DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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THE subscription will kindly notify J. T. Dougher (immediately if we are negligent in the delivery of their papers.

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THE NEWS is on sale at the principal Hotels, News Stands and on all passenger trains leaving the city after the arrival of mails.

FOR the benefit of Eastern patrons and friends who wish to visit the Republic of Mormondom, the NEWS will be on sale at all times at the Palace Hotel and Bank Coffee House of that city during the Fair season.

Headquarters for the NEWS is at Wells, Fargo, Cook and Tourist Cars, on Union Pacific.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO. Telephone 30.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-fourth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, October 6th, 1893.

The officers and members of the Church generally are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Conference.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

THE RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

The parliament of religions held its closing session in Chicago Wednesday night (September 27), the occasion being mostly devoted to farewell addresses. It has been, as far as known, a fairly harmonious assembly in the true spirit of evangelical alliance, applied on a broader scale than ever before. That the deliberations will be productive of much good may hardly be denied.

An incident or two may be mentioned now, as the delegates wend their ways to their respective countries. One is the warm reception accorded to Dr. Briggs. He was recently pronounced a heretic by the highest authorities of the Presbyterian church; and yet in this gathering he was received with cheers by the assembled thousands. This was a popular verdict in his case, an acquittal by a tribunal above the general conference that branded him as a heretic. To the non-religionist it must have seemed a mistake to the churches of the world that the action which used to follow findings of that kind in the middle age is gone. Pure morality is after all more important than so-called orthodoxy.

Another remarkable incident was the reception of Mr. Webb, the American apostle of Islam. He was also warmly received, but in quite another spirit. In his remarks he explained that Islam did not tolerate polygamy. "And yet," he said, "polygamy is no curse. A man can be a good, honest gentleman and yet be a polygamist. But I do not accept him as such if he be a sensualist." Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "No, no; stop him," and hisses. These protests must probably be understood as directed against the statement that a polygamist can be a good, honest gentleman—not against the excluding reservation, and no doubt Mr. Webb, if he made the statement, is able to prove it. But whether of no, what is puzzling to the ordinary reader is to account for the fact that Christian men and women should feel called upon to deny him any more than any one else the right to state his views in this matter. He was there to expound his partisan creed, and he would seem to have had as much right to do so as any other delegate had.

Coming down to the essence of the matter, if Mr. Webb's statement is false, then the only conclusion to be drawn is that no Mohammedan can be a good, honest gentleman. Not in the all. Many of the heroes who in the books must revered by all Christians are held out as patterns of the highest standard must be dismissed, and the descent of our Savior himself must be traced through an ancestry consisting largely of "no good, honest gentlemen." Surely no Christian is prepared to accept that conclusion. Worse if not better, even for those who profess an ultra-morality, to avoid that the peculiar doctrine has had its honorable mission to perform at some stage of the world's civilization? That in a few countries it may be executable still, and that consequently, Mr. Webb had some foundation in truth for his statement? To notice fairness to everybody was always a Christian duty.

It is with a view to pointing out the departure from the fair-handed virtue that these remarks are made. And as further evidence that they are justified we quote from the Chicago *Herald* of the 26th:

> Elder Roberts of Salt Lake did not deliver his address before the Parliament of Religions Sunday. The Elder's paper was on the program all right enough, but he is a Mormon, and after Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb's paper on polygamy had aroused such a decided opposition to a free discussion of polygamy, the members of the congress thought that an apostle of Mormonism would be out of place in the congress.
>
> The Elder was told, however, that he could speak in Hall 3 before a select assemblage of people particularly interested in his doctrine. The announcement was made accordingly. The audience came and waited patiently for the Elder, but he did not appear. He decided that he would not enter the congress at all if he could not appear before the representatives of all faiths. Professor Minous Morse Scott called the meeting to order, and said the elder did right in refusing to read his paper before a mere branch of the parliament. He said, further, that it was a terrible blow upon the name and future history of the great parliament of religions that such an insult should be heaped upon the Mormon Church.
>
> "The idea," he said, "of inviting the representatives of all nations and religions, heathen and otherwise, to participate in this great gathering of creeds, and then refuse to allow the Mormons to hold a preparatory meeting. They were granted the privilege once of holding a preparatory congress, but it was afterward revoked. I do not blame the elder for refusing to read a paper before a mere adjunct of the parliament."

EVERY GOOD citizen will want to vote, for every vote is valuable. No one can vote who is not registered—hence let every one otherwise qualified see that his name gets on the list. Tomorrow these lists will be closed. This is a short sermon on duty, but it is as important as though it filled a whole page.

UTAH AND NEVADA.

By reason of its name being so groundlessly associated with that of Utah, the state of Nevada is the subject of more attention at the hands of the press and some of our statesmen just now than for a long time past. The plan to restore to Utah her original boundaries, except as to the notch taken out of the northeastern corner for the purpose of making Wyoming a square territory, has more supporters than was expected, but it also has many opponents, and these are not less pronounced in their views than the others. It has all had the effect of making the Nevadans brush up their vital statistics and advise themselves fully of just what it is that they have in possession as well as what it is they would like to have that they haven't got.

Among the things figuring most prominently in the latter schedule is population. Increased revenue is another, but it being a logical sequence of the other need not be specially mentioned. The ways and means by which home-seekers can be induced to turn their eyes Nevadaward and follow this up by physical population, are the things that our neighbors to the west have of late taken to considering with a good deal of earnestness, and whatever be the outcome of all the talk so much good has at least been accomplished. They realize that the proposition to restore the state to the territory from which it was taken is because of the steady decline of the former in people, means and vitality, and would prefer not to use their recreation to a union with the commonwealth from which they were severed because of their then being in such a prostrate fold and we at this end plodding slowly (but surely) along. It is the fable of the hare and the tortoise elaborated somewhat and applied to real life. They didn't want us then, and human pride with repugnance to humiliation cause them to deny wanting us now. Very well; if their wants, or alleged wants, are observed in this particular, we are quite sure that the burden of the complaints which may be heard because of it will not come from east of the dividing line to any marked extent.

In connection with this phase of the subject we now and then read an article from the sagebrush commonwealth, bristling with live statistics and honeycombed with promising declarations, or four conversation of a like import. Following is a portion of what Mr. R. L. Fulton of Reno recently said in an interviewing interview:

> Within the next ten or three years you will see Nevada having the most prosperous times she has ever known. We have not had a failure during all this hard summer. We can look to mining as a sure, substantial, and reliable industry, in comparison with most communities. We have 250,000 million stamp batteries. We good silver ores of the best quality, and millions of lead and more thousand tons of the finest test of platinum and argon, honey and wool, in addition to gold, silver, lead, copper, salt, borax, soda and iron, are enjoyed. All these are our products, and there are not so many people as divide the profits among us in other places, so that we are the richest in Nevada always do well.
>
> Mr. Fulton was of the opinion that even if no miners came to Nevada they would soon have prosperity there, because those who have need what they produce and will soon begin buying again, while the mine-owner may will absorb everything values and intimidate that the state will produce. He thinks that within a short time the silver question will be settled conclusively one way or another; that the panic has released more money and more from old hiders if enterprise than ever was known in times and they will be seeking new fields. "Hard times in old countries is good for new ones. The West has been benefited by every crisis in the country for over 100. Even now half a million immigrants stand on the eastern edge of the great land inviting longing eyes toward the Pacific. Those which live through the crisis, especially interests like the Burlington, which has just reduced a million, can have a million of money, and some of them will rush across Nevada for San Francisco. Such a movement cannot fail to help every interest, even the old roads."

The idea that Nevada would be desolate for silver mining is shown to be erroneous, its resources being enormous and principally undeveloped because of the reliance upon that one metal, and the state is not going through what every other country has had to go through, with emphasis close at hand. This sounds excellently well, but is somewhat at variance with the remark attributed to Senator Jones, that "the Nevadans are living on theirs and need Utah in their business." The joy with which we hear him contradicted will be understood when we say that "the Utahans are doing first rate and do not need Nevada in their business."

TOMORROW is the last day for registration. If you have postponed this duty till now, delay it no longer. No registration, no vote! This is official.

ATTACK AND DEFENSE.

Early in the present century, and of course previously, armored craft were unknown. The first that were constructed had a roofing that was deemed of sufficient resistance to keep out any missiles the guns of that day could throw, and what was the result? We—that is, mankind—proceeded to apply our inventive ingenuity to the task of giving the ordnance greater power, so that the cost of mail then worn by a vessel could be penetrated; we succeeded. The next thing in order was to make the plates thinner and tougher and this was done, the inevitable sequence being another improvement in the guns. Thus we have gone on for a generation, one "improvement" being immediately counteracted by another, until it is given out all around that perfection has been reached—that is, we now have an impenetrable armor for our ships, which is gratifying, of course; also is it given out that we have guns whose projectiles are quite irresistible by any kind of protection—which is or would be gratifying but for the condition of mind produced by putting the two extremes together. It sounds very much like the question propounded by Ike Partington to his mother—"What would be the result of an irresistible force coming in contact with an immovable body?"

The United States government, having got its militant marine in such condition as enables us to laugh to scorn the great guns of the world, has of late been turning its attention to perfecting a perforator for any missile that may appear. We are advised that at Washington, on the 25th, in an experimental test, a projectile, fired through seventeen inches of steel armor plate at the government proving station at Indian Head, came out unharmed. It is considered by officials of the naval ordnance bureau the most satisfactory test yet made. The projectile was impelled with the velocity of 1800 feet and with a striking energy of over 15,000 tons. It not only passed through the heavy steel plate, but two inches of wrought-iron backing. The different shell and projectiles tested were those for 6, 8 and 12 inch rifles. The shells made of the Holtzer and Carpenter type are very expensive, and the department determined to secure if possible a cast steel shot instead of the forged steel projectiles now made.

All of which brings up the thought that if we could only prevent the other powers from going ahead with improvements in the line of this "moral" industry, how happy we and now miserable they might yet be!

Those who do not register, will not vote. Those who do not poke the ballot sufficiently to wish to exercise it at this crisis ought to be forever estopped from complaining about misgovernment. Register tonight or tomorrow—the last opportunity—and vote like a man when election day comes!

THE EMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

The general supposition that employment for laborers is scarce and hard to get is no doubt the reason that we have so few employment agencies at this time. Yet these, properly conducted, are a very useful adjunct to any community, bringing those in want of laborers and those in want of work closer together and making the obtaining of either by the other not so much a hap-hazard performance as it usually is. A California paper announces that the prevailing (though relaxing) crisis has caused the business men of Fresno to organize a temporary free employment agency, and it believes that such an institution should exist in any community. If the desires of the employer and the needs of the employed could be easily ascertained the wishes of both might be gratified more oftener than they are.

It is never wise to employ help in haste, but it is nothing, under the ordinary lack of system, whether to could hire them on short notice, although there may be fitter that numbers of unemployed men scatter through the weight check. To assign California labor, we advise, while probably willing to give the preference to white, does not wish to take the time necessary to collect a crew of gangers or pick them, so it goes to the Chinaman who he knows can furnish the limited number of men. "Hard times" may be commonly felt, and only through the presence of unemployed men, but also because the wages such men might be earning and converting in the neighborhood are paid to those who do not patronize local nor even American institutions."

Utah is not much of a sell affected in the manner last spoken of. We do not have a large Chinese population, and those we do have are mostly engaged in work for themselves, not interfering with not being at times a great assistance to their Caucasian neighbors. But it is often the case that a farmer or other producer or some artisan wants help that he cannot get in time, while the help may be waiting almost at his door for a bid to enter.

THE DUTY of the non-registrant Tomorrow is the last day for it.

AN ALWAYS bright spot in a generally weary waste is the column "Around the Tea-Table," edited for the Boston Transcript by "Sara Dipy." A recent sparkle is this:

> We won't sit beside a Chinaman in the street car, we won't sit beside a negro in the theater, we won't board at a hotel with a Jew in summer, and we look sideways at every form of religion except our own, and I think if we got a really vigorous look at this, the world had it broader than we think.
>
> The truth is, if we were half as particular about what colleagues our souls are about what we eat in our bodies, there would be only one religion, and the millennium would be already here.

THE NATIONAL debt is still a fruitful source of questioning, many not knowing regarding it and many who knew having forgotten. The debt at its highest point, August 31, 1865, was $2,846,957,621.99, the interest-bearing debt being about $2,130,000,000. The bonded debt July 1, 1893, was $585,037,100.

THE SEPTEMBER 21st issue of the *American Bee Journal*, published in Chicago, contains a two-column article from the pen of a Salt Lake bee-keeper, Mr. E. S. Lorenz, answering in a pungent and vigorous manner some of the many foolish questions "About Utah and Her People."

THEATRICAL AND operatic seasons have beginnings and endings, but the ladies' high hats go on forever.

Notice of condemned Ice.

Notice is hereby given that the ice known and sold as City Water Ice, from the pond known as the Isaac Hunter ice pond, has been condemned as impure and unfit for use excepting solely for refrigerating purposes. The said Isaac Hunter has been notified that prosecution will follow any sale of the ice made without the representation that it is impure and for refrigerating purposes only.

T. D. BEATTY, M.D.,
Health Commissioner.
A. S. KENDELL,
Inspector of Provisions.

Ask your grocer for Gold Band Coffee. It is a winner and is deservedly popular.

Your breakfast table will not be complete without Gold Band Coffee.

The Largest Gun in the World

Is on exhibition at the Great World's Fair. You ought to see it. This is the month of months to visit the fair, pleasant days, cool nights, delightful traveling weather.

Maximum comfort enroute to Chicago on the Vestibuled Limited trains of the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. See your nearest Union Pacific Agent for rates or other information.

Salt Lake Theatre.
Chas. S. Barnes, Manager.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29-30.
THE SWEET OLDER COLLEEN.
Katie Emmett
Supported by the sweet singer . . .
. . . ANDREW MACK,
In Geo. F. Stanley's New Play,
• KILLARNEY, •
Under the management of . . .
. . . Mr. HARRY WILLIAMS.
The Original New York Company and Production Complete.
8—Great Scenes of Ireland—8
"The Lower Lake Killarney," "The Old Spinning Wheel," "The Colleen Bawn Rock," "The Surprise Boat," "The Bohola Lake" and "The Old River House."
Near Mrs. Forrest's House. Near Andrew Mack's Home.
See the Great Leap For Life.
Prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Box of seats in front Wednesday, Sept. 27.
NEXT ATTRACTION
"The Silver Shell." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 3, 4. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Oct. 5, 6, 7. Matinee Saturday, Oct. 7.

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OPEN • DAILY, •
First-Class Performances Hourly. New and attractive features in Curio Hall.
10c.—ADMISSION—10c.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held at the Institution's office, No. 15 to 21 South First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, October 7, 1893, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 26, 1893.

E. M. WERNER, Secretary.

THE
Hand of Welcome
IS HEREBY EXTENDED.

Every visitor can feel at home in inspecting our new and complete stock of JACKETS, CAPES, AND WRAPS, for Ladies Misses and Children in assorted colors. We are showing a full line of FUR GOODS. You surely want to see them. Ladies' TEA GOWNS, latest style in goods and design. Our MILLINERY line is all new, choice and the fashion. SAMPLE HATS and Fall styles, both shape and trimmings Ladies, you will be interested. DRESS FABRICS. Of course you want to see all the novelties! We have them at prices to suit. KID GLOVES a specialty; all styles and colors and good fitters.

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T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

. . . DAVIS SHOE HOUSE, 110 MAIN STREET. . .
SHOES
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Men's Nailed or Sewed Henry Creedmoor Shoes, worth $2.00, now $1.95.
Men's Sewed Fine Shoes, worth $2.00, now $1.15.
Ladies' Fine Kid, Patent Tip Shoes, now $1.15.
Solid Leather School Shoes, 65c.
Babies' Fine Shoes, 90c.
ENTIRE STOCK IN PROPORTION. DON'T FAIL TO VISIT.
DAVIS, 110 Main St. AND SAVE MONEY.

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Over 102 Main Street.

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SURGEON ON DUTY IN MAIN ST.
All men's private and chronic complaints.

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In Dooleville Block. Parties desiring to use new money can do so without publicity. Business strictly private.
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G. R. SCANLAN, Sec'y and Treas.
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Attractions.
Assortment Larger, and Prices, Lower Than Ever Before.
All Departments will be found replete with what is Novel and Attractive, at from 10 to 30 per cent cheaper than any other house. . . . . .

—SILKS—
Richest Importations.
We have received for each a large invoice of foreign novelties in Silks, these goods represent the latest designs of the most celebrated French Manufacturers.
In addition to the above we will offer the following:
SPECIALS.
Tuesday, 21 shades of 22 inch Colored Satins, worth 75c yd.
$1.00 yd. Fancy Brocades, 24 shades, 21 inches wide, worth $1.25.
75c yd. Black Gros Grains, 27 inches wide, worth $1.00.
$1.00 yd. Black Satin Duchesses, 22 inches wide, worth $1.25.
$1.25 yd. Black Gros Grains, 27 inches wide, worth $1.50.
$1.00 yd. Black Satin Duchesses, 22 inches wide, worth $1.25.
Remember these goods are all Silks, worth $2.00.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Grand Stock of Cloaks
Comprising everything that is new and fashionable. As to price, we shall hold our own when we group the best values that visit our centers.
New Jackets with the Novelty Collar Cape.
New Jackets with the Butterfly Collar Cape.
New capes in Lamar designs, either for trimmings or plain, in black, black and white, all new shades.
Extra great bargains in
LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS
$5.00, Jackets in dark colors, worth to $8.00.
$5.00, Jackets in all colors, worth to $7.
Black Elegant Jackets, latest styles, worth $25.
$5.00, Very fine line of Jackets, excellent quality, worth $15.

...DRESS GOODS...
10 Cases of Novelty Dress Fabrics.
The latest and rarest designs produced by European Manufacturers, comprising Tweeds, Mosaicks, Armures, Cheviottes, Homespun, Canvas, Basketweave, Cloiser, Brocades, and Diagonal cloths, in prices ranging from 10 to 50 per yard, less than elsewhere.
As the opening bargain of the season we will show on sale next week:
50c yd. Homespun, 36 inches wide, usually sold at 75c, in mixture and plain weave and heavy Satin Serges, worth 75c to 90c yd.
50c yd. French Cheviots in solid colors, 38 shades of 40 inches width.
$1.00 yd. Fine French Homespun in fancy weave, worth $1.50 to $1.50 yd.
$1.10 yd. Pure Dye Papillon, 46 inches wide, worth $1.50 yd.

...NEWMARKETS...
Now is Your Chance
This is Chance for $5.00, $6.00, $7.50, $10.00 with military capes or butterfly collar, in latest styles, in all colors, reduced
FROM $22 TO $40.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Just opened an elegant line of exquisite novelties in this department.
Fine Cut Jet Passementerie, newest designs, colored trimmings in large variety. Imported Trimming Braids, Black Silk Fringes, Feather Boas, Newest ideas, at
$1.75, $2.00, $2.75, $3.75
Fringes long.
Worth $3.00 to $9.00.

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