JOY IN THE WORK OF SALVATION.

Discourse delivered at the Salt Lake Stake Conference, in the Assembly Hall, Saturday, June 15th, 1901, by

ELDER HEBER J. GRANT.

The Habit of Doing One's Duty-Who Are the Critics and Faultfinders-Faith and Good Works Increasing-Industry Creates Greater Ability-Wealth Not Always a Blessing-Salvation Conditioned Upon Obedience-All Men Shall be Recompensed According to Their Work-Joy in the Saving of Souls.

the Latter-day Saints in gatherings of this kind. I rejoice in the testimony of the Gospel, and in the opportunities that are given me to show to my Heav- as parents are responsible for the careesly Father the gratitude that is in my] heart for the knowledge He has given me of this work. I feel very grateful to the Lord for the law of tithing, and for other opportunities that are given to me to show substantially to Him that I do appreciate the blessings He has given me. I realize that every individual who has the Spirit of the Lord and the testimony of the Gospel burning in his heart finds no hadrship in any of the duties or responsibilities that rest upon him in the Church. It is a pleasure to true Latter-day Saints to do their duty. They rejoice in it, because it gives them an opportunity to show to God that they appreciate His mercies and blessings, and that there is in their hearts a spirit of gratitude and thanksgiving for the knowledge which has been given to them whereby they can go back and dwell in the presence of our Heavenly

PLEASURE IN DUTY.

We have started out for the pearl of great price-for the greatest of all gifts of God, namely, eternal life. I thank the Lord that the way is open whereby can prove myself worthy of an ex-In tithing, as in everything else, it is only a matter of converting people. The man who really loves the Gospel of Jesus Christ more than does the dollar will actually have pleasure in paying his tithing. man who believes that God rewards us or all the good we do, and that every kind act performed and every obliga-tion fulfilled will bring a blessing, finds ne bardship in performing the duties that devolve upon him. To the true Latter-day Saint I believe there performing what might be looked asks than to tasks than in any other walk of life. I have been borne by returned missionaries, that notwithstanding the natural hardships and trials of missionary life, the experiences gained while preaching the Gospel in the world are prized more highly by them than any other experience in their life. Although I have been upon a foreign mission, I tave had considerable experience in laboring among the youth of Zion and in the various Stakes of Zion, and I do know that there is no joy equal to that which we experience when we are in the line of our duty, laboring for the stpouring of His He'v Spirit. It may e regarded as an egotistical remark to make, nevertheless it is a fact that un-der the influence of the Holy Spirit I have enjoyed my own talking as much as that of others. More than once I have shed tears of gratitude after talking to the Latter-day Saints, because the rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon me while speaking. I know that there is no labor that brings that ame sweet, exquisite joy as laboring or the salvation of souls does. It has been said that it is more blessed to give than to receive; and I know that the Lord does bless us with the rich outpouring of His Holy Spirit when we are willing to labor for the advancement of His cause in any manner. I take pleasure myself in the labors that devalve upon me. I have had great pleasure in traveling among the different Stakes of Zion, and particularly have I had pleasure in laboring among the youth of Zion, because we find that as a rule the young people are more careless. We find that record borne out by the large number of Elders that are non-tithepayers, and we know that the majority of the quorums of Elders are now that is called upon a mission to reach the Gospel is ordained a Seventy before he goes out. When we find that | willing to ask other people to there is such a large number of Elders | do the same. It is the Latter-day Saint

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WHERE BROS A COMITIES Dog Stor SCHROTTES Dog Store and OFFICE at DOLLY PAPERS CO-

I am always pleased to meet with preglecting this law, it shows to us the carelessness among the young folks. THE HABIT OF DOING ONE'S DUTY.

> I believe that to a certain extent we lessness of our children with regard to the law of Tithing and other duties that devolve upon them. There are many men that are anxious to have a very fine credit on the tithing books for themselves, and they take all the credit that belongs to their wives and They do not educate children. children into the habit of paying tithing. It is remarkable how habits grow I know that I have tried all av life to shake off the habit of putting things off. I usually have plenty to de and I sometimes say, "This will walt till tomorrow," and the result is, there is an accumulation of work upon my hands. I believe if I had been methodical I could have done a great deal more work, and with less labor, than I do tolay because of a lack of method. This habit has grown upon me, and I have been making great effort the past two or three years to overcome it. If I had never allowed it to grow upon me I would not have to make the effort now. You educate your children from childhood to pay ten cents out of every dollar they get, and it becomes a habit with them, and they take an interest in tithing. And the person that does anything for the advancement of the work of the Lord appreciates the work of the Lord more than the one who does not do anything. It is the person who is performing some labor that takes an interest in that labor. It is the musi-cian that loves singing: it is the architect that is partial to fine buildings. Men's minds naturally lead out in the direction of something they have accomplished. When I was twenty-two years of age I built a house for my mother, and up to that time I had never noticed the moldings around doors and windows; then, every house I went in would look at the moldings and see how they compared with our little home. I took an interest after that in moldings. We generally take interest in that which we do. For instance, we have in the Young Men's Mutual Improvement As-For instance, sociation what is known as the twenty-five cent fund. Every boy that pays twenty-five cents to that fund has an interest in Mutual Improvement, and he thinks more of it than the boy who does not pay anything. The twenty-five cents amounts to but little, but every boy that pays it actually increases his love for Mutual Improvement. Take the boy that does not pay anything, and he has only a sneer for Mutual Improvement. This was illustrated not long ago. We had a banquet a year ago at Sister McCune's, and there was a young fellow walking along the street and saw the elegant illuminations there and the young people having a happy time. He remarked, "O yes, there where our fifty cent fund goes." I h where our fifty cent fund goes. I had to smile when I heard that. It showed that the man had op-ned his big mouth and put his foot in it, so to speak, because we had had no fifty cent fund for two years; it had been a twenty-five cent fund. It showed that he did not know enough about Mutual Improve-

ment to know that we had reduced that

fund two years before. He was groan-ing about where his fifty cents went,

and he had never paid any. It is generally the fellew that does not pay

tithing that complains of the tithing not being used properly. Now, I am an insurance agent, and it is generally be-

lieved that insurance agents have a large amount of check, but I have not

expenditure of somebody else's money, and to say that I won't pay tithing be-

cause you do not expend properly the tithing that somebody else pays. It is the individual that does not do bis

duty who is perpetually finding fault with those who do. The individual that

pays his tithing rejoices in it, and teaches it to others. The individual

who is willing to make a donation is

olossal cheek sufficient to criticize the

that goes to his meeting, that pays his but shalf all be fulfilled, whether by tithing, that obeys the Word of Wiss mine own voice or by the voice of my dom, who also attends to his family and his secret prayers, because one good thing leads to another. Let me say here in relation to the banquet which I have referred to, not one dollar of the twenty-flye cent fund has ever been expended for any banquet that the association has given To meet that expense the members of the general board have gone down into their pockets, or we have performed labor. For instance, I went out and solicited some advertisements for the magazine, and the profits went toward

FAITH AND GOOD WORKS IN-CREASING.

I rejoice exceedingly in an increase in the faith and good works of the Latter-day Saints. This record that has been read here is not so very flattering; at the same time it is a much better record than could have been made a year ago. There is an increase in the number of tithepayers, and there is a decrease in the number of non-tithepayers. Those who are doing their du-ty in this direction are also doing it in other directions, and there is growth for good among the Latter-day I believe that the very best rocults will come from consistent and persistent labor on the part of the local Priesthood. While I was glad to hear read the record of three or four wards in this Stake that had the fewest non-tithepayers in them, at the same time we cannot always judge by the record of non-tithepayers. come to examine into the amount of tithing, we find that some of those wards that have the least number of non-tithepayers may have the poorest record for the amount of tithing per capita. I do believe, however, that the best results will follow in every ward where the local Priesthood take as active interest in the labors that de

volve upon them. For example, the Mutual Improvement association sent a request to all the Stake superintendencles of the association, and also published in their magazine a request to all the ward officers of the association, to consider themselves agents to increase the subscription of our little magazine we asked that they get five per cent of the Latand ter-day Saint population as subscribers to that magazine. we had over forty Stakes of Zion, and there was only one Stake in all the Church that did that, and that was the Boxelder Stake. How did they accom-plish it? They did it by systematic plish it? They did it by systematic, persistent labor. I will give Brother Clawson the credit, as President of that Stake, of educating the people there to systematic labor. The Juarez Stake came nearly getting the five per cent, and did do so the year previous. There has never been more than three or four Stakes in any one year that have done what we requested, and some of them have not done one-tenth of what we Why? Simply because the officers have gone to sleep. In one ward in this city, containing eleven hundred inhabitants, we had two subscribers! One was the Bishop of the ward, the other was a member of the association. I talked with the president of the asso-ciation, and he told me he did not believe in the "Era." Of course, not be-lieving in it himself, he could not convert anybody else to believe in it; but after laboring with him, we got him converted, and this year, inside of a week or two after they had organized. they got thirty or forty subscribers. It is all a matter of faith, inclination and

work; and the more we work, the more we can work. The more we give, the easier it is to give, and the more the Lord gives to us to give. That is my testimony, and I have had some practical experience. When I have been in a very bad position financially I have Lord has blessed me so that I have been able to get out. Everything we possess comes from our Heavenly Father, who is the Creator of heaven and earth; and if we will only do our duty, the Lord will open up the way whereby we will be able to accomplish all that He desires us to do, financially or other-wise. I maintain that wealth without the wisdom necessary to make a prop-er use of it, is not a blessing. I be-lieve that wealth is utilized by the adversary to blind men's minds and in many cases to absolutely de-

faith

Gospel. I know men who, when they were making two or three thousand dollars a year, paid their tithing, but when they were prospered and made twenty thousand dollars a year they did not pay their tithing. Increased wealth is not a blessing to such, because it blinds their eyes and prevents them from seeing that which is of more worth than all the wealth of this world, namely, eternal life. Eternal life and exaltation in the celestial kingdom of our Father will not be secured unless we learn the lesson whereby that bles sing is to come to us. God has said, through the mouth of His holy Prophet, Joseph Smith, that there is revocably decreed in heaven, before the foundations of the world, upon which all blessings are predicated, and when we receive any blessing it is by obedience to the law upon which that bles-sing is predicated. The blessing of eternal life and exaltation in the celestal kingdom is pedicated upon keep ing the commandments of God. I some times think that we are very careless as Latter-day Saints with reference to the laws that have come to us. In fact there are many that never take the trouble to read the commandments that are contained in the book of Doctrine and Covenants. When Brother Clawson was reading from the first section of the book of Doctrine and Covenants thought of a number of other things that were in the same section, and I wondered whether this audience were

amiliar with these things; they pendered upon them, and whether they tried to make them the aim of their lives. Speaking of those that going out to preach the Gospel "And verily, I say unto you, that they

who go forth, bearing these tidings un-to the inhabitants of the earth, to them is power given to seal both on earth and n heaven, the unbelieving and rebel-

"Yea, verily, to seal them up unto the day when the wrath of God shall be poured out upon the wicked without

If I could impress indellibly upon minds this next verse, I would feel well repaid for having come here and spoken to you. "Unto the day when the Lord shall

ome to recompense unto every man according to his work, and measure to every man according to the measure which he has measured to his fellow

If we remember that we are to be plessed and recompensed of God acording to our work, and that we are te have measured unto us according to that which we measure unto our fellow man, I feel that we will have learned a

The Lord says in this same revela-

"For I the Lord cannot look upon sin with the least degree of allowance; "Nevertheless, he that repents and does the commandments of the Lord

shall be forsiven; "And he that repents not, from him shall be taken even the light which he has received, for my spirit shall not alays strive with man, saith the Lord

In the same section we find this: "Search these commandments, for

they are true and faithful, and the prophecies and promises which are in them shall all be fulfilled. What I the Lord have spoken I have spoken, and I excuse not myself: and though the heavens and the earth pass though the heavens and the earth pass away, my word shall not pass away, account from a long unpublished diary.

mine own voice or by the voice of my servants, it is the same. In the fore part of the same section is

the following: "And the arm of the Lord shall be revealed; and the day cometh that they who will not hear the voice of the Lord, neither the voice of His servants, neither give heed to the words of the prophets and apostles, shall be cut off from among the people;

"For they have strayed from mine or-dinances, and have broken mine ever-

They seek not the Lard to establish His righteousness, but every man walk-eth in his own way, and after the image of his own god, whose image is in the likeness of the world, and whose substance is that of an idol, which waxeth old and shall perish in Babylon, even Babylon the great, which shall fall."

JOY IN THE SAVING OF SOULS. Let us, therefore, not worship our Jesus. Amen.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Some Facts in History Contrary to Popular Belief.

monument of the second of the time since, the author holds that our great and revered Declaration of Independence is not the unaided and inspired work of the honored Jefferson, say a special contributor of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. That the sonorous phases that breathe of liberty and freedom are largely "borrowed material." And then the American patriot is invited to compare the Act of Abjurgation, the Dutch Declaration of Independence, with the famous title-deed of our liberties.

To quote from the celebrataed manifesto of the Hollanders:

"All mankind know that a prince is appointed by God to cherish his subjects, even as a shepherd to guard his sheep. When, therefore, the prince does not fulfill his duty as protector, when he oppresses his subjects, destroys their ancient liberties, and treats them as slaves, he is to be considered not a prince, but a tyrant. As such, the estates of the land may lawfully depose him, and elect another in his

They then proceeded to a detailed imbeachment of their ruler, as our fathers did. They were the first to argue that governments exist for nations, not

nations for governments. It is true that analogy is undeniable, but we are not, as some reviewers say, to discover it only in the similarity of circumstance and problem? Americans will not countenance the thought that Jefferson was a plagiarist. We have no evidence, whatever, to show that he was at all familiar with the document famed in the Dutch history. Are we not to find the real foundation of our "title deed," in the declarations from the Magna Charta to and during the period of the Commonwealth of New England?

It is a popular lifea that the birth of our republic dates from the adoption f the Declaration of Independence. The United States of America was born as a nation when the resolutions of in-dependence, with which we are all The declaration simply promulgated the fact and assigned the reasons. It was intended as an appeal to the trib-unal of the world as a justification of what had already been done. The reason that the Fourth instead of

the second is celebrated as the nation's birthday, lies in the fact that the "reswere passed in private session, and were not generally known to the people until the resolutions and the declaration were publicly proclaimed together.

however, the immortal declaration which has taken a vital hold on the American people, and the great im-portance and decisive character of the esolutions have been almost entrely

We picture the signing of the Declaration of Independence as a moment-ous occasion, and imagine each memper of the Congress affixing his name with great dignity to the instrument on that fourth day of July in 1776. How different the facts! None but the President of the Congress, John Hancock— and some add the secretary, Charles Thomson, signed the original. Some historians say that not a name was affixed until it had been engrossed upon parchment, when all the delegates but two signed on the second day of August. If there had been any previous signing of signing of a written document, the manuscript is not now in existence, and the accepted historic opinion holds to

he contrary. A new idea has been brought forward by some writers in regard to the ceremony of signing. The idea that it was used later as a test of the prin-ciples of the new delegates—it being possible that they were Tories in disguise. On entering Congress they were required to sign the declaration. to prove their allegiance to the re-

Of the signers it has been well said that the annals of the world can pre-sent no political body, the lives of whose members, minutely traced, exhibit so much of the zeal of the patriot, dignified and chastened by the virtues

of the man. When we note a hopeless contradicion of testimony, not only among historians, but also among "those pres-ent," in reference to the signing of the lectaration, we are prepared to find t hard to separate fact from fiction when we endeavor to discover how the news of its adoption was received by

the people. Alas, we are told by some antiquarians that the picturesque bell-ringer and the little boy, celebrated in song and story, are but creatures of the imagina-That "Ring, grandpa, ring-oh, ring for liberty," was not the dramatic signal which announced to the world

the birth of freedo It is said that the session of Congress was secret, that an expectant crowd did not wait without, that it was not until the fifth of July that Congress sent out circulars announcing the adop-tion of the declaration, and that the immortal document was not published in the Philadelphia paper until the

sixth of the month.

A few days later, it was read to the people by John Nixon in the yard of Independence Hall. Col. Crafts had the same honor in Fancull Hall, Boston, and on the 2th of July, Washington received it at his headquarters in New York, and had it read to each brigade. We are asked to believe that it was after these various readings, that the enthusiasm of the people broke forth, and showed itself in bonfires, huzzas

and cannonading.

But it is with rejuctance that we surrender to the cold facts of history the romantic part which we have always believed belonged to the "Liberty Bell" on that firsht birthday of our nation. We like to think of the eager, expect nt crowd outside the quiet counci chamber, waiting for the old bell to proclaim the birth note of freedom. The

framatic intensity of the scene appeals Holding the old idea, how prophetic the words cast upon the bell twentygress adopted the Declaration of inde-pendence, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land-unto all the inhabitants

thereof.

substance; but let us have our hearts be due to the fact that from birth on set upon eternal life. Let us labor, not | the child needs its brains and senses | only for our salvation, but for the sal as much as when it is grown vation of others. No greater joy can Boys grow more regularly than giels. come to the human heart than the joy that came to the heart of that Dishop but the growth of girls during school cars is greater than that of boys.

In boys in school the muscles of the referred to by Brother Clawson when he upper extremities increase with uge as compared with those of the lower exsaw that young man come up and do his duty. He realized then that he had tremities because of their sitting more been an instrument in the hands of God than standing.

of doing good and getting that mun in the straight and narrow path that leads to life eternal. The Prophet Breadth of face increases much more rapidly in proportion to the growth of head in breadth and length. Tall boys (naval cadets) are much Alma told his son Helaman, that there was no joy so exquisite as the joy which he had when he was instrumental in the hands of God of bringing souls more likely to have completed growth at an earlier age than those to a knowledge of the plan of salvashort in stature.

Children born in summer are taller

May God give us the inspiration of His Spirit constantly. May we so or-der our lives that, in the language of our Savior, we may let our light so shine that men, seeing our good works, will glorify our Father which is in heaven. That we may do this is my prayer, and I ask it in the name of

In a remarkable book published some | of a quaint celebration of the nation' birthday held in Philadelphia on July 4, 1778. The recent deliverance of the city from the presence of Gen. How added not a little to the enjoyment of Four tables were spread, and at the

head of the upper table, at the President's right hand, stood a large baked pudding, in the center of which was planted a staff on which was displayed erimson flag having this emblematic device: An eye, denoting Providence a label, on which was inscribed, appeal to heaven;" a man with a drawn sword in one hand, and in the other the Declaration of Independence, his feet a scroll inscribed, "The declaratory acts." Music from clarionets Music from clarionets hautboys and French horns beguiled the feast, at which many speeches were made by the signers of the declaration. A brilliant display of fireworks, worthy forerunner of all that have for lowed, closed this memorable calebra

MANANINTERESTING STUDY

Psycho: Physica I Research is Rvealing Some Cucions Results.

The efforts in favor of the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the department of the interior at Wash-Ington have brought to light a vast fund of information on the subject. The object of the laboratory is for practical application of physiological psychology to data gathered from schools, hositals and the various institutions. Many of the recent tests, made by a number of different investigators and covering a wide range of subjects, pre sent curious and interesting results ome of them are as follows: Large children make their most rapid

rowth at an earlier age than small

Maximum growth in height and eight occurs in boys two years later than in girls.

First-born children excel later born stature and weight. Healthy men ought to weigh an additional 5 pounds for every inch in height beyond 61 inches, at which height they ought to weigh 120 pounds. neight and is generally half the length |

The relatively large size of head as

durunum innumering and a second a second and tious diseases are superlor in well height, strength and lung capacity those having had hereditary diseases Dull children are lighter and precoous children heavier than the average

Urban life decreases stature from ! years of age on. Righthandedness is natural and the superiority of the right over the lot and increases with growth.-Pittsbur Dispatch.

han those born in winter. Boys of small frames often have

arge heads and are deficient in repose

of character, and when the chest is contracted and mental action slow this

mental condition is due probably to lack of supply of purified blood. Delicate, stender people are much

more subject to typhoid fever than to

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Valley Creek, Va., August 4, 1900. It is with pleasure I write you in regard to my good health. In the spring of 1899 I was very low. My friends thought I could not live. In fact, I thought so rayself. I had used so many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught and In a short time I began to improve. I gained 26 pounds in weight. I am enjoying better health than I have

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