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PEACE SECURED.

The joyous news of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by now signed by the respective envoys, are in perfect accord with the expectations of the national forecasters in August. There have been long-drawn mandatories unnecessarily, but these have invariably ended in the exacting point. The additional treaties deal with the conditions on which Spain cedes the Philippine islands and some details relating to conditions in the ceded territory.

The war is officially over. There can be no doubt as to whether the Spanish government will ratify the treaty. When Spain is a case of necessity. There should be no doubt as to the action of the United States Senate. Opposition to the treaty now would seem puerile folly. The dreams of dazzling have fallen. As old nations, now a world empire, has been reduced from the list of colonial powers and another has taken its place. The matter of first importance now is to get on the other side of the ocean. Let the impressive lesson of the Spanish war never be forgotten. Let there be a King "whose works are thick and His ways judgments," and who is able to "abase those that walk in pride."

It is significant that Germany lately has taken pains to express friendly sentiments toward the United States. Dr. von Holleben, the German ambassador to Washington, after conference with von Bülow, the foreign affairs minister, is reported to have said to an interviewer: "In behalf of the German government I can state that the most hearty sympathy exists towards the rising American nation, and that there is no intention of doing anything on our part to interfere in the slightest degree with all the legitimate aims of the United States." This is a carefully worded expression of the American policy of Germany. It is the fault of imagination to regard it as an official declaration that our settlement with Spain is satisfactory to Germany, and that the German government is in accord on this point with the other European governments. If an the alarm sounded on the continent as the appearance of so-called expansion is entirely unprovoked. If there is no intention in Europe of interfering with the legitimate aims of the United States, the predicted misunderstanding with foreign powers about the late Spanish possessions will not be realized.

The work before this country now is one of peace. With the treasury of knowledge this nation possesses, as an inheritance from a line of statesmen, the power of any in the world, with the long experience in self-government, the intelligence and power of uniting peacefully America, and with its and not antagonist of the Almighty, this work should be accomplished in the near to the advancing of all parts concerned.

VOTING BY MACHINERY.

In the last Legislative Assembly of Utah, a bill was introduced in the House and finally passed, looking to the use of voting machines in public elections. It met with considerable opposition and was reported on two separate occasions, thus having it in charge, which did not do defeat and, realizing that it had been and would be advantageous to the public service, proceeded in their efforts and finally set the measure through. It also passed the Senate and went to the Governor during the closing hours of the session. Into his desk in which to consider a bill, he stashed it, pocketed it and then entered the measure, at which time the Assembly had adjourned and no further action could be taken. Undoubtedly the measure was in the line of progress as well as economy and economy, but the Governor had what he considered good and sufficient reasons for withholding his approval.

The voting machine had a practical test during the recent election in New York. The city of Rochester decided upon trying it and was so well satisfied with the way it acted that the committee council has contracted for purchase all the machines, seventy-three in number, that were used in the election. The advantages, or one of them, to be derived from "voting by machinery" are shown by a comparison with the time required in counting votes in other cities, some of which were a few days and nearly all several hours in arriving at conclusions. In Rochester the result, so far as the state, county, legislative and city offices was known in exactly thirty-seven minutes. It is said that 10,000 votes voted, unassisted and not a mistake was made. Surely such an invention ought to be in universal use, so undoubtedly it will.

Since this successful test, the city clerk of Rochester has been deluged with inquiries regarding the voting machines, and other large cities, including Buffalo, are already talking of adopting them. The Brooklyn Eagle reports Arthur B. Hamilton, president of the machine company, as saying of machine voting:

"The people and the press realize the necessity of a better system of voting than is afforded by the ballot box, with its tedious and uncertain methods of counting. The followers will illustrate the result of voting with paper ballots: In the New York election of 1894 Hiram H. Clark's majority over Hendricks exceeded 80,000, and in 1896 Hendricks's majority was 1,000, and in 1897 Hendricks's majority was 1,000. Jacob Jacob G. Shurer. The returns, as given by the secretary of state of New York of the election of 1896, show that in Irvington out of sixty voting in 1894 of 16,156 ballots, ballots were cast for each of the different candidates."

Mr. Hamilton expresses an opinion which a good many people will concide with when he says that each secretary is handing the people of the people in a close election, with large state is hazardous as to the result in the United States. He states that the result will only be found when organize and reliable voting machines are adopted. With them in use at Rochester elections can be held with rapidity, safety and certainty, and with secrecy and one to all classes of voters. The result can be known immediately upon the closing of the polls, without excuse or possibility of recount. It cannot be counted fraudulently, and the mechanical counters are so constructed that they will faithfully register every one as cast. It is positive in its action, and will permit the voter to examine his ticket and make any changes he desires before registering his vote. The difference in the cost of holding an election with the machines and paper ballots will pay for the machine in from three to five years. As the number of election districts is reduced, so ballot clerks are required and the cost of the printing is very slight.

An elaborate description is given of the machine used at Rochester, showing it to be different from that which the Utah Legislature adopted in some respects, though arriving at results in much the same manner. Not only would this last mixed have the totals all ready when the voting was over, but keep the number of ballots poked in full up to the last one cast, so that, while secrecy as to what particular ticket was voted was maintained, anyone can count up at any time whether there was fractious or indifference on the part of the people in the matter of voting. In either case fraud is entirely out of the question. The Salem Sunday's photographic appearance, it "can't lie." Herein alone, one would think, is a sufficient inducement for bringing the machines into general use.

GENERAL WHEELER.

It does not look well for a born and serious to stand upon the order of giving up an important civil post, when he accepts one in the military department. The most which precludes the possibility of his giving the other each attention as it demands, he should resign without hesitancy. This same question was up before the war or at least hostilities against Spain had actually begun, and the burden of public opinion, so far as it was expressed, was overwhelmingly against such incongruous duality in the public service, to say nothing of the lack of dignity displayed in seeking to hold on to a place for the emoluments of it, time when no service could be rendered, and the people permanently represented had no representation at all.

These remarks have reference to General Joseph Wheeler. Personally, no man stands higher in the estimation of the people than he, and those who criticise his present action, or rather inaction, are no doubt in every case not a whit behind any others in their admiration for the gallant war-horse. They regret to see him taking a position which subjects him to censure. The manner in which he departed himself at San Juan, leading his command, while others who had been ordered to maintain an upright position, brandishing the blade and like a veritable Ajax tossing back the thunder of fury which swept upon the American lines until defeat was turned into victory, entitles him to the undying regard of his countrymen, with the rewards and honors which comport with such achievements, but they should be the result of direct, not indirect action, of such action is not likely to be withheld nor lose the right to it is forfeited.

That General Wheeler is a comparatively poor man and needs the money which the two positions yield is, if anything, a still stronger reason why he should decline it. Such men, and in fact no men who are sound, can afford to have their necessities relieved by donations from either public or private sources, at least not so long as they are able to get along at all. They can properly receive compensation for services rendered, and should do so, but not for those services which they not only do not render but prevent others from rendering, and which have been performed, and which it is to have no public record in future, at bright and blameless as it has been since he ceased to fight against and began to fight under the standard of his native land.

COMMENTS ON G. H. ROBERTS.

The Republican Chicago Times-Herald, commenting on the election of Hon. B. H. Roberts for Congress, says:

"Mr. Roberts, according to the press reports, admitted that the polygamy question, he declared, polygamy and that he was then living with three wives. His testimony was taken, however, in the investigation in the territorial days and with only the State Constitution of Utah probably judgment and the statutes of the United States before him. The practice, if it yet they are not relevant and can have no bearing on his fitness.

"There is nothing in the Federal Constitution which disqualifies a polygamist who may have married in Utah, or elsewhere, under the territorial law against polygamy and divorce in the District of Columbia. Mr. Roberts could not be excluded there for the reason that the Utah law was violated elsewhere.

"Who are the people with Mr. Roberts that it was a very bad act on the part of Utah to elect a polygamist? Are they not the people who have a Christian ancestral right to abolish polygamy, and the right to do it has been established, and in Utah it is the Republican party which is with it to consider the rights and the property of the new members?

"The Utah people are responsible, albeit Roberts was nominated, under the sanction of the religion, and he is doubtless regarded the obligations as sacredly as the monogamists regards his monogamous marriage. He cannot put solely his wives with any more justice than a man could remove one wife for the sake of his children. The fellowship of the Republican party is a personal and not a political matter of the law. Whether or not the business of the house of representatives will be performed by a man who has married three wives, or even three, or even one, or a man who has married a single woman, is a question of personal fitness, and not of political fitness. The people who are responsible for the election of Mr. Roberts, or any other man, are responsible personally and not politically, and it is not for us to say that they are not responsible."

The New York Tribune also Republican, thinks that the United States must not become the prison of polygamy," but prefers this self-evident proposition to syrup:

"The Bonds is not judge of the qualifications of the man elected, and can what not Mr. Roberts it is now to do so. It may hesitate to shut him out for the moment, pending inquiry, with the election and to an end to hearing on his ability to legislate decidedly. Recently a Republican, not a New York Republican, because he had been a resident of the former state and had lived in the state of Utah, voted for Roberts in this while to congress. Certainly Mr. Roberts is quite as responsible, even if he has only the marriage tie."

These extracts are from the Literary Digest of Dec. 10.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen is a force in the New York this, exploits the issues of the constitutional conflict between the two countries on the Scandinavian peninsula. Before this, he says, foreign affairs were principally under the personal administration of the one sovereign. The king could have them managed as he thought best, and there was no law to prevent him from letting a Norwegian minister alone administer Norwegian foreign affairs, which actually has happened. In 1905 Sweden made an alteration in its constitution, the result of which was to withdraw to a great extent from the common sovereign the administration of foreign affairs and confine it to an exclusive Swedish minister, responsible only to Sweden and dependent on the Swedish Riksdag. After this it became of course an inevitable necessity for Norway to try to get the arrangement of ministers in regard to Norwegian foreign affairs altered in a way acceptable to a sovereign state. On this point all parties agreed both in Sweden and Norway. But regarding the manner in which this could be accomplished in either case disagreement in both countries, and the deplored fact is that no proposal has hitherto been made from Sweden which any political section in Norway has been able to accept. This is the cause of the trouble. Dr. Nansen concludes his article as follows:

"The present conflict between the two countries is a most serious and most difficult one, and is highly unfortunate for us both. No one can regret this more sincerely than the writer, and with him all true Norwegians. We see clearly that it will be to the benefit of both nations on the Scandinavian peninsula that we keep together and live peacefully and on good terms with each other. But in order that this may be, this unfortunate conflict must be settled."

THE DRUCE CASE.

The duke and duchess of Portland are said to have had a telegraph wire run to their residence so that the result of the investigation of the Druce market might be known at the earliest possible moment. They are positively interested in the matter, for it it turns out that the remains are not those of the late duke of Portland, but, as claimed, are only an effigy, our lord and lady are likely to be turned out themselves. In the event a man who now holds the honorable position of a valet in Australia will succeed to the vast estates and the titles. This person, it is claimed, is the offspring of a woman who was married to the old duke of Portland, under the name of Druce. If being a Mormonite alliance, so let had another wife elsewhere, but claims also is that the announcement of his death and burial were premature, that he did not die till some twelve years later, and that the examination of the casket will show that his body is not and consequently never was there.

It is a matter of great importance and excites considerable interest not only in England, but all over the world. The case may be but a little more probable than made, but the truth is as far kept secret. The woman Druce has made no mortal fight and claimed some sympathy for years from the disinherited descent of the London Mail. Sir Bell for her assistance.

[illegible]

If the office of the superintendent of [illegible] shall from any cause become vacant, the vacancy should be filled by a capable, upright man. We have several such, not only in Utah, but in Salt Lake City, and one "Nevo" is one the people of Utah would be well pleased, that one of them is chosen. To impart officers under such circumstances is little less than wanton treachery.

It sounds like a return to the condition of affairs in four months ago to hear of marshals being ordered to Utah.

It is announced that Secretary Hay is to leave the President's cabinet.

Col. Bryan will leave the army. That is drawing a line.

Christmas Satellite.

Prince Bonaparte, Prince Bonaparte, never seen in the city before, is at Smith's, 36 Main and Walker House.

Belong.

We carry over Five thousand copies Sheet Music and Books, besides a large stock of Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise. Remember this when you are looking for Christmas Presents.

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HIGH CHAYON INK PORTRAITS in elegant frames, $1.25. Utah Portrait Co., 40 west First South, Calder's Music Palace.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this than all others combined. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

Bamberger Coal Co., 161 Main.

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We import all our Accordions, Harps, Violins, Horns, Drums, etc., etc., direct from Germany, that is why we can give you prices that give our competitors that "tired feeling."

YOUNG BROS. CO.,
28 Main street.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, they pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

Is biliousness, HERBINE, by expelling from the body the causes of bile and acids, improves the assimilative processes, purifies the blood, and tones up and strengthens the entire system. Price 50 cts.—Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

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Salt Lake City.

Constipation prevents the body from ridding itself of waste matter. De Witt's Little Early Risers gently remove the trouble and cure sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactive Liver and clear the Complexion. Small, sugar-coated, don't gripe or raise nausea. F. S. Schramm, Prescription Druggist, McCornick Building, corner Main St. and First South.

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Giving up on a cold, for poultry and meats, dry and hard, have long the choice of the epicures, and we have now the assortment and method of the cure with which everything is cooked. Just now we are prepared for game, Dressed Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Quails, Snipe, Rabbits, Venison, Elk, Bear, Mountain Sheep, Antelope, Buffalo, Moose