DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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RULES FOR VOTERS.

With the registration disposed of, the balloting comes next, and we again present these general rules for the guidance of voters:

1—If you wish to cast a straight party ballot, put a cross in ink in the blank square to the right of your party emblem, and make no other mark.

2—If you wish to make any change whatever from a straight party ticket, do not make any mark opposite either party emblem.

3—When you do not vote a straight ticket but pick your candidates, put a cross in the space at the right of each candidate you wish to vote for, and make no other mark on the ballot.

4—You do not vote directly for President and Vice-President, although the names of candidates are on the ticket; you vote for electors on the State ticket, showing their choice of party whose presidential candidates you wish to support.

By following these rules you will have no difficulty whatever in having your ballot just as you want it to be.

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 it is being taken advantage of. There is a large acreage of fall grain being sown, with every prospect that good return therefrom in 1897. In various parts of the entire 1896 is noticable for great diversity 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 to many of the officers on the material wellbeing of the people.

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Probably every voter understands that he does not be should (—that votes is not cast their ballots directly for President and Vice President of the United States) hence a word 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 that 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 choice on the State ticket who are elected as Democratic or Populist, that is, if the voter does not wish to vote a straight party ticket; if he wants to vote his ballot for McKinley and Hobart he puts a cross to the right of each of the three Republican electors.

LIBERTY FOR CUBA.

It now seems as if Cuba's patriots might look forward to an early consummation of that for which they so long have fought, bled and died. Not only is it probable that the Spanish government feels continued of its inability to hold the island much longer, critical or the situation to hold at home and abroad, but the hope is also held out in some that other countries, with the United States in the lead, may before long recognize Cuba's independence. At least this is to be inferred from the statement of a Washington correspondent in a New York paper, who says action by President Cleveland in the matter may be looked for the first of the new year. A high official of the administration is authority, so says the correspondent, for the announcement that the President has long realized that this administration could not shift the responsibility of intervention in the interest of humanity and the commerce of the world. The President has patiently borne with Spain, notwithstanding the serious damage to American interests, observing the strictest neutrality, largely for the sake of giving the Spanish government reasonable time to demonstrate its ability to crush the rebellion and at the same time to avoid overbearing the administration with too many foreign complications at one time. Reports to hee received from General Gomez and other sources have gradually convinced him that Spain will never be able to end the war without acknowledging the freedom of Cuba.

Spanish papers, of course, protest against interference by the United States, but the fact remains that unless Spain can raise money, vastly more attract the rebel army, and so end by one long to be to resign to a victorious body of rebels, it is an open secret Spain's bankruptcy is about consummated, and there are no more resources on which to raise money. The insurgent leaders are well intrenched and have by this time considerable supplies. They can prolong the struggle indefinitely by the tactics they have followed hitherto, and there seems no alternative for the mother country but to prepare for a retreat from the island. The war cannot go on indefinitely. The many interests are suffering from it, and it is the undisputed right and duty of every country to see to it that its interests are not jeopardized by strife and disorders in neighboring countries. It, therefore, it is evident that belligerency cannot be restored in Cuba until the connection with Spain is severed, and if Spain has proven her inability to restore order, it is consistent upon the United States to take such action as may be deemed best for the accomplishment of the desired end.

THE SPELLING REFORM.

The immigration of the English language have been made the subject of discussion for philological improvements long that there are now very few people who are not convinced that a simplified orthography would be beneficial to almost every way that may be named in the line of advancement and economy. But it is very difficult to make changes in a language spoken by hundreds of millions, continents where those millions dwelle the most aggressive of the civilized nations. The history of English, however, shows that very important changes in its orthography have been made, and still are going on.

The philological societies in America have taken several conservative steps in the matter of spelling reform, and being endorsed thereto by government educational departments, are making them effective. As a result of this, the better schools are teaching the new rules, such as to drop the final "me" from program, the final s from tranquil, catt, etc.; and still other changes are under contemplation or in process of being introduced.

The latest change under the "Ten Rules" of the philological societies, by which a definite plan for certain improvements is laid out, is based upon rule 1, as proposed by the Funk & Wagnalls publishing company of New York. This circular, the others, was committed, and has received the endorsement of a sufficient number of leading authors, pub lishers, journalists, educators, newspapers and business men to be deemed a fair. The new rule is thus set forth, and teachers and writers, old and young, in school and out, may now contemplate the changed spelling, 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:

> A large final e is to be used in words or syllables, in the character (letter) which is usually used for the consonant, immediately preceding the e, in the syllable or syllables, as in chiefe (chief), deceive (receive), [illegible] (grief), [illegible] (sieve), [illegible] (sieve), [illegible] (sieve