DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 250

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fifth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 5th, 1894.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS

Thursday, October 4th—Relief Society conference, Assembly Hall, 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—German meeting, Assembly Hall, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Friday, 5th—General Priesthood meeting, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

Saturday, 6th—Tabernacle Choir concert, 8 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Scandinavian meeting, Assembly Hall, from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sunday, 7th—Sunday School Union, Tabernacle, 7 p.m.

AMNESTY AND PARDON.

The overruling hand of God in the destiny and experiences of His Saints has been seen and realized times without number in the brief but eventful history of this Church. Especially during the last few years have these manifestations of His power, compassion and mercy been multiplied in our behalf. The manner in which the calm has been made to succeed the storm has been marvelous in our eyes; and the promptness and completeness with which tolerance has been supplanted by friendship, and animosity by charity, has been an evidence to all who see by the eye of faith, that divinity has shaped our ends, and that poor, finite man is but an agent and a means in carrying out the plans of Omnipotence.

Quite in line with this marvelous change referred to, and as another glowing instance of the tender solicitude and love of Him whom the Saints have elected to serve, is the late proclamation of the President of the United States granting amnesty, pardon and the restoration of civil rights to all who may have come under the legal ban imposed by well-known congressional enactments against the practice of plural marriage, provided they have complied with the terms of the proclamation on the same subject nearly two years ago by the preceding President, Mr. Cleveland takes up the matter of pardon where Mr. Harrison laid it down, and carries it to the utmost limit of his executive powers. Previous conviction and punishment under the laws alluded to, are no longer, under the terms of his proclamation, a bar either to the suffrage or to the holding of office. Of course the special reference to the registration oath in the two laws of Congress on the subject of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation is not expunged—it could not be save by the repeal of the laws themselves, which is a matter entirely outside the prerogative of the President. While those laws are in force it is equally evident that no proclamation can legalize the practice of polygamy or "unlawful cohabitation" even where the prohibited relations had been previously entered into. But everything else toward removing the obnoxious theory imposed, and toward realizing and re-establishing the rights and privileges of citizenship, as well as exemption from prosecution, is by this proclamation decisively and unreservedly done. The construction placed upon its terms by the Utah Commission is proof that we do not exaggerate the values of it, that body has ordered stricken from the registration oath the clause which reads: "And I further swear that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and that I have not been convicted of any crime under the act of Congress entitled 'an act' etc." It deserves to be said in this connection that it is within public memory that there have been registration oaths presented in which there was no reference to conviction whatever; and instances might be cited where, no longer than a year ago, men who actually had been convicted were sworn that they could safely take the oath and were solicited to do so. While, therefore, there seems in the latest oath to have been this much doubt as to the scope of President Harrison's amnesty, all such doubt will be removed by the explicit terms of President Cleveland's document. There of course remains the clause in which the applicant for registration pledges to support and faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, "especially the laws in relation to marriage and for other purposes," etc.; but, as above stated, those laws require that such an oath be taken, and only by their moral sway is it exposed from registration commissions under them.

That this important proceeding in the healing of recent wounds will be hailed with joy and gratitude by the Mormon people and by their friends, scarcely need be asserted. Their thanks were due and were expressed to President Harrison whose proclamation, at a time when it required courage to issue it, has been alluded to. Their thanks are due now to President Cleveland and those whose kindly advice in this matter he has accepted. The general feeling was no doubt easy to grant, for there could have been found few to oppose it. But the act is none the less appreciated nor the less friendly on that account, and it reflects high credit upon every one who had a part in it. Above all should the Saints address their thanksgivings and supplications to Him who moves and directs men's minds, and controls all things as seemeth to Him good.

The answering of two questions from a Mill Creek correspondent is now made easy. He writes:

Please answer through the News for the benefit of your readers the following two questions:

1st—The Organic Act—does it take a man's citizenship?

2nd—For committing a misdemeanor and being proven guilty, does a man lose his franchise?

A conviction in a misdemeanor, many have been sent to the penitentiary for it, they have honored themselves and for their good conduct have sentences has been shortened, pardoned,—they did not serve their full time of sentence. Hundreds are men who are not cohabiting with one but their lawful wife today, can they register and vote?

Our correspondent also asks concerning the status of a man who was convicted of polygamy and served three years of his term, being pardoned before the term expired. The answer to this is that such pardon carried with it the restoration of civil rights, and such person, provided he could subscribe to the other portions of the oath, was entitled to register and vote.

As to the questions above quoted, the answer to the first one is that the proper act of Congress with it no restoration of rights; its benefits are conferred as a reward of good conduct in prison; and a man's legal status upon completing a term shortened by a few months under the provisions of the proper act, would be precisely the same as if he had served to the very last hour the term to which he had been sentenced.

As to the second question, the terms of the laws relating to polygamy and unlawful cohabitation forbade the franchise to those guilty of those offenses, and President Harrison's proclamation of amnesty, while intended to favor those who were willing to apply for it and who had not been guilty of the offenses named some a date two years and two months previous, was held by many to offer no restoration to those who had been convicted, though, as we have above shown, the Utah Commission of that time seemed to hold a contrary view. President Cleveland's proclamation of yesterday expressly includes these, and restores all the rights they have lost by reason of such conviction and there would seem to be room for no further cavil about it.

BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

New York papers recently contained exposures of the most inhuman cruelties practiced in the Illinois reformatory by the superintendent of that institution. The board of charities after careful investigation reported the facts as found, but it seems that the authorities, instead of dismissing the superintendent and so far as possible righting the wrong perpetrated, indorsed his barbarous methods. To palliate misdemeanors, it is alleged, this neglect is due.

Beating seems to have been a favored pastime in the institution. It was proven that in five years the superintendent had administered over two thousand five hundred beatings. Often the victims were knocked down and were kicked and pounded while prostrate on the ground. Sometimes they were manacled and "hung" up on the gates of the cells for whole hours a day, several days in succession. Others were kept for weeks at a time manacled to a sliding ring on a bar or to a ring in the floor of their cells. Some inmates were fettered with iron hot iron hooks. Others were kept in cold water—"three days"—for long periods. These are but a few particulars of the methods of that institution. The testimony in all its details reads more like a tale of the barbarous cruelties of the middle ages than of a modern reformatory. Many of the victims turned insane under the treatment and others committed suicide.

It will readily be admitted that the proper handling of criminals is a very difficult matter. Their character, as a rule, is such that the strictest discipline is necessary. But when this is admitted it is nevertheless a fact that totally disqualifies anybody, to whose care such criminals have been entrusted. Crime itself is but the outcome of that brutal instinct which revels in violence, and unless those who justly suffer for their transgressions are brought under the influence of a higher morality than their own, the punishment can only have the effect of still more degrading and brutalizing those social outcasts.

There was a time when the theory obtained that the safety of society required that all offenders should be punished with double severity—that justice must be as terrible as possible in its majesty of brutal force. The idea was carried out in the state and home alike. But it was found that moral and intellectual advancement under this regime was impeded. Even the higher law "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was after a long practical test declared insufficient to bring liberation to the human race from the effects of its natural inclination towards evil. At present the tendency is to deal with criminals, as far as possible, in an intellectual way, because it is understood that in that force alone, aided by all moral influences, lies the possibility of reclaiming the fallen ones for society and for virtue.

Stories of refined cruelty to penal or reformatory institutions, like those told of Elmira, are happily an exception in this country. But even this exception is a stain on our boasted civilization. It should be an impossibility, not only in the state of New York but everywhere in this broad land, and in the civilized world.

EZULA'S DESIGNS.

There has been a great deal said in dispatches during the past few days regarding the purpose of General Antonio Ezeta's visit to Mexico. He had just escaped being returned to San Salvador to be shot, as no doubt he would have been had the court decided that his offense for which he could have been extradited, for the new Salvadoran administration has no desire to prolong the life of the state's former vice president and present claimant to that office. As soon as Kinck was at liberty he started for Mexico, and it was assumed at once that he intended to raise an army in that country and to Guatemala, and by a revolution reinstate himself as the head of his former government, or at least gain an important office in a federation of the Central American republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador.

There is no reason to doubt that the Ezeta would willingly adopt some plan such as that suggested, but there is good cause for believing the denial of the statement that President Diaz of Mexico has any sympathy for the scheme. It might be granted that the Mexican president has a strong personal friendship for the ex-fugitive from office, though the claim is open to dispute, but when it comes to a suggestion of giving him material assistance to gain his former position, the career of Mexico's chief executive is a potent argument against such a course. President Diaz is a clear-sighted, liberal-minded statesman who is a strong advocate of popular government. He has worked persistently and successfully for the national integrity of Mexico. But he has shown no disposition to meddle with his southern neighbors, whom he easily could have brought under his control had he so desired. He is opposed to the ultra-revolutionary spirit that has pervaded the Central American republics, and on that basis alone it is safe to assume that he has no affiliation with or sympathy for agitators of the Ezeta stripe, be they ever so able or patriotic in their desires to control national affairs at home. And while Diaz is credited with being favorable to a Central American federation, his past course is a refutation of the claim that he would seek to effect it by fomenting strife or meddling with affairs outside of direct Mexican interests.

This is not to say, however, that Salvador has seen the last of its ex-vice president in the capacity of a military leader. On the contrary, it is more than likely that soon he will be heard of again in that country, where he yet has a large following. In fact, neither Carlos nor Antonio Ezeta will rest content to leave Salvadoran affairs alone until both are convinced there is no hope for them to regain secretary there. While it is certain, therefore, that they have designs for returning to power, it also is probable that Antonio's visit to Mexico is merely to secure possession of his two children now there, and to return with them to the United States where they will be safe, and where he and his brother can formulate plans for their future work.

Foul Blood Festering

In a dangerous condition directly due to decided or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as it is apt to cause a serious or fatal weakness which prevails at the change of season, effects of life.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25

New Route to the East via the Rio Grande Western Railway.

Call at ticket office, No. 15 West, Second South for particulars.

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Must be closed out at once regardless of cost. Come to their old stand and secure bargains.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

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GOOD CANVASSERS FOR "SHOW HOME" [illegible]

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TWO JACKS, 1 AND 3 YEARS OLD, [illegible] JOHN G. SAYERS, Pound Keeper.

STRAYED.

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY, FROM [illegible]

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FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY, [illegible] SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

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FARM AND DWELLING, A FARM OF 10 [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR [illegible]

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T. D. O'MALLEY Mgr.

Week commencing Monday Sept. 24 h, 1894.

The Latest New York Success

Living Pictures.

As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfil their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly appreciated by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid diminishing the men on the police force and in the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispose of extra sessions of the council and devote less time to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their "efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

There are times when all should use their united efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used when the purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this slack season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their wants will be accepting by outlaying a full suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

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Emporium is now running over with NEW GOODS, especially in the Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notion and Kindred Departments.

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Kid Gloves, a Specialty; all Sizes, Colors and Prices. The entire stock was bought from first-class importers and firms. They are suited to the times, and Buyers are all surprised "how much they can get now for their Money."

Call and Look Over the Stock Anyhow.

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FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

ZCMI, SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 15, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS [illegible]

NOTICE

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF [illegible]

JOHN A. EVANS, Secy.

Salt Lake City, September 16, 1894.

"THE SHORTEST GIRLS HAVE THE LONGEST LEGS!"

In appearance only, and shoddy shoes are cheap in the same way. DUNFORD'S SCHOOL SHOES are all Leather and sewed with Silk. One pair will outwear two of the other kind.

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MEN'S SUITS Made to order from Provo Cloth $15.00

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JOHN C. CUTLER & BROS., AGENTS PROVO WOOLEN MILLS, 30 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

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Fruit Bottles,

And Extra Rubbers, Just Arrived at

SALT LAKE EQUITABLE COOP, CORNER RICHARD'S ST.

We shall Lead in Prices. Get our Quotations.

Arbuckle's Coffee, per package	19c.	Full Cream Cheese, per pound	10c.
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Fine young Hyson Japan Tea, per lb	50c.	1 pound sack of fine smoking tobacco	20c

ALL OTHER GROCERIES JUST AS CHEAP.

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