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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 11, 1906

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-seventh semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

By order of
THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

POLITICAL HYSTERIA.

Leslie's Weekly has an editorial on "The tendency of the daily press to hysteria in the discussion of public affairs." It gives some illustrations of this exhibited by a portion of the New York press as to the action of a transit company in relation to car fares. The uproar over this particular matter is of local interest in the great city where it has been agitated, and we need not enter into any particulars concerning it.

The so-called "hysteria" into which some public papers excite themselves is more generally manifested in political matters than in anything else, and this ailment is communicated to a large portion of the public, particularly during the progress of a political campaign. We take the opportunity of warning readers of the Deseret News against contracting this disease. It would be useless for us to advise those of our contemporaries that are troubled with the complaint, to restrain themselves within the bounds of reason and of verity, because they are so strongly predisposed to it and are so continually under its influence that our words would be wasted on them.

The contortions and convulsions that are symptoms of the affliction are of daily appearance. It has become chronic with them and apparently incurable. They will go on under its influence, no doubt, until they become exhausted and die in due time. Our caution is to rational men and women who take an interest in the affairs of the state and of the nation, and who exhibit that interest in extreme partisanship. They need not be infected with the virus that proceeds from the journals alluded to. The excitement which leads to anger and violent hostility, even against their best friends, on account of political differences ought to be avoided. There is no real need for it.

Advocates of the genuine political organizations are as a rule aiming at the same object; that is, good government and the conduct of public affairs according to principles which they believe to be for the public interest. They become attached to their opposing views on either side, and sometimes unreasonably so by their advocacy and by unwillingness to concede anything presented by their opponents. Many of them lose their balance because of inflammatory and hysterical effusions from the "yellow" journals which take up their side of a question or a contention. And the consequence is much more than a personal quarrel, that take a long time to settle and generally leave a sting which is never thoroughly eradicated.

We are not asking any of our readers to forsake a party, a principle or a candidate of their own choice, or to throw aside that earnestness and zeal in the promotion or defense of any cause which is essential to its maintenance and its success. That which appears to us to be right and true and essential ought to command our utmost support and interest. But it does not follow that this should be carried to the extreme of improperly presenting the position and views of our opponents, nor to vilification of their personal character. This, however, very often characterizes political contests, because individuals are carried away with the hysteria that animates that portion of the public press already alluded to.

Sane people ought not to permit themselves to be swayed by the violence and vilification indulged in by "yellow" journals, nor be partakers of the mania which leads them away from the path of justice, fairness and truth. There are many respectable persons who deprecate the tone and spirit of such publications and who condemn the language in which they vent their spleen and hatred, but who, through a daily perusal of perpetual slander, become accustomed to the vile expressions used, and are imbued with the influence proceeding therefrom until they are affected by the same hysteria and become darkened in mind, irrational in spirit and offensive in action and deed.

We are approaching a state and county election in which a contest will be waged that will doubtless bring forth not only earnest and animated contention, but, judging from appearances, some furious, irrational and unprincipled hostilities that render political warfare obvious and repulsive to decent and conservative persons. Is there any need for our people to be led away by such extreme measures and methods as those which mark the raging of partisan hysteria? We think not, and therefore warn them against the spirit which is working already in the ranks of the radical and unprincipled political wire-workers and extremists, and we urge upon them the necessity of ab-

staining from anything of which they would be ashamed or which they would deeply regret when the excitement of the conflict is over.

The Deseret News will keep its readers posted on the political movements of the period, but will take no part in the controversies that may arise between partisans. It will endeavor to present facts, report meetings, including the views and arguments of speakers, without misrepresentation or bias. We want our readers of every shade of politics to be reasonable on this matter. Within a few minutes of each other remarks have been made by opposing politicians, one objecting to the "Republican complexion" of "News" reports, and the other declaring that they were given in "Democratic colors," referring to the very same accounts of political meetings. The injustice as well as absurdity of these conflicting remarks from otherwise intelligent and rational persons may not be apparent to them, but it is ridiculous so to us.

Keep your balance, good friends, and on whatever side you may be arrayed, be rational, temperate, fair-minded and considerate, and keep yourselves free from that condition of hysteria which we have briefly pointed out, and which will do no good to you, to the cause that you espouse or to the state or nation of which you form a part. "A word to the wise," etc.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

In the demise of Charles O. Card of Logan, the State has lost a good and useful citizen, and the Church an old and faithful member and worker. Yet we are pleased for his sake at the relief that has come to him. He has for a long time been a sufferer. Enfeebled in mind and body he was as nearly helpless as possible to be alive in the flesh, and the contrast between that condition and his former vigorous activity was startling and pitiful. His departure, while painful to his family and friends, as something to be thankful for on his own account, for it takes him from a burden hard to bear, into liberty and peace, with wider opportunities for labor in the cause he loves than he ever found while in mortality. He is to be congratulated.

Charles O. Card has been one of the prominent, hardworking, practical men of northern Utah, and of late years in Canada. He helped to build up Cache valley and was the leading pioneer of our settlements in Alberta. Of a mechanical turn of mind, he was a builder and general artisan, and had the oversight of the construction of the Logan Temple as well as other edifices. He was selected to open colonization in Canada because of his successful work in the Cache Stake of Zion in both temporal and spiritual concerns, for he was one of the Stake presidency and took part in public affairs with a vigor and judgment that commended him to honor and respect.

His labors in Alberta, in founding settlements and directing their affairs, were so onerous and continuous that, after presiding there for a number of years and achieving wonderful success, his health gave way and he had to move back to Logan where almost complete prostration ensued.

He has gone to his reward. He was honorable, kindly, stalwart and true, and his memory will be revered in Israel and by many friends, not of his faith, who recognized his works and his worth. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, and will always appreciate our association with the good man who has gone to mingle with the mighty and enjoy that sweet rest from earthly toils, that will come to the just and true when earth's sufferings and ills are over for ever.

EARTHQUAKE PHILOSOPHY.

The Valparaiso earthquake has again started some of the sages of the world guessing at the origin, or causes, of such phenomena. Through the instruments recording seismic disturbances it is learned that earthquakes are of very frequent occurrence, though most of them have their centers in uninhabited regions, or in the beds of the ocean, and therefore do not attract general attention. Last year, we are told, there were fifty-seven heavy earthquakes. They create panics only when they take place in thickly populated regions, as was the case with the California and the Chile earthquakes.

As to the cause of these world tremors, Prof. Milne, in a paper in the London Daily Mail, makes some interesting suggestions. He says they are probably due to the breaking of strata, which are being buckled upward in the process of mountain formation. "The Andes," he says, "rise to a height of 12,000 feet, while immediately in front of them is the ocean 24,000 feet in depth. These deeps run along the western shore of South America, and form an oceanic trough. From the bottom of this trough to the summit of the mountain the slope is about one in twenty, and in all parts of the world where we find steep slopes of this character having a length, let us say, of two geographical degrees, or 120 miles, we find that we are in a district of instability and that fracturing frequently takes place."

As to the causes of the fractures, only hypotheses can be advanced, since our knowledge of the interior of the globe is very limited, indeed. They may be due, the Professor says, to the contraction of the nucleus of our world through loss of heat, leaving behind it a crust which is not strong enough to support itself, and, therefore, as it falls inward it is bent and broken. An operation which also might effect earthquake frequency may be traced backward to sun heat. From sun heat we get evaporation of moisture to form our clouds, which are precipitated as rain, forming rivulets and rivers. These are continually taking materials from the high lines of continents, or, in other words, removing loads. In the form of sediments, which are carried down to be deposited eventually on the sea bottom. "If," the writer continues, "we can imagine the crust of our world to be supported by a fluid, the general result is a sinking where the materials are accumulated, whereas, the other part from which the materials have been derived, tends to rise. As an accompaniment of such movement it is easy to im-

agine that sudden yielding should take place."

Speaking of the California earthquake, Prof. Milne says:

"From measurements now being made in the devastated area of California it would seem that movement of some six feet or seven feet have taken place along lines approaching 200 miles in length. The breadth of the area where faulting is visible on the surface might be 200 miles. That is to say, that an area of about 40,000 square miles has been shattered. There are many good reasons which would lead us to expect that these faults may extend through what is called the crust of the world, or to a depth, let us say, of thirty miles. The inference from this is that nearly 2,000,000 cubic miles of rock have been suddenly shifted. Such estimates may be run up to 10,000,000 cubic miles. It is the impact of enormous masses like these which gave rise to the initial impulse which set the whole of our world in a state of vibration. Prior to the 1871 earthquake one of similar character occurred in 1895, sending its sea waves across the Pacific to alarm the inhabitants of Japan, who in many cases removed their household goods to high places for the sake of security. The more classical earthquakes occurred in 1857 and 1857. The first was felt for a distance of nearly 1,000 miles along the Chilean coast. It was accompanied by elevations. Rocks which were below the sea level prior to the disturbance appeared, and remained above the surface, many places became shallower, and streams increased in the rapidity of their flow."

A very striking claim made by the writer quoted is that this shifting of earth material possibly has some effect upon the rotation of the earth. It is known, he says, that at times when observation shows us that the axis of the earth is slightly changed in its direction, then these large earthquakes are frequent, whether the earthquakes are the cause of the changes or the result of them.

It is interesting to notice how science, as it advances, becomes more and more convinced of the truth of the philosophy of the inspired writers of the sacred volume. At one time scientists were thoroughly convinced of the indestructibility of the world. "All things continue as they were from the beginning." That was their firm conviction. Today no scientist denies the Scriptural idea of the instability of all things in nature, both in the heavens and the earth. They realize the fact that suns and planets are subject to change, and that they will be put aside like an old garment, to give place for a new and more excellent venture. And in this scientists stand on Scripture ground.

With all his long list of forgeries, Hippie was unable to forge ahead.

The Hoo Hoos in Oklahoma are not found in the Who's Who in America.

Jerome might find consolation in Paterson if not in Albany. There is precedent for it.

Stensland knows there's no place like home and for that very reason does not want to come.

The new leap waltz that the dancing masters have evolved is, in wrestling parlance, a catch-as-catch-can affair.

Civil strife is again threatened in Venezuela. This is encouraging. Civil strife generally is rampant down there.

Next week the school children will begin practising on their own system of spelling reform. It will be largely individualistic.

By cutting off his wife and son completely, Herman Oelrichs has opened the way for and invited a beautiful will contest.

"Put none but home made cake in the pantry," says Speaker Cannon. And don't forget to put plenty of "pie" on the counter.

It would seem that the massacre of Jews in Russia must soon cease if for no other reason than lack of Jews to murder.

Some of the big corporations cannot distinguish between the right of eminent domain and public domain. To them it is all one.

There are advocates of high tariffs, low tariffs and no tariffs, but to call any tariff bill, no matter what its nature, sacred, is simply absurd.

Those Cuban insurgents while seemingly not fit for self government, have shown themselves eminently fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.

Mr. Hearst looks upon himself as a Jeffersonian Democrat par excellence, because the platform on which he runs is a declaration of Independence.

"What has become of all the old-fashioned warts? Who has them? Have you got any?" asks the Aitchison Globe. They disappeared along with freckles.

The Cambridge-Harvard boat race has done more for clean, honest, manly sport than any sporting event for years. Sport that isn't for sport's sake is not sport.

In the South the Jim Crow car will stand in the way of government ownership of railroads. Any attempt to run the scheme through would result in a bad collision.

Some hundreds of the strike-breakers who went to San Francisco are returning to their homes in the east but the great majority of them will remain in California. Undoubtedly their presence there had the desired effect on the striking carmen. No one owes them more than do the very carmen whose places they went to take. It brought them to their senses and their senses in turn brought them to arbitration and restoration in their old places. Most strikes are not much more than a cutting off of the nose to spite the face.

CLEOPATRA OF THE MONTHS.

New York Mail.
Since nature lives for no other reason than that there shall be summer—since the seed-ripening of autumn, the dreamless rest of winter and the bourgeoning of spring are but three forms of preparation for the sun-brief season of fullness, the creation and attainment of the one, but toward September as the month when the farewell is spoken. But what a sweet sorrow nature makes of the parting! It is as if, like our modern decadents in the realm of art, she found the moment of the realization of decay the most precious of all moments, as if she became fully

aware of the gloriousness and delight of organized life on the earth only when the hour of decline had come. How shall we feel the glory of life when it is in the maximum of its unconscious strength? How realize its gifts when they are still merely automatically enjoyed in animal unconsciousness?

HAWAII'S POPULATION.

Boston Herald.
There would appear to be a great many elements of doubt in the estimate made that the population of Hawaii has increased by a third since the census of 1900. The figures were obtained as follows: The school enrollment was taken as the basis, and on the assumption that the children of school age bear the same proportion to the population now that they did in 1900, the total number of inhabitants are deduced. Admittedly the school enrollment may have advanced by 33 per cent, but it is not probable that a larger proportion of the children go to school now than was the case six years ago. In 1900 about one in ten of the population were on the school list; it would not be surprising after half a decade of free schools under American control, if this proportion was changed somewhat. Governor Carter admits that "a majority of the deportees have been laborers without families." In spite of the constant complaints that there is a scarcity of labor in Hawaii, the island evidently does not offer completely convincing attractions even to those who are there.

PRIZEFIGHTS.

Portland Oregonian.
Those who do not attend prize fights from degenerate motives are there to gamble. No one ever attended such an exhibit out of kindness or from a desire to benefit himself or anybody else. Nobody expects innocent mirth. There is no mirth at a prize fight any more than at a football game. It is a hard, cold, serious business with the managers and hence, abnormal excitement with the spectators. The human being who is fortunate enough to find a bit of innocent pleasure upon the thorny way of life is always the kinder and better for it. The spectators depart from a prize fight more cynical, more cruel, more selfish than ever. It is one of those sports which emphasize the constant tendency of the human race to throw away all that it has gained in civilization and revert to the primitive brute.

TENT LIFE SAVES GIRL.

New York Press.
Because she was brave enough to live for many months in a tent in the grounds of the Waltham hospital, defying death and the blizzards of winter and the heat of the summer sun, Miss Albertina Zobel, who skilled physicians a year ago said could not live more than a week or two, has survived the ravages of typhus and polio and is now on the road to complete recovery. Miss Zobel was as healthy as any girl until the diseases set in in a peculiarly severe form. After a long illness she became temporarily convalescent, but before she left her bed a relapse took place. The physicians of the hospital on examination learned that the typhus had attacked the bones of one of her limbs and was rapidly eating them away. There seemed no hope of saving her life, for she was so frail that it seemed like mockery to suggest amputation. When no other avenue of hope remained open, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick conceived the idea of trying what nature could do. When the plucky girl said she was willing to undergo the ordeal the tent was pitched for her and she took up her abode there. For weeks and months it was discouraging work for improvement seemed slow in showing, but finally she became so accustomed to her mode of life that actually she seemed to enjoy it. Soon afterwards the color began to return to her cheeks and her physicians knew that the heroic treatment had saved her life.

JUST FOR FUN.

Generous-Minded Alderman.
A congressman on a visit to New York the other day called on an old friend, an alderman down town. While they were chatting an Italian couple came in and asked in broken English if the alderman would unite them in marriage. The alderman performed the ceremony, and after accepting the modest fee, politely handed the bride an umbrella.
The congressman observed the proceedings gravely, and after the couple went out, asked:
"Do you always do that, Charles?"
"Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes."
"No, I mean give the bride a present."
"A present! Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the alderman.
"No, it was mine," replied the congressman sadly.—Ex.

An Honest Tramp.
"Lady, won't you give a poor old fellow something to eat? I'm an honest man," pleaded the tramp at the back door.
"Prove your honesty," suggested the sweet little woman.
"I have not suffered from the San Francisco earthquake."

Without another word he was taken in and given such a feast as seldom falls to the lot of those who take so many free rides on the railroads.—Judge.

Retort Courteous.
Naguss (literary editor)—What sort of a story are you going to grind out next?
Borus (struggling author)—One in which a critic tries to write a novel, and makes a monumental failure of it.—Chicago Tribune.

Figures Will Lie.
According to figures made by the census bureau, the cost of living is decreasing. There is nothing more deceptive than the made figures which parade during campaigns.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some Omitted.
Rev. C. E. Scott has figured that there are a thousand million heathen in the world, and the chances are that he didn't include Walt street in the count.—Detroit Free Press.

The Place for Sleep.
Sleeping on the steps of the courthouse has been interdicted by the police. The somnolent ones will have to get on the bench or in the jury box, it seems.

Learning by Experience.
Nell—He always said that no two people on earth think alike.
Lill—Well?

Nell—He changed his mind since looking over the presents his wedding called forth.—Woman's Home Companion.

"Will you wait here for the answer?" asked the telegraph operator in the hotel lobby, "or shall I send it up to your room?"

"Oh," replied the woman, who had telegraphed to her husband, "I guess you'd better send it to my room. I will take some time to get ready from John; he stutters so."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Don't you want to borrow my lawnmower?" asked Mr. Goodman, addressing the man that had just moved into the house next door.

"Why, yes, thank you," answered the new neighbor, with alacrity.

"Well, you're an improvement on the man who lived there before you, anyhow," said Mr. Goodman, lifting the machine over the back yard fence. "I

always had to mow his lawn myself."—Chicago Tribune.

"Some of those financiers have great political influence."
"That isn't the way to put it," remarked Senator Borah; "the question now is whether a politician has financial influence."—Washington Star.

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Our Fine Pickaninny School Hose for boys. Sale price \$1.25, tomorrow last day for.....\$1.00

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Boys' School Hose, an exceptional value, made to stand rough wear. Sale price.....\$1.25

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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It's a great buying of Hats, Caps, Waists, Hose, Pants, Suits and other "things."

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