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 CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE.  
 J. A. CRIV, JR., 4 Times Building.  
 SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 30, 1906.

**TAKE NOTICE:**  
 Tomorrow, Wednesday, October 31st, will be the last day of registration for the year 1906. Citizens who have not been newly registered this year will not be qualified to vote, either at the general election on November 6th, or at the school election in December. The importance of an understanding of this fact ought to be perceived by every sensible person. The duty that devolves upon every man and woman in the State, who has resided long enough therein and in the county and precinct where they now live, to entitle them to cast a ballot at the election so near at hand, to secure that inestimable right by registration must be apparent even to the most thoughtless. Let every one who has not been registered, take the only opportunity now left to do so by going tomorrow to the office of the registration agent in the election district where the unregistered individual resides, and thus preserve the privilege of the elective franchise, the value of which is beyond price.

**HOME QUARANTINE.**  
 There are complaints about people who are afflicted with the skin eruption which many doctors still insist in designating as "smallpox," failing to report conditions to the board of health or to the city physician. One reason is, the very general repugnance to the removal of the patients to the place outside of the city called the "pesthouse." The very name of the establishment is obnoxious. And the prospect of being put into such buildings as those devoted to this purpose, causes a shudder and an aversion that are hard to overcome.

It is true that persons who have been taken there invariably report having "a good time." They do not suffer from anything but the rash that appears on the surface of their bodies, and which at first bears some resemblance to smallpox. But they are otherwise in good health, have an excellent appetite, are fed heartily at the city's expense, and usually room around along the creek or on the hills, where the weather permits, and apart from having to eat and sleep in the pesthouse they have a free holiday.

But all the same, people naturally dread being compelled to leave their happy homes and herd in that place, and therefore some of them conceal as much as possible their ailment from curious eyes. This would not perhaps be very general, if quarantine regulations were established that would isolate them from the public in their own homes, a measure that is adopted in many cities in this country, and that has been customary in England even in undoubted epidemics of genuine smallpox.

We notice that this rule has been adopted at Murray in this county. In response to a petition, the county commissioners have appointed Dr. Jones and Deputy Sheriff Goldman, with discretionary powers, to carry out this regulation, except when the disease breaks out in boarding houses or in thickly populated places. We are of the opinion that this will aid greatly in obtaining reports from families that may be afflicted with the prevailing disorder. Whatever name may be given to the eruptive disease which is troubling many parts of the United States, it is evidently contagious, and therefore should be under treatment or regulation by the boards of health or other officers lawfully appointed for the purpose. Persons suffering from it should be isolated as carefully as possible. If it becomes necessary to put them in some place for isolation and treatment, why not call it a hospital or by some other name than a pesthouse, which is distasteful, indeed disgusting to many people, and remains so in spite of the ridicule of physicians and the sneers of folks who consider themselves "strong-minded."

between the cellular formation of smallpox pustules, and those exhibited in this new disorder that has broken out in many parts of the United States. Another thing: When smallpox has made its appearance in its mildest form, it has always been developed by extended contagion into the malignant and confluent form, which has not been the case with the new disease after many months of progress. The absence of pitting, even in the worst cases, is another sign that this is not smallpox.

One more bit of evidence that will perhaps commend itself to the disciples of vaccination, many of whom are old and experienced orthodox physicians of learning and repute, is the undeniable fact that persons who have been recently and successfully vaccinated, have been "taken down" with this eruptive disorder which has been fully developed in their cases. Take all these facts together and do they not constitute something very much like positive proof, that the present malady is different from and cannot be veritable smallpox, even of a modified type?

Our purpose in raising this question again, is not to oppose any sanitary or hygienic regulation which is aimed against the spread of disease. We advise house quarantine in admissible cases, because we believe it would have a tendency to stop improper concealment of its appearance. We would rather have the disorder called by some other name than smallpox, if our physicians reach the conclusion that it is not that loathsome disease, because the truth would cause less alarm and not diminish precaution.

**OUR POPULATION.**  
 The population of our own State and of the United States has been made public by the census bureau. In the State it is 276,559, a gain of 68,609. In the country at large the population is 72,265,229, a gain since 1900 of over 12,000,000. The gain in both cases has been normal. In our own State the gain would have been a little larger than here indicated, but the emigration from Utah to surrounding States and into other countries has made the ratio of increase somewhat less than it otherwise would have been. Taking the population in 1870, 1890 and 1900 as the basis for figuring the ratio of increase, Utah is entitled to a population somewhat in excess of 276,000. The emigration alluded to accounts for the seeming falling off. But what an immense increase throughout the whole country! It is about the same ratio of increase that has been maintained since the first census. Our material welfare has kept pace with the increase of population. But has the same ratio of gain been maintained in all that makes for righteousness and the uplifting of mankind? Let us hope it has.

**CHARACTER ABOVE INTELLECT.**  
 In his inaugural address as president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, among other things said: "However desirable it is to train the mind when it comes to the service of the State (if, indeed, the same is not true in all service), character is above intellect." The remark is true, almost profound, and it applies to nearly all walks of life. Yet how little is this truth heeded. In the selection of candidates for office it is almost unheeded by all political parties, while too often candidates have neither intellect nor character. The ability to manipulate primaries, and through them conventions is often at a premium and character is at a discount. This is not always so, but it is too frequently so. And why is it? The question is much asked and not answered. In all parties men will support candidates whom in private they condemn as utterly unfit to serve the State in any capacity; and it seems at times as though they had no regard for character and small respect for intellect. It is a bad state of affairs. Dr. Pritchett's remark is deserving of the closest attention and consideration.

**EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.**  
 The extraordinary stealings of the New York bank teller, Alvord, whose arrest has now been announced, calls attention once more to the fact that some of the vast banking interests of the country need more control than is at present exercised. It is now stated that the accused man has been implicitly trusted by his employers. He has handled enormous sums of money, and yet, for years, he has, it is alleged, stolen sums, until the shortage amounts to nearly \$700,000. Why was not the irregularity detected before? Are not the Federal examinations of the status of a bank sufficient guarantee to the stockholders and investors?

In this case there were circumstances sufficiently suspicious to warrant a close scrutiny. Mr. Alvord, it appears, had a salary of \$4,500, and yet spent \$20,000, or more, annually. The fact was known, and yet the man enjoyed perfect confidence. The vague explanation that he had been successful in speculation, was taken for granted. However, the defalcation was finally detected. But why was it not seen before it had reached such an enormous sum? The bank officials have been reluctant in giving out any information as to the methods employed by the teller, but the compromise of currency at the moment has issued a statement showing that Alvord had charge of the morning mail, and that he every morning took from it a small quantity of cash items to cover the aggregate of his stealings. He added these stolen items to the exchanges for the clearing house that was discovered, it was found that the total amount of the clearing house exchanges was correct, but \$200,000 had been taken from the mail receipts that morning and listed with the previous day's exchanges, the amount of addition being reduced, that much, so that the sum of the two aggregated the correct amount.

The story of his arrest is rather remarkable. He was caught in Boston, and returned to New York with perfect resignation. He appears to have taken \$200,000 with him, when he left the bank, and yet a few days afterwards, he had no more than a few dollars in his pocket, and he has no means of making restitution. He stated that he did not expect to make any fight in the courts, but take his sentence, and then "face the world" once more.

All this looks as if he had deliberately laid his plans on the basis that a few years in the penitentiary was an easy way of making a fortune on which to retire and live in comfort for the rest of life. Such calculations should be upset by the court, if it is found guilty, the punishment should be a notice to all who may be tempted in this way, that wholesale stealings is no road to independence. It may be impossible at all times to guard every dollar that is entrusted to the care of a large banking institution, but it should be possible, when crime is detected, to make the punishment adequate, and thus make the temptation to others less alluring.

**DESTRUCTION FORETOLD.**  
 Someone has found among the literature of nearly half a century ago a prophecy relating to the fate that recently overtook the city of Galveston. In 1850 a little book was published by Mr. D. E. Ebraman. It is entitled "Information About Texas," and from it this paragraph is quoted: "Galveston Island, with all its boasted accumulation of people, habitations, wealth, trade and commerce, is but a waif of the ocean, a locality of but yesterday; a resting place for drift and sea birds, liable at any moment and certain at no distant day of being engulfed and submerged by the sea. Neither is it possible for all the skillful devices of mortal man to protect this doomed place against the impending danger. The terrible power of a hurricane cannot be calculated, much less resisted. Its strength is the awful power of combined elements, and the waters of the mighty deep are made a fearful and sudden engine of destruction. A part of the ocean itself, as it were, is lifted up and onward, and goes rolling, hurling and crashing over the low coast, and all the conceivable fury and end of matter attributable to the final day, carrying devastation, death and destruction to all created beings, obliterating the work of man and frequently blotting out the low islands and coast altogether. I should as soon think of founding a city on an iceberg as on Galveston Island if I looked to its safety and perpetuity."

The enterprising citizens of Galveston, when they shall have resurrected the city from the ruins, will have to devise some means of protection against the encroachments of the ocean, lest disaster overtake them again. The forecast quoted applies as much to the future that is still ahead of us, as to the past. But though fifty years ago it was considered impossible to render the place safe, engineering skill may have one or two suggestions to make on that point.

**MILITARISM AND DISCIPLINE.**  
 One of the arguments in favor of militarism is the alleged moral influence of its rigid discipline. But the annual report of the judge advocates general appears to prove that the moral status of the regular army is far below the level of the volunteers. According to the report, during the last year there were no less than 6,580 trials by courts martial. Of these 6,618 were of enlisted men, and 35 of commissioned officers. But the point is that of the total of enlisted men tried, 6,424 were of the regular army, and only 1,194 of the volunteers; and that notwithstanding the fact that the volunteer forces were more than twice the size of the regulars. Of the men sentenced to dishonorable discharge, 2,270 were regulars and 715 volunteers. These figures are rather surprising, and yet it is well known that the life of soldiers and sailors is not of the kind that tends toward the development of the higher qualities of human beings. Everyone who has lived in places where militarism is dominant must have observed this. The same may be seen in any seaport where, at times, sailors of naval life themselves loose. All armies in active service are in danger of turning into bands of robbers. Real high class soldiers are generally drawn from the ranks of citizens, who carry with them into the field the sweet influences of home.

**CHILDLIKE DIPLOMACY.**  
 One of the most remarkable documents in the present diplomatic exchange of notes on the Chinese imbroglio, is that in which Li Hung Chang admits that, "Lying siege to the legations of foreign ministers is a high offense against international law," and that "China acknowledges her great fault in this respect."

That virtually admits the guilt of the Chinese government. It says the country open to whatever retribution the powers may see fit to decree. It removes the pretense that the Boxer movement was beyond the control of the government, and places the responsibility on China, that is, on the government. Li Hung Chang cannot be much of a statesman in the European sense of the word. If he had been, he would have declared solemnly that the ministers were to blame for the siege; or that it was undertaken to protect them from the mob, and then shifted the burden of guilt over to the foreign diplomats. He would have invented some plausible story, exonerating his government. With the admission of China's guilt, the only difficulty is in fixing the measure of retribution. But the powers will need to go slow. The rebellion is spreading in the southern provinces, it seems. Advances from Hongkong are to the effect that the insurgents have formally proclaimed an organization for the protection of their country, and that business. And it is not improbable that they are secretly supported by officials who dare not come out openly. Sir Robert Hart, director general of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, says it is a patriotic movement, and that some years hence there will be millions of Boxers at the call of the government. Under the circumstances, the powers must go slow and not irritate the people.

ple too much. The diplomatic blunder of Li Hung Chang cannot be turned to too great advantage. Were, for instance, the dismemberment of the empire decreed, it is probable that would hasten the spread of the Boxer excitement from one end of the empire to the other, and if the movement is national and patriotic, the combined powers would have a difficult task before them because of the wide extent of the empire and the difficulty of maintaining lines of communication. A war of subjugation would require a large army. Better not meddle too much with the Mongolian wags' nest. Its occupants may appear contemptible compared to the well-equipped European warriors, but there are a good many of them, and they all have stings.

Utah counts up a population of 276,559. "We must be growing greater."

In politics an anticipated and predicted landslide often turns out to be a snowslide.

The population of the United States is 72,265,229. Hurrah for the boys of 76 millions.

Defaulter Alvord says he is glad that he has been arrested. His victims say the same thing.

In the wars of the world today it is often hard to distinguish between reconciliation and annihilation.

The flight of the Chinese coast as described by Prince Su, who accompanied it, was a panic stricken affair throughout. The emperor swore "like the army in Flanders" to judge from accounts, while the empress dowager berated everybody like the tennant she is. The feature of the flight that will strike everybody is the fact that in the most hurried part of the journey only twenty miles a day were made. And that in carts too. Nothing better indicates how behind the times China is than this.

The suit before the Supreme court of the United States involving the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff, has been advanced and arguments on it will be heard January 7th. This is well. The court will only decide the immediate question involved, but it is to be hoped that it may cover the whole ground of the relations of our newly acquired possessions to the general government. It is very doubtful if a more important question ever came before the court for decision than the one now in this suit arising out of the Porto Rican tariff.

**CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.**  
 The news of the death of Charles Dudley Warner will call forth expressions of sincere regret throughout the country. The high and enviable place which Mr. Warner had attained among American writers, and won by the service of literary gifts of no mean order. He had humor and grace of style, and in such delightful books as "My Summer in the Woods," "Little Women in the World," and his books of travel or comment has disclosed a genial and kindly personality. This personal element was responsible for much of the attraction of his writings in the "Editor's Study" of Harper's Magazine, a department which he undertook when Mr. Howells relinquished it. While not to be classed with the most eminent of American authors, and never impressing himself so distinctly upon his time as did his contemporaries, George William Curtis and Mr. Howells, he was yet one of the most likable of American writers.

**Cleveland Plain Dealer.**  
 For nearly thirty years he wrote assiduously, never neglecting the arduous work entailed by his newspaper connection, a long series of books and papers on a wide variety of subjects and all of a uniformly high degree of excellence. If he produced nothing great he was responsible for nothing commonplace, and fairly earned a place in the front rank of contemporary novelists and essayists.

**Kansas City Star.**  
 The literary career of Charles Dudley Warner, which really ended a few years before his unexpected death, Saturday, was an illustration of a slow and normal development of the art of writing in an able man. In these days of precocious youths—men who, from the cradle, the North Sea, the world is prone to forget that most of the last writing in English has been done by older men; that Scott was 40 when he completed "Waverley" and that Thackeray, George Eliot and W. D. Howells had finished half of the allotted three score years and ten before they had begun the novel writing that was to bring them fame.

**Boston Herald.**  
 Personally, Mr. Warner was one of the most delightful and winning of men. He had a larger circle of attached friends, and none was more worthy of them. His keen sense of humor readily appreciated weaknesses when they were never censorious toward anything but conspicuous evil, and he had the mantle of charity ready to cover everything that was not radical. He was a perfect gentleman, and though he had no children, his home life was a truly delicious one in the society of a partner exquisitely congenial. His only regret was that he had not seen enough of him. He

has gone from them now, to leave poignant regrets tempered by memories in which the sunshine created by his presence could be obscured by death only.

**Milwaukee Wisconsin.**  
 Warner's style was easy and leisurely, but sure, and full of surprises in happy and quietly humorous turns of expression and grotesque and unusual but illuminating similes. He was a good-humored philosopher—a satirist who preferred sweet-sour to lunar caustic. He is dead, but his writings will endure beyond the generation in which they were produced.

**Boston Transcript.**  
 Within a year the position taken by Mr. Warner, upon the race question of the South, has caused regret among his friends. It seemed to indicate that he, who had been the life-long friend of the negro, was losing faith in him at last; that he was weary of his mission and of further working and waiting and desisted to let the Gordian knot of his perplexity be cut by a stroke that seemed like a betrayal. But what a man says or does in the days that are hearing him swiftly to his end, is not to be weighed against the record of a lifetime. Mr. Warner's personality was delightful. His friendships were strong and lasting, and we believe he made the worst sweater, heeler and happier by his life and service in it.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**  
 In the November number of The Cosmopolitan the first place is given to an article by Dulany Hunter on "Thebes: Her Ruins and Her Memories." "The Alveston Tragedy" is described by John Fay. "When Communities Lose by the Competitive System" is discussed by Jack London, in a prize article. The number closes with an illustrated article on "Some Plays and Their Actors." The action is contributed by H. J. Wells, Rudyard Kipling, Morgan Robertson and S. R. Crockett—Irrington, New York.

The November number of Success presents on its title page a Thanksgiving Scene, and all its pages are bright with good reading and artistic engravings.—McGraw-Hill Co., New York.

In The Living Age for November an article from Lord Dunsany's Quarterly Review of October 24, on "The Coming Presidential Election," will appear. According to the custom of The Quarterly, the review is unsigned, but it is said to be written by Mr. Edward Stanwood, author of "A History of the Presidency."—Living Age Co., Boston.

Modern Culture for November has a number of original verse, among which are "Carmen Cordis," by Alice E. Hanscomb, and "Indian Summer," by Edmond Vance Cooke. The number also contains an unpublished poem by Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." "Recollections" is the title of an article by Joan C. Abel, editor of "The Good Book and the Good People." "The American Drama," by Leon Mead, is described by Edwin L. Maxey, D.C.L. "The Lawyer and the Corporation" is the theme of a paper by Boyd Winchester, L.L.D. An account of "The American Gordon," Frederick Townsend Ward, is given by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.; and the history of "American Caricature" is told by Ingram A. Pyle—Caxton Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

In the November Forum Mr. Charles Dick, of Ohio, writes upon the right of the Republican party to be endorsed by the people at the impending election, while Mr. Charles A. Towne advances some reasons for Democratic success. Mr. Llewellyn James Davies declares that the conditions now obtaining in China are the fruit entirely of the insincerity and duplicity of the Chinese government in its relations with foreigners. Mr. A. Maurice Low speaks of the change that is impending in European armies in the matter of infantry. Mr. George E. Roberts, the director of the United States mint, has a practical article on the question of "Can There be a Good Trust?" Dr. H. W. Wiley, in a most interesting article on bread-making at the Paris Exposition, declares that the process of bread-making is on the verge of a complete revolution. He describes the Schweitzer process of milling and bread-making which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition, and shows that the flour produced by that process is far more nutritious than the flour produced by the old methods.—Forum Publishing Co., New York.

In the Engineering Magazine for November, the coal situation is given the leading place in an illustrated article by F. Seaton Snowden upon the "Loading and Transport of Sea Borne Coal." Enrico Bignami has an illustrated paper on "Electric Traction Development in Italy." C. Roux-Martin contributes a suggestive review of locomotive practice as displayed by the Paris exhibits, many engraving pointing out the text, and H. G. V. Oldham treats the centralized steam-condensing plant in an interesting, illustrated review. Mr. Colver writes of the piece-work system as an agency in reducing the cost of mechanical products, and, at the same time, improving the position of the workman. Prof. Diemer concludes his series on commercial organization of workshops, and Mr. B. H. Thwaites takes up one of the important questions affecting the navy—the application of the Watson turbine to the service.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

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