

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 Rewarded According to Their Work—Joy in the Saving of Souls.

I am always pleased to meet with 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 Heavenly 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 having in his heart finds no hardship 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 Father.

PLEASURE IN DUTY.

We have started out for the pearl of great price, for the greatest of all gifts of God, namely, eternal life. The Lord that the way is open whereby we can prove myself worthy of an exaltation. 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 he does the dollar will actually have pleasure in paying his tithing. The man who believes that God rewards us for all the good we do, and that every duty we perform and every obligation fulfilled will bring a blessing, finds no hardship in performing the duties that devolve upon him. To the true Latter-day Saint I believe there is more pleasure and joy in performing what might be looked upon as difficult and hard tasks than in any other walk of life. I do know, from the testimony that has 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 never been upon a foreign mission, I have 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 salvation of souls and receiving the rich outpouring of His Holy Spirit. It may be regarded as an egotistical remark to make, nevertheless it is a fact that under 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 of the rich outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon me while speaking, and because there is no labor that brings that same sweet, exquisite joy as laboring for 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 labor that devolves 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 earnest. We find that record borne out by the large number of Elders that are non-tithe-payers, and we know that the majority of the quorums of Elders are composed of young people. Every boy now that is called upon a mission to preach the Gospel is ordained a Seventy before he goes out. When we find that there is such a large number of Elders

that goes to his meeting, that pays his tithing, that obeys the Word of Wisdom, who also attends to his family and his secret prayers, because the good thing leads to another. Let me say here, however, that the banquet which I have referred to, not one dollar of the twenty-five 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 the banquet.

FAITH AND GOOD WORKS INCREASE.

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 tithe-payers, and there is a decrease in the number of non-tithe-payers. Those who are doing their duty in this direction are also doing it in other directions, and there is a growth for good among the Latter-day Saints. I believe that the very best results will come from consistent and persistent labor on the part of the local Priesthood. While I was glad to hear the record of three or four wards in this State that had the greatest non-tithe-payers in them, at the same time we cannot always judge by the record of non-tithe-payers. When we come to examine into the amount of tithing, we find that some of those wards that have the least number of non-tithe-payers may have the poorest record for the amount of tithing per capita. I do believe, however, that the best results will follow if every ward and the local Priesthood take an active interest in the labor that devolves upon them. For example, the general board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association sent a request to all the Stake superintendents 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, and we asked that they get as five per cent of the Latter-day Saint population as subscribers to the magazine. Now we had over forty stakes of Zion, and we had only one stake in all the Church that did that, and that was the Keweenaw Stake. How did they accomplish it? They did it systematically, persistent labor 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 same per cent, and never did the nature lead out in this 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 I 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 things which we do. For instance, we have in the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association 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 when we had a language 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 is where our fifty-cent fund goes." I had to smile when I heard that. It showed that the man had opened his big mouth and put his foot in it, so to speak, because we had had fifty-cent fund for two years, then, every house I went in I would look at the moldings and see how they compared with our little home. It showed that he did not know enough about Mutual Improvement to know that we had reduced that fund two years before. He was growling about where his fifty cents went, and he had never paid any. It is generally the fellow that does not pay tithing that complains of the tithing not being used properly. Now, I am an insurance agent, and it is generally believed that insurance agents have a large amount of cash, but I have not colossal check sufficient to criticize the expenditure of somebody else's money, and to say that I won't pay tithing because you do not expend properly the tithing that somebody else pays. It is the individual that does not do his 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 willing to ask other people to do the same. It is the Latter-day Saint

but shall all be fulfilled, whether by 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, nor give heed to the words of the prophets and apostles, shall be cut off from among the people."

"For they have strayed from mine ordinances, and have broken mine everlasting covenant."

"They seek not the Lord to establish His righteousness, but every man walketh 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

substance; but let us have our hearts set upon eternal life. Let us labor, not only for our salvation, but for the salvation of others. No greater joy can come to the human heart than the joy that came to the heart of that Bishop referred to by Brother Clawson when he saw that young man come up and do his duty. He realized then that he had been given an instrument in the hands of God of doing good and getting that man in the straight and narrow path that leads to life eternal. The Prophet 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 to a knowledge of the plan of salvation.

May God give us the inspiration of His Spirit constantly. May we so order 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 Jesus. Amen.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Some Facts in History Contrary to Popular Belief.

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

To quote from the celebrated manifestos 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 room."

They then proceeded to a detailed impeachment of their ruler, as our fathers did. They were the first to argue that the monarch had no right to tax his subjects without their consent, and that 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 framed 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 idea that the birth of our republic dates from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The United States of America was born centuries ago when the resolutions of independence were passed in private session, and were not generally known to the people until the resolutions and the declaration were publicly proclaimed together.

It is, however, the immortal declaration which has taken a vital hold on the American people, and the great importance and decisive character of the resolutions have been almost entirely obscured.

We picture the signing of the Declaration of Independence as a momentous occasion, and imagine each member of the Congress affixing his name with great solemnity 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 aid 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 this be true, as we have seen, the signing of a written document, the manuscript is not now in existence, and the accepted historic opinion holds to the contrary.

A bill 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 principles of the new delegates—it being said that they were Tories in disguise. On entering Congress they were required to sign the declaration, to prove their allegiance to the republic.

Of the signers it has been well said that the annals of the world can present no political body, the lives of whose members, minutely traced, exhibit so much of the zeal of the patriot, and so much of the chivalry of the man.

When we note a hopeless contradiction of testimony, not only among historians, but also among "those present" in reference to the signing of the declaration, we are prepared to find it hard to separate fact from fiction when we endeavor to discover how the news of its adoption was received by the people.

As 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 imagination. That "Ring, grandpa, ring—oh, ring for liberty!" was not the dramatic signal which announced to the world the birth of freedom.

It is said that the session of Congress was secret, that an expectant crowd did not wait without the door until the fifth of July that Congress sent out circulars announcing the adoption 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 Faneuil Hall, Boston, and on the 9th 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 reluctance that we surrender to the cold facts of history the romantic story which we have always believed belonged to the "Liberty Bell" on that first birthday of our nation. We like to think of the eager, expectant crowd outside the quiet council chamber, waiting for the old bell to proclaim the birth note of freedom. The dramatic intensity of the scene appeals to us.

Holding the old idea, how prophetic the words came upon the bell twenty-three years before the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land—unto all the inhabitants thereof."

It may be of interest here to give an account from a long unpublished diary,

of a quaint celebration of the nation's birthday held in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. The recent deliverance of the city from the presence of Gen. Howe added not a little to the enjoyment of the occasion.

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 a crimson flag having this emblematic device: An eye, denoting Providence, a label, on which was inscribed, "An appeal to heaven;" a man with a drawn sword in one hand, and in the other the "Declaration of Independence," and at his feet a scroll inscribed, "The declaration of independence." 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, the worthy forerunner of all that have followed, closed this memorable celebration.

MAN AN INTERESTING STUDY.

Psycho-Physical Research is Revealing Some Curious Results.

The efforts in favor of the establishment of a psycho-physical laboratory in the department of the interior at Washington 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, hospitals and the various institutions.

Large children make their most rapid growth at an earlier age than small ones. Maximum growth in height and weight occurs in boys two years later than in girls.

First-born children excel later born in stature and weight.

Healthy men ought to weigh an additional 5 pounds for every inch in height beyond 64 inches, at which height they ought to weigh 120 pounds.

Chest girth increases constantly with height and is generally half the length of the body.

The relatively large size of head as compared with body in children may

be due to the fact that from birth on the child needs its brains and senses as much as when it is grown.

Boys grow more regularly than girls, but the growth of girls during school years is greater than that of boys.

In boys in school the muscles of the upper extremities increase with age as compared with those of the lower extremities because of their sitting more than standing.

Breadth of face increases much more rapidly in proportion to the growth of head in breadth and length.

All boys (males) under 18 are much more likely to have completed their growth at an earlier age than those short in stature.

Children born in summer are taller than those born in winter.

Boys of small frames often have large 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, slender people are much more subject to typhoid fever than to common cold.

Women students who have had infectious diseases are superior in weight, height, strength and lung capacity to those having had hereditary diseases.

Dull children are lighter and precocious children heavier than the average child.

Urban life decreases stature from 5 years of age on.

Right-handedness is natural and the superiority of the right over the left hand increases with growth—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It Dazzles the World.

No Discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Its severe tests have been on hospital victims of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhage, Pleurisy and Bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., who guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Business men who lack the vim, snap and vigor they once had, should use HERBINE. It will purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the system. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I.

Diminished Vitality.

Some people talk very flippantly about diminished vitality.

They don't stop to think that vitality is the principle of life—that it is that little understood something on which every function of their bodies depends.

Diminished vitality is easily indicated by loss of appetite, strength and endurance, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest vitality.

If the stomach, liver and bowels fail to perform their functions regularly, and naturally, the blood becomes contaminated with impurities, and the whole system is in consequence debilitated. HERBINE is remarkable for its efficacy in curing the ailments of summer, and the disorders prevalent during hot weather. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I.

THE STANDARD.

Do you have the Standard Dictionary in your library or school room? If not, you are not up to date. It is the largest, best edited, best printed, best bound, and most modern work in all respects yet issued. Only a limited number on hand. Address the Deseret News.

Those who live on farms are especially liable to have many accidental cuts, burns and bruises which heal rapidly when BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is applied. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Z. C. M. I.

In selecting these manure articles we paid more attention to the steel in the useful parts than we did to the fancy handles. Of course they were nice, but it's the quality of the steel that we bank on.

St. Louis, Mo.,
Knox, Ill.,
Filipino,
Nippure,
and all priced very little more than the commoner kinds. Then, too, we have Nail Machines, Nail Poles, Nail Drivers, Nail Saws.

F. C. SCHRAMM,
Prescription Druggist,
Where the ears stop, McCormick Building.
How they do come these warm days for the goblets of goodness.

Buyers of Royal are protected by this label.

ROYAL BREAD

CONSULT AN OPTICIAN.
When you investigate, you will find that the eyes are the most important part of the body. When you have an eye trouble, consult an optician. When you have an eye trouble, consult an optician. When you have an eye trouble, consult an optician.

Eyes Examined Free.
RUSHMER
111 Chambers Street, New York

THOSE WHO SUFFER
from the weaknesses peculiar to Women should give
GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON a trial. It is the old, reliable cure for uterine complaints—safe, and sure—for sale by all druggists. Send for free book.

THE GRAEFENBERG CO.
111 Chambers Street, New York

PUTNAM

The Putnam Nail enjoys the distinction of being the only Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed nail made by machinery, and which imitates the old hand process.

ROBERT BONNER
INSISTS ON ITS USE.
All others are GOLD ROLLED and SHEARED, as an examination of their edges near the point will show, and are liable to SPLIT or SLIVER in driving, to injure and perhaps kill the horse.

The above picture, from a photo representing Mr. Bonner in the act of handling his smith a Putnam nail, while superintending the shoving of Sunk, will be sent in the form of a half tone, size 5x8, on thick, white paper, with wide margin, on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage, etc.

PUTNAM NAIL CO.,
NEPONSET, BOSTON, MASS.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. Clark, Eldredge & Co., Salt Lake Hardware Co., and George A. Lowe, Salt Lake City.

CHAMPION

MINNIE

Our directors have always insisted on our buying the very best obtainable in all our various lines, a trying climate, heavy crops, and irrigation ditches makes this particularly necessary in buying Binders. Hence you will find that our MINNIE or CHAMPION BINDERS, will do better work and last longer than any others. Thousands are in use in Utah and Idaho; to any of these we refer you. Red Tag Plymouth Twine, Case Threshers and Engines now ready for prompt shipment.

CO-OP. WAGON & MACHINE CO.,
GEO. T. GDELL, General Manager.
Furnishes at Salt Lake, Ogden, Logan, Idaho Falls and Montpelier.

QUEEN of CARNIVAL
STREET FAIR July 22-23

BAILEY AT MARKET PLACE, A. CHAPMAN'S Drug Store, SCHROEDER'S Drug Store and OFFICE OF DRUG PAPERS

Pain Leaves Its Mark.

Pale faces and haggard eyes tell of female suffering. They tell of weak blood and shattered nerves, sleepless nights and drowsy days. There are a million women in America suffering as Mrs. Keith suffered. They have headaches, pains in the stomach, in the legs, arms and back, are dull and drowsy by day, nervous and sleepless by night. If you have these symptoms you have "female troubles". Wine of Cardui has completely cured hundreds of thousands of such cases. It stops the pain and insures perfect health. Do you realize what a joy perfect health would be?

WINE OF CARDUI

in invigorating the organs of womanhood, fits a woman for every duty of life. Try it! All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles. Theford's Black-Draught, the companion medicine, performs the important function of regulating the stomach and bowels. This has much to do with a cure.

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 myself. I had used to many kinds of medicine without getting relief. At last I decided to try your medicine. I commenced to use Wine of Cardui and Theford'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 in years.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. N. B. KEITH