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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 21, 1905.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 6th, 1905, at 10 a. m., in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City. All the officers and members of the Church are invited and urged to be present during the sessions of the Conference.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Citizens who expect to vote at the next municipal election, and who were not registered at the last general election, should not depend upon the registration made just preceding the water bonds election. There will be an opportunity afforded unregistered citizens who have resided in the State one year, in the county four months and in the city sixty days immediately preceding the election, to be duly registered and have their names enrolled upon the registration lists. All who were properly registered at the last general election and have the qualifications herein mentioned, need not be registered again in order to vote this fall. But it will be well enough when the lists are prepared, for every qualified citizen to make sure that his or her name is on the registration list.

Care should be taken as to this, because it is important that every person who has a legal right to vote next November shall cast a ballot for good men, fitted for the places which they will be nominated to occupy. It is quite sure that there will be a strong effort to turn the city government over to a clique dominated by aspiring persons, for individual and ulterior ends. Therefore, all who are desirous of good government, wise and conservative measures, economy and honesty in the handling of municipal funds, order, cleanliness, public improvements and the promotion of the general welfare instead of private greed, and the gratification of spleen, will use the power which the ballot confers, to aid in the maintenance of right and the prevention and discountenance of wrong.

The registration lists should not contain the names of persons who have died or removed from the city, but ought to include every citizen who has resided in the state, county and city for the lawful period. The registration for the municipal election should be closely watched, to see that it is not swelled with the names of aliens, transients, or persons rushed within the limits of the municipality for unlawful purposes. Possibly some of the plotters who intend to steal a march if possible upon the unwary voters may fume and rage over the intimations contained in this article. That will not matter. All such ebullitions have long since ceased to cause even a flutter among people who are posted.

The object we have in view is a free and fair election by the qualified voters of this city, duly registered as the law provides, and we wish all such citizens to wake up to the necessities of the times to their duties as voters, and to that vigilance which is said to be "the price of liberty." Political managers should have this matter well in sight and endeavor to all in obtaining a full lawful registration, and to prevent the infusion of unlawful elements and methods into the election of November, 1905.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We notice that great credit is being given to some of the local engineers and city officials, for the adoption of measures recently acted upon for the sprinkling of the streets of this city. Canal water that has been running to waste in the ditches is being utilized for the purposes mentioned. That is right and we are pleased to note the movement. But the Deseret News many years ago advocated the erection of standpipes at designated points, from which a supply of city canal water could be obtained and the sprinkling carts be filled, thus saving the use of the water from the hydrants, which was needed so much for other purposes.

This paper, from time to time, when the supply was scarce, called attention to the folly of allowing the canal water to go to waste when it could be utilized in the manner now adopted. Only a few weeks ago we again called upon the city authorities to take the measures we had previously suggested, and we are gratified at the result.

Anything that is really practical for the increase of the water supply, for the extension of the sewer system, for

the betterment of our streets by paving, macadamizing or otherwise, has been and will be supported by this paper. It has never opposed any of these projects for the general benefit, but has always upheld and promoted them. Such opposition as the "News" has ever interposed in that direction has been against private jobbery, impractical schemes, and efforts to hold up the city for the expenditure of money to enrich speculators and their tools who expected to profit by such undertakings.

This paper supported the issuance of bonds for the bringing in of the Cottonwood waters, because the measure was one that had been studied out for years, and had been demonstrated to be feasible and the very best and secure way to supply this city with pure water for domestic use. It has also favored the purchase of water rights in other directions, which could be utilized for the obtaining of additional volumes of pure water through exchanges of water suitable for irrigation. If the plans now in operation are permitted to go forward to completion, the whole water problem for Salt Lake City will be solved, and there will be no need for the side issues and petty schemes and frivolous facts that some folks are carried away with.

Utilize all the water at command, push on the project for which the bonds were issued, support the promoters of practical methods for the object in view, and the city will suffer no more from water famine, but we will be well supplied with all that is needed for household purposes, for the sprinkling of streets and lawns, and for the irrigation of such portions of city lands as are still under garden or orchard cultivation. Don't be fooled or turned aside from the main water issue!

SCANDINAVIAN COMPROMISE.

The negotiations between the commissioners of Sweden and Norway at Karlstad, are progressing rather slowly, and no news of the debates are permitted to escape to the public. But in all well informed circles, both in Stockholm and Christiania, the impression prevails, that an understanding will be arrived at, finally. This is also the view that has been expressed by leading Scandinavians in this country, from the first moment of the crisis.

Swedish statesmen, when the revolutionary resolution was announced, took the view that a compulsory union was undesirable, but that the existing status could not be lawfully changed, except with the consent of the other party of the union. This view found expression in the action of the extraordinary Riksdag, which ignored the Storting resolution and demanded a plebiscite in Norway on the question of separation. This first condition was accepted by the Storting, and the matter was thus referred to the nation directly. This done, the conditions on which the Swedish people were willing to consent to a dissolution of the union, could be calmly discussed.

Those conditions are admitted to be very reasonable. Sweden needs free harbors for her export trade. Her coast on the Baltic is ice-bound in the winter. At present railroads run from Sweden to at least four harbors on the Norwegian coast. Sweden naturally must insist that it shall have the right to use these ports, and Norway can have no ground for objection to handling trade and commerce from Sweden.

The question of the rights of the Laplanders is but to continue status quo. There are about 20,000 Laplanders in the peninsula, some of them Norwegian subjects, some of them Norwegian, and in the winter time they have to cross over into Norway for sustenance. In the summer they travel back east. This has been the custom of these nomads of the North for ages, which should not be violated now.

The demand for the demolition of the Norwegian forts on the Swedish border has caused some heated discussion. In Sweden these forts are regarded as a menace to peace. In case of a future alliance between Russia and Norway, they would be a real danger. For that reason the Swedish Riksdag proposed a neutral zone in which neither country were to be permitted to construct fortifications. In Norway difficulty was raised on this point because of the existence of some historical forts. The Norwegians were willing to raise some forts, but not Kongsvinger and Fredrikstad. These have a historic value. Kongsvinger is the oldest of the frontier forts. Both have withstood sieges and have become part of the traditions of the country.

A compromise, it seems, has been reached on this somewhat delicate point, and peace is assured.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The plan for an international parliament, presented to the delegates recently in session at Brussels, proposes an international congress of two houses, a senate and a house of deputies. Each nation is to have two representatives in the senate, and representation in the house of deputies proportionate to its international commerce. Each member will have one vote. Each nation is to have the right to withdraw at any time from the congress. The territorial and political integrity of each nation represented in the congress is to be respected by all nations represented. While remaining in the congress each nation is to have the right to arm itself according to its own judgment. War will remain a lawful mode of action in any dispute, except as the several nations agree to refer controversies to arbitration by special or general treaties of arbitration. The armed forces of all the nations represented are to be at the service of the congress for enforcement of any decree rendered by The Hague court, according to treaties of arbitration.

This plan was presented by Congressman Bartholdi, but we are confident it had first been submitted to the vote of the American people. It would never have gone any further. The United States does not propose to enter upon any agreement with other nations, that may lead to "entanglements." But it is clear that if the armed forces of

all the nations represented are placed at the disposal of an international parliament, this country might easily be "entangled" in the meshes of political nets.

The European delegates did not accept the proposition with great enthusiasm. They did not believe that their respective countries were ready for it. And in this they were correct. The world is not yet prepared for a world parliament.

The fact is that public sentiment must first be educated to a realization of the necessity of a universal brotherhood. Such general sentiment does not exist. A few are laboring for the realization of that ideal, and statesmen have commenced a grand work for the unification of nations in the bonds of peace. But the great masses of mankind know but little about this great question of our age, and care nothing for it. The great need of our age is, therefore, an agitation with the view of arousing the interest of the vast masses of mankind in the problems that confront the laborers for peace and harmony among men. When this is done, their task will be easy, for they will be backed by public sentiment.

Mr. John W. Foster, in his little treatise on "Arbitration and The Hague Court" points out this. He says, "It is the common sense of those who have studied the deliberations of the last conference and the action of the nations on the subject of arbitration, that the governments have been in advance of the public sentiment in this matter. The unthinking mass of mankind are fond of military display, and take a deep interest in the contest of armies. The patriotic spirit rejoices in the achievements of the military heroes and the triumphs of its country in the field of arms. Said a Senator of the United States, an accomplished statesman and an able lawyer, to me recently, 'There is no popular demand in this country for these arbitration treaties; the sentiment on the subject is mainly manufactured.'"

This is but too true. This popular indifference must be removed by intelligent work among the masses. When the popular demand comes, the work of the statesmen and governments will not be difficult.

Some lids are not held down because the eye lids are.

John A. McCall is having the time of his New York life.

If the rain doesn't cease soon, King Corn will not reign in Kansas.

Anyhow, Battling Nelson does not claim that he is going to elevate the state.

Omaha is to have dollar gas. For a long time Omaha has needed something.

The quicker Sweden and Norway compose their differences, the better. Delays are always dangerous.

Whether or not General Reyes has declared himself dictator of Colombia, he can't dictate to Panama.

The pugilists are in their element in a jaw-fight as to whether the proposed "mill" is to be a prizefight or a boxing match.

There is always universal peace in a Universal Peace congress, and that is about the only place where it can be found.

Russia need not bid for American friendship; she has always had it. An American alliance is not to be had by any power.

The butchers and grocers have decided that henceforth they will give no Christmas presents. They will give a parade instead.

In characterizing ex-Auditor Sherick's alleged defalcation, Governor Hanley does not lack words. He almost rivals Senator Tillman.

It has long been known that there is no accounting for tastes. And with some of the life insurance companies there seems to be no accounting for loans.

The author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has organized a national bank. She will hardly cabbage more money this way than she did with her book.

Governor Mickey of Nebraska has given up his railroad passes, remarking, "I will pay for my own transportation hereafter." He is one not among thousands but among forty-five.

The intentions of a life insurance company lobbyist at Albany while the legislature is in session are as honest and honorable as a milkman's beside a brook in the early morning hours.

It is to the credit of the striking printers in various parts of the country that they have not resorted to slugging, though it is natural for them to "slug" in their work all the time.

The Carnegie Library at Portland, Ind., has been closed, and the building may be tendered back to the donor. To close the library is a sad reflection on the people of that town. The Hoosier schoolmaster should call on them and give them a few lessons.

Kansas City is preparing to entertain a big crowd during the week of Oct. 9-14. This will be during the American Royal Live Stock Show. Many of those who attend the Priests of Palms festivities the preceding week. It is supposed, will remain over for the stock exhibition, and many of those who wish to attend the Convention Hall horse show the week beginning Oct. 15 will come early in order to see the display of live stock. The exhibit will contain upwards of 700 head of pure-bred cattle, 100 head of pure-bred and grade fat cattle, 100 carloads of fat and feeding cattle, and 200 to 300 draft and coach horses.

TO SAVE CHILDREN.
Pittsburg Times.

The corporation of Huddersfield, England, has made an effort toward the prevention of infant mortality. Some

two years ago the municipal government appointed a committee to study the subject. The alderman most active in the agitation subsequently became mayor, and he then undertook to promote interest in "child saving" by offering to each child born in his native village of Longwood a sovereign on the attainment of its birthday anniversary. The Huddersfield council was impressed by the mayor's practical campaign against race suicide and decided to apply it to the whole city at the expense of the taxpayers. The law passed by the council requires the payment of one shilling to the person who first notifies the municipal health officer of the birth of a child within 48 hours of the event. This nullifies the usual delay between birth and registration. It affords the health board an opportunity to provide at once for the care of an infant born into the homes of destitute people or to those who might desire to throw it out into the world.

THE FUTURE OF UNIONISM.

Chicago Post.
Until trade unionism is wholly advised by its conservative and intelligent element, until it cuts free from the self-seeking "professional" politician, until it is severed from the "saloon connection," it will not be free from stigma, "graft," from violence, it will not wield a commanding influence in the world of labor. Unionism must stamp its members as of the better grade among workers; it must teach a progressive and law-respecting discipline; it must become a contract-observing body, or it will be sure to disintegrate.

A RICH PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL.

Boston Herald.
Mrs. Clarence Mackay, probably with the first notice the municipal health officer of the birth of a child within 48 hours of the event. This nullifies the usual delay between birth and registration. It affords the health board an opportunity to provide at once for the care of an infant born into the homes of destitute people or to those who might desire to throw it out into the world.

PLEASURES OF CAMP LIFE.

Roseburg Plaindealer.
About this time the campers return and tell what a great time they had; but they never mention how the mosquitoes bit them, how the ants crawled over the tent, how the snakes, how the snakes kept them awake at night, how disagreeable it was when they had to crawl out in the morning, how bugs made nests in the blankets; how they had to squabble over how the work should be divided; how the smoke from the camp fire got in every one's eyes; how inconvenient it was to wash; how they wished every day that they were back home; how they became disgusted with canned goods, and other incidents too numerous to mention.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Will Carleton's Magazine "Everywhere" for September is much improved in contents, size and general makeup, and bears witness to the publisher's determination to retain only the best material for their periodical its reputation for cleanliness and instructiveness, but also to add, as opportunity offers, features that must be appreciated by Everywhere readers, and increase their numbers.—New York.

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You Spend on Embroideries Here This Week.

Maybe you won't spend a dollar; well the same proportionate reduction holds good on small purchases—80c Embroideries for 40c, 60c for 30c, 50c for 25c, etc.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
OFFER.

They are manufacturers' ends, but none the worse for that. The quality is just the same and the patterns the very latest; but because they are ends we were able to buy them at a price that permits us to offer them to the ladies of Salt Lake at just one-half of what you are accustomed to pay for the same articles. The lot consists of Edgings and Insertions in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric.

75c BLACK AND
COLORED TAF-
FETA SILKS AT 60c

It is rarely an offer of this kind is made in such staple lines. Every piece is new and was purchased for this season's selling. All shades and patterns which carry fashion's approval for complete dresses, waists, drop skirts or linings. The entire stock is now ready for your choosing, so do not allow anything to interfere with your coming here and taking advantage of this exceptional silk sale.

Specials in Linen Dept.

Table Damask at
One-Fourth Off.
Extra Quality
75c Damask Linen 50c

200 pieces of high grade linens are to be sacrificed to price this week. The real Scotch and Irish Damask; more than one grade, but good quality in each, the former price range was 30c to \$5.50 a yard, but while it lasts we sell it at a—

Discount of 25 Per Cent
All Napkins to match the above, both in pattern and design, will be sacrificed at the same radical reduction of 25 per cent.

200 Dozen Napkins
The regular \$1.25 a dozen quality, at a special trade inducement for the week.
85c a dozen.

SPECIAL.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY COTTON SHIRTS OR DRAW-ERS, FOR 10c
MISSIE'S HEAVY COTTON UNION SUITS 25c
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