DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY THE PROPER USE OF RICHES.

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Address Delivered at the Annual Conference Of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, April 5, 1903, by

PREST. ANTHON H. LUND.

live their religion. In looking back upon the past year we see that the Lord has been with His work and blessed His servants in their labors. The missionaries abroad have been successful in reaching the people and in bringing | many into the Gospel fold. They have met some opposition; but as a general thing our people are getting better known in the world. In Germany some of our Elders have been exiled, and others notified to leave; but the courts others notified to leave; but the courts have taken it under consideration, and it is not yet decided whether our Elders will be exiled or not. When the officers are asked what objection they have to our Elders, they say they have noth-ing against their lives or conduct, but they do not like their religion, and they claim the right to say who shall be their guests. They have this right; but I believe that when they really exam-I believe that when they really exam-ine the fruits of "Mormonism" and see the effect it has upon its converts, they will not be opposed to our people being in their midst. There are several lands where there is not perfect freedom of conscience, where there are state re-ligions, and the people are not allowed to worship God in the way they beto worship God in the way they be-lieve to be right; but gradually preju-dice and intolerance are giving way, and the most intolerant countries are yleiding and allowing the people to be-lieve as they please. In Norway we are not recognized as dissenters; still the relieve authoritions and the people are not recognized as dissenters; still the police authorities and the people generally who have watched our course are pleased with it. The police of Chris-tiania gay that they have less trouble with the Latter-day Saints than they have with others; so we are tolerated there. For many years we have had a meetinghouse of our own in that city, which has been a great help to us, Last year we found that the foundations of which has been a great help to us, clast year we found that the foundations of the house were giving way, and we had to tear the house down; but it is being rebuilt: and this summer we hope that a better structure will be dedicated and that our people of that ofter own will be dedicated and that our people of that city can again have their own house of worship. The house in Co-penhagen is giving general satisfaction, and many people are coming to our meetings. There is a project on foot for the building of a meetinghouse in Stockholm, which I hope will soon be-gin to be realized. A brother in that city offered a spot upon which to build a meetinghouse, and we believe that the brethren and sisters here, especially from the Scandinavian countries, will help to build such a house there. We have seen the necessity of having our own meetinghouses in branches where own meetinghouses in branches where we have such large numbers of people in the Church. Stockholm, Copenhagen and Christiania each number several hundred of our people, and it will be a

and halls wherever opportunities afford.

ZION PROGRESSING.

In Zion the work is also progressing. The people seem more united, and a greater desire to attend meetings is no-tieed. The Presidency have visited many of the stakes, from the extreme porth down to St. George, during the past year, and have found that the peopast year, and have found that the peo-fle are growing, and that the Spirit of God is in their midst. They show by their works that they are trying to live the lives of Saints. The tithing during the last year was up with the year be-fore and even better. We commend the Saints for their fulfilment of this dury. President Smith in his opening address to the conference, gave us some good counsel. He asked the people to be hon-cet and fulfil their duty to theLord and counsel. He asked the people to be hon-est and fulfill their duty to the lord and to their neighbors. I am pleased to see that the people have met their obligations to the Lord as well as they have during the past year. There is much room, however, for improvement. We find that there is a large number, still on the books, of non-tithepayers. This should not be. A man who pro-fesses to be a Latter-day Saint ought to show it in his works. If he does not pay his tithing, he shows there is some-thing wrong with him. He cannot have the faith which he professes to have; for if he did he would not be delinquent in this matter. It is a matter between for if he did he would not be definduent in the matter. It is a matter between him and his God. There is no compul-sion. But a man who has covenanted with the Lord to do His will cannot feel that he is honest with the Lord when he refuses to obey the calls He makes upon him. This law of tithing is not a new law. It is as old as the days of Abra-ham, and further back than that; but the first mention we have of it in the haim, and further back than that, but the first mention we have of it in the Bible-is where Abraham paid his tith-ing. He believed in it; so did Jacob; and so did Israei. In our day the Lord has ngain revealed that law to His peo-ple and those who have obeyed it have realized the truth of what Bishop Hunt-res used to easy. "Pay your tithing and be er used to say: "Pay your tithing and be blessed.

SEEK NOT WORLDLY RICHES.

I would say to the people, be honest one to another. Do not run in debt. The advice of the president yesterday was certainly wholesome. The Lord, in one of His revelations given very early other the start of the s in the Church, says:

"Seek not for riches, but for wisdom, and, behold, the mysteries of God shall be unfolded unto you, and then shall you be made rich; behold he that hath eternal life is rich." The riches of eternal life we ought to read not the riches of the world. The

the riches of eternal life we ought to seek, not the riches of the world. There is a raging thirst for riches in this land. The love of money is growing, even in our midst. We do not look up-on wealth in itself as a curse. We be-lieve that those who can band means e that those who can

I vejoice this morning in seeing such a large congregation before me. Zion is growing, and the people are trying to live their religion. In tooking back upand making investments when they have not the means wherewith to do it. It is not sale. We have prosper-ous times at present. We hope they may continue. But it would be very unwise to build upon the future, and make them with his own means; hut be too hopeful and borrow means be-yond his ability to pay. If he makes investment with his own means and fails, he can still be an fionest man; but if he borrow money of his neighbor that he is not able to pay, he may cause the financial rule of his benefactor who trusted him. Now, brethren and sisters, let us not let the spirit of speculation take hold of us; for past experience take hold of us; for past experience shows that inflation is followed by de-pression, and many of those who are thought to be rich and prosperous, when such times come, may not be able to meet their honest debts. I would advise our people to guard against this thirst for riches, this wanting to get rich quickly. The old way of earning by our labor is the best way to be-come rich. It is true, we see some who come rich. It is true, we see some who engage in mining quickly realize for-tunes; but we do not think of the hun-dreds and thousands who do not suc-ceed. We find some that invest in certain enterprises that pay well, and we think that any enterprise which is started will do as well. This, we can certainly say, will not be the case. There are always some enterprises that are really needed and may pay their are really needed and may pay their projectors, but in the common run of business great returns cannot be ex-pected. So let us stay on solid ground, and not venture too far out. The love of money is very marked in the world The question is not, how much good will such an enterprise do? but will it cay? Nor even in business that should will such an enterprise do? but will it pay? Now, even in business that should not always be the predominant motive. Many enterprises that have been start. ed in our midst, and that have done a great deal of good, have not paid great dividends to the shareholders. Our Pro-vo Woolen factory has been a great blessing to the State; yet the owners have not realized great benefit from the investment. When it was first built investment. When it was first built money was scarce in the state, and we money was scarce in the state, and we used to turn our produce there and make exchange for woolen goods. Then we valued the institution perhaps more than we do now. I am glad to see that that institution is getting on a paying basis. We could mention several others that have been projected by our lead-ers that have not brought great finan-cial returns to the owners. The ques-tion, how much good can we do with our means? should be before the ques-tion, how can we double our means? The Lord says, seek not for riches, but for wisdom. Let that be our seeking." "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and

Success of Missionaries .- Zion Pro-

gressing -- Good Tithing Record,

-Admonition to Seek Heavenly

Riches .- Proper Use of Wealth .-

Reckless Speculation Should be

Avoided.

Victims of biting manias are more num-rous than is generally supposed. A. Peres mentions investigations tending to prove that about 25 per cent of the chil-oren in French schools are nail-biters, and that these children citen suffer from intestinal troubles. Gnavers of penholders seem to be even mor platiful, with special hability to appendicits. Gnaving hair is mostly conlined to the lower animals, but many tumors in human beings have con-sated entirely of thair and wood, a hairy but weighing about a pound having been taken from the stomach of a young girl of 1. Thread eatins, to which little at-tention has oeen given, has been noticed in a girl of is to the extent of eating a third of a woolen fichu in four or hve days, while she had previously eaten a whole one in month. These habits are regarded as nervous disorders, and they may even be hereditary and contagious by example. Victims of biting manias are more num-

Great quantities of gold exist in the des-ert sands of the southwestern United States. In the new process of Thomas A. Edison, the air blast is used for separat-ing the gold, the heavy metal failing di-most vertically, while the sand and gravel are blown away. The material is handled at a cost of about eight cents per ton. The apparatus of Professor Eimer E. Gates includes a dynamo on a truck, and as this is drawn along scoops raise the sand, pass it in a stream through a mag-netic field, and dump it, the gold receiv-ing a static charge that causes it to fly to a metal knob of opposite polarity. Sam-ples from an 80-mile streich of desert yielded 12 to is cents of gold yet to.

Lake STMAD, in Africa, is reported by two French explorers to be 185 miles long and 50 miles wide, yet only 55 feet deep in its deepest part and only fix feet in its east-ern side. It has 89 islands, some barren, others only pasture land, and some cov-ered with forests and millet plantations and having a total pepulation of about having a total population of about

The influence of the wind on vegetation has been the subject of a report by Prof. Orable to Swias geographers. The ef-fect is a powerful one, especially on trees, and even the presence or absence of for-sists may be determined by th character of the prevailing win1 or the conditions that modify its action. The wind acts es-pectating as a drying agent, in this way when the wind is almost always from the same quarter, the plants usually show preater development upon one side, trees of orests, and trucks and branches are per-manently bent to leeward. The deforma-tions are most marked near the sea or in that regions. The cherry, the plum, the walnut, the black poplar, the ash and cer-but mountain pines and certain firs offer green powers of resistance, and these are to and the sea or the sea of the sea or the sea of the sea or the sea of the sea or the sea or the sea or the sea of the sea or the sea or the sea of the sea of the sea or the sea of the cherry, the plum, the seat powers of resistance, and these are present investigations have shown that The influence of the wind on vege

Recent Investigations have shown that the perfume of flowers is often increased by growing under colored glass, that some plants are fragmant only at night and oth-ers only in hot sunshine, that the seasons affect the odors, and that temperate cli-mates are more favorable than tropical ones. These perfumes powerfully affect the human organism, often producing a kind of intoxication, and sometimes even giving rise to serious nervous troubles. The vapors of most essences—such as cli-namon, lavender and eucalyptus—have of delicate perfumes quiet the nerves of invalids. Flowers harmful to the sick, on the other hand, are the violet, lifty of the valley, and carnation.

The invention of important improve The invention of important improve-ments in the ordinary microscope, giving enlarged field of view and increased pow-er, is credited Prince Augustin lturbide, helr of two Mexican emperors. It is made possible to observe the whole of a small flower or insect instead of a small part, and better illumination is effected by a new method of projecting daylight upon the object.

Alloys of aluminum and magnesium are known to be superior to pure aluminum in strength, but they are less malkeable and ductile. A more satisfactory metal is obtained by the Dutch Aluminum com-pany. A mixture of aluminum with 2 to 10 per cent of magnesium gives a metal that can hardly be distinguished from aluminum, and the qualities of this alloy are modified by passing several times through a rolling mill while heated to 400 to 500 degrees C. The treated alloy can be easily cut and filed, while it has much of the ductility and malleability of pure aluminum. Alloys of aluminum and magnesium are "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you," is the prom-The resistance of the air to moving bodies of various shapes has been tested by M. Canovetti by attaching the body under al, canovern by attaching the oddy under observation to a carriage silding down a wire 44 yards long, one of whose ends was 75 yards higher than the other. From the times of descent with and without the load, the resistance was calculated. Among other results, it was shown that more power was necessary for driving an aeropiane through the air than for pro-pailing an automobile of equal weight along a road, and that the weight of en-gine necessary must make this form of airship impracticable.

Indisputable Evidence.

You have read our oft-repeated statement, "In use for over 30 years." It was in the early sixties that Dr. Pitcher first made use of the prescription now universally known as Castoria. With a record of over fifty, under five years of age, out of every hundred deaths, it was the AMBITION OF EVERY PHYSICIAN to discover a remedy suitable for the ailments of infants and children that would decrease this distressing mortality. In Castoria that relief has been found.

Let us take the statistics covering the deaths in the City of New York for the past 30 years, and here we find the benificent effects of a combination of drugs excluding opiates and narcotics so long sought for, namely : CASTORIA.

*Of the total number of deaths in New York City in 1870, 50 per cent. were under five years of age; in 1880, 46 per cent.; in 1890, 40 per cent.; in 1900, 35 per cent. only. Just stop to think of it.

Until 1897 no counterfeits or imitations of Castoria appeared on drug store sinelves, but since that date Mr. Fletcher has been called upon to suppress a number of these frauds. While the record for 1900 does not come down to our expectation it is owing to the carelessness of mothers when buying Castoria. The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is the only safeguard, and he alone is authorized to use the doctor's name.





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In a long study of malignant cancers Captain Rost, a young medical officer in India, has found that the bacteria at-tending the disease develop only when the natural chlorine of the body falls below the normal. Adding to the chlorine of the food, especially by greatly increasing the common sait, he claims to have cured one patient in the eight treated, and to have benefitted the others.

Stationary clouds to the loeward of nountain ridges have been little observed, he best known example being the "Heim mountain ridges have been little observed, the best known example being the "Heim Bar" often seen over the Cross Fell range in northwestern England. On a recent visit to the Blue Ridge in North Carolina W. M. Davis noticed a similar cloud, which held its place, continually forming and dissolving, for more than an hour.

Civilization can be gauged by progress in the use of iron. In a recent paper to the London Institution of Mechanical En-pineers, Mr. J. H. Wicksteed showed that pongy malleable iron, made direct from the ore, was much employed for tools and weapons about 4000 B. C., the time of tho earliest records of accurately known date, and received great attention in the time of flomer, Sto B. C. Until about 400 years ago, however, bronze held the field for abjects that could not be shaped by hand-flammering. The best authorities have de-cided that castiron was discovered be-tween 1490 and 1500, and from that time iron became as trictable as bronze, and the iron foundry was added to the forge. It is remarkable that this discovery ex-actly corresponds with the revival of let-ters in England.

The sudden pushing out of great pro-tuberances on the sun is not the travel of matter at enormous velocity, in the view of W. H. Julius of Parls. He supposes that the visible chromosphere is a middle layer of gas, and that the protuberances are whitipools in the outer layer made visible through abnormal disturbances by solar light having its origin in the lower layons.

Inverse In an investigation lasting 13 years, it has been proven that the effects of in-objecty are transmitted to children with almost absolute certainty. Of 1.744 violins, the inebriety was traved to heredity in 1.669; to bodily diseases, injury or shocks, in 39; to starvation or poisoning in 180; to isportance, bad surroundings of imita-tion in 85; and in only nine cases was the origin doubtful.

A better hygienic dust collecting vehicle, preferably driven by motor, is being pought by Paris authorities. It must open and close readily, yet allow neither dust hor refuse to escape.

ber refuse to escape.
The "chronophotographic sun" of Dr. J. Matey of the Institute of Feance is an inservices form of moving-picture camera, and is so, arranged that when it is aimed and the trigger is pulled, a roll of film is feet long is rapidly passed behind the ons while the shutter in front winks. With this apparatus a number of intersting problems have been attacked. Currephs when illuminated by the magnetism flash light, and when wooden observing when illuminated by the magnetism flash light, and when wooden observing a shown by reflections of various shapes are placed in the set of various shapes are placed in the set of various shapes are placed in the state of the air currents. The pictures in a plate-glass tank. The human voice is no stored by speaking the vowels in a plate-glass tank. The human voice is the shape of the sounds. The beating of the shape of the sounds, the beating of the heart and the movements of the ayes in reading are other with this apparatus.

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