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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 29, 1903.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fourth semi-annual
conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints, will
commence on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, in the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general
attendance of the officers and members
of the Church is invited and desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The last Sunday of this month, Sept.
27, will be observed as fast day in the
Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on account of
the General Conference occurring on
the first Sunday of October.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
CHARLES W. PENROSE,
Stake Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Deseret
Sunday School Union will be held at
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday
evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock,
and the attendance of all officers and
teachers is desired. A general invitation
is extended to all Sunday school
workers and Saints to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOS. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The general semi-annual conference
of the Relief Society will be held in
the Salt Lake Assembly hall in this
city, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1903, meetings
commencing at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
It is desired that each stake organization
should be represented by the president
or an authorized representative.
There will be an officers' meeting in
the evening in the same building at 7
p. m. sharp.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
President.
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,
First Counselor.
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Second Counselor.

PRIMARY OFFICERS' MEETING.

All officers engaged in Primary work
are invited to attend the Primary
officers' meeting which will be held on
Monday, Oct. 5, at 4 p. m., in the L. D.
S. University Memorial building,
room 25.

LOUIE B. FELT, President.
MAY ANDERSON, Secretary.
THE O. S. L. FRANCHISE.

The granting of the franchise asked
of the City Council by the Oregon Short
Line is pleasing news. The very large
majority of our citizens will be glad to
hear of it. Even the minority that
feared they would be injured by it will
soon come to understanding of its merits,
and find that the general good far
outweighs the individual inconvenience
that may be actually occasioned. The
amendments that were adopted to the
ordinance under consideration were
proper and timely, and the fact that it
was passed, as amended, by unanimous
vote of the council, recommends it to
the public and must be gratifying to
the Short Line people. The unanimity
of the council is no less remarkable
than that of the local press. All the
Salt Lake papers, we believe, have supported
the measure. The improvements it
will inaugurate, the erection of a
handsome union depot, the expenditures
in the aggregate of about a million dollars,
and the safety to the public which will
be afforded by the viaduct on
South Temple streets, all commend
themselves to the press and the people,
and hence the unity of sentiment
concerning the projects that are now made
possible. We congratulate the city
and the railway company on the satisfactory
settlement of the franchise
question, and hope to see work commenced
without unnecessary delay.

THESE ARE THE FACTS.

We have been hearing for some
months of an alleged disregard of "party
ties" by members of the City Council
and of their "forming a coalition with
the opposition" of their "betrayal of
their party," and much more of the
same nonsense. It is now charged that
"the Republicans nominally elected
eleven out of fifteen Councilmen, only
to find that it had really but seven, and
that a junta of eight had been formed
in control of the chief representative of
the (nominally) Democratic party in the
Council." All this is and has been
aimed at four members of the Council,

each of whom is a respectable, taxpaying
and able citizen and a vigorous, active
Republican.

Now let us see how much of fact there
is in the allegations against them, by
which it will be shown what a vast volume
of fiction has been printed on the
subject. The only question on which it
can truthfully be claimed that those
four Republicans alone joined with the
four Democrats in the Council, was in
the contest over the Sheets appointment
by the Mayor. And that the eight members
were right and the seven were
wrong, was settled by judicial decision.
Now did the four Democrats go over to
the four Republicans or vice versa?
And what does it matter which four
joined with the other?

In the pumping plant controversy it
took ten members to override the Mayor's
repeated vetoes, so that six Republicans
joined with the four Democrats in those
actions, or the four Democrats joined
with the six Republicans. Why jump on
the four Republicans and ignore the other
two? It was of necessity
the same on all the vetoes interposed
by the Mayor that were overridden by
the Council. Why, then, this continual
attack on the selected four?

Will the self-appointed exponents of
the party that elected the majority of the
City Council, please point out wherein
the rejection of the Mayor's nominee for
Chief of Police, the overruling of his vetoes
in the pumping plant, mattress water right
and other propositions that he opposed, was
either, as charged, "detrimental to the
progress of the city or contrary to Republican
principles?"

The Mayor fought every project to
increase the city's water supply that did
not fit into his reservoir scheme. The
majority of the council did not see
as he did. He may have been sincere
as they and he was certainly as
persistent. But they had the deciding
power and exercised it. The great body
of the citizens approve of the course of
the majority of the council, and it has
been acknowledged by opponents of the
measures adopted, that they were the
water salvation of the city as well as of
a large portion of the country.

Wherein were these measures "contrary
to Republican principles?" Will the
Tribune, that makes the charge, show
us where the conflict comes in? Does it
mean to say that "Republican principles"
are hostile to a greater water supply,
or to the pumping of water in particular?
Or will it still maintain that it is anti-
Republican to differ with the Mayor? That
paper has taken the untenable ground that
it was the duty of the eleven Republicans in
the council to obey the mandates of the
Republican Mayor, and that they were
elected for that purpose. The proposition
is monstrously absurd. The charter of
the city stamps it as unmitigated error.

But, in any event, why are four of
the six Republicans who took issue with
the Mayor on important public questions
picked out for attack, when the other two
and sometimes more were in the same boat?
And what "party principle" was involved
in the disputes between the council and
the Mayor? Wherein was the "party
betrayal" in the votes cast by the majority
of the Republicans in the council? One
Republican official took certain grounds
on public questions, and six or seven
and sometimes more took an opposite
position. Is it Republican doctrine that
the one was greater than the seven? We
do not so understand it, but perhaps our
contemporary can give us greater light on
the matter.

As to those four Democrats: They
voted on a number of occasions with six
or seven or more Republicans. Did the
tail wag the dog? Inquiry will develop
the fact that the Republicans in the
council who took the other side on the
questions disposed of, would have hailed
with joy the "coalition" of the four
Democrats, who were offered every possible
inducement to join them but resisted.
If they had gone over to the "other
fellows" would the Tribune have attacked
the latter as "traitors to their party?"

Let us have a little consistency, even
just before election times, among professional
politicians, journalistic and otherwise.
The truth will win in the end. Why
attack public men with falsehood and
undevoted abuse? The Deseret News is
not championing Republican principles or
measures, nor defending or attacking
Democratic members of the council. We
only want to see fair play and the truth
presented.

STILL COMING.

The total immigration to this country
for the fiscal year ending June 30 last,
amounted to 921,315, and it appears that
the tide is still rising without any sign
of receding. The first two days of last
week, ten ship loads arrived in New
York, with over 7,000 immigrants. The
immigration for each month of 1903
has been greater than for the corresponding
month of 1902. Two million new
settlers have entered the United States
since the census was taken in 1900.

The immigration figures have been
very closely analyzed, and with some
interesting results. It is found, for instance,
that of the total number recorded as
immigrants, 814,507 came from Europe,
23,956 from Asia, 8,170 from the West
Indies and 4,093 from all other parts of
the world. Considerably more than half
the total immigration for last year came
from Italy and Austria-Hungary, the figures
for these nationalities being, respectively
230,622 and 295,011, while from the Russian
empire and Finland came 135,093 more.
These three led by a long distance all
other nationalities and the increase over
the preceding year were: Italy, 52,247;
Austria-Hungary, 34,022; Russian empire
and Finland, 28,745. Next in order came
Sweden with a total of 45,028 and an
increase of 15,134; Germany, with a total
of 46,086 and an increase of 11,782;
Ireland, with a total of 35,319 and an
increase of 5,172; England, with a total
of 25,219 and an increase of 12,541;
Norway, with a total of 24,461 and an
increase of 4,977. From no other country
came an immigration reaching 20,000.
Of the nearly 30,000 from Asia two-thirds
were from Japan and over 7,000 of the
remainder from Asiatic Turkey.

Efforts have also been made to as-

certain the real quality of the immigration.
It has been found that of the arrivals
who came to New York during the first
six months of this year from January to
June, 580 have become public charges,
and these are, of course, only a few of
the many undesirable persons that are
certain to slip through in the general
rush for admission to this country. But
for all that, the country is rapidly
assimilating the foreign element, most of
which is of a desirable kind, forming
splendid material for American citizenship.

The effect of the immigration upon
Europe is a question with which we are
little concerned, but it is nevertheless
interesting. A German doctor recently
told a distinguished audience that the
people of Europe are becoming degenerate,
and that alcoholism is one cause of this.
But what about the emigration? It is
absolutely certain that, as a rule, the
emigrants are, both mentally and physically,
superior to the people who are left behind.
Even if the immigration laws be broken
occasionally, the vast majority of the
immigrants are a sturdy lot of men and
women, who are physically in good
condition and who are not hopelessly
deficient mentally. It is the healthier
and more enterprising who come to
America and those weak in body and
mind who remain behind. This country
cannot but gain by this great movement,
if it is properly regulated. A farmer who
constantly receives the best stock from
his neighbor's farm, must soon have a
superior supply, and become proportionately
better off than the neighbor. This country
is very much in that position.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The political significance of the visit
of its kings and rulers sometimes pay to
one another, never appears to the general
public at the time, but the current of
succeeding events indicates the nature
of the secret discussions and agreements.
It is now claimed that the conquest of
Morocco by France, was agreed upon
between King Edward and President
Loubet, when they paid one another some
compliments recently, or, rather that Great
Britain's consent to the conquest was
obtained on that occasion.

It is also suggested that this consent
was obtained at the price of a detachment
of the French republic from the Russian
alliance. That, however, is not as yet in
evidence, although it is no secret that
France has found her alliance with Russia
entirely one-sided, as far as benefits go.

To Russia, the rupture, should it occur,
would mean the closing of the Paris
money market for Russian loans, but
otherwise it would not affect the Czar's
empire. The Russian policy is to stand
alone and to go ahead alone, toward the
goal set. Russia needs no alliances for
her development or conquest. She does
not desire any. She cares not to divide
the spoils with others.

France has taken hold of northern
Africa, and established herself firmly on
its shores. If she succeeds in adding
Morocco to her African territory, she will
once more stand a chance to become a
power of the first magnitude. But the
conquest of Morocco will cost blood and
money. France, however, may deem the
prize worth the cost. It will be some
recompense for Egypt. The campaign
there will also take the interest of the
French government, to some extent, away
from the Levant and the occurrences there.

WAR AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

A contributor to the Cosmos, quoted
in the Literary Digest, claims that the
war against the mosquito on the Isthmus
of Suez has been very successful. And if
it has succeeded there, it cannot fail in
other places. For it would be difficult to
find a locality on earth, where the little
pest is more numerous or more annoying.
No matter what time of the year the
traveler arrives there, he will find the
little insect ready for business, and at
night he will be glad to take refuge under
a mosquito net.

The Canal company, we are told, has
taken up the war against the pest. It
has given water cisterns a thin coat of
oil and drained marches and ditches
where the insects breed. It has also
distributed medicine to malaria patients,
curing the fever and thus diminishing
the source of supply of poison for the
mosquitoes to carry around. Owing to
these measures, it is claimed, the number
of cases of fever has diminished from
month to month, and the insects have
disappeared to such an extent that the
mosquito net has not been in demand as
formerly.

If these claims hold good, they prove
what can be done by perseverance and
intelligent effort. In this country, it is
claimed, the mosquitoes do not always
succumb to the oil treatment. Perhaps the
application of the remedy has not been
thorough enough.

He who steals my Steel stocks, steals
trash.

In Bulgaria they say it is a long slain
that has no turning.

Every rough rider who calls at the
White House has a cinch.

In this weather the wise man puts on
both fall and winter clothing.

The Bridge Workers find it quite im-
possible to bridge over their differences.

It was a pleasant and needed shower
and probably will ward off the usual
Conference storm.

The Havemeyer cup is proving a cup
of bitterness to those who have protested
against its award.

In the matter of the Havemeyer cup
award too much sweat in the Utah
beets soured on someone's stomach.

Old Dr. Johnson knew what he was
talking about when he said that "patriotism
is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

The Turkish-Bulgarian situation is
looking much brighter. But in the Balkans
one can never tell what a day will bring
forth.

A Topeka girl, twelve years old, has
brought suit for divorce on the ground

of non-support and cruelty. Her age
makes it impossible for her sufferings to
have been long.

If the water that is being let out of
the stocks in Wall Street could only be
run into Great Salt Lake, Lake Bonneville
would be seen again in all its
pristine loveliness.

Eight thousand dollars reward is offered
for the arrest of the dynamiters who have
been committing outrages on the Northern
Pacific railway. Verily they have their
reward.

A Boston editor says it requires more
thought and study to master Emerson
than it does to graduate at Harvard,
even with honors. Then what would it
require to master Browning?

"It is hard to recognize in the Sam
Parks, of Kansas City, the same Sam
Parks who thought that he owned every
big building that was going up in New
York," says the New York Sun. Not at all.
In Kansas City Sam seems to think that
he owns the earth.

Sir Thomas says he would challenge
again for the America's cup with Shamrock
IV if he were certain he could find a
yacht designer who could beat Herreshoff.
In other words, if he had a boat that
was better than any the Americans could
build, he would send a challenge. There is
nothing like being on the safe side.

Mrs. Valentine Tilton and Miss Evelyn
Perrin of New Hampton, Ia., are probably
the oldest twins in the country. They
recently passed their ninety-second
birthday, and are still in good health,
mental and physical. They were born in
Vernon, Ct. From this case it would be
hard to draw any inference as to which
conducts most to longevity—married or
unmarried life.

The morning scare-maker wants the
"News" to "point out the law of Congress
which gave the Probate courts of Utah
the jurisdiction it claims by such law." The
"News" has pointed out three times, the
laws under which the Probate courts
acquired their jurisdiction, and also the
confirmation and validation by Congress of
the decrees and judgments of those courts
previous to June 23, 1874. "Three times" is
sufficient for everybody but a dolt. It
doesn't matter, however, the supposed
error was effectually cured by indisputable
means, so the alarm is but a fizzle,
anyhow.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"College Songs and Cheers," issued by
Student Life, the official organ of the
Agricultural college, Logan, contains
about a dozen songs and "yells." The
leaflet is a good advertisement for an
excellent educational institution.

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GEORGE D. PYPER, MANAGER.
LAKE THEATRE, CURTAIN & E. S.

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ALL MIRTH AND MUSIC.

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Prices—25c to \$1.00; no higher.
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PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c.
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Matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m.

ELMER WALTERS' latest sensation.

A Millionaire Tramp

THE BRIGHTEST NOVELTY OF THE YEAR.

Next Attraction: Thursday, Friday and
Saturday. Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m.,
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The Furiousty Funny Farce Comedy.

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Ladies' Suits—
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Styles so varied, and so many new materials and effects, that the finding of a style to suit each individual taste is surprisingly simple.

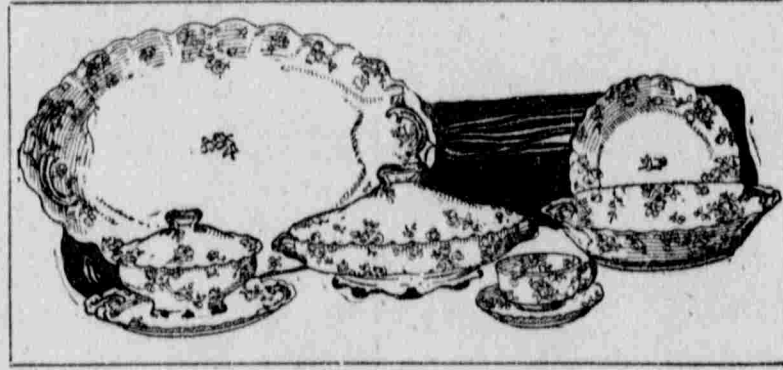
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The "Grenoble," in all shades for evening and street wear; over seam; three clasp; a fine dress glove for—
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The "Monitor," an exceptionally good street glove; pique sown; two clasp; worth every cent of—
\$2.00

The "Dent," a heavier glove, for shopping or driving; two clasp; very "English," at only—
\$2.00





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Special attention is directed to our large assortment of Plain and Fancy Lamps in sizes, styles, colors and prices to suit any taste.

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Not a more complete line in the west. We know that you will admire our selections and make your purchases here if you call and examine the assortment. Prices are very reasonable for dependable goods.



VISIT OUR ART DEPARTMENT.

The Elegant Line of Lithographed and Stamped Pillow Covers and Center Pieces will interest you. Lessons Free when you purchase materials here.

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Performance every afternoon at 3 and 4 p. m. Evenings, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 p. m.

Thursday, Amateur Night,
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ADMISSION 10c.

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