival of the legislation which for centurites had compelled a man to work for whomsoever chose to cail on him, and either fixed his maximum of wages for him or left it to be fixed by the justless. . . Yet all the while in many trades the masters did by association among themselves its intermetic of labor."
"The story of the trades unlons in England is one quite remarkable for the injustice meted out to these organizations; and it was not until the part of the laborer and the employer of labor. Since that year, has while did his ways do a needed it has been who matter and the part of the laborer in the injustice meted out to these organizations, and it was not until the part of the injustice heat were there any has a survey of the trades unlong in the sent of the remarkable for the injustice meted out to these organizations, and it was not until the part of the injustice has been who matter dwhat shall the sent of the labor shall upon the same twice before the law, recognized as possented out like to tabore who employer and englese

I regard this peace movement as one of the signs of the times; one of the prophecies of the coming of that gold-en age, to which I referred at the opening of my remarks.

ATTITUDE OF MORMONISM.

RECITATIVE. "For I, the Almighty, have laid my hands upon the nations, to scourge them for their wickedness: And plagues shall go forth, and they shall not be taken from the earth until I have completed my work which shall be cut short in righteousness, until all shall know me, who remain, even from the least unto the greatest, and shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, and shall see eye to eye, and shall lift up their volce, and with the volce together sing this new song, satisfies — ATTITUDE OF MORMONISM. And now again I call your attention to the fact that this work in which we are engaged, this work called Mormon-ism, helieves in these several agencies that are operating among the children of men, and that make for the better-ment of conditions—It regards them as agencies ordained of God for the accomplishment of His purposes. It is our part to lift the sign of this incom-ing new age to the inhabitants of the earth: for when this Book of Mormon was published to the world, the time had come, spoken of centuries before by the Savlor, the sign, the signal, was given, for the work of the Father to commence "among all nations, kindred, tongues and people, to bring about the restoration of His people upon the carth." For when the message of this old Nephite recent should go from the Gentiles to the house of Israel, that is the sign that God's work should be-gin among the bations of the earth for the fulfilment of His great prom-ises unto the bouse of Israel, which promises included not only the gather-ing together of that people, but the coming of that reign of truth and A righteousness and peace that has been spoken of as the Millennium. We

ANTHEM.

The Lord hath brought again Zion: The Lord hath redeemed His people, Israel.

According to the election of grace, Which was brought to pass by the faith And covenant of their fathers.

The Lord hath redeemed his people And Satan is bound and time is no Ionger: The Lord hath gathered all things in

The Lord hath brought down Zion

from above: The Lord hath broughs no Zion from beneath

The earth hath travalled and brought forth her strength: And truth is established in her boweis:

And the heavens have smiled upon her:



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