

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.50
Three Months \$0.75
One Month \$0.25
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$1.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.

Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City,
Utah, as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 10, 1905.

A REMARKABLE CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-sixth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which closed on Sunday afternoon, was one of the most remarkable gatherings in the history of the Church. The immense concourse of people attending the services was greater than ever before on such occasions, and the intense earnestness of the congregation and the force and fervor of the speakers, with the splendid musical exercises, and the abundant outpouring of the divine Spirit, constituted an event that may truly be recorded as unparalleled.

At the opening session on Friday morning, Oct. 5, the great Tabernacle was crowded in every part, gallery included, except a few seats in the north-eastern corner of the floor. The opening address by President Joseph F. Smith, which will soon be published in full, was listened to with rapt attention, and conveyed much information concerning the growth and progress of the Latter-day work throughout the world. The President was in splendid voice and spoke with great force and clearness, and his address gave tone to the entire proceedings of the conference. All the speakers at every meeting were imbued with a similar influence, and the teachings imparted were greatly enjoyed by the vast assembly.

On Sunday, even at the morning session, the hosts in attendance were too numerous to be accommodated with standing room in the Tabernacle, and an overflow meeting was therefore held in the Assembly Hall. In the afternoon the attendance was too great for both these edifices, and an open-air meeting was held in front of the Bureau of Information. The scene in the Tabernacle was indeed imposing. Every nook and corner was crowded, hundreds were lined up against the walls and other standing places on the floor and in the gallery.

The reports received from the different mission fields showed that the harvest is great and the laborers are few, and that there are openings and calls for missionaries in various parts too numerous to be filled with the supplies available. Several hundreds of Elders are needed in addition to the great corps of missionaries already in the field. Inquiries are being made, church literature is in demand, books are being purchased, public interest is aroused and the way is opening up for missionary work to a remarkable extent. The Latter-day Saints throughout all the States of Zion are active in the good cause, rooted and grounded in the faith, and full of trust and confidence in the Lord and their leaders, and determined to press forward in spite of all opposition and regardless of slander and misrepresentation. The speakers at the Conference all expressed their entire satisfaction with and love and devotion for the man called of God to stand at the head of the Church on earth, and bore testimony to the divinity of Jesus Christ, not merely as a great religious Master, but as the veritable Son of the Eternal Father.

The musical exercises are always of a high order and are thoroughly enjoyed by the people who assemble at our conferences. They were unusually excellent on this occasion, being varied with solos, duets, and quartets, displaying voices of most splendid quality, trained to a degree of excellence rarely exhibited except in the most advanced musical circles. This display added greatly to the harmony and pleasure of the services and helped to make the conference exceptionally enjoyable.

All the discourses were received with pleasure and appreciation, but the crowning address was that delivered by President Joseph F. Smith at the close of the conference. He had just made some announcements of meetings of different societies, apparently intending to give out the closing anthem and adjourn the assembly, when the Spirit of the Lord rested down upon him in great power, and he pronounced a blessing upon the people, in behalf of himself and counselors, which thrilled the vast audience with emotion and electrified every soul in the immense congregation. In the name of the Lord he blessed the authorities of the Church and of the States and Words of Zion, the choir and its leader, the organist, the sweet singers who had contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion, the quorums of the Priesthood, the auxiliary societies and the Saints generally, and then appealed to the Most High for mercy upon the enemies of the Church, for those who had maligned and slandered him and his brethren, especially those who had done this ignorantly. He bled upon all who heard him to seek for no vengeance upon the wilfully wicked who were trying to bring trouble upon the Church, exhorted them to refrain from retaliation and especially

from violence, and prayed God to pity them and have mercy upon them.

The whole audience was deeply affected, not only by the eloquent words that flowed from the Prophet's lips, but by the all-pervading powerful and heavenly spirit which accompanied them. Tears flowed from the eyes of young and old. Strong, rugged men as well as tender and susceptible women wept with joy, in sympathy with the audience that proceeded from the speaker and permeated the great assembly. Never before in the history of the Church was there such an outpouring of divine power, overwhelming yet tranquil and free from agitation, and causing unspeakable peace to the soul. It was to the Latter-day Saints an additional testimony that the man who stands at the head of the Church is indeed "the right man in the right place," that God is with him, that he has the spirit and power of his high calling, and is worthy of the support, affection and full confidence of the people over whom by the will of the Lord he is called to preside.

The conference adjourned with joyful comment from every lip on this wonderful manifestation of the Spirit of the Lord through the Prophet, Seer and Revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The influence of that address will be carried to every part of Zion, and will long be remembered by the Saints who were so fortunate as to be present and partake of the divine affluence. Every State of Zion was represented and so all will be benefited by this greatest conference in the history of the Church.

JUVENILE CRIMES.

The San Francisco Call quotes a superior judge in that city as authority for the statement that 85 per cent of the criminals who appear in the courts are under age, many of them being in their early teens. In several instances, it is pointed out, desperate crimes, attributed by the experts to aged, hardened and skilful criminals, have been committed by mere boys. In many of these cases there appears no element of heredity. Their parents are upright people and their home surroundings were not noisome. It is claimed that similar conditions are noted all over the country.

It used to be said, when times were hard, and labor scarce, that the lack of employment was responsible largely for the excess of crime that was a feature of the period of industrial depression. Lack of remunerative work, it was claimed, drove many men to commit lawless acts.

The juvenile criminality at this time is not the result of hard times, but it may, perhaps, be traced to conditions similar to those produced by times of adversity—lack of employment. When prosperity prevails, the young folks do not feel the necessity of earning a living. They are not set to work. And if they have no inclination to study, they are idle. Places in the manufacturing and on farms, as well as in the households, are filled largely by immigrants, and thus American boys and girls are without the kind of employment that builds character, and brings out the true value of the personality.

Then, there is the example. It cannot be successfully contradicted that much of what the world lauds as "success" is built upon a foundation of dishonesty, sharp, and deception. The "revolutions" lately made in the financial world are sufficiently explicit testimony to that lamentable fact. The example is contaminating. It teaches the pernicious heresy that the greatest success in life is not to be gained in honest, daily toil, but in something else. We believe this is the clue to juvenile criminality. When young people are under the necessity of taking life in earnest from the early days of their existence, and according to the measure of strength and intelligence they have, they are more likely to develop into good citizens, than when they are doomed to perpetual idleness, except for such occupation as may strike their fancy.

LIBERTY FOR RUSSIA.

If the imperial decree just issued by the czar is carried out, Russia will soon have a national assembly in session. The decree prescribes regulations for the election of representatives. The assembly will consist of over 500 members, many of whom will be farmers, and although the czar takes it for granted that this body of men will only be the tool of the autocratic government of which he is the head, it cannot fail to exercise a marked influence for good upon the future life of the nation.

"Zemski Sobors," or land parliaments, are by no means unknown to Russian history. During the 16th and 17th centuries, such representative assemblies were convened at various times and often adopted measures which affected the entire policy of the empire. One of the very important "Sobors," or parliaments, was that which was summoned at the time of the extinction of the old dynasty, and the consequent strife between various factions for the supreme influence in the selection of a new ruler. The internal affairs of the country became disorganized, and finally a call was made upon the people in every town to select two or three representatives to a Sobor, to be held at Moscow. This gathering continued in session for years. In 1613 it elected Michael Feodorovich Romanoff to the throne of Russia. This ruler, the head of the present dynasty, found it more convenient to rule without a parliament. In 1632 he declared war against Poland on his own responsibility. Still at intervals the czars called a parliament to discuss national affairs. In the year 1698 the last meeting of a Zemski Sobor took place. It was called to pass judgment on Princess Sophia who was accused of conspiracy against her brother, Peter the Great. The reason they were discontinued may be found in the fact that they were called together only at the pleasure of the ruler. Little by little they clothed the rulers with the power necessary to rule without them, and they were no longer needed, or rather, autocracy became adverse to consulting the people, preferring the lead of the bureaucracy.

The assembly called by the present czar will not have the power possessed by its ancient prototype. But it will have some influence. The representatives of the people will have a certain amount of advisory and moral power. There will be discussion, and some checks and balances with regard to vital national interests, especially if the press should receive a reasonable degree of freedom. Nominally autocracy remains absolute, but even a weak parliament will tend to restrict autocratic power. Liberty has dawned for Russia, when its people is given a voice in the affairs of government.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

According to a notice in the Washington Post a handsome and elaborate work on the Indians of North America is now in the hands of the government printer. It will be known as A Handbook or Dictionary of the American Indians of North America. It is the work of the Bureau of Ethnology, and will, no doubt, prove of the greatest importance for the study of the American Indians. The most prominent of the American anthropologists have been collecting materials for this work.

"Over twenty-five years ago," says the Post, "before the Bureau of Ethnology was in existence, a number of men who are now connected with that institution and who were interested in the subject of American anthropology conceived the idea of compiling a dictionary of the American Indian which would give in condensed though by no means abbreviated form a complete and exhaustive descriptive list of Indian tribes, confederacies, tribes, sub-tribes, clans, gentes and geographical names, accompanied by a list of the various names by which the Indians and their settlements have been known, together with biographies of Indians of note, sketches of their manners and customs, a list of Indian words incorporated into the English language, to say nothing of a vast deal of other matter relating to prehistoric and pre-Columbian conditions and other subjects.

Gould caught the Ramsey in the thicket.

To take a man's measure—find the length of his purse.

The sheep-wagon mission doesn't seem to find many lost sheep.

Peace has been restored to Moscow. But it is of the armed variety.

Pat Crows will fill a long felt want—long felt by the Omaha police.

Reciprocity that does not reciprocate seems to be about what is wanted.

In the bright lexicon of John A. McCall there is no such word as "restitution."

Insurance blackmail bills are no worse than insurance campaign contribution bills.

These cool nights are tinting the trees and the brush on the hills as no painter ever tinted picture.

No man can rise up and say, "This is the biggest graft," there are so many and they are all so big.

The heirs of Kosciusko, it is said, have put forth a claim to the site of Chicago. This will make freedom and Chicago shriek with laughter.

Several thousand new sabres have been issued to the cavalry. They are ground very sharp, sharper than a serpent's tooth, in fact.

John D. Rockefeller says he feels like a sponge, he has absorbed so many blessings in Cleveland. Yes, a sponge will take up coal oil as well as water.

Secretary Taft says our seaboard cities are safe from attack by any foreign power; that they are impregnable. Then what is the use of a great big navy?

The department of agriculture has imported a herd of sixty-eight milking goats from Malta. The goats are expected to furnish all the Malta-d milk Uncle Sam's children may need.

There are six hundred and forty-three farmers in the federal prison at Leavenworth. Their offense was trying to make, by illegal means, two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

Newton C. Dougherty, superintendent of the public schools of Peoria, Ill., who has been indicted eighty-four times, says he is only a teacher and not a banker. Evidently teaching ethics is not his forte.

Recently Sir William Crooks lectured twice at Kimberley, South Africa, on the making of artificial diamonds. The lectures cost \$3,000, for they included elaborate experiments. That was like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Counsel Hughes has declined the nomination for mayor of New York, giving as an explanation that his duty calls him elsewhere. He could not serve his country better than he is doing now in conducting the investigation into the conduct of the life insurance business.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Springfield Republican.

Reports coming from Washington agree in representing the President as immovable on the race-control question. He is soon said to have already written that part of his message to Congress and put it under a time lock, as it were, so that he himself cannot get at it until the hour comes of sending in the document. Mr. Roosevelt seems to feel that his staying qualities as a fighter are under public scrutiny in this matter, and he is right.

PARCELS POST.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is not uncommon for Berlin to handle 20,000 parcels through the mails in a single day, and the small tradesmen would not part with the system if they could. Under foreign treaties the United States carries eleven-pound parcels, but in domestic mails will re-

ceive no parcel weighing more than four pounds, and charges 64 cents postage on a parcel of that weight. These facts point to the urgent need of parcels post reform in this country, now lagging behind all others in the matter.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the October number of the Improvement Era, Elder B. H. Roberts continues his valuable paper on "Originality of the Book of Mormon." Mrs. Susan Young Gates contributes another of her "A Mother's Letters to Her Missionary Son." "Utah and the Lewis and Clark Expedition" is described by Joseph Bullantyne. Elder James C. Duffin has an interesting paper on "Retribution—Order No. 11," dealing with an episode of the history of the Church. William Hall writes about "The Menace of Mormonism." On the "Editor's Table" will be found, among other good things, an article by President Joseph F. Smith on "The Effective Course," containing valuable advice to missionaries. Other contributors to this number are J. L. Dr. J. Sand, Dr. J. N. Allen, Grace Ingles Frost, Lea Lewis, George W. Crocherson, Apollon B. Taylor, Lydia D. Alder, Dr. J. M. Tanner, Joseph W. McMurry, and Joseph F. Smith, Jr.—Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

The general impression prevails throughout the country that enlisted men in the regular army are underpaid, and that this is a fruitful cause of desertion. In an article contributed to the current number of Leslie's Weekly, Captain Eli A. Helmick admits the charge, but shows that the men receive more pay than is usually supposed. A thrilling experience is described in the contribution by Mrs. C. R. Miller, entitled "Through the Rockies on an Engine." "A Curious Camp-meeting's Strange Success" is an article about a unique religious sect called "God's Bible Workers." The number is richly illustrated—225 Fourth Ave., New York.

In the North American Review for October, Richard Olney, formerly United States secretary of state, considers the "Legal Aspects of Congressional Railroad Rate-Making." Dr. His eminence Cardinal Gibbons discusses "Lynch Law: Its Causes and Remedies." Andrew Carnegie descends upon the advantage which would accrue to the world from "An Anglo-French-American Understanding." Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of political economy in Cornell university, makes some suggestions as to "How to Extend Commerce in the Far East." Emmet O'Neal answers in the negative the question, "Can Congress Redress Representation?" Anglo-Indian, in "Lord Curzon: His Resignation and Record," says a high tribute to the late viceroy of India. W. H. Mallory criticizes Dr. J. J. Sanderson Christison's recent article on "Science and Immortality." Sydney Brooks enumerates "Some Results of the War." Norma W. Jones insists that the "Letter of the Law" should not be the dominant consideration in solving the question of marriage and divorce. The number closes with communications, in the department of Word Politics, from London, St. Petersburg, Paris and Washington—New York.

New Grand Theatre

PERLTON & SMUTZER, Mgrs.
A. C. SMILEY, Asst. Mgr.
Both Phones 555.

A RAGGED HERO

Commencing Thursday Night.
ELMER WALKER'S SCENIC MELO-DRAMA.

A Thoroughbred Tramp

Sensation, Comedy, Pathos, Stirring Climaxes.
Seats now selling, 25c, 50c, 75c.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEORGE D. FRYER, Manager.
Curtain 8:15.

Tonight! LAST TIME

W. P. Cullen Presents the Western Operatic Comedy.

The Tenderfoot

With Oscar L. Egan and Ruth White.
Company of 15. Augmented Orchestra.
Prices, 25c to \$1.50.

Next Attraction.

Prices, matinee, 25c and 50c; night, 50c to \$1.50.

Adelaide Herrmann

And Company of Sixteen People.
MUSIC, MATINEE, MUSIC.
Prices, matinee, 25c and 50c; night, 50c to \$1.50.

LYRIC THEATRE

TONIGHT and All Week!

The Merry-makers

EVERYBODY ENJOYS THEM.
Matinee Wednesday.
Evening Prices: 25c, 50c and 75c. Matinees 25 cents.

GODBE DIPS.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
101 MAIN ST.

Prescription Druggists.

101 MAIN ST.

Gillette Safety Razor

Where the Care Stop.
The Great Prescription Drug Store.

ALBERT S. REISER,
JEWELER,
11 E. 1ST SO. BELL TEL. 2640-1E.
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
Repair Work a Specialty.

Clayton Music Co.,
Utah's Leading Music House,
109-11-13 Main Street.

NOTICE!

TO
CONFERENCE
VISITORS

MAKE our store your headquarters while in the City—and anything in pure Drugs or Medicines we will be pleased to wait on you.

WILLES-HORNE
DRUG CO.,
News Building.
Both Phones 374. By the Monument

You will have to go at least a thousand miles in any direction to find as large a line of Jewelry, Silver Goods, Watches or Clocks as may be seen at

Established
1862
Parks
JEWELRY STORE
170 MAIN ST.

REASONABLE PRICES.

Under New Management!

THE HOTEL MANITOU
125 East Third South

This Elegant Hotel has been thoroughly refurnished with the best of everything, and will be a Home-like place to live. Everything the best. Terms reasonable. All are invited to call and inspect.

MRS. J. D. LAFORCEE, Manager

DON'T WORRY.

Send us your orders for

"Peacock"

ROCK SPRINGS COAL.
And Your Fuel Troubles will all vanish.

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
Phones 2000. 85 So. Main.

CALL FOR, GET.

Use and Take No Other.

Social Bread and Cakes

WHEN ON THE FENCE.

About which insurance company to place your business with, remember that the Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah is responsible.

Its capital and past records are a Gibraltar for you.

Why not let us write you up a policy against fire?

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah,

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,
General Agents,
26 So. Main St.

EDWARD L. BURTON,
11 E. First South St. Phone 27.

BANK STOCKS,
SUGAR STOCKS.

And other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

JOHN C. CUTLER JR.,
INVESTMENT BANKER
(Established 1893.)

STOCKS AND BONDS
BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS.
High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Tel. 127-11. 36 Main St.

At Z. C. M. I.
BIG OCTOBER ECONOMY SALE NOW ON.

Hurry Up! The Bargains Are Going!

85c Taffeta Silk, 60c; \$2.50 to \$5.00 Novelty Dress Goods for \$1.00; \$1.00 Ladies' Night Robes, 75c; \$3.00 Wrappers for \$2.00; Dressing Sacques 60c; \$1.35 Pique Street Gloves \$1.00; Z. C. M. I. "Special" \$2.00 Kid Glove for \$1.50; Embroideries at Half Price; Great Bargains all through the Staple Department; \$7.00 Ladies' and Misses' White Hats for \$5.00; \$5.00 White Hats for \$3.50; \$2.50 White Hats for \$1.75; Special Offers on all Bath Room Needs, Bed Spreads, Underwear, Laces, Shawls, Steamer Rugs, Etc., Etc.

The Z. C. M. I. Cloak & Suit Dept.
Proudly takes pre-eminence by its imposing autumn display of Women's Costumes. We challenge comparison for elegance, quality, worth and price. The styles are all new, correct and stunning. Only the most approved apparel finds its way here.

A GREAT WAIST SPECIAL!

50 Doz. Sample Waists at Half Price.

French Flannels, Union Flannels, Mohairs, Batiste, Cashmeres and Merinoes. In light and dark colors, stripes, plaids, plain colors and mixtures. All sizes. Regular prices \$1.50 to \$3.00. The Biggest Bargain Yet. On sale now at—

JUST HALF PRICE.

\$1.00 AND \$1.25 VELVETS AT 50c.

For this Great Economy Sale, we will offer an especially fine line of figured Velveteens and Crushed Velvets that have sold regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, for 50c

REMNANT SILKS AT LESS THAN COST.

Will be displayed on the table to the left of the entrance to the Dress Goods Dept. during the Great October Economy Sale and will be marked at—

LESS THAN COST.

Zion's Cooperative
Mercantile Institution
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

SIX GOLD MEDALS.

Ladies' Wool Combination Suits, worth \$1.25, for 90c

Ladies' Cotton Union Suits, worth 75c, for 50c

Misses' Swiss Ribbed Wool Union Suits, worth 50c, for 50c

25 yards Bleached Twill Toweling, worth \$1.00, for \$1.00

Men's assorted soft front shirts, worth 75c, for 40c

Boys' select pattern Worsted pants, worth \$1.50, for 85c

Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Skirts at half price. Six Gold Medals awarded on our Blankets, Flannels, Shawls and Suitings. Call and see our low prices on these goods before buying elsewhere.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 So. Main Street.

THE M. I. A. LECTURE BUREAU PRESENTS

Elbert Hubbard
(FRA ELBERTUS)
In His Lecture on

"THE GOSPEL OF WORK."

—in—

Barratt Hall, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1905

Doors Open at 7:30 p.m. Lecture Begins 8:15 p.m.

GENERAL ADMISSION—50 CENTS.

The M. I. A. Lecture Course of Ten Numbers, for Season of 1905-6, will begin November 1st. Prospectus in press. Season Tickets on sale at Deseret News Book Store, D. A. Callahan Book Store, Shephard Old Book Store, and Willes-Horne Drug Co., Druehl & Franken Drug Store and at door at night of lecture. Season tickets \$2.50, with Hubbard Lecture, \$2.75.

THE UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY

is now in the market for all kinds of old and copper ore at PRICES FAVORABLE TO SHIPPERS.

Address all Communications to SALT LAKE, UTAH. Contain all shipments as follows: United States Smelting Company, BINGHAM JUNCTION, UTAH.

When shipment is made please NOTIFY US PROMPTLY, and if PUBLIC SAMPLER is preferred DISPATCH WHICH ONE; also designate ONE AS SATISFIED.