

proposed by the Funk & Wagnalls publishing company of New York. This alteration, like others, was submitted, and has received the endorsement of a sufficient number of leading authors, publishers, journalists, educators, newspapers and business men to be declared in force. The new rule is thus set forth, and readers and writers, old and young, in school and out, may now contemplate the changed order, which, judging by its reasonableness and the success that has attended the introduction of the previous changes, soon may come into common use. It is as follows:

Change final *e* to *i* when so pronounced, as in abashed (abash*i*), wished (wish*i*), etc., and if a double consonant precedes drop one of the consonants, as in chipped (chipp*i*), dressed (dress*i*), hopped (hopp*i*), etc.

Retain final *e* when the *e* affects a preceding sound:

(1) When the preceding vowel sound is long and expressed by a single letter as in the following:

baked, not bakt, be- cause bakt would naturally be pro- nounced like backed.	draped, not drapt. gaped, not gapt. chafed, not chapt. coped, not copt. moped, not mopt. roped, not ropt.
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N. B.—The *e* does not affect the preceding vowel sound when expressed by two or more letters, as in booked (bookt), bleached (bleacht), crouched (croucht).

(2) When a preceding *e* has the sound of *a*, as in chanced (not chanet), forced (not foret), faced (not fact), etc.

### AUTUMN OF 1896.

The autumn of 1896 in Utah will go down in history as being one of the most beautiful and favorable as to weather that could be wished for. It is many years since there was an October like this, and generally a season where the temperature has been so equable and sharp frosts and storms so few. The situation is typical for fall work for the farmer, and in most localities is being taken advantage of. There is a large acreage of fall grain being sown, with every prospect for a good return therefrom in 1897. In various parts of the earth, 1896 is notable for great disasters in the way of storms, and the weatherwise say the coming winter is likely to be more severe than usual, but in Utah the autumn of this year has a fair prospect to be remembered as one both pleasant and profitable in many of its effects on the material wellbeing of the people.

### THE POLICE CHANGE.

The City Council has decided to abolish the office of captain of police, but not to reduce the number of men on the force, so that the latter remains as before. The action is one that will meet the approval of citizens generally, as there never was a necessity for the office. It was created as a dress-parade affair, at a time when an administration was spending lavishly the public money, and borrowed money at that, and when some individuals, for their own pecuniary profit, thought Salt Lake ought to put on the airs of a Chicago or a San Francisco. In a city of this size the man who is qualified to perform the duties of chief of police has the qualifications to direct the whole

department in its immediate operation, and a good man in the position is unnecessarily hampered by sub-officials which the administration of the department does not require. As to the number of police, this is now about as small as it would be wise to try to get along with.

### DUTY OF CITIZENS.

Another fortnight will have brought the citizens of this State face to face with the performance of a high duty. In the discharge of that duty rests the expression of the people as to their will in the conduct of national and local affairs. It is the first time in the history of this State that the full responsibility of such an occasion has rested upon its citizens; and they owe it to themselves to perform their part in a careful, conscientious, patriotic manner, that the results which follow their action shall not be a cause of regret.

Political prophets predict this or that effect as following party success; the political parties themselves promise much that is good and disown all that is had in intention. But political prophets often prove to be blind or unreliable guides, and party promises often are broken as freely as they have been made, and with injurious results. The old maxim, put not your trust in princes, might well be paraphrased today to read, put not your trust in politicians. In this situation the citizen who implicitly relies on the guidance of the politician rather than upon his own higher patriotic judgment often commits an error. So far as Utah is concerned, however, we feel confident that patriotism, not partisanship, will guide them to the proper discharge of the responsible duty of election day.

In the past three months there has been much said in political circles that might have been left unsaid, and with profit; perhaps there have been left unsaid those things which, if they had received expression, would have been of value to the people; and doubtless men assumed positions in politics two or three months ago which they would not enter upon with the added knowledge which they have today. But this is the fate of human experience under human judgment. Fortunately the evolution of a political campaign and the opportunities at the close thereof are so related to each other that commonly the voter has the privilege of doing the right thing in the final and vital act of casting his or her vote, even though it might not be according to earlier conceptions of what should have been done.

The people want good officers to rule over them; for "when the wicked rule the people mourn." But the quality of officers must be judged both by their personal integrity and ability and by the principles they represent. A judgment upon either basis alone would be unsafe, and might be disastrous, because of its narrowness and imperfection. A disreputable official, though he represent good principles, is more likely than otherwise to subvert those principles to his own selfish desires. On the other hand, a person of good repute and ability, sincerely devoted

to a mistaken view, may earnestly and sincerely enforce principles in government that would cause great hardships and irreparable injury. Such a government would be so thoroughly "wicked" in its rule as to result in mourning among those subjected thereto.

It is the right of the voters to indicate the policy that shall be pursued on behalf of the State or any portion thereof. They should determine what they want, and select the officers best qualified to carry out the desired policy. Sometimes the choice of material through which to work is not as great as might be desired, but it is better to have a comparatively dull representative of a superior policy than a brilliant representative who would enforce inferior principles. That citizen who reaches in his own mind a conclusion as to what is the better policy for municipality, county or State, in maintaining and promoting the general welfare of its people, and who selects official representatives to carry out that policy in its full purpose, is the one that best discharges the duties of citizenship that rest upon him in relation to government, local or national.

### VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Probably every voter understands—and if he does not he should do—that voters do not cast their ballots directly for President and Vice President of the United States; hence a mark on the Australian ballot opposite the presidential candidates' names would be a mistake. When a voter wants to cast a ballot for President and Vice President, he votes for the electors of the party that supports his candidates. For instance, in Utah, if he wishes to vote for Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson, he marks the electors on the State ticket who are classed as Democratic or Populist, that is, if the voter does not wish to vote a straight party ticket; if he wants to have his ballot favor McKinley and Hobart he puts a cross to the right of each of the three Republican electors.

### CHINESE LAW IN AMERICA.

The action of Chinese Consul Fung Yung Hen in San Francisco reveals a decidedly unpleasant condition of affairs there in relation to the enforcement of the laws. The police have had much difficulty with the Chinese highbinder societies, and have been unable to suppress the same; so, when the Chinese consul made overtures to accomplish the work, it seems, according to the dispatches, that the police officials gave him carte blanche in the order of procedure. Then the Chinaman proceeded at once to enforce Chinese law in this country, raising the premises of the Chinese secret societies and destroying property to the amount of \$10,000 or more, in defiance of American law and order. The result is that the federal court has interposed to restrain the Chinese consul from a further violation of the United States laws, and Fung Yung Hen is himself