DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-sixth Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday morning, October 6th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. A cordial invitation is given to the officers and members of the Church to be present.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

THE REGISTRATION.

Monday, September 30th, is the opening of the week for final revision of the registration lists, prior to the election on the 5th of November next. During that time every voter should ascertain definitely that his name is on both the Territorial and State registration lists, if he is qualified therefor. To know that his name is on one is not sufficient, if it should be on the other also. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made with the house to house canvass and by keeping open the registration office in Salt Lake City, and the urging that has been done here, there are still many, the number being reported as reaching into the thousands in the city, whose names are not on the registration lists but who are entitled to have them there. This condition here is typical to some extent of that which exists elsewhere, hence the necessity of some stirring up on this subject.

The Salt Lake county registrar, Mr. E. W. Wilson, suggests that the NEWS make a statement of the qualifications of voters on each of the registration lists, that the matter may be thoroughly understood, and every one be given full opportunity to know and exercise his rights in the premises. In making this statement it may be remarked that the qualifications of voters for officers under the Territorial laws and of those for State officers are wholly separate from each other in important particulars:

First—Voters for municipal, county or Territorial officers must subscribe to the Edmunds-Tucker oath, which fixes certain qualifications, among them being residence in the Territory six months, and in the precinct thirty days previous to the election; there are also requirements concerning certain offenses under United States laws. Only those who register under this oath can vote for the officers named.

Second—Voters for all State officers, whether executive, legislative or judicial, must be residents in the Territory for one year prior to the day of election. This is the only qualification except that of male citizens over 21 years of age. No time of residence in precinct or county is fixed; nor are the other qualifications of the Edmunds-Tucker act applied.

This statement of the differing qualifications seems so clear that every citizen should comprehend the difference between the two registrations; and the NEWS again expresses the hope that every citizen will realize the responsibility resting upon him to perform his whole duty as an elector.

THE UNIVERSITY OPENING.

The first week of the current University session has ended, and it is safe to say a more prosperous beginning has never attended the same week of any past academic year. Attention already has been called through the columns of the NEWS to the painstaking and extensive preparation made by the officers of the institution for the enlarged scope of the University's work; it is now to be added that all the additional accommodation will be taxed to the utmost capacity to provide for the students in attendance. The registration at present exceeds that of any previous year, made for grade. The week preceding the last was devoted to the examination of applicants for admission, and though the strictest of tests have been applied, and many candidates have been rejected, the first registration day witnessed the enrollment of over 250 new students; others have been admitted since, and these, together with much of the old students to have already registered, make a present attendance of over 450 qualified students. The registration of former students has not yet been perfected, previous years given to now applicants who have little or nothing of the pass of organization, and when all reports are completed the total will be far greater than the numbers above given.

But the gratifying satisfaction which all friends of the institution feel in the evidences of its growth and its promise of future prosperity is based less on the numbers than on the grade of scholarship of the students. Most of these now admitted for the first time are regular graduates of accredited schools; they enter with no conditions of unfulfilled requirements behind them, and they start upon their advanced course of study under the most favorable auspices. A high degree of harmony has been established between the secondary schools and the University, so that graduates from the former are able to continue their studies in the State institution of higher instruction without break or hindrance. This is true of students who hail from the well-established denominational schools, as of those whose primary and secondary training have been received in the lower grades of the public school system. Among the so-called private schools, whose course of study cover all the entrance requirements to the college department of the University, and whose graduates are therefore admitted to the higher course without examination are: Salt Lake City High School, Ogden High School, Brigham Young College, Logan, Brigham Young Academy, Provo, Collegiate Institute, Salt Lake College, Latter-day Saints' College, and Rowland Hall, of Salt Lake City.

The Normal School at Utah, which is made by law an integral part of the University, has received an extraordinarily large influx of students, and this in spite of the extension of the courses and of increased requirements for graduation. In the place of the three years course of normal training heretofore maintained, four years' work will now be requisite for graduation; and although this change in courses could not in justice be forced upon students already registered and in full standing in the older, shorter, course, most of the old three year candidates have pressed their applications to be allowed to change to the four years curriculum. The enlarged and thoroughly equipped training school maintained through the continuous cooperation of the city board of education is a most valuable addition to the University facilities, and the most harmonious spirit characterizes the work of this, as that of other departments of the institution.

The newly prepared laboratory rooms are models of completeness and convenience. Every room in the several large buildings devoted to University work is in continuous service.

A commendable feature of the current plans is the establishment of non-resident courses, whereby earnest students who are debarred from regular attendance may pursue their work under the direction of the Faculty; before graduation such students must spend at least one year in residence at the University. With this same purpose of extending the benefits of the institution to others besides regular students, courses of public lectures will be maintained during the winter months; and further, visitors are welcome at all times to the class exercises and lectures, as far as the seating capacity of the rooms will permit.

In closing, we may say that Dr. Talmage, president of the University, states that unbounded satisfaction with the prospects of the institution is felt by every officer; and with the present bright outlook we do not see how it could be otherwise with educators inspired by a love of their high calling in the community. With such a beginning and such promise, the success of the year just opening is assured.

A STURDY GOVERNOR.

The better class of our people should rise up as one man and tender a vote of thanks to the governor of Texas for the action he has taken to prevent an organized infraction of good order on the soil of his state. Emboldened by the failure of the executive of a sister southern state to prevent a prize fight from taking place two years ago, a nest of conspirators calling themselves sporting men sought to nullify the laws of Texas as they had those of Florida, and had well nigh accomplished their purpose; if Governor Culberson had been less determined or more uncertain as to whether or not his authority could be enforced, undoubtedly the law-defiers would have prevailed and the majesty of the commonwealth been set at naught. A decision of a judge of the highest court in the state had been obtained which practically annulled the statute on the subject, and then the work on the building where the lawlessness was to occur, and which had been lagging because of the uncertainty prevailing before that, was started up with vigor which meant excitation coupled with a genuine attitude of defiance, but they were shouting before getting out of the woods, or to put it in a more homely phrase, reckoning without their host. Governor Culberson is evidently made of different material from that which composes Governor Mitchell, and while not contemning the court is still equal to the emergency, and the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight is likely to occur elsewhere, or, as is more likely, not to occur at all.

To the superficial observer and those who are disposed to look upon the prevention of our proper institutions, it may seem like an unwarranted proceeding to subject the state to the expense and committee of bringing the legislature together in extraordinary session for the purpose of stopping a prize fight, which in no sense could amount to general disorder or a widespread riot with which the authorities were unable to cope without special aid from the law-making power. This view is shortsighted and shallow, for the reason that when a statute designed to secure good order and to uphold moral discipline is overthrown, the object for which it is overthrown becomes merely an incident, the fact that incipient anarchy prevails being the great consideration, and this cannot be checked too summarily or too effectually; unchecked, it might spread and take root, resulting in an expenditure to the State compared with which the trouble and cost of an extra session of the legislature are not trifling.

Governor Culberson is under oath to support the laws and ensures for us as may domestic tranquility. He has shown that he is not oblivious of the obligation and not disposed to temporize with those who are unmindful of it. We repeat, he is entitled to the thanks of all good people and incidentally to the emulation of some other governors to whom it seems not to occur that they may have duties to perform which the letter of the statutes fails to set out.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

The Atlanta cotton exposition is booming along in the full tide of success. Nothing more clearly denotes the New South than the splendid work and combined enterprise which have culminated in the magnificent exposition in the Georgian metropolis; it is creditable immediately to the section which produced it and generally to the nation at large, and the great attendance from all parts of the civilized world simply attests the fact that its fame has gone far beyond the boundaries of the nation.

The exhibition will not last as long as such things usually do, which may in some respects be a subject of regret; but while it is in existence the weather is likely to be most delightful, as, while in our latitude the very warm weather will disappear very soon now, it will remain on the southern side of Mason & Dixon's line at least a month longer. It is really worth the time, trouble and expense, to those who can outlay such expenditure, to pay a visit to this great attraction.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS.

The NEWS is advised by one who is in a position to know, that at a certain public gathering in this city a few nights ago, one of the young men who was on duty supplied a young lady with whom he was not acquainted with a badge, rolled up in which was a note asking her to meet him alone when the "show" was over. Whatever may have been his intentions, the reasonable conclusion is that they were not good, else he would not have resorted to such wholly improper means of seeking an acquaintance. He is well known, and if the girl had been escorted by her father or brother the fellow would likely have had a meeting of another character.

We mention this circumstance to show that it is a time for ladies, especially the younger ones, not to be venturesome or confiding. Such incidents as the above coupled with the many criminal transactions in our midst of late that have disclosed but the female participant, make the warning all the more forcible. Immunity from detection and punishment for the male culprit having been so common has had the effect of breeding contempt for restraint, and those who are bent upon the accomplishment of villainous designs have too little hesitation in making their desire for intimacy known, as is the incident spoken of.

It is a deplorable state of affairs, but it is upon us; and with our best care and most constant watching we shall still find that we have been unable to avert every case, but we may be able to keep it confined to minimum proportions. Let girls themselves be taught propriety by good example as well as wholesome precept; let the natural virtuous instinct within them receive full training until it matures into womanly self-reliance, and the battle against the particular vice spoken of will already have been nearly won.

ZION'S HOME MONTHLY.

The current number of this magazine has been received. Among its many excellent articles there is one, the Lost Tribes, which will be read with interest. The publication has, as usually, a fine frontispiece and is full of interest throughout.

Astronomers are not agreed that all the surface markings on the moon can be explained by volcanic action, says Popular Astronomy. Those who believe that the volcanic theory accounts for the specified crater formations with central cones, are not satisfied with such an explanation for the origin of the walled or rampart plains. They confess that the origin of these remains and some others are beyond their explanation.

It is stated that anarchist publications have fallen off much during the last two years. In Italy and Switzerland they are entirely suppressed. France has sixty 3, Belgium 4, Holland 2, Spain 4, Portugal 1, Germany 1, Austria 1, England 4, various South American countries 6. The greatest number of anarchist papers is published in the United States, namely 15, but only 5 of these appear in English. The oldest anarchist paper is the New York Freiheit, which has now appeared uninterruptedly since 1879. The distribution of anarchist pamphlets has not diminished.

[CONSECRATED.]

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Time flies. The unceasing rush of events, the changes which occur, obliterate from the memory that which is past, and even to the active participants in that, there comes a vagueness, a forgetfulness which makes half mythical, fabulous, romances and experiences. We live in the present. The duties and responsibilities of today crowd out what we have seen, known, and experienced. There is a hazy, dreamy kind of memory of some prominent things, perhaps, but it is only in the seldom recurring moods when these shadows of the past flit before our mental retrospective mirror. Some special circumstance, some unexpected conversation, the meeting with an old associate, an early friend, or a long hidden relic or reminiscence again somewhat of forgotten, buried things, which in their time were all-absorbing, full of interest, and pregnant with possibilities in a future coming our individual way.

Some very early things seem easily reproduced. Later ones come with effort, and other things seem to have been lost beneath the waters of oblivion. There are unremembered things we would like to recall, to remember; details which we cannot summon from "the vasty deep." We cannot bring back our individuality, our feelings, our aspirations, our efforts. We have little to aid us. We have become denizens of a new land; our kindred are far from us, familiar scenes do not prompt to recollection, only in a very indefinite way. Yet on revisiting old localities, places linked with past association, there comes (as we have experienced) a flood of memory. No effort is required. Remnies had, visits made, conversations held, persons met, have come to us with strange particularity, and much of the later interval has lost for the moment its vivid reality, in the renewal of a semi-remembered past.

To wander in the places of our youth, across the old fields, by the brawling stream, in the quiet village streets, over the once fancied interminable mazes, along the highways or byways, past plantations and country seats, into the old churches and among the old graveyards where the fathers have long since mouldered into dust, these all have their charm, their special color and memories. But while familiar and sacred, there is an unexpected sense of littleness and insignificance which comes with a feeling of disappointment. Everything looks dwarfed and unimportant, say almost creating a thought of regret, that an illusion so sacred, so cherished, so beautiful and poetic, should be so easily dispelled.

Now if personal experiences fade so easily in the flight of time, how little impression can they have upon our successors. If these things were all clear, distinct and vivid in our own minds, if made familiar, by ever-recurring conversations to our families, still there are impossibilities in the way which prevent these memories and experiences coming home to them. It is but the reading of history, the half dry record from which the glow has faded, and from which the magnetism has in great part fled. It is a story at best but second-hand, and like all second-hand things must be repolished and presented by a masterhand to have that attraction and fascination which history should possess. The world has had an illustration of this delineation in the New Testament, in Shakespeare's works, in John Bunyan's allegory, in Macaulay's history, and similar productions of a specific inspiration which makes the poetic or literal past to live and move again.

Some have thought that there will come a time and place where all the past of an individual can be reviewed; not the past of this life alone perchance, but the entirety of our being since personal organization was our heritage. But the intellectual man, the spiritual man, does not want to confine himself to himself. There are episodes of history, grand epochs when giants trod the earth, who were special instruments in remoulding, creating or being creative periods for the blessing and progress of the human race.

Every reader is familiar with the names and work of these supreme characters, and most would like to know such men and the forces of revolution which they commanded or used, as their mission required in their favored generation. We need not mention these further than to consider them as secondary to those more remarkable periods of history when great changes were inaugurated under what are deemed special instances of divine interposition, such as the paradisiac epoch, the peopling of the earth, the limits and features of the deluge, the call of Abraham, the condition of his posterity in Egypt, that marvelous deliverance and the journeying in the wilderness, their settlement in the land of promise and after consolidation, the building of that Temple with all the attendant manifestations of acceptance, and then the after subjugation and dispersion of a people appointed to hold the oracles, and for whom and in whose behalf the Great Deliverer and Messiah was to come.

How a living student could linger ever and revel in marvellous, extensive and efficient exhibition and realization of that program which, arranged before the beginning, was enacted through the generations of half unconscious participants, down to the era of promise and prophecy, until the dispensation of the meridian of time. Fragmentary as is that history inherited from the fathers, and treasured as it has been, there is little comparison between that, if of a similarly inspirational origin, and that more graphic record kept by angel scribes and preserved among the archives of the eternities for the eager student in the cycles yet to come.

But those wondrous records would surely pale before the fulness and grandeur of that which is doubtless preserved of the life of "the man Christ Jesus." His youth, manhood, work, miracles, sorrows and death, have filled the world with its richest literature. Yet these were but recorded in part, and on reading what there is, thousands of queries instinctively arise that nothing which is written on earth can begin to satisfy; though writers like Canon Farrar have, as it were, so absorbed the spirit of that life and its surroundings in the holy land, that its freshness, vigor, beauty and authority almost re-clothes the dead, wakes again the verdure, the teeming life, the strange surroundings, until you come to contact with the multitude who saw His wondrous works, you catch the enthusiasm of that crowd which strewed palms along His path, and you drink in sadness from the sorrows of the Master, and with His death on Calvary you taste the disappointment of the disciples, who turned disheartened to their avocation of nets and fishing.

But after all, this is but reading and reflection upon that which has inspired the orator, the artist, the religionist, and the would-be disciple, down through the ages until now. There must, however, be some way in which the devotee can bring home to more enduring consciousness that greatest life of all the ages, outside of books, scripture, painting, oratory and song. These cannot suffice for that craving of the soul which calls familiarly with that resplendent history of near two thousand years ago.

So we return by a circuitous route to the thought of our introduction, to the fact that memory, however tenacious, that testimony, however fervid, that love for the later Prophet, however profound, in the thought and heart of our best and most esteemed veteran is but second-hand to their memories. Hardly fifty years have passed away since the Prophet's death, and sixty-five since the organization of the Church; yet the rising generation know nothing of this save from hearsay. The Church has not yet had its historian. The material for the Prophet's life is unmeasured and no man has yet arisen to make the leading character and his surroundings and times, with the strange phenomena of those early years, so attractive as to rivet the interest of our multiplying youth. The lives, trials, sorrows, labors of his grand successors are not yet so familiar as they should be to our increasing latest. Everything pertaining to the past is truly commonplace in its presentation, devoid of fervor, poetry, and those elements which so gently character so to make biography one of the most potent factors in education, and the most effective stimulant for the heart of youth.

A few more years and the scattered Saints who grew with the Church, and were familiar with Joseph, will all have passed away. Those who knew Brigham Young when he was a stalwart and full of projects for Israel are decreasing. Thousands of our children never hear his name now with any degree of familiarity and probably his immediate successor is less thought of and quoted than he. President Woodruff dies the public eye; for him and his associates prayer is offered in every meeting and at every heartbeat in this favored land. But this prominence seems to be ephemeral; children yet to come will offer prayer and raise the hand for others. The works of men to come will attract attention, and the grand equally with the sorrowful episodes of a wonderful history will have become dim, faded, obliterated, only as some may become so interpenetrated by the Spirit as to render in studying graphic pages the story now receding, say in great part lost.

As to the curator of this "marvelous work and wonder," special individual inspiration is as able and reachable as ever to give assurance, and that all abiding testimony which will insure fidelity to its interests. This is the side which we may call divine. The patient, struggling human side is that which is passing away. Every veteran carries his humble record to the quiet grave. For, far too little of it is today embalmed in books, and of that little only a moiety is calculated to provoke enthusiasm or bring to life again the strange and all unappreciated past.

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