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ON WITH THE WORK!

The people of this city will be far more interested in the prospect of a fine railroad depot and a handsome viaduct, than in any of the petty squabbles in which some folks are engaged with a political object in view. The City Council, on Monday night, passed a resolution authorizing the Oregon Short Line company to proceed with the work of construction of those needed improvements, in conformity with the plans submitted as provided for by ordinance.

The adage that "great bodies move slowly" applies to railway corporations as well as other large concerns, and the public have been looking for some time for the materialization of the project that has long existed in the region of contemplation. There has been some skepticism as to the real intentions of the company on these matters. The Deseret News, however, has always believed in the earnestness of that body to carry out its promises, when the way appeared clear, and open to the conduct of the work. The time now seems to have come.

The construction of the viaduct and the building of the depot on the plans adopted, will occasion a very large expenditure, and it is therefore obvious to all thinking persons who look into the subject, that caution and prudence are necessary in the appropriation of company funds. There is the stockholders' welfare to consult, and the bondholders' interest to pay, and the general expense accounts of the railroads, are in themselves enormous. It is all very well to say that these rich corporations ought to do this and that, and thus and so, but those who are responsible for the prosperity or otherwise of the great organizations, have to move or stand by their own judgment unswayed by popular and hasty opinions.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The warning sounded by Dr. Beaty against the criminal carelessness to which the spread of typhoid fever is very often due, is timely, and should be heeded. The disease is causing alarm in some parts of the city, because several deaths have occurred, young men and women having been stricken down in the midst of a promising career. Too much care cannot be exercised in cases of sickness, to prevent deadly poison from finding its way to neighbors. It is, we believe, beyond dispute, that the usual source of infection is contaminated drinking water. To cause such pollution, either through carelessness or willful violation of sanitary rules, is indeed criminal. The milk supply is another factor in this disease. Sometimes milk is diluted with infected water, and milk cans are rinsed in the typhoid carrying fluid, and this "manhandling" is actually committed, as the Doctor so forcibly maintains.

One of the subjects discussed by the representatives of health boards in their recent conference in Washington, was the transmission of typhoid fever. One of the speakers was Dr. Vaughan, who was a member of the commission appointed by the government in 1893 to investigate the spread of the disease in the military camps, during the Spanish war. According to the reports, the speaker had come to the conclusion that many cases in the army were due to personal contact. The disease, he said, seemed to follow the command, by companies, regiments and brigades, even when the camps were moved. The infection continued in a certain regiment until there had been a thorough disinfection of tents, blankets and personal clothing. He concluded that typhoid is not only infectious but also contagious in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and that disinfection is just as necessary after typhoid as after diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other contagious diseases.

This view, it will be observed, does not contradict the statement that typhoid usually is conveyed through drinking water that has become contaminated, but it makes it clear that if the plague is to be wiped out, half-hearted measures are not sufficient. In military camps, the infection of hands, bedding, towels and utensils used by the sick, and the access of flies to the

latrines, are among the causes that operate to spread typhoid fever, and that is true in the respect of military camps, must be true also of cities where the disease has obtained a foothold.

We do not mean to say that the City is infected to any alarming extent, but many cases of typhoid fever have already appeared, and now is the time to call attention to it, and urge the utmost carelessness, in order that it may be stamped out instead of spreading.

A FRIENDLY WORD.

An article on Salt Lake City in the American Woman's Review for July forms a notable exception to the class of literature that is sometimes being sent out from this city by professional defamers and sensation mongers. Its author, Mildred S. McFaden, visited Utah during the month of June, and her letter reflects, in every line, the intelligence and broadmindedness of the gifted writer.

The lady is enthusiastic about the natural beauties of this region, but does not forget the history of the people who first settled here. On this point she says:

"There is, however, a force more potent still that renders the city an irrefragable magnet to the tourist—the unique and romantic history which is without a parallel amongst the cities of the world."

"This history which may appear only novel to those who look not beneath the surface of things, is full of human paths to one who investigates. Looking out over the great commonwealth of Utah, with its fruitful valleys and treasure-filled mountains, thrift and prosperity are visible on every hand. It is a land of grain and fruit and honey and wine, a land of gold and silver and copper and precious stones, a land of gorgeous panoramas, of primeval grandeur. Yet, back of all this, veiled by the mists of more than fifty sleeping years, lies hidden a pathetic story of the wanderings of a little band of sturdy men and women tossed out of civilization into the wilderness, their destination the unresponsive bosom of an unknown desert. Still, they never faltered. Slowly, day by day, the caravan train etched its sinuous trail over the trackless plain. Night after night the pilgrims slept beneath the silent stars, trusting in Him who holds the shining worlds in their orbits, and thus, thus duplicating a scene enacted long years before on the bleak New England coast, when the Pilgrim Fathers landed, and when:

"Amid the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea."

Miss McFaden draws some excellent pen pictures of the principal points of interest in this city, such as the Temple block, the Salt Palace, etc. Concerning the Tabernacle recital she enthusiastically, and she but interprets the sentiment of all lovers of music who have the privilege of attending those functions. The writer says:

"To say that this recital was superb is putting it mildly. Mr. McFadden is, of course, an artist, but I have heard many artists before, and yet I have seldom been so entranced by the witchery of sweet sounds as—

He with master hand
And touch caressing, swept the iv'ry keys,
And wove forth wondrous tones.

"I surrendered with the first number, and followed him, a willing captive, as he interpreted pictures, poems, and with sympathetic tones, the master with his exquisite tone coloring and marvelous technique."

"I said to myself:
"Oh, witching art
That language universal through thee
For thoughts unutterable; aye, well
Thine brings
Delicious dreams, vague, subtle things
Elusive, intangible, within our reach."

"The rendition of the 'Nun's Prayer' is simply indescribable. As if by magic one is transported to quiet cloisters, cool and dim. In silent procession sweet-faced women—in the world, yet out of it—clad in somber garments, pass before the mental vision. The petition begins plaintively, tenderly, pleadingly and full of heartiness. One feels so keenly the pathos of it all. But as self is overcome the invocation grows stronger and clearer and sweeter, until seeming a thousand voices in 'their invisibility' take up the prayer, the pent-up, inexpressible longing of a soul, and bear it in triumph to the very throne of Grace and Mercy."

"This organ is indeed a magnificent bit of workmanship. It is one of the largest and most splendidly voiced instruments in existence, and was built here of native woods by Mormon workmen and artists, at a cost of \$100,000. 'One leaves the Tabernacle uplifted and exalted and feels that the pleasure of this musical feast alone is worth journeying hundreds of miles to enjoy.'"

It is well that the general public should understand how much these performances are appreciated by cultured visitors.

DIRECT FROM MANILLA.

The big steamship Mississippi arrived a few days ago in Boston with a cargo from the Philippine islands, valued at \$500,000. Another big ship, the Missouri, is expected with an equally valuable cargo, from the same islands. The fact is worthy of notice, as indicating the magnitude of the commerce that, without doubt, can be developed in that direction. The insinuations that the Philippines are without value is seen to be baseless. Every step forward this country has taken, has been denounced as a mistake, by shortsighted critics, but facts have always upset such criticism. Even in the case of Alaska, it was made clear long ago that its acquisition was good policy. It will be so with the Philippines. American government methods will bring inestimable advantages to the islands, and a well developed trade will be of mutual benefit.

The Boston Transcript says the Mississippi is the first American steamer that brought cargo to that port from the Philippines, she was enabled to do so through her charter to the government to carry coal out to the naval station at Cavite. Her inward cargo consists of 30,000 bales of hemp. The

Mississippi was built at Camden, N. J., in 1903, is 490 feet long, 83.8 beam, 21.8 depth of hold and has 7,912 gross tons. She had good weather on the voyage, and followed the long course around the Cape of Good Hope in order to save toll required of vessels steaming through the Suez Canal.

Indian summer is here. Injun lost.

Is the next pugilistic "frame-up" to be on the square or on the bias?

"Does the sun set?" asks a Philadelphia contemporary. "It's certain that it doesn't set."

Secretary Taft has sailed for home. Will he resume his wonted occupation of sitting on the lid?

Why shouldn't the President get the Nobel prize for one of the noblest achievements of modern times?

The Beef trust and the Standard Oil company both continue to raise prices. They do not belong to the order of good trusts.

The Lewis and Clark exposition has a very beautiful bubble fountain. It does much to add to Portland's bubble reputation.

Mr. Rockefeller regards Mr. Carnegie's libraries as absurd. What does Mr. Carnegie think of Mr. Rockefeller's university?

Americans are becoming quite exercised over the despoiling of Switzerland for commercial purposes. But what of Niagara falls?

Those anti-peace treaty demonstrations in Japan at best are but a crying over spilt milk. But it is not certain that any milk was spilt.

The President will be satisfied with almost any kind of a Panama canal, provided it is large enough and does not take too long to complete it. With him time is of the essence of the enterprise.

Paul Norton, president of the Equitable Life Insurance society, says that hereafter the Equitable will refuse to contribute to political campaign funds. The only comment the statement calls for is, "Better late than never."

Chairman Dick says that the tariff will be the issue in Ohio this year. That being so, it means that it will be the issue in the congressional campaign next year, and in all probability the issue in the presidential campaign. Ohio is a great big straw in telling which way the political wind blows.

An English schoolboy recently wrote the following, in an essay on the Japanese: "Until recently the Japanese used to fight with bows and arrows, but now they are equipped with the complete arms of a Christian." And it was not intended for sarcasm either.

An influential body of Jews, headed by Israel Zangwill, has resolved to persevere in the attempt to settle Jews in new lands. They have formed a new organization, which will not be antagonistic to the Zionist movement, but will work toward securing practical results, without waiting for the realization of the hope of a Palestine restored to the Hebrew race.

There is promise of some friction between Russia and Turkey over the question of new fortifications on the Bosphorus by the latter. The Russian ambassador has pointed out to the Sultan that the work on the new fortifications is inimical to a continuation of friendly relations, but the Sultan has not ordered it discontinued. The whole thing probably will not amount to much, but it serves to show that Russia is casting longing eyes upon her first love—extension to the south. But now she is in no condition to extend to the south or anywhere else. She will need a decade or two to recuperate from her failure in the Orient. She should give all her time and attention to her internal affairs.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN POLITICS.

San Francisco Argonaut.
The purely political aspects of the exclusion question are extremely interesting. If in the future the Chinese subject more Republicans than Democrats are to be found in favor of a modification of the present rigid exclusion, the question at once becomes a political issue in California. The Democratic party, now hopelessly shattered, might pull itself together, and with the slogan "Asiatics must be excluded," defeat the Republican party in the next gubernatorial election. The national party managers have always feared that California and other Pacific coast states would fall out of the Republican column if exclusion laws were not maintained. But the pressure upon them from the east and south is now stronger than ever before. They may give in. The movement to modify the law may become identified with the Republican party. In that case Gov. Fairlee may not succeed himself, even if nominated. And Mr. Fisk may conclude that he does not care to try to get the nomination away from Gov. Fairlee.

RISE AND FALL OF ARMIES.

Boston Transcript.
History shows that armies have their rise and fall, and that nation which defeats another in war may be overcome by a second. To the man of the middle sixteenth century the Spanish army seemed invincible. It was indeed, a model in efficiency and organization, and was the first of the great standing armies that rose out of the wreck of the military system of feudalism. It held its professional supremacy for a long time, and was a veteran service years before other nations had set up permanent military establishments for themselves. But within a century of its prime it had fallen very low, and it has never since regained even an approach to its best estate. The place that it had held as a model passed to France. The army which Louis XIV formed for fifty years was the ideal to military Europe, and its decline began only with the advent of Marlborough and Prince Eugene on the battlefields of Europe.

AMERICA'S IMMENSE FIRE WASTE.

New Orleans Picayune.
No other country in the world approximates even the fire losses we are accustomed to, and no matter from what point of view they may be considered these losses are to be deplored and regarded as excessive. Such an immense waste by fire as this country annually reports indicates clearly that our buildings are less substantial than are con-

structed elsewhere, and that our precautions against fire are less perfect. Improperly constructed buildings are, of course, the main cause of fires, and the reckless business methods in vogue and the mania to get rich quick are also undoubtedly responsible for what is cause for the heavy financial risk which underwriters have to contend with.

RUSSIA'S CONFESSION OF ERROR.

Providence Journal.
Russia's abandonment of her discriminating customs duties against American products is rather a confession of error on her part than, as some persons would have us consider it, a generous expression of gratitude for American assistance in inducing Japan to accede to satisfactory terms of peace. The choice of this particular moment for officially announcing the abandonment is perhaps in some degree determined by the kindly feelings that the success of the Portsmouth conference has stirred. But the decision to make the change was really reached some time ago, as was noted in these columns at the time, and the really determining cause was the heavy financial risk which this little tariff war between herself and us. It has been evident for some time that this tariff retaliation was not hurting the retaliators.

FINLAND PREPARING TO STRIKE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The Finns are the latest people whom the Muscovite autocracy has attempted to Russinize by depriving them of the last vestige of nationality, and are showing themselves for less tractable than most others who have been forced to succumb to the process. So long as Russia contended herself with the mere assertion of sovereignty the Finns did not find the yoke intolerable; but when St. Petersburg attempted, and for the time being succeeded, in suppressing Finland to the point of extinction as a nation, sought to make the people of that country undergo the waiting agony of the Poles, the national spirit broke out in revolution. Russia proper is seething with riot, the Caucasus is aflame, Poland is waiting for the day of liberation, all the oppressed and all but extinguished nationalities cry aloud for freedom and revenge. Of all these the Finns are perhaps the best fitted to take the initiative in an armed revolutionary movement.

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1st. Tighten the stopper.
2nd. Boil the bag TWICE as long as you would for immediate use.
3rd. Remove it, dry it, tighten the stopper and put it away until you want it.

TO TURN ON THE STORED HEAT:
1st. The bag has been prepared for future use, having become cool and the contents remaining liquid.
2nd. Take out the stopper and press finger against the bottom of it.
NOTE—This is done to start the process of crystallization, which produces the heat, and this process will not start unless the bag is cool and the contents liquid.
3rd. Replace the stopper (not too quickly) and CLOSE IT TIGHT.
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