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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 6, 1907.

THE ELECTION.

As a result of the City election Tuesday, the political complexion of the administration remains unchanged. The so-called Americans continue to hold the general offices and to dominate the Council. There is no change. They are neither stronger nor weaker than they were before.

But there is one important change, which, however, antedates the election. At the head of the City now stands a gentleman in whose ability as a business man, integrity, and honor there is no doubt. That is a great change from the conditions that prevailed two years ago, because the influence of Mr. Brannan will be wielded, as far as it goes, for a good and clean City government. The appointment of Mr. Brannan to the office of Mayor after Mr. Thompson was a signal victory of the decent element of Salt Lake City over the gang that defiled the McWhirter robbery, and the election was but a confirmation of that victory.

The new officers have a difficult task before them. The City treasury, according to reliable reports, is empty, and the available resources are used up long ago. They have a number of demands upon the public funds to satisfy. Because there are so many who are in politics for revenge. They have promises to redeem, that cannot be redeemed unless there is a radical change of front, from bigotry and fanaticism to American principles.

As usual after every election the disappointed parties are seeking some plausible explanation for their defeat, and as usual they are blaming everybody except themselves. Nobody will admit the possibility of miscalculations or misjudgment of public sentiment. The explanation is always sought in some untoward circumstance that could not be foreseen. "Church influence" has been the puerile cry for a number of years after every election, as well as before. We know not whether this is to be raised again, but if it is, it ought either be proved or silenced forever. Hypocrites should not be permitted to have over Utah politics forever, to terrify those who are unable to distinguish between phantoms and realities.

The progress of Salt Lake cannot be stopped, no matter what kind of an administration it has. It can be retarded, as it has been during the past two years, because many desirable citizens refuse to locate where the flames of hatred are kept burning and where the prospect is of an exorbitant cost of living on account of public extravagance. But the growth will continue, no matter what the conditions are. If, however, the present administration will commence a policy of conciliation and unite the various factions, in spite of the efforts of those who live upon strife, the development of the City will be rapid and sound. The party organs have promised "prosperity." Those promises will never be redeemed under a regime of bitterness and hatred.

THE OUTLOOK.

There are people who take a pessimistic view of the financial situation and prophesy hard times. Their opinion is that all efforts to weather the storm will prove in vain.

What such predictions are founded on does not appear, very clearly. The money that flowed freely a short time ago is still in the country, and more is coming from Europe. It may have been withdrawn from circulation temporarily, but it will find its way back to the channels of trade. People will have to buy food and clothing, and all kinds of improvements will be made, as usual.

The New York papers, during the recent crisis there pointed out the necessity of taking a conservative view and not accordingly. Even the deposits of the government and the millions that would have been unavailing against a general run. The New York Tribune said:

"It is not enough that the United States government deposits \$25,000,000 here, nor that Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller and a group of rich men contribute millions more in the cash on hand in the banks if all the small depositors are to rush to get their money and put it in their stockings. The duty of banking is to the daily necessities of the multitude. It does not signify that there is anything wrong with a bank when it cannot meet a run. Banks are not conducted in the daily necessities of a panic. They are managed on the theory that the people will believe with their usual common sense, that only a small proportion of the depositors will be calling for their money, and to pay their sufficient funds are kept on hand."

The small depositor should ask himself what moved large depositors, the millionaire bankers and business men and manufacturers, to put a vast amount of cash at the service of the banks. Undoubtedly as there are vast sums of money in the hands of the small depositor, it was an act of self-interest, in a large sense. They have a great stake in the country. They know that credit could not be procured and confidence in banks extensively business without injury to the whole fabric of industry and commerce and consequent damage to their interests. Every depositor has his stake in the country, and it is generally a much bigger stake than his deposit at the bank. If he too, supports the banks by restraining his fears, he is sustaining business in general, and his own enterprise in particular."

In this strain the press mentioned the public, and helped to avert financial disaster. The country has suffered from the effects of reckless gambling in

imaginary values, but those effects cannot last long. Unless the employment of labor decides to cease operations and throw a vast army of laborers out of employment, there is no reason why everything should not assume normal conditions again.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

The disaster by which the city of Karatash, in Central Asia, was destroyed a few days ago and the greater part of a population of 15,000 souls wiped out of earthly existence, is a reminder that the destructive forces are still at work. As the date on which the town was destroyed is not given, it is thought possible that the earthquake was the one recorded in this country and in Europe on October 20. It was surmised at the time that the disturbance had occurred in the Southern Indian Ocean.

As will be remembered, on the night of Oct. 20, the instruments in various places recorded a severe earthquake somewhere, beginning at 11:15 o'clock that night and lasting until 1:15 on the following morning. The seismograph at Washington recorded the shocks, as did the instruments at London, at Laidbach, Austria, and on the Isle of Wight. The duration of the shocks indicated their severity, but the location of the disturbances was not made known until dispatches from St. Petersburg reported shocks in Central Asia, including Samarkand, in Russian Turkestan, where the damage was extensive. Samarkand, Khokand, and other places were also shaken at the time, but Karatash, 100 miles away, escaped only to be buried under a landslide caused by the disruption of the earth in the vicinity.

We have had some fearful disasters of this kind, the last few years. San Francisco's earthquake and fire are fresh in memory. Shortly after that disaster, on August 15, 1905, Valparaiso, Chile, was almost entirely destroyed and 1,000 lives lost. The damage to property amounted to \$50,000,000.

Karatash, the Asiatic city now buried by a mountain slide, was situated in the Karatash range of mountains in Bokhara. The surface in the western part of this country is said to be largely arid plains and deserts, but in the center and east it is very mountainous, with the Hissar mountains along the northern frontier, the Babalah in the desert center, and the Karatash or Peter the Great ranges in the northeast and east. The climate shows extremes of heat and cold, the temperature ranging from 107 in the shade to 10 degrees. Earthquakes and landslides are of frequent occurrence, and this, it is thought, made the people so careless that they failed to take cognizance of the preliminary warnings.

The impression that disastrous earthquakes occur only along the sea coast seems to be contradicted by this calamity, by which a whole city nestled in the mountain fastnesses was wiped out of the face of the earth.

ROOT TALKED OF AGAIN.

According to Washington advices the boom of Secretary Root for the Presidency is being revived. The statement is made, it seems, on the authority of Senator Scott of West Virginia. After a visit to the White House, this gentleman is said to have made the remark, that "if Secretary Root were to be presented by his own state, he would be a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination for President next year." This statement is regarded as very significant, in view of the time when it was made.

Secretary Root may be regarded as a safe man in the office of Chief Executive, were he to be elected to succeed President Roosevelt. Few Americans know more about the affairs of the American republics than he does, and his administration would, undoubtedly, be one of peaceful progress toward pan-Americanism. No one can have heard Secretary Root speak in public about any of the burning questions of the day, without feeling that the affairs of this great nation can safely be entrusted to his care.

President Roosevelt, it is stated, has recently let it be known that he is not for any one in particular, to the exclusion of others, but that with respect to members of his cabinet he has stated that if any member of it who has been regarded as a presidential possibility be nominated he would support him with all his might and main.

CONTROL OF TYPHOID.

The prevalence of typhoid fever in several parts of the state recalls the fact that this dread disease is generally spread by carelessness in country places.

The government experts on insects published a few years ago that mosquitoes and house flies transfer two diseases that, in country districts, are mostly preventable—malaria and typhoid fever.

These are country diseases; that is, while they often occur in large cities, they most frequently abound at the farm and village.

The malarial mosquito does not accommodate itself well to city conditions, but is found swarming in the country wherever still pools and small accumulations of surface water occur, bringing disease and pestilence breeding places for all kinds of mosquitoes. Malaria is rare with us, but it is otherwise as to typhoid fever.

It is believed today that in cities supplied with good sewerage systems, typhoid fever originates from contaminated country milk, the return of people in autumn from the less sanitary country, and lack of care in the sanitation of typhoid patients and premises.

Typhoid fever in cities may be prevented by the filtration of water, the sterilization of milk, and the disinfection of the excreta of typhoid patients.

In the country, the principal agent in the spread of this disease is the common housefly. Flies breed in incalculable numbers in manure. They spread the germs of typhoid fever by alighting upon food. Since the disease germ is found only in the excreta of fever patients, the sanitation of cattle by means of a little dry earth, is recommended as an actual preventive of the spread of typhoid fever.

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It is to be regretted that boards of public health either do not have or fail to exercise the authority to enforce this easy, simple, and altogether desirable suggestion in relation to out-door water closets.

Every mayor and town council of the smaller municipalities throughout the state should adopt this simple precautionary measure by ordinance and then see to its practical enforcement.

If the state board of health would take the initiative, the county commissioners may have sufficient authority to abate every public nuisance and menace to the public health by requiring the dry earth sanitation of country out-houses.

Another cause for thanksgiving is that the election is over.

The U boys came back from Los Angeles upon it, not with it.

The Atlantic Monthly is fifty years young and as lusty as ever.

As guesses the majority of the party chairmen are rank failures.

A "landslide" is bound to throw some dust in the eyes of people.

Food necessities are said to be getting cheaper. They surely haven't got.

It is very hard to stand by the President, he is so constantly on the move.

If given support, General Confidence can always put General Panic to rout.

"Ask, and ye shall receive," doesn't hold good at the paying teller's window.

It is hardly probable that Secretary Cortelyou will "cotton" to cotton currency.

John Pierpont Morgan will come very near earning the right to a niche in the Hall of Fame.

"Too much Johnson," is Congressman Burton's laconic comment on the result of the Cleveland election.

A New York judge has ruled that a wife has no right to throw dishes at her husband. Nothing was said about throwing a rolling pin.

The Utes or the Cheyenne River reservation seem to have made up their minds that they can be good Indians without being dead ones.

So Secretary Taft is to abandon his European tour and hasten back to the Pacific shore. People will be pardoned if they exclaim, "This is so sudden!"

Gifford Pinchot says that in twenty years there will be no timber in this country. In twenty years there will be more political timber in the country than is dreamed of in his philosophy.

The New York clearing house association has decided to adopt the plan of paying checks and other obligations in bank scrip instead of legal tender. The scrip will be issued in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Will not such scrip be subject to the government tax of ten per cent? Its purpose certainly is to serve as money.

That the country will be flooded with all sorts of currency schemes there is no doubt. Already the president of the Georgia Farmers' union has addressed a letter to the secretary of the treasury, asking for authority to issue certificates to the amount of \$100,000,000 to be guaranteed by \$200,000,000 worth of cotton to aid the southern farmers in carrying out their holding movement. This is but a single remove from the wild warehouse currency schemes of a dozen years ago.

It may interest our readers to know that the supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that the use of voting machines in that state is illegal. The constitution of Massachusetts declares that the vote shall be "written." This term is admitted to be broad enough to include type writing and printing, but not the proceeding of a button. Hence the law admitting the use of voting machines is declared null and void. Massachusetts undoubtedly will enjoy the luxury of voting machines, in due time, but the constitution must first be amended so as to permit the innovation. And that suggests, by the way, the necessity for lawmakers of being thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental laws of the states for which they legislate.

PUBLIC OPINION WILL DO IT.

Kansas City Star.
So long as a social, political, or economic abuse is left to the domain of discussion and theoretic argument, it is slow to be remedied, because the traditional—and admirably safe—disposition of the American people is to be long suffering rather than to risk inflicting an injustice. But reveal such abuses, subject them to the light of certain knowledge, and public opinion will immediately root them out.

LITHOGRAPHED GLOOM.

Emersonian Gazette.
An Englishman who has been traveling in this country has placed himself on record with the assertion that the Americans are a nation of humors. If he examined some of the comic supplements issued by the Sunday papers, he would reverse that opinion, and admit that we can be serious, even to the verge of gloom.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

New York Herald.
When the public has completely recovered its senses it will begin to look around for remunerative investments. The American disposition is essentially a sanguine and enterprising one, and a people of that temperament are susceptible of the magnetic process of hoarding money in secret hiding places.

GOOD SYMPTOM.

Pittsburg Dispatch.
While the Pennsylvania Railroad was first among the big corporations to turn out and buy of men more than a year ago, it is first to turn in the other direction. Orders are out for a large increase in the shop force at Altoona. The company finds the number of its men inadequate to make necessary repairs and to keep the system up to its high standard of efficiency. The Pennsylvania Railroad

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is as good a barometer by which to predict business activity as any we know. It has long been first to prepare for coming storms, and first to spread sail when the squall has passed. A few hundred men are not much to this big system, but they constitute a good symptom.

Business and financial conditions in the United States are absolutely sound. From the small farmer, who is harvesting his crop at high prices, to the United States treasury, which is overflowing with money, the country is solid and prosperous. There can be no cessation of prosperity so long as the factors of prosperity are abundant and work. If there had been a crop failure this year, or if disaster had been invited by foolish legislation tending to destroy confidence, there might have been occasion for uneasiness. But there is no excuse whatever for any honest man in an honest business to fear trouble. The flurry in financial circles over the recent collapse is a temporary action. There can be no collapse of solvent banks and prosperous business ventures—and the banks are solvent and business is prosperous.

The controller of the currency has carefully watched the condition of national banks everywhere. He declares them to be in absolutely sound condition. The worst has already occurred—and it has occurred only to the concern of those who were not worthy to live. Legitimate business is always benefited by the removal of men and corporations that fail to obey the laws of business.

Even in times of prosperity, certain inevitable laws must be observed if the trader is to survive. He is his own Nemesis if he violates them. The business world will be better off by the purging process. Wall street gamblers may be agitated, but the man who deals with real things is not alarmed. He goes ahead with his business.

HAPPINESS.

Life.
Happiness is an inexpensive and therefore a very common form of enjoyment. Happiness and pleasure must not be confused. Happiness is a sort of felicitous epistle administered by a charitable Providence to those who cannot afford anything better. Often a person, so poor that he has nothing left but health and a moderate income, will be foolishly, extravagantly, riotously happy. Then why begrudge the rich their pleasure, which would appear to be the only fun that is left for them? Is it not a fair and impartial division? How ungrateful for any one to suggest that pleasure, being always conferred, often carries a bonus of common, which is happiness, by reason of which the rich get more than their share! Such people are not entitled to be poor. They should be deprived of their hope. They should be very rich.

A GOOD OMEN.

Boston's churches that have adult Sunday schools, devoted to children, and social problems have begun to discuss city government by commission. Treated in a broad way, without partisan or personal animus, this is as desirable a use of the time and occasion as could be contrived. Politics in the higher sense was the religion of the ancient Greeks, and not until it becomes a matter of opinion or opinion to a people, Americans need they expect much that is careless or vicious in the life of larger centers of population to pass away.

Harmony in Tastes.
A fashion note suggests dark brown as suitable for early morning wear in men's clothing. Intended, no doubt, to the dark brown taste which comes the morning after—Florida Times Union.

Future Civilization.
"In twenty-five years," says an enthusiastic balloonist, "everybody will be flying." How about the babies that are learning to creep, or crawl, or toddle, or any—Chicago Record-Herald.

Two Dead Issues.
"Free silver," says a southern contemporary, "is the deadest issues in the country. Our brother has forgotten simplified silver."—New York Mail.

Wall Street Aeronautics.
Financial ballooning does not seem to be as successful as the other kind.—Hochester Herald.

Agreed.
Mrs. Jawback—This paper says that raincoat causes bad temper.
Mr. Jawback—If that means the kind of meat you've been expecting me to chew on for the last few days, the paper's right.—Ex.

His Method.
Miss—I've no sympathy for the man who proposes and is rejected, and then gets sore. A man should be wise enough to know what his answer will be before he offers himself.

Mr.—Sure—I always make good and certain that a girl's going to reject me before I dare to propose.—Ex.

Comic Tragedy.
A solemn curtain speech was needed in a Bowery theater before the audience would stand the death scene. They had been tickled, but not harrowed—gave tears instead of tears. In the back environs of Third Avenue, these who pay to be present do their own dramatic criticism. And if the company fails to amuse them, they let their best to amuse themselves.

Lamentable are cat-calls, whistling and the cabbage bouquet. The actor is humiliated if he does not show it. He has a right to protest. Several hours should mitigate the force of one's verdict on him, and then it should be made at a charitable distance from the stage.

But the temptations of the death scene are very great, so contorted, so soporific, so luxurious, so that the actor be. He stands in a state of drowsy music, and gloriously moans. Our sympathy is not to be denied the Boweryites. They forced one actor to beg that he might be let die in peace.—Chicago Evening Post.

How Could He Wait?
"Ma," began Tommy, trying for the sixth time to say something.
"Tommy," said his mother, sternly, "didn't I tell you not to interrupt Mrs. Gaddie and me?" "Wait until we are through."
"But, ma, I want to say this today."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Recent Publications.
The opening chapters of a new novel, "Though Life Is Do Part," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the first of the Woman's Home Companion for November. The announcement of a new story by the author of "A Singular Life," is a very agreeable and a novel novel gives promise of being one of Mr. Ward's best. Under the title "Do You Know Your Grocer?" the editor makes some very telling comments on the conditions throughout the country, that every housewife will read

Z.C.M.I. Great Dress Goods Sale Continues During Remainder of Week

Entire line of figured Novelty Dress Goods and Wool Plaids, stylish fabrics ranging in price from 65c to \$3.00, all this week **25% OFF**

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with interest. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, one of the editors of Woman's Home Companion, contributes a charming talk on "Thanksgiving—Then and Now." and Mrs. Anna Shores Richardson completes her series of three articles on "The Woman in Business." The other editors, Grace Margaret Gould, and Fannie Merritt Farmer, contribute especially interesting departments. Particular notice should be called to the "Cooking Department," which gives a large number of excellent recipes for Thanksgiving season. There is a splendid fiction by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, Herbert D. Ward, and others—Madison Square, New York.

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