## DUTIES OF BISHOPS AND PRESIDING OFFICERS

Remarks made at the Salt Lake Stake Conference, Assembly Hall, Saturday, June 2nd, 1900, by

#### ELDER RUDGER CLAWSON.

Importance of Attending Stake Conferences-Preaching and Presiding-Pertinent Advice to Bishops and Presiding Officers-Priesthood Should be Honored.

about the same congregation that we not representative of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. Many of the Stakes only one-third as large as this Stake would have at conference a larger gathering than is assembled here. Of course, there are many reasons set forth why people are not here, principal among which is that business prevents their stiendance; but it strikes me that it nust be from a lack of interest as well as from business causes. I do not know busier men in Zion than the First sidency and yet we have two of the at Presidency with as this afternoon. we have laid aside their business and everything subservient to this Other leading authorities also are with us are very busy men. Presidency of the Stake are busy I do not see how Brother Penmanages to come at all. I think could have a good excuse for stay-iway, and he just now remarks that as up nearly all night doing work in that he might be present at the From this we see that he haped his circumstances so that he ke or other authorities, it is neces-for the Bishops of the Stake, the sidents of quorums and their counof course, these business considera-tions have weight, but if the people of the Stake would turn out as they should do, this house would be filled to overflowing. Instead of that, all who overflowing. Instead of that, all who are present could be seated in the center row of benches. Therefore, I maintain that there must be a lack of interest. The people could arrange to be present if they felt the importance of it. I met some people today from the country. "Are you going to conference this afternoon?" "No." "Why not?" touch with the living word of God as it falls from the lips of His servants. This is a large Stake of Zion, with a "Business prevents us; we have come in to trade." So the thought has im-

ould be far better to have but one

far as the attendance goes. The meeting this morning was highly successful respecting the counsel and instruction given, but the attendance was a failure. PREACHING AND PRESIDING. I do not know when I have listened more interesting reports than we rd this morning from the presidenes of some of the Stake organizations and some reflections relative to these presidencies passed through my mind, They told us, not what they were creaching to the people, but what they were doing, and it seemed to me that hat must be the secret of their suceir labors without faith would be so their labors without works would be souls into this work. I want to say you that there is a vast difference between preaching and presiding. nan or a woman may be an excellent preacher but a poor president, or vice versa, an excellent presiding officer but a poor preacher. It is a blessing from the Lord for a man or a woman to be a good preacher of the Gospel; but for these presidencies in the Stakes of Zion we want men and women who can breside, and who will not think it ecessary to do all the preaching them-cives, but who will see to it that others have an opportunity to preach. The secret of success in presiding, so far as I have been able to learn from observation and little experience, is to see that others do their duty. The most successful Stake president of a Young Men's organization will be the man that visits the branches of his organization in every ward, not simply for the purnevery ward, not simply to the pose of doing a great amount of speaking, but to show by his presence that he is interested in the work, and that the local president may know in ing him that he is being looked after; that the Stake president has his eye upon him, and is watching whethr he is faithful, and whether his counselors are faithful also. So with the Young Ladies', and these other Stake rganizations. Consequently, he highest importance that these Stake residencies, especially the Bishops of ards and presidents of quorums, hould be present at the Stake confer-I maintain that there is Bishop in Zion that can keep up with he kingdom if he neglects the Stake onference. He may be a good scrip-orian; he may be able to quote cor-ectly and fully from the standard works of the Church; but if he ab-sents himself from the Stake conferes he will fall behind. Another imctant consideration is that the aud conference for their own instruc but also to take the spirit of the Even the people who are at the oference can well afford to be reminded and refreshed by hearing the instructions again at their home. How are you going to get these counsels and reports before a ward if there is no representative of that ward present?

DUTIES OF BISHOPS. A short time ago I attended, in com-Ny with one of the Seven Presidents Seventjes, a Stake conference. We traveled about two hundred miles to reach that conference. On our journey we came into one of the wards about 11 o'clock at night. We learned from the Bishop that arrangements had been made for us to be carried. for us to be carried five or six further on, where we be expected to spend the and then go by team about thirty-five miles to the place of holding the conference. As we were leaving the od Bishop, we said, "Bishop, will you iver to conference tomorrow?" He led that he really did not know; he not think he would be able to get. The next day I looked around conference to see if he was present was not there. I turned to the ke president with the take president with the remark that I see Bishop —— in the congre-"No," said he, "he is not presat." "Was he here last Stake confer-ace?" "No." "Was he here at the inference before that?" "No." "Does e ever come to Stake conferences?" Very seldom." I then said, "It strikes

I notice that we have this afternoon tell me in what way he excels as a Bishop?" I asked. "Why, he is a splenabout the same congregation that we had this morning, with a few fresh for an hour and a half without stopfaces added, and I am sure, brethren ping, he has such a wonderful command of language. It is beautiful to hear him." "Do you think," said I, "that is what constitutes a good Bish-op?" "In part, I suppose," he replied. I told him that I did not regard it as a very great recommendation, especially if what he said was true, that he got up nearly every Sunday and preached long sermons to the people. I did not consider that to be the calling of a Bishop. A Bishop has a perfect right to speak to his people and to transact whatever business is necessary, but he ought to use a great deal of wisdom, because a Bishor is always with the people. I heard of one Bishop who had presided forty years in a ward, Suppose that Bishop had got up every Sun day for forty years and preached to the members of his ward; what condition do you think the people would have been in? I spoke in this strain to the president of the Stake, and said if that good Bishop had been as willing to come twenty miles to conference as we had been to come two hundred, he might have learned something concerning the duties of a Bishop. But he was not there, nor were his counselors; in fact, there was not one person pres-ent to represent his ward. The presi-dent of the Stake remarked further in conference, haved his circumstances so that de could be present. I maintain, brethren and sisters, that if it is necessary or important that the First Presidency of the Church should be represented at the Church should be represented at this conference, or the Presidency of the his ward, and before he arose to speak the Bishop whispered to him and informed him that he must be very careful what he said to the people, and formed him that he must be very careful what he said to the people, and that he would have to weigh every word, because there was a mixed congregation assembled and they were very tender and particular, and he wanted to keep on good terms with them." Of course, Brother —— was deeply annoyed by this action on the part of the Bishop, and it seemed to quench the spirit within him, so that he was unable to say much of anything.

I speak of these things, brethren and

the smallness of the gathering.

tending conferences, that we may be in touch with the living word of God as it falls from the lips of His servants. This is a large Stake of Zlon, with a great many populous wards in it. Some very important history of the condition of the Stake was given at this

tion of the Stake was given at this morning's session, which I doubt will ever get far into the Stake because of

meetings, than to have two days' meet-ings and one day a failure, at least so far as the attendance goes. The meet-PRIESTHOOD SHOULD BE HON-ORED. I rejoice, my brethren and sisters, it my labors and in my testimony of the Gospel, as well as in the testimonies of my brethren and sisters. I was glad this morning to hear some of the Stake being taught in the principles of the Gospel and to honor the Priesthood, thought these remarks very good and timely. I tell you, brethren and sisters, there has been a tendency in recent years, owing, no doubt, to the conditions that have surrounded us, to draw away from the Priesthood. I have heard remarks made with reference to the First Presidency, the Twelve and other leading authorities that have actually shocked my feelings, and I have felt to correct this tendency as far as I could. It has grieved any soul to see how lightly the authority of God is regarded by many people. It has reminded me of a circumstance that occurred in the days of the chil-dren of Israel. You remember on one occasion that some of the princes of Israel, men of renown and famous in the congregation, objected to Moses and Aaron taking so much upon themselves. They said: "Ye take too much honor upon you, seeing all the congregation are holy, every one of them, and the Lord is among them; wherefore then lift ye up yourselves above the con-gregation of the Lord?" Moses was very much annoyed at this, for the truth was that Moses did not take any honor to himself. He was a very meek and humble man, the scriptures tell us, and it was far from him to take honor to himself. God had called Moses to be His Prophet, to perform the mighty works that he accomplished in bringing the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt. The power of the Priesthood was with him, so much so that he could commune with God face to face. The Lord said on one occasion that with most of the Prophets he would talk by most of the Prophets he would talk by night dreams and visions, but with Moses He would talk face to face. This was the man whom these princes charged with taking too much upon himself, and the Lord's anger was kindled against them because of it, and talk in the course of the cours had it not been for the intercession of Moses and Aaron the Lord would have destroyed the whole congregation be-cause of their rebellion against His Presthood. He did destroy the three leaders, with all that appertained unto them. He commanded the people to sep-arate themselves from the tents of these men, and Moses said: "Hereby ye shall know that the Lord hath sent me to do all these works; for I have not done them of mine own mind. If these men die the common death of all men, or if they be visited after the visitation of all men; then the Lord hath not sent me. But if the Lord make a new thing, and the earth open her mouth and swallow them up, with all that apper-tain unto them, and they go down quick into the pit; then ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. And it came to pass, as he had made an end of speaking all these words, that the ground clave asunder that was under them: and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed them up and their houses, and all the men that appertained unto Korah, and all their goods. They, and all that ap-pertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them; and they perished from among the con-gregation." God took this method of showing His displeasure against those who had seen fit to find fault with and criticise the actions of Moses, His ser-vant. There is no question in my mind but that Moses had his weaknesses and imperfections, for he was a man; at the same time he was the Lord's anointed, and God expected His people

to respect the priesthood and authority that he held, and to honor Moses because He had honored him. As I have said there has been a tenency to draw away from the priesthood and its authority, and if our chil-dren can be brought to honor that authority and to respect the men who bear it, God will lift them up and maghe ever come to Stake conferences?"
"Very seldom." I then said, "It strikes he very forcibly that that man is not worthy of the office of a Bishop, because I do not see how it is possible for him to thus neglect the Stake conferences and keep in touch with the Stake presidency and with the spirit of the work." The president replied, "Well, he a pretty good Bishop." "Will you

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Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1899.

of a proof is the experience of Mr. Heitz:

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school and other organizations are being taught to respect and honor the priesthood. It is needful that this lesson should be imparted also to the older members of the Church. There was a time when the leaders of the Church were out of sight. They were not con-sidered worthy to associate with by those opposed to this work. They could not come into a public meeting. If one desired to see them he must go where they were, exercising the greatest care in doing so. While it was right in the providence of God that this should be so, it had a tendency, especially with our young people to lessen the influ-ence of our leaders. But that time is The Presidency and Apostles are past. permitted to meet with the people again. The people must be instructed that these men have been called by a most sacred and holy calling, and we must not look upon them as ordinary men of the world. They are something more, for they hold the authority of the priesthood, which is immortal. We must henor that priesthood; then God will

I pray that God's blessing may be upon us, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A hint at the importance of the spectroscope in the study of the universe was given in the late address of Sir Norman Lockyer to the London Phys-ical Society on the work of the Solar Physics Observatory at South Kensington. This work is mainly the compari-son of the spectra of the sun and stars with the spectra of electrical discharges or other light produced in the laboratory. The spectra of the star and of the arc or spark are alternately photo-graphed side by side on the same plate, and the bright or dark lines thus reand the bright or dark lines thus re-corded not only show us what the dis-tant luminous body is made of, but they tell us much more. Thickening or thin-ning of the lines may indicate a greater ning of the lines may indicate a greater or less density of the substance to which the lines belong or a variation in quantity, and displacement of lines to one side or the other shows that the luminous body is moving to or from the spectroscope, thus changing the wavelength of the light. The amount of deviation is a measure of the motion of stars in the line of sight. Nova Aurigal shows bright and dark lines side by side, proving that two bodies are involved, moving with different velocities, volved, moving with different velocities, and giving a radiation and an absorption spectrum. Increase of temperature usually gives increase in number and intensity of the lines. Starting with a hot star like Hellatrix, and passing through Beta Persel, Gamma Lyrae, Sirius, Castor, Procyon, to Arcturus, a cold star, we have a gradual change in the character of the lines which appear in the spectrum of any constituent, this change gives a rough estimate of the heat of stars. In the case of sun-spot spectra, the widening of lines en-ables us to trace changes in the temperature of the gun.

The rubber substitute discovered by an Italian in Central Mexico is obtained from a shrub called Yule and other names by the Indians and botanically known as Synathereceas-Mexicanas. This shrub grows rapidly and abundantly; reaches a height of about three feet, and may be easily cultivated. While it does not yield a milky juice, pounding and maceration in naphtha or other hydrocarbon solvent extract gum amounting to as much as 40 per cent of the plant's weight. This gum hardens only to a vascid, sticky mass that has the valuable properties of rubber, may be vul-canized perfectly, and is superior to most rubber in its freedom from me-chanical impurities. The plant may be treated either in a green or a dry state. As prepared, the gum contains a residual portion of the solvent, and the composition, halled as "the twentieth century gum," is claimed to offer a saving in the cost of reproducing the plant, in exportation, in purifying materials, in fuel, in machinery and in

In experiments in Australia, the tem-perature of the stalks of growing bananas and bamboos has been found to be 3 degrees to 12 degrees Fahr. above the surrounding air, and the cactus flower showed 10 degrees to 15 degrees above the air. Two cocoanuts, which, in storage, had a temperature 6.3 degrees below that of the air, were planted. The temperature remained constant for eighteen days, then rose rapidly, soon reaching 83 degrees in the germinating nut, while the air was at 70.6 degrees, and the soil at 56.5 degrees. The same experimenter found the growth of the bamboo to be from 12 to 24 Inches in 24 hours.

The sun-spot of September, 1898, was one of the greatest on record, and the period of its continuance was notable for the prevalence of aurorae and magnctic disturbances on the earth. In a report of the phenomena, J. Fenyi states that observations with the spec troscope showed the gaseous matter in and about the spot to be in a state of extraordinary commotion, with veloci-ties reaching 290 miles a second.

In the four years of 1895 to 1898, there were recorded 77 earthquakes in Norway, 24 in Great Britain and 1,652 in

Colored vision as an effect of snake-bite is reported by Richard Hilbert. A young girl was bitten on the toe by a snake, the bite causing stiffness and pain, which lasted seven weeks and a half. A bluish discoloration over the abdomen continued fourteen days. The most curious symptom appeared on the second day, when all inight-colored ob-jects were found to be yellow.

A new element, which he proposes to call "austrium," is believed by Herr Pribam to exist in the mineral orthite. He assigns to it twenty-four hithorto unknown spectral lines, but has not yet succeeded in isolating the appropriately. succeeded in isolating the supposed ele-

### GLIMPSES OF SPAIN'S REIGNING FAMILY

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The Young King and His Mother at Home and Abroad -Their Daily Life in the Splendid but Comfortless. Palace at Madrid and the More Cheerful Royal Retreat at San Sebastian-The Weekly Pilgrimage of Alfonso XIII and His Household to Pray in the Chapel of Atocha.

government and a second of the Special Correspondence.

Madrid, Spain, June 1st, 1899,-Naturally, the first efforts, in the sightseeing line, of the visitor to the Spanish capital are directed toward the reigning family. It is easy enough to get a glimpse of young King Alfonso the Thirteenth, either in Madrid or the royal retreat at San Sebastian, as he takes his daily airing on horse-back; but to see his mother, the queen regent, Donna Maria Christiana-who is yet by far the most important personage-is much more difficult, as she is never visible to the public eye except on rare state occasions. To accomplish it at this time of year, when of-ficial fetes are over for the season, re-quires the services of the United States minister, in an interview especially arranged, at the cost of a deal more "red tape" than is dreamed of on our side of the Atlantic. tape" than is dreamed of on our side of the Atlantic. But it can be done, nev-ertheless, by dint of patience and per-severance—the former virtue exercised in liberal measure by yourself, the lat-ter by Uncle Samuel's representative in Spain. Though it involves consider-able trouble, you need feel few com-punctions of conscience, for our oblig-ness American minister counts attending ng American minister counts attending

REASONABLE DESIRES

of his visiting countrymen among the official duties for which he draws a generous salary. After vexatious delays—Americans being anything but popular in these parts, just now, you know—an audience was granted to our party; but as it was appointed for days ahead, we are improving the interim by visiting the show portions of the royal palaces—unofficially, so to speak -and gathering up local gossip con-cerning the reigning family so that we may "feel better acquainted when we meet," as Samantha Allen remarked to Queen Victoria.

On any Saturday afternoon you may see the king and his household going to the Atocha chapel to pray, accord-ing to the habit of their ancestors for many generations. The original con-vent at Atocha, situated at the extremvent at Atocha, situated at the extremity of a long street of the same name, was built for the Dominicans, about the year 1529, by the confessor of Charles V, and is now being demolished to make way for a new basilica. But the dingy little chapel, in which for centuries kings and queens have perferred their devotions will be left in. formed their devotions, will be left intact. It contains the venerable image called Our Lady of Atocha, considered the tutelar delty of the present dynasty and an oracle to be religiously consulted in time of trouble. Royal marriages take place under her auspices, and the wedding trousseau of a Spanish queen, to the minutest article, is always donated to Our Lady, immediately after the ceremony. She has a mistress of the robes, and ladies-in-waiting, the same as any earthly queen. Should hermalesty be preserved from unusual calamity, she is also in duty bound to donate the clothes she was wearing at donate the clothes she was wearing at the time to this Virgin. Thus Isabella II, who wa-

STABBED BY MERINO

when on her way to Atocha, gave her dress, with the rent of the dagger in it, to the protecting Virgin; and Queen Christiana, a few hours after the attempted assassination of her youthful tempted assassing the bushand, at the gate of his palace, some years ago—sent her gown, together with her lace mantilla, blackened years ago—sent her gown, together with her lace mantilia, blackened with smoke from the murderer's pistol, and the costly jewels she was wearing, to her imaginary benefactress. The sacred image, sitting enthroned above the high altar of the chapel, is very black and old, having been rudely carved of some dark wood, many centuries ago. The Atocha Virgin ranks third in holiness among the hundreds in Spain—out-ranked only by those of Zaragoza and Guadalupe-and volumes have been written about her and her miracles. Early in the present century, she was decorated with the collar of the golden fleece, amid extraordinary pomp and ceremony, as a token of royal gratitude; and her wardrobe enriched by the gifts and splendid trousseaux of many queens is one of the richest and most extensive in existence. In 1582, when the whole kingdom was in suspense during the critical filness of Don Carlos, heir to Philip II, this Virgin of Atocha was carried to his sick room at Alcala. So was the dead body of the monk, Fray Diezo, which was dug up from the grave and laid upon the

SICK MAN'S BED,

and to this day the honor of his re-markable cure is equally shared be-twen the two. It would seem that the jewel consistency is rather more rare in the religious heart of Spain than elsewhere, remembering the rascally example of Ferdinand VII, who is considered one of the devoutest of sovereigns. When about to conspire against his parents, involving the probable murder of the mother who bore him, he made a pious pligrimage to Atocha, to invoke the assistance of its Virgin Mother, and when later, he was kid-napped by the French, he transferred he ribbon of the Immaculate Conception from his own breast to that of the image, where it may still be seen. Again, after his restoration, the first thing he did on reaching Madrid was to hasten to this shrine and kneeling before the Virgin, thank her for having interfered and delivered him. So his ancestor, Alonso VI, in 1083, on the first reconquest of Madrid, laid his victorious banner at the feet of the Atocha Virgin; and the Italian king, Amadeo same straight to her altar from the station to look upon the face of the murdered Prim, Time and times again this chapel has been enriched by a succession of deeply religious princes, af-ter deeds unnamable, and as often desecrated and pillaged by invaders. Above its heavy altar hang the banners of countless Spanish victories, and under its pavements many celebrated persons are buried, including General Prim; General Concha, the first marquis Duero Castenes, who was created duke of Bailen, for his victory over the French at that place; Navaez, and scores of others revered in the military

annals of Spain.

Secure a position toward the end of Atocha street, but not too near the chapel door, about i o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, and you may witness the passage of the royal cavalcade to its devotions. The young king, a glim, blonde youth, now in his fifteenth year, generally rides with his sisters in the last of several open carriages, the others occupied by his relatives and offi-cers of the palace. Possibly in one of the

rarest specimens of ancient and modern trappings, some of them superb, wrought in satin, silver and gold. FANNIE B. WARD. HOW TO MAKE A WORTHLESS

on thoroughbred Arabian horses: while

the footmen and outriders, wearing powdered wigs and liveries of gold and

amid the vivas of the people and the

one of the most beautiful structures in the world; and certainly none

occupies a more superb situation, over-looking the entire city, the royal gar-

lens along the dry river-bed of the

Manzanares, and commanding a view of the Guadarrama mountains, often cov-

cred with snow, eternal summer smil-ing at their feet. It occupies the site of

the Alcazares, which date from the eleventh century, and were destroyed by an earthquake. Another palace was erected here by Henry V, enlarged by Charles V, whose successors, Philips II

and HI, embellished and finished i truly royal style. On Christmas night

in 1734, fire consumed the splendid edi-fice, with all its countless treasures; and then extravagant Philip V determined

to build upon its ruins a structure which should throw Versailles and al

other palaces completely in the shade It was twenty-seven years in building

and the mere shell cost upwards of five million dollars. You remember that

THE GREAT NAPOLEON

sald to his brother Joseph,-whom he

made king of Spain in 1898, "My brother, you will be better lodged than I am." The material employed is snow-

white Carrara marble, and the main building extends 470 feet each way, with an inner court yard 240 feet square, roofed with glass. It is 100 feet in height, containing three stories—the lower mas-

sive, the upper ones lighter, with Dorle

and Ionic columns. A wide cornice runs around the top, over which is a stone balustrade, whose pedstals are crowned with vases, in place of the clumsy stat-

ues that formerly ornamented the ralling, but were removed to the Plaza Or-

iente some years ago on account of their

weight. The southern facade has five noble entrances to the patio, which is

surrounded on all sides by an open por-tico of arches. The second gallery is

open from it into the royal apartments, and the magnificent chapel. A grand staircase of black and white marble ascends to this gallery. In the court are statues of four Roman emperors, who were natives of Spain—Trajan, Adrian, Honorius and Theodosius. On the direct floor are their salors with

the first floor are thirty salons, with elegant French furniture and marvel-

ous frescoed ceilings. The most precious marbles are lavishly used in floor

ings and doorways, and once the walls

were hung with glorlous pictures, which are now mostly in the museum. That queer king, Ferdinand VII, whose es-

PICTURES EJECTED

in order to put up silken hangings. There were a multitude of clocks of

French predominating, when V fell heir to the palace and its treas-ures, he had the clocks packed away ures, he had the clocks packed away

in the cellar, wittily observing that if a king could not make any two clocks

go precisely alike, he need not expect

to make men's brains think alike. When the grandfather of the present

king acceded to the throne, he had an overhauling of the vaults and store-

houses, resulting in the restoration of

much fine old furniture and bric-a-brac

of great value, including the many fine

bronzes, vases and over seven hundred

clocks, that now adorn the principal

Splendid as it is, on closer inspection there is much that is disappointing

about the ancestral home of the kings of Spain. Outside, the general effect

is marred by irregular, unsightly chim-

ney pots and odd, square port-holes, called in local parlance Quita ruidos,

meaning, literally, to "let out noise." It has no cooling shade, its walls of glar-

ing white being left to the mercy of sun and dust; the wings and hanging

gardens are yet unfinished, and the glazed upper gallery looks like a manu-

factory rather than a royal residence

The statues in the court yard are

noteriously bad, and most atrocious of the lot is the bewigged and smirking caricature of Charles III

which disfigures the grand stairway. Of course the pair of lions, one asleep the other awake, which is to Spain what the eagle is to the United States and are numerously seen in all her possessions, past and present, from Cuba to the Caprice are greatly in evidence.

It is said that Bonaparte, which he as-

cended these stately steps with his brother Joseph, laid his hand on one of these white marble llons and said, "Je la tiens enfin, cette Espagne, si desiree!" But

France at last discovered that Spain is

digested.

Like other tiresome foreign palaces,

this is eminently a house of velvet, tapestry and gilding, marble halls and "magnificent distances," in which lords of the bed-chamber, armed guards, and

of the bed-chamber, armed guards, and flunkles without number, gond your footsteps and make anything like inspection well-nigh impossible. Only the library, the chapel and the royal stables are epen to the public, each on a certain day of the week. The palace library, belowging to the crown, contains to.

belonging to the crown, contains up-wards of 100,000 volumes, and much

priceless manuscript. Among the fluminated missals is a prayer book, said

to have belonged to Ferdinand and Isa-bella the Catholic, afterwards used by

their daughter, poor Juana la Loca ("the Crazy"), whose portrait it con-

tains. The binding is adorned with ex-

Leon and Castile, in enamel. The royal

PLUNDERED IN 1808

by Gen. Belliard, who carried off all the pictures painted for Philip II and sold them in Brussels for an enormous sum

-is still magnificent in the extreme. Ecclesiastical objects in gold and sliver,

some of them set with sems, are range in glass' cases for inspection. On Ep

phany, Easter and Corpus Christi, the galleries leading to the chand are hung with the unique and splendid tapes-tries that belong to the Spanish crown.

Full mass, with fine orchestral accom-paniment, may be heard here every

Sunday morning, beginning at 10:45.

The coach house and stable are enormous, the latter containing at least 100 stalls, always filled with thoroughbreds.

coach house are carriages and hearses of all ages and patterns, from the cumbrous "stage" of early days to the cupid-bedizened charlot of state; from

Arabian, English and Norman.

chapel, though

a morsel easier to be swallowed than

the Canaries, are greatly in

designs and nationalities, the hate

pecial hobby was clocks, had the

enclosed with glass windows, and do

music of the military band render! the Hymno Nacional inside the chapel. The royal palace at Madrid is conceded by all authorities to be

CUR USEFUL. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says

husband. She was mad with jealousy while he lived, and when he died she would not let his corpse be buried until

she could lie beside him in the grave The harness room, too, is filled with

hat in Nebraska nowadays the skins of superfluous dogs are tanned and made nto gloves-a plan which affords a valuable suggestion, inasmuch as every community kills off great numbers of curs annually, the hides of which might just as well be utilized as wasted. Dogskin, of course, is one of the best materials for gloves, and for this purpose we import hundreds of thousands it off your own bat."

about with her the dead body of her of dollars' worth of canine pelts and husband. She was mad with jealousy nually. In Manchuria and on the while he lived, and when he died she eastern borders of Mongolia, where the savere cold develops a beautiful growth of hair, are found thousands of focks of young dogs. There is a great demand for both dog skins and dog hair in northern Asia. A bride in Mongolla or Mauchuria commonly receives a number of live dogs as wedding presents -- Saturday Evening Post.

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