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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 3, 1904.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Con-
ference of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints will be held in
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, com-
mencing on Thursday, October 6, 1904.
A general attendance on that day of
the officers and members is requested
and expected.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. L'END,
First Presidency.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

The General Priesthood meeting will
be held in the tabernacle on Friday
night, Oct. 7, commencing at 7 o'clock.
The special Priesthood meeting usual-
ly held on the day after conference
consisting of the General Authorities,
Stake Presidents and Bishops, High
Councilors, Patriarchs, Presidents
of temples and Presidents of missions,
will be held in the Assembly hall on Sat-
urday, the 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock
a. m. The members of the General
Boards of the Sunday School Union and
Y. M. M. I. Association are also invited
to this meeting.The General Conference will adjourn
on Friday afternoon to Sunday morn-
ing at 10 o'clock.Religion class stake officers and class
teachers will meet with the General
Superintendency at the Assembly Hall,
Saturday Oct 8 at 2 p. m.Sunday School Union will convene in
the Tabernacle on Sunday night, com-
mencing at 7 o'clock.

DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

This being the year when the elec-
tion is held for President and Vice
President of the United States, an en-
tirely new registration of voters is re-
quired by the laws of Utah. Every citi-
zen of the State should understand
this, and be sure to be newly registered,
so as to be able to vote at the Novem-
ber election. The former registrations
are of no avail for the future. They are
numbered among the things of the past.
No new registration means no vote
this year, either for presidential elec-
tors or for State or county officers. This
is important to all the people of Utah.The registration officers are not now
required to make house to house visits
for registration purposes; the citizens
must go to the registry office of their
district and be registered anew. This
must be attended to on the days ap-
pointed by law, October 11 and 12 are
the first in order, October 18 comes
next and November 1 and 2 are the
last for the present year. These are
the only days when registration can be
legally attended to. This should be im-
pressed upon the minds of all the citi-
zens of the State.There is great danger of many citi-
zens losing their right to vote, through
not knowing of this provision of the
law or in consequence of negligence or
indifference. The workers in the re-
spective political parties should be ac-
tive in pressing this upon the attention
of persons of both sexes who have the
right to register. There are many
young men and women and some per-
sons who have lived here but just suf-
ficient time who will be new voters
when registered. They should be look-
ed up and urged to register as well as
the voters whose names are on the old
lists which have now become obsolete.It is a duty that every American citi-
zen owes to the country and to the
State to use his or her influence in be-
half of good government. This cannot
effectually be done without the use of
the ballot. And a ballot cannot be cast
in Utah without previous registration.
Every citizen, then, whether native born
or of either sex, naturalized, who has
resided here the statutory time, should
comply with the registration law and
thus be qualified to vote. Perfect free-
dom in the exercise of the elective fran-
chise is the right of every registered
citizen. No one has authority to dic-
tate for whom it shall be used. We do
not believe there is anybody in Utah
who lays claim to the right to inter-
fere with the full liberty of the citizen,
to cast a ballot for such party or can-
didate as the voter chooses to support.
If there is such a pretender his as-
sumption should be exposed. Insinua-
tions that undue influence of that kind
is used does not count here, except
with the uninformed and the credulous.It is proper to urge citizens to do
their duty. It is not lawful to compel
them by any kind of force, or offer them
any wrong inducement to perform that
duty. The corrupt use of money for
political purposes is one of the great
evils of the age, and whenever it is
discovered it should be exposed and
the criminals punished, whoever or
whatever they may be. The purity of
elections is as necessary to the welfare
of the nation as is the liberty of its
citizens. We hope that both will be
maintained in this State during this
year's registration and election.See to it, you who have the authority
and the power, that every citizen of
proper age and residence is instructed
about registration and the need of us-ing the ballot for good government.
Also take care that false registration
and fraudulent voting are not permit-
ted. Experience should have taught
the leading men in both the great po-
litical parties, the necessity for this
precaution when certain unprincipled
and venal elements are actively at work
with evil intent. They should not be
allowed to prevail, nor should any such
attempts as have been made in past
times be permitted to go unwhipped of
justice. These are times when every
patriot should be alert and active, on
his honor, determined to strive for the
right as he sees it for himself, and
ready to help in a good cause when
firmness and valor are required.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid fever is reported from many
places of the United States. Numerous
cases have occurred in New York on
the east coast, and in California on the
west, and from several inland towns
come stories of the ravages of that
sickness. Neither the mountain region
nor the plain is exempted. Every fall
that disease seems to gather new
strength, and this season is no excep-
tion to the rule. It may be that the
summer heat has weakened the human
system and rendered many persons un-
able to resist the attack of the germ;
or, it may be that the microbes are par-
ticularly numerous and strong at this
time of the year, owing to the decaying
vegetable matter that too often is neg-
lected and left around yards and alleys
to give nourishment to disease germs
and fill the air with noxious gases. At
all events, the fall seems to be the time
for typhoid fever.The source of this disease is gener-
ally presumed to be impure water used
for drinking purposes. Infected milk is
another source of danger. It has also
been proved that flies sometimes bear
the germs from filthy places and de-
posit them on food, and this spread
the disease. By the careless use of
drinking vessels, spoons, knives, forks,
etc., that have been used by typhoid
fever patients, it is also thought the
infection can spread. But most of the
notable typhoid epidemics have been
traced to impure drinking water. Fil-
tration has not always proved sufficient.
It does not destroy the disease-breeding
bacteria, although it clears the water
and makes it more agreeable, both to
the eye and the palate.By the so-called ozone treatment of
the water it is claimed that every dis-
ease germ is killed. The treatment con-
sists in mixing with ozonized air the
water to be purified. Ozone is chemi-
cally active oxygen, and is obtained in
this process by submitting air to the
action of electricity. Prof. Tyndall, it is
said, once prophesied that science would
make it possible to convert sewage into
pure water. This, we are told, has be-
come literally true, by the ozone treat-
ment of water.This method has been investigated in
behalf of the German government by
Dr. Ohlmüller and Dr. Pratt. They ex-
perimented with water infected with the
bacteria of typhus and cholera. Twenty-
four tests were made and in all 24 sterile
results were obtained. Not entirely
satisfied yet, they mixed in-
fected water with ordinary Spruce water
1 to 1. Before the ozonization the total
was 43,500 to 45,107 germs per centime-
ter, after the ozonization 5 and 6. The
same tests were made on a larger scale.
In their report to the government, they
stated, in part:"By the treatment of water with
ozone a remarkable destruction of bac-
teria is produced, and in this regard
ozonization is in general superior to
separation of bacteria by sand filtra-
tion."
"The cholera and typhus bacilli are
destroyed.""Viewed from a chemical point of
view the water is affected only insofar
that the oxidability is reduced and free
oxygen increased, both of which
mean an improvement of the water."
"The ozone which is introduced in the
water is of no importance from a techni-
cal or health affecting consideration,
as it readily changes into oxygen.""The treatment of it improves the
water by making it colorless."
In view of the fact that not a year
now passes in which many thousand
persons do not die on account of
polluted drinking water, the claims
made for this process of purification
should not be ignored by municipal au-
thorities.In the meantime, the public can do
much toward keeping death from its
doors, by cleaning up yards, disinfect-
ing filthy places, and proper drainage.
The expenses involved by thorough
cleaning of yards and alleys may be
saved many times by the immunity it
may give for disease. It is, at all
events, a great deal cheaper to prevent
disease than to cure it, even if it is
not fatal.

RUSSIA'S NEW PILOT.

The new interior minister of Russia,
Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the suc-
cessor of the ill-fated von Plehve, is said
to be a man of liberal tendencies, and it
is therefore hoped that his regime will
be one of greater freedom in the Czar's
domain. He had already given assur-
ances that are taken to mean that there
will be no more persecution of the Jews,
and this impression is strengthened by
the fact the while he was governor
general over provinces where the Jews
are numerous, he showed himself very
friendly to that race. This may, of
course, mean that he was at the dispos-
al of those who had means, for it is
well known that in Russia the Jews
have been under the necessity of buy-
ing privileges not given them by law.
If this surmise is correct, the cause of
liberty has not made any gain in his
promotion; for, liberty cannot be built
upon bribery.Concerning the new leader of Russian
internal affairs it is said that he is
comparatively young, for he is only
47 year old. He commenced his active
career as a soldier, but afterward en-
tered the civil service and became a
warm friend of M. Siplaguine. He has
been governor of Penza, marshal of the
nobility of the province of Kharkoff and
Ekaterinoslav, and assistant minister of
the interior under M. Siplaguine and
during the early days of M. de Plehve's
administration. His wife, the Countess
Bokrinsky, is known for her scientific
attainments and as a great admirer of
Count Tolstoy. The Prince's father was
one of the brilliant generals during
the reign of Alexander II. It is further
claimed that he has a horror of re-ligious persecution, and he is said to
be a man of somewhat delicate health
and of great personal charm, so it is
not surprising that the best elements in
Russia welcome the Czar's choice, since
they consider it denotes a desire to en-
ter upon a more progressive policy.

TROUBLES OF ROYALTY.

The London Chronicle is authority for
the statement that the pope has
brought about reconciliation between
the Prince Friedrich Schomburg-Wald-
enburg and the Princess Alice de Bour-
bon, who have been divorced. It is very
probable that his holiness takes special
interest in this couple, for he is
said to have performed the marriage
ceremony seven years ago, in Venice.
But the story about the penance this
couple has been sentenced to make, as a
condition of restoration to papal favor
smacks of romance. According to a
Frankfort paper, the prince and prin-
cess will have to make a long pilgrim-
age on foot. They will wear sandals,
go bareheaded, and live on bread and
water in the meanest inns to be found
on the road. Probably they will take
the Freiloon of Jerusalem. It is said:
On the whole, the penance promises to
be in picturesque interest that of
Henry II for the murder of Becket,
and other historical examples. But the
story needs verification, before it can
be believed. Papacy does not appear,
in our times, in antiquated costumes.
It is well abreast of the times.The princess is the youngest daughter
of Don Carlos, the pretender to the
Spanish throne. The prince was a
Protestant, but he became a Catholic
to win the princess. The couple had
a hard time of it, being boycotted, it
seems, by the families on both sides,
and they separated. Scandal later cir-
culated the story that the princess had
eloped with a coachman, and a divorce
was secured. It is this breach that now
is to be healed, it is said, by repen-
tance, expressed in the severe penance re-
ferred to.The story shows that royalty is not
exempt from the failings and trials of
common mortals. Some of them have
more troubles than the humble inhabi-
tant of a little cottage."I have said"—Henry Gassaway
Davis.To be able not to be fined for an of-
fense is fine.The duck hunters just sit still and do
a rushing business.The Japs, from all appearances, are
about to run a Mukden.News of Russian victories continues
to be delayed in transmission.Oyama will do well to remember that
flank movements are ticklish.Dr. Beatty protests against the dust
nuisance. Down with the dust!Mr. Davis deprecates raising the race
issue. But there must be a race issue
in running for office.If Oyama is compelled to abandon his
advance Kuropatkin may decide to take
the offensive. "Much virtue in it."John D. Rockefeller received \$13,000,
000 as his share of this year's Standard
oil dividends. A very unlucky number
for the people.Again it is announced that the Baltic
fleet is going to the Far East. Why
does it not go at once and not stand
upon the order of going?Tomorrow the Czar will bid farewell
to the Baltic fleet prior to its departure
for the Far East. "Farewell! a long
farewell to all my greatness."Justice Phelps of Lee is sorry. Gov.
Bates has made the amende honorable
and Mr. Gurney's wound is saved. And
so closes a modern diplomatic instance.
Really it was much ado about nothing.Carrie Nation has been smashing
plate-glass windows in Wichita, and
with some of her assistants has been
placed in jail. That woman is a com-
mon interstate nuisance and should be
trated as such.J. Pierpont Morgan with a snug little
competency of something over a hun-
dred million dollars, is about to retire
from business and rest in his declining
years. He has worked hard and should
be allowed to enjoy his earnings undisturbed
by the cares of the world.An American vice-consul in Dublin
has been fined for furious riding on a
motor cycle within the city limits. Be-
ing in the consular and not in the dip-
lomatic service all he can do is to
achieve unenviable notoriety in place
of international fame. By the way, he
only got his deserts."I shall never act again. My days
upon the stage are ended." So says
genial Joe Jefferson. The public lost,
and it is a great one, will be his gain.
His name is a household word, dear to
all Americans. No actor in this coun-
try ever so endeared himself to all the
people as has the creator and inter-
preter of "Rip Van Winkle." And should
he live to be an hundred years old
(and may he live longer) he could
never be superfluous upon the stage.
Peace to his old age, and may his last
days be long in the land of his birth.

TALKING OF PEACE.

New York World.

There are discouraging facts. Why
not dwell also upon brighter ones—upon
the Alabama award, amicably arranged
between the two great English-speak-
ing nations; upon the first Venezuela
arbitration and the Alaska boundary
agreement, made in spite of Canadian
violence in the latter case and the pro-
vocative language of Mr. Cleveland in
the former; upon the second Venezue-
la arbitration, entered upon after war
against a defenseless nation had ac-
tually been begun by irresistible force?
Should a further reason be given why
a new conference should be held and
why the United States should call it?
Dr. Gobat, of Switzerland, on Satur-
day gave that reason in briefly recall-
ing that ours was the first government
that turned the other nations toward
The Hague court. He referred, of
course, to the Pious Fund dispute be-
tween Mexico and the United States.which was the first case carried to the
International Arbitration Tribunal
when half Europe sneered at it as im-
potent.

Boston Herald.

The thought is suggested, if the peace
power of neutrals is so great, that it is
not being very forcibly exercised with
regard to the bloody and terrible hos-
tilities in the far east, seed possibly of
other wars. The neutral powers, though
some of them are duly committed to the
violated dignity of China as a govern-
ment, are thus far occupying the attitude
merely of spectators, occasionally
grumbling and spluttering a little when
their own ships get rubbed in the mel-
lee, as in the case of seizure of con-
signment goods, actual or alleged. But
to one seems anxious to essay the role
of peacemaker. Only by acting as a
committee of the whole, probably, can
any advances in that direction be suc-
cessfully made. Even so, overtures
might be rejected, but the undertaking
would be worth while, and we do not
believe that a united protest against
this continued disturbance of the
world's order and prosperity would be
wholly ignored.

Springfield Republican.

There is no critic of the president's
swarlike tendencies who will not extend
to him congratulations for having fa-
vorably responded to the request of the
delegates of the Interparliamentary
union that he invite the various na-
tions signatory to The Hague conven-
tion to a second conference on inter-
national arbitration and the principles
of peace. It is to be hoped that if the
question of the curtailment of national
armaments, especially great navies,
comes up in the conference the Ameri-
can delegates will be instructed to
throw their influence in favor of a cur-
tailment scheme.

New York Post.

The first peace conference, it will be
remembered, met at The Hague on May
17, 1899; delegates from twenty-six na-
tions adopted three conventions, three
declarations, and seven resolutions.
The declaration prohibited the use of
dumdum bullets and projectiles con-
taining asphyxiating gases, and pro-
hibited the throwing of explosives from
balloons for a period of five years. The
conventions related to the laws and
customs of war on land, the adaptation
to maritime warfare of the principles
of the Geneva conference of 1864 and,
most important of all, provided for the
peaceful adjustment of international
differences. The third established the
Hague court of Arbitration, to which,
at President Roosevelt's request, Vene-
zuela and her European creditors re-
ferred the questions at issue between
them. By this act the president ren-
dered a notable service to the peaceful
settlement of international disputes.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is said that the German foreign of-
fice expressed itself in sympathy with
the idea of a new peace conference, with
the proviso, however, that the presi-
dent's propositions must be confined to
practical, tangible measures, without
attempting anything like general dis-
armament or an adjudication of diffi-
culties which touch the sovereignty and
honor of states, as would be involved
in any scheme of compulsory arbitration.GRAND THEATRE
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