

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 1, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.
On account of the General conference being held on the first Sunday in October, it is suggested that the last Sunday in September be observed as fast day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan and Granite stakes.
By order of
THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

ARMY EVIL AND ITS REMEDY.

The disclosures that have been made of alleged immoralities on the part of inmates of the State Industrial school, have shocked the public wherever these reports have been extended. That they have been greatly exaggerated, we have no doubt. That some of the incidents of the stories were unfounded we verily believe, but that there was enough of facts in them to occasion a thorough investigation we think cannot be truthfully denied. As to the motives for their publication, painted in lurid colors, and reflecting unfairly upon state officials who have been just as anxious as any one could be to maintain the moral status of the reformatory, we deprecate them extremely and view them as on a par with other attempts to do political injury without real public benefit.

The question that arises in thoughtful minds, when this unsavory subject is considered is, what ought to be done to prevent such evils as have certainly existed from future recurrence? It is useless and improper to attempt to deny the whole story and endeavor to make it appear as an entire fabrication. Belittling it, too, will prove of no benefit. There is exactly sufficient in the facts to cause great dissatisfaction and disgust. The rational thing to do is to endeavor to remove the cause of the evil.

The situation is this: The institution was established for the purpose of giving juvenile offenders against the law an opportunity to reform their lives, and become good citizens and useful members of society. Instead of placing them in company with older and hardened criminals, which would in all probability affect their future as permanent outcasts from the pale of honor and integrity. We believe the record will show that the institution has been conducted, on the whole, with ability and a desire to accomplish the ends in view.

We are sure that the Executive of the State and the board of trustees have exercised judgment, energy and care in the discharge of their duties respecting this institution. Also that the superintendents, respectively, have been men of discretion, who have used diligence and watchcare in their office and labors. But that there have been unfavorable conditions and occurrences during the years that the institution has been established that have been matters of great regret, there can be no doubt.

In considering them, it must be remembered that the inmates are to be classed among the incorrigibles. If they had been amenable to home influences, good advice, school training and similar factors in the direction of right, they would not have been committed by the courts to the reform school. The boys had all been guilty of some infractions of the law. The girls also. The latter, in most instances if not all, had swerved from the path of virtue and were of the kind that choose an unchaste life. Such boys and girls are of an intractable character and very difficult to manage, direct aright and restrain from wrongdoing. The trend of their minds and characters and habits was on the downward way.

There should have been a more distinct separation of the sexes, in their cases, and they ought not to have been permitted to mingle together with any degree of freedom. Although in separate parts of the establishment, it is natural to suppose that with the disposition of both classes—the male and the female—towards evil, they would find means of communication if that was within the bounds of possibility. Close inquiry does not show that this communication has been of easy accomplishment or of very frequent occurrence. The wrongs that have come to light were in consequence of the confidence reposed in the "trusties," and that has in some instances been betrayed, and this is not surprising, considering the class of the inmates.

The only sure remedy for the evil now brought to light and justly complained of is, in our opinion, the entire separation of the male and female persons committed to the State Industrial School. They ought not to be at the same place. They should be in different localities within the State. This might cost some money. Appropriations would have to be made for the establishment and maintenance of a female institution under proper care and restraint.

Some people advocate the abolition of the reform school, thinking that it has been of no particular benefit and that the outlay has been a wasteful expenditure of public funds. We do not

agree with that view of the matter. It will be found on fair investigation that much good has resulted from the State Industrial School, particularly among the boys who have been trained to industrial ways and work, and that in agriculture and manufactures a considerable income has been derived from their labors. If criminally inclined youths are to be sent to prison in company with hardened and experienced offenders, we may bid good-bye to the chances for their reform.

If it is right and beneficial to provide a place of detention for youthful persons apart from inmates of the penitentiary and the county jail, then there should be two separate establishments for males and females, at points far distant from each other, and a separate set of officers to direct and control them, but under one board of trustees, with the Governor at their head. We make this suggestion for the consideration of the public, and the legislature which will convene at the beginning of the coming year.

Crepture ought not to be passed upon innocent persons, nor should officials who have been diligent in their investigations of alleged wrongs and improprieties, be blamed for matters that have been beyond their official control. The gross evils that have developed in some few instances ought not to be exaggerated, either for political or any other purposes, but at the same time they must not be ignored nor permitted to continue. The proper remedy should be applied and that with due diligence and determination.

GENERAL TREPOFF.

There are persistent rumors to the effect that Gen. Trepoft, the evil genius of the czar as he has been termed, was poisoned by the terrorists. It is known that he was one of the many sentenced to die and that repeated attempts upon his life have been made though they proved ineffective. He has successfully escaped knife, bullet, and bomb. It is, therefore, considered probable that the sickness to which he succumbed was caused by poison. He was a powerful man, robust and full of vitality, only 50 years old, and it is considered strange that he should have been carried away by any ordinary disease, in so short a time. But, be that as it may, one of Russia's worst enemies has been removed from this sphere of action. He was undoubtedly responsible for the sickening massacres of St. Petersburg and Moscow by which the revolution was fanned into flames all over the country.

Trepopoff came of humble origin. His father as a baby, was discovered on a doorstep of a family in Moscow, and was given a name suggestive of this. "Trepopoff" is said to be an abbreviation of "Treppe," doorstep, and "Hof," yard. In time the foundling entered the police force, and rose to the position of chief, which he retained for many years. It is claimed that, although he commenced his career poor, he left his family twelve million rubles, most of which was ill-gotten gain.

General Trepopoff was the third son of the Chief. He had military education and commenced his career in the so-called Horse Guards. From the beginning he was noted for zeal in the service and brutality toward inferiors. He was constantly in trouble for striking the soldiers, and he was a warm advocate of flogging in the interest of discipline. When he quitted the regiment he was made chief of police at Moscow. The qualities he had displayed as an officer, seemed to recommend him to that position, in the judgment of Russian authorities. However, he carried his acts of cruelty so far that he was compelled to flee from Moscow. But this did not prevent the czar from appointing him "chief of police and dictator of the empire," when the revolution broke out. Holding this lofty position, he organized the band called the "Black Hundreds." Then blood flowed throughout the country in the name of the czar. Trepopoff was compelled to relinquish his official position, but the czar, nevertheless, retained him as a secret adviser, and as such he remained a potent influence for evil.

He has had strange luck in escaping the terrorists. A sensational attempt to put him out of the way occurred Jan. 15, 1905, in the Moscow railway station, while he was seeing Grand Duke Sergius off to St. Petersburg. A young man walked up and fired three shots from a revolver point blank at him. Not one of the bullets took effect. Trepopoff crossed himself devoutly, and the police dragged the assassin away. Three attempts were made within one week in the spring of 1902. A woman named Allart gained admission to his study, pushed a revolver against his breast and pulled the trigger. The cartridge missed fire. Five days afterward a man armed with a stiletto tried to force his way into his office. Two days later, while he was riding in his carriage, a student sprang upon the step and struck at him with a dagger. The police officer who rode with Trepopoff, warned off the blow, receiving a severe wound on the arm. Last July General Kozloff of the headquarters staff was assassinated at Peterhof by a terrorist, who believed that he was firing at Trepopoff.

The life of this man proves the futility of fighting a righteous cause by the means he employed. Sword, imprisonment, exile, torture—all were applied by him to men and women who only demanded that they be accorded human rights. But all in vain. Now he is dead and his name will be branded in history as that of a cruel, blood-thirsty tyrant, while the cause of humanity against which he fought, will be advanced and finally become triumphant. Coercion is in vain in a warfare that, in the very nature of things, should be fought only with spiritual weapons. The Trepopoffs all over the world—for the Russian, unfortunately, has many disciples—should notice the lesson of a lost life and be warned, lest they persevere in an error that will become fatal to their souls, even if they die in peace.

SECOND HAGUE CONGRESS.

The author of a Washington dispatch rightly observes, that the postponement of the Hague congress till some time next year will prove beneficial to the cause of peace, instead of detrimental. One result of the visit of Secretary Root to South Africa will be, it is thought, that nearly all of the

governments of that continent will be represented at the second conference, which was not at all certain. The representation will thus be increased from thirty nations to about forty-five.

Possibly by that time also, the status of the Jews in Russia will be so hopeless that the delegates to the congress may feel justified in giving that subject some attention, as recently suggested by a prominent Rabbi. There seems to be no salvation for the Hebrews in Russia. Whether the revolution in that country fails or succeeds, the oppression of the Jews will, says Rabbi Hirsch, continue. If they escape from the physical outrages to which they are now subjected, they will become subjects of oppression in a thousand nameless ways, making existence a burden which with difficulty can be borne. It is to be feared that this estimate is but too true.

The nations of the world represented at the Hague next year, could easily, if they were so inclined, settle the Jewish problem by establishing the scattered remnants, or as many of the exiles as would care to return. In the land of the fathers. It would be as practical an undertaking today as was the return from Babylonia in the reign and by the permission of Cyrus. There are no greater problems to solve in that connection now, than there were then. One of the great incentives to the Turks to hold Palestine, is the sacredness attached to the places connected with the history of the Arabian prophet and the traditions of the Mohammedans. But the Sultan cannot be blind to the fact that the Turks are gradually being driven back toward the Asiatic region whence they came. He cannot hope to retain for ever his control of those holy places. The establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine under the guarantee of the powers should be welcome to the Sultan, as preferable to the control of those places by some fanatical Christian sect. Under Jewish control all sects and denominations with interest in the holy places would, we believe, be treated with impartiality and courtesy, for the Jews have been taught tolerance, by their own sufferings on account of fanaticism and intolerance. We hope the Hague congress will have courage to take up the Jewish question. And then there are other matters that demand attention. There are other nations that must be delivered from the bonds of oppression.

To the farmers—Make hay while the sun shines.
If Cuba doesn't take heed, Uncle Sam will take Cuba.

A primary election is often of secondary importance.

"Name an honest trust," says Life. It will take time to do it, if it can be done at all.

In the South Mr. Bryan doubtless will temper his government ownership talk to the shorn lambs.

Secretary Taft will have to lie lengthwise to hold the lid down in Cuba, the island is so long and narrow.

If war breaks out in Cuba young officers are to be sent there. That's right. Young men for war, old men for counsel.

When the interstate commerce commission takes hold the railroads think that it is the rate and not the pace that kills.

Another skeleton has been dug up in the streets. How many would be dug up if all the family closets were opened!

It is a good time to remember this from Plutarch: "There is no more perfect endowment in man than political virtue."

"How to tell a man from Chicago" is the subject of a Chicago Tribune editorial. He always tells it and if he didn't his clothes would.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's spelling reform edict, the Saturday Review calls our country "the land of the free and the Paradise of the half educated." The mean thing!

Governor McDonald of Colorado has called a dry farming convention to meet in Denver in November. It probably will not be so "dry" an affair in Colorado as it would be in Kansas.

The Cunard steamer Carmania brought from Europe yesterday ten million dollars in gold. That is the king of a treasure ship that Captain Kidd and Lolonsais were looking for, but they sought in vain.

No bids for supplying Chinese laborers to work on the Panama canal have been received by the isthmian commission. It is not surprising. The terms are attractive to neither coolies nor contractors.

Ester Mitchell, who killed her brother George, the slayer of Creffield, the Holy Roller, still insists that she is not insane. Her actions and her talk, on the witness stand indicate that she is. She is a peculiar creature, led away by a wild, mistaken religious frenzy.

"When did it become part of the duty of the public printer to issue little dictionaries to help the propaganda of the reformers who want to change the spelling of the language?" asks the New York Sun. That's dead easy. When the President sent his big letter to Mr. Stillings.

Mohammedanism is to invade London. Designs have been prepared by Mr. W. I. Chambers for the proposed mosque to be erected in London. Nothing is yet definitely settled about the site, though South Kensington is spoken of. It is certain, however, that the mosque will be built.

"Not only are there bumper crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, but only are the truck gardens yielding profusely; not only are the orchards literally groaning beneath the burden of their fruitage, but there never has been such a year for weeds," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Did the enemy sow the tares while the men slept?

The King of Denmark during an audience given to a couple of American

gentlemen who came to present to him some souvenirs of the St. Louis exposition, expressed his regrets at the heavy emigration from the country. He was pleased, he said, that the Danes were honoring their motherland by making good citizens in America, but he hoped the emigration would not increase, as Denmark needed to retain her own sons. And this is the general sentiment of monarchs and governments of foreign nations. They do not view with indifference the depletion of their countries. Any practical scheme, therefore, that can be suggested for the checking of the tide of immigration to this country will be supported by the governments abroad.

THE VISION OF INSECTS.

Philadelphia Record.
A notable fact about the vision of insects and other creatures it may be supposed must largely influence their view of the external world, is the number of facets, or lenses, in compound eyes. A German naturalist, K. Leinemann, has been painstaking enough to count the number of facets in the eyes of no fewer than 150 species of beetle. He finds that in the same species and sex the number increases with the size of the body. There is usually no permanent difference between the sexes as to the number of facets. Occasionally, however, the difference is marked, as in the case of *Laupyrus splendens*, in which the male has 2,500 and the female 300. One species is noted which has the extraordinary number of 24,000 facets in its eye. The number of facets is greater in the rapidly moving active forms than in the more sluggish species.

ELECTROCUTION FOR MOSQUITO.

London News.
An electric lamp enclosed in a pretty little cage formed of fine metallic chains almost touching each other, and held rigid by metallic rings above and below, is the very latest thing in lethal chambers. Its destined victim is the mosquito. By this invention—recently explained to the savants of the Paris Academy by Mr. Chauvin—the insect is pleasantly attracted to its doom. An unseen alternating electric current passing through the chains does its business as it endeavors to investigate the attractive luminous object inside.

GRAIN-TO-BREAD RECORD.

Chicago Journal.
A record time for converting grain into bread has been established by a Canadian farmer. Wheat which was in the sheaf at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was made into scones before 6. When operations began a wagon stood in the barn with about half a load of grain in the sheaf. Beside it was a thrasher; connected with this was a gasoline engine. The engine was started, the sheaves were fed into the thrasher, and the grain was deposited in a bin. The power was then transferred to the cleaner, and the work of changing the newly threshed wheat into flour was quickly carried through. The rest of the task was easy.

A PLANT LIKE A CLOCK.

Chicago Journal.
There is a plant, a native of Borneo, which is known as the "clock plant." The name is derived from the action of the sun's rays on the leaves, which are three in number—a large one extending forward, with two small ones at the base pointing sideways. These, coming in contact with the rays of the sun, oscillate like the pendulum of a clock, the larger leaf moving upward and downward, going its full length every forty-five minutes; the smaller leaves moving toward the larger, completing the distance forward and backward every forty-five minutes, thus resembling the hour and minute hands of a clock.

MIGRATORY SHEEP.

Chicago Journal.
There are said to be 10,000,000 migratory sheep in Spain, which travel on occasions as much as 200 miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same route as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way.

MARKING THE TRAILS.

Omaha Bee.
The self-appointed task of the enthusiastic pioneer from the Puget Sound country, who is now engaged in marking the course of the old Oregon trail, is one that should have more than a sentimental interest for the people of the West. Two of the three great overland routes formerly followed by the pioneers are now marked by great lines of railroad, so that their course can be easily traced. It would seem that the historical importance of the highways followed by the traders of those days of Western development should have been more fitting recognition than that given them by private corporations or individuals. The government could spend more money in less meritorious service to the public than by plainly marking the Santa Fe, the Overland and the Oregon trails.

JUST FOR FUN.

Won't know the Difference.
"What we need, senator, is some one to make a good speech on this tariff reform."
"Leave that to me," replied Senator Badger. "I'll give them my speech of acceptance when I was nominated. That made a big hit."
"But that won't apply to the issue."
"Makes no difference. I can put so much dramatic effect into it that they won't have the least idea of what I am saying."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

His Only Occupation.

"Yes, but if I do yough laundry work, ma'am, I must have an undahstandin' dat my husband collects de pay."
"But why can't you collect it yourself, Manda?"
"Well you see, ma'am, I don't want to rob de ol' man of de ol' job he's evah likely to get."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Papa, what is a 'gentleman of the old school'?" "One, my son, who insists on having Brin's disease when he can abundantly afford appendicitis."—Puck.

"Will you marry me?" he asked, bluntly. "No," replied the Boston maiden; "but," she added coyly, "I am not endowed with sacerdotal power. Put your question properly. Ask me if I will become your wife."—Philadelphia Press.

Caller—Miss Millicent plays wonderfully on the piano.
Grandfather Greengrass—Yes; it sort o' runs in the family. By jucks, you'd ort to 'ave heard me play "Ole Dan Tucker" an' "Ole Bob Riddle" on a jawharp when I was a boy!—Chicago Tribune.

"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. It will take some time to get a reply from John; he stutters so."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Don't you want to borrow my lawn-

Z
C
M

Fall Goods!

Every day we are receiving shipments of Fall Goods. The Prince Chap, Norfolk, eton, Pony, Tight Fitting and Blouse Jacket Suits are here in great variety—all original models. The three-quarter length coats will be very fashionable this fall, and we have a magnificent selection for you to choose from. Our line of Millinery has been replenished and is now as beautiful and complete as on Opening Day, when it was generally admitted we made the best showing in Salt Lake.

WILTON VELVET SPECIAL.

1.22½ For One Week—Wilton Velvet Carpets, regular \$1.50, for...

A great variety of beautiful patterns, carefully and delicately blended colors, borders to match. When purchased these carpets appealed to us through their beauty, elegance and durability. They will give you excellent wear. Be sure and take advantage of this splendid offer. No extra charge for sewing, lining and laying. **\$1.22½** Regular \$1.50 per yard, for one week. This includes sewing, lining and laying.

Fruit Jars For Less Than Cost

Just when fruit is plentiful and you are preserving for winter, we make a special offer on **STONE WEIR JARS** PATENT SELF SEALING

Strong, serviceable and easily operated, the patent self-sealing lid is so simple that a child can fasten it. In crates of one dozen lots, good for shipping: PINTS, in half or one dozen lots, 80 cents per doz. QUARTS, in half or one dozen lots, \$1.00 per doz. TWO QUARTS, in half or one dozen lots, \$1.50 per dozen.

These prices are less than original cost, but we must have room for new goods arriving.

Z. C. M. I.

Where You Get the Best.

Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET

mower?" 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.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Wednesday Matinee.
Sept. 24-25-26.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
William Coiler
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Direct From His Tour of Australia. In His London and American Triumph.
"ON THE QUIET."
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.
Prices—25c to \$1.50. Sale Friday.

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MODERN VAUDEVILLE.
ALL THIS WEEK.
Nita Allen & Co., Brothers Damm, 4 American Trumpeters, O. M. Mitchell, Herbert Medley, Kinodrome.
Every evening (except Sunday), 7c, 10c, 25c. Box seats \$1.
Matinee—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5c, 10c, 25c. Box seats, 75c.

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SALT LAKE CITY'S MOST POPULAR THEATRE
TONIGHT! At 8:15
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Mahara's Operatic Minstrels
30-PEOPLE-30
Watch for Band Parade and Free Concert.
Coming Next Week, "A ROYAL SLAVE."

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Salt Lake's Only Family Theater.
TONIGHT!
The Lyric Comedy Company in
THE WINNING HAND
Commencing Saturday Matinee, September 22.
Evening Prices—20, 30, 40, 50c. Matinees—10 and 25c.

Salt Lake Theatre
SUNDAY EVENING,
September 23, 1906, at 5 o'clock.
LECTURE
ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
By Mr. Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D., Member of the Official Board of Lecturers of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
Public cordially invited. Seats free.

Roller Skating At SALT LAKE.
Op. on Saturday, Sept. 16th.
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Special Skating Train Leaves for Salt Lake at 7:30 p. m.
Fare 25c Round Trip
On this train only.
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Stylish, Dressy and Bright; right priced goods, at 25c, 35c and 50c. Just the kind to go with the suits we are showing.

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In the High School, regular four-year courses are offered, including a first class Normal Course, and students are prepared for college. Instruction in Theology forms a part of every regular course in the High School.

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Under the immediate direction of the First Council of Seventy, there is given a missionary course of one year, intended to prepare missionaries for work at home or abroad; also an evening missionary class on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evening, from October to April, for the benefit of persons who work in the day time.

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A Kindergarten training course is given especially for instructing teachers of Sunday School, Primary and Religion Classes.

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Vocal music and drawing are taught by competent instructors. A well equipped Gymnasium is connected with the school, where daily practise in physical culture is had under competent instructors.

CATALOGUES.

The High School and the Business College catalogues can be had by writing to the Registrar, L. D. S. University, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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