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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 19, 1903

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fourth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN B. WINDER. ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The last Sunday of this month, Sept. 27, will be observed as fastday in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on account of the General Conference occurring on the first Sunday of October.

ANGUS M. CANNON. JOSEPH E. TAYLOR. CHARLES W. PENROSE. Stake Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE,

The general enference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock, and the attendance of all officers and teachers is desired. A general invitation is extended to all Sunday school workers and Saints to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, GEORGE REYNOLDS, JOS. M. TANNER. General Superintendency.

Y. M. M. L. A.

The Stake and ward officers of the Y. M. M. I. A. and the ward missionaries of Salt Lake Stake will hold their annual convention in Barratt hall tomorrow at 10 a. m. and 2 and 8 p. m Prominent members of the general board will be present to give instructions. Interesting topics will be discussed relating to the work of the approaching season and a fine musical program will be rendered.

All officers and missionaries are expected to be present.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

,The best of all the sessions of the National Irrigation Congress adjourned, sine die, on Friday evening. The Twelfth session will meet in one year at El Paso, Texas. The Eleventh session was attended by a larger number of delegates than ever met before. There were more speakers of national, scientific, legislative, oratorical and practical reputation. There were several unique and attractive features, notably the performance of the prize ode, written by Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, and composed by Prof. J. J. McClellan. the grand ball and reception in the Kiesel building, the trip up Ogden canyon, and that to Logan, and the fruit display which excelled all previous exhibits. The four beautiful silver loving cups, each valued at \$500.00, were also new features, and the exhibitions of practical irrigation helped to make up the sum of the success of the

Congress. The speeches made and the papers read were of a very high order of merit. They were eminently suited to the occasion, and showed familiarity with the subjects presented, and were all worthy of publication and preservation. While much enthusiasm was occasionally exhibited and strong and earnest feeling was often expressed in burning words and with forcible gestures, order prevailed, speakers stopped with the rap of the gavel, the audience was attentive and compliant with the rulings of the chair and harmony was preserved even when opposing views were presented on vital topics.

The presiding officer, Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, proved a most acceptable chairman, courteous, alert, quick to perceive a point, ready to ap ply parliamentary rules, firm in maintaining them and yet willing to accord to each delegate the rights and privileges of the assembly.

The big Ogden Tabernacle was scarcely large enough to accommodate all the delegates and visitors, and was closely crowded during the proceedings. It presented a splendid appearance, was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted, and the speakers could be

heard in every part of the building. The resolutions adopted were in the main admirable and suited to the purposes of the Congress. The amendment by which the sections demanding the repeal of the stone and timber act, the desert land act, and the commutation clauses of the homestead act were expunged, and Congress was requested to amend those laws so as to prevent the abuses that had attended them in the interest of syndicates, monopolists and speculators, and preserve them for homemakers and actual settlers, proved a beneficial change in the majority re-

report. The expunging of clauses in the resolutions that touched upon irrigation matters now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States,

was also a wise step by the Congress. The most cordial feelings were entertained by the delegates toward each other. The contest for the next session of the Congress was carried, on goodnaturedly, and when El Paso, whose delegates put in their work before the Congress opened, and pushed en to victory, gained the day, the decision was made unanimous with hearty acclamations.

There was a remarkable number of representatives-fine looking and able men from a great many parts of the Union. They were all favorably impressed with what they saw and heard. Many of them learned some things about Utah that they had never heard or thought of before. The honor and respect shown to the pioneers in irrigation ,the leading spirits in the settlement of Utah, was very gratifying, and was bestowed honestly, ungrudgingly and fervently.

The awarding of the Clark cup for the best fruit exhibit to Idaho was a surprise and a great regret to many. It showed, however, the unsafety of trusting too much to appearances. That the Utah display looked far the best, was in the greatest quantity and variety, contained many altogether unique features and appeared to surpass all othwas universally conceded. But alas! for outside show! The worm lurked in the heart of so many specimens that the prize was lost, and Utah horticulturists were taught a lesson that they should remember and profit

The Congress will be of great benefit to Utah. Ogden is to be congratulated on the manner in which it handled the big offair, its hospitality will become famous throughout the country. Senator Fred. J. Klesel Prest. L. W. Shurtliff, Mayor Wm. Glasmann, Mr. McClurg, Mr. Beardsley, Angus T. Wright, and all who were prominent in the work received well-deserved encomiums for their splendid endeavors. All Utah is pleased with what has been achieved, and the visitors will return to their homes with kindly feelings and good wishes for the people of the pioneer State in practical irrigation.

THE BLET SUGAR AWARDS.

The award of Mr. Havemeyer's \$500 loving cup to the beet growers of Utah is specially gratifying, and it will do much to relieve the disappointment feit for the loss of the fruit exhibit prize. There are several phases of the decision in the beet sugar contest which make it of special interest. One is that the winner should come from the comparatively new beet growing districts in the Bear River valley, this being only the second year that beet culture has been engaged in there, while in other counties of Utah, the industry has been going on for 12 years or more. Another equally surprising, is that the prize should have gone to Utah at all, since one of her competitors was Callfornia, where the beet sugar industry has been thriving for 30 years past. That one of the judges who made the award came from California, the other hailing from Colorado, a state which has also made' some distinguished records in the sugar beet industry, is a fact worth being

The high quality of all the beets submitted to the tests is something that our farmers should find special satisfaction in. Mr. Rhodes' samples from Garland scored 93 out of a possible 115 points; the Utah Sugar company's beets, also from the Garland fields, second in the award, won 92, and the third winners, the Austin Bros. of Rexburg, were accorded 88. With such results as these. It is not too much to expect that the new and rapidly growing sugar industry, will amount to all that has been claimed and hoped for it, in the devel-

opment of the intermountain regions. GRATIFYING CONCLUSIONS.

The Deseret News is much gratified to learn that the Oregon Short Line is ready to accede to the reasonable wishes and demands of the people of the west side of the city, who felt that they would be injured by the closing of certain streets, because of the building of the Grand Union depot across South Temple street on Third West. On learning exactly what was intended by the railway company, their feelings were very much modified. And now it is intended by the company to erect the steel viaduct proposed, on North Temple instead of First North street, and also to build a foot-passenger way across Third West on South Temple, which is to be a beautiful and substantial structure, after the most approved pattern of such affairs, and thus safety will be assured to people coming or going on South Temple street, and they will be in a better situation than before as far as that feature is concerned. It is pleasing to see a unity of feeling between the railroad company and the people who raised a protest, and to feel the assurance that the great improvements projected will now go on without im pediment. It is reasonable to expect that the franchises asked for will be granted, and the long desired depot and its appurtenances will be secured.

WHY ROME FELL,

A contributor to the New York American discusses the subject, "why the Romans lost their empire." That is an interesting topic, not only as an historical fact, but as a practical lesson for the present time. History repeats itself. Like causes wil always produce like effects under like circum-

The writer points out that the Romans, as long as they were poor, lived temperately, soberly, and discreetly, They were morally pure, and as a result they were strong. At a time when the spirit of war was dominant among mankind, and when, consequently, the warlike virtues were adjudged to be the highest, the Romans had the merit of beating the world according to its own standard of excellence, and they were able to do that only because they were the best men in the world, the best not only in the physical sense, but

in the moral sense.

them live high, and the high-living softened the muscles of steel, weakened the mighty moral fibre, destroyed the splendid self-respect and self-confidence; and the man who had fought his way to victory times without number could fight no more! According to history. "The soldiers, finding their armor too heavy, first obtained leave of the emperor to abandon the culrass, and afterward the helmet, so that, exposed without protection to the strokes of the enemy, their only thought was

The Roman manhood went with the age of poverty and simplicity. And with the departure of manhood entered the demagogue. Says the author:

"Ambitious men began systematically to corrupt the suffrage and to debauch mained of civic virtue. As the great Eossuet has observed, the senate was filled with barbarians, the Roman blood became intermixed; the love of country, by which Rome had made herself great, was not natural to those citizens who came from abroad; di-visions increased with this prodigious increase of new citizens, and turbulent spirits found therein a new means for the promotion of disorder and for the prosecution of their ambitious plans.
"The demagogues had nothing to lose; the piebald rabble did not care who won, so long as the winner, who-

ever he might be, treated them well; and in such miserable way did 'Al-mighty Rome' come to her end.

"The mighty empire fell in obedience to the law which, from the beginning of time, has never swerved a hair's breadth from its path, the law that is set forth in the terrible words: The wicked shall be turned into and all the nations that forget

All this is true, and should be well considered in our time of rivalry between empires, and republics, for world power. But there is one special feature of Roman history that should be especially remembered. Rome, in the providence of God, was made a world power, in order that through its influence, the church of Christ should become a world institution. Under no previous rule could that church have spread, as it did under Rome. Rome had, to some extent, united the world, politically under one scepter and religiously in one Pantheon. Through Rome's conquests one who spoke two or three languages could make himself understood everywhere. A Roman citizen could travel safely all over the known world. Roman power was a great preparation for the missionary work that was given to the church at that time.

But Rome refused to accept the truth. She rejected the light for which her power was made the bearer. She became a persecutor, and a slayer of the followers of the Nazarene. The Christians prayed for her preservation, but gradually she drowned in torrents of blood those whose knees were constantly bent in prayer for her rulers and institutions, and finally her downfall came, when the voice of supplication was no longer heard within her borders-when the church was driven out into the wilderness, to escape the waters of error that flowed from the mouth of the deagon. The rejection of

the true light sealed the fate of Rome. It was so with ancient Judah. Her sins and shortcomings were many, but her doom came, when her rulers forgot theraselves so far as to incarcerate the Prophet of the Lord, Jeremiah, because he spoke to them the word of the Lord,

It will be the same with every counry that has been given the light of truth, but wilfully rejects it. For that is the condemnation, that the light has come, but darkness was preferred, to the divine rays.

TO DOCTOR THE SICK MAN.

It now appears that Russia and Austria are contemplating a joint occupation of Macedonia, in order to prevent the outbreak of a war between Bulgaria and Turkey. If the interested powers consent to this arrangement it will, no doubt, be done. And Europe will make all possible concessions to prevent a war. For a war between the two powers would be regarded as a calamity. No matter how it went, it would be looked upon as the beginning of a dangerous crisis.

Turkey objects to the proposed occupation. The Sublime Porte understands that such occupation would mean the loss of the province to the Turkish empire, forever. It would simply mean the division of it between the two occupying powers. The intervention, it is said, officially, would be only long enough "to restore order;" but experience teaches that that means permanently, for there can be no order under Turkish migrule. Egypt was lost that way; and Cyprus and Crete. Turkey has experience enough to know just what temporary occupation of a province means, and will consequently protest against such a proposition concerning Macedonia. And if the other signatory powers take the same view as Turkey, Russia and Austria will be politely told that their services are

really not needed. Then, the slaughter will continue, until the public, sick of tales of horror, will demand interference to stop the carnage. Russia has cause to interfere, She has lost two consuls, through Mohammedan fanaticism, and it was also reported that a Russian monastery in Jerusalem had been attacked and the inmates murdered, Russia, more than any other power, has been provoked to interference, but unless the proposed ccupation is made a joint affair, by all the signatory powers, it is to be feared

that peace will not be restored. ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Kansas City World.

'All persons must work their way in-"All persons must work their way into heaven just the same as they work their way to the top of the ladder on this earth. No deadheads go to heaven; they go the other way." Such is the statement made by an eminent divine of New York City in a recent Sunday sermon. "No deadheads can get into heaven." No man who goes through this life depending on the efforts of others is entitled to a chair in the celestial abode. If a man wants to pierce the clouds and land in among the angels he must work his way there; he can't slip in on the guarantee that he is a good fellow; he must show that he has been a hustler while he was a dweller on this sphere of universal toil. The minister who is the author of this broad statement is pretty near right.

Springfield Republican,

The Moabite stone, most famous of port of the committee on resolutions, and rendered unnecessary the minority tion became wealthy. Wealth made all monumental discoveries in respect to the history of the Israelites, is now discredited by an Austrian scholar.

This stone magnifies the victories of Moab over Israel, as recorded by Mesha, king of Moab, about nine centuries before Christ. The inscription is in the Moabite characters, closely resembling the Hebrew. It verifies a chapter in the books of the Kings. There was a squeeze taken from this basalt slab shortly after its discovery in 1867, but afterward Arabs broke it into fragments, and those fragments were bought by Clermont Ganneau for the Louvre, and there they are now. Ernest Renan esteemed this the greatest corroboration of Jewish history ever made. The incident of doubt is rather trying, as Ganneau has but lately proved the tiara of Saitachernes in the same museum a forgery, and is now accused of being duped by a much greater was all the same museum as sait the sait of the same museum as sait the sait of the same museum as forgery, and is now accused of being duped by a much greater was all the sait of the sait o cused of being duped by a much greater forgery. We shall continue so long as possible to believe in the Moabite stone.

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