

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

THURSDAY - APRIL 5, 1883.

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KEEP COOL.

People will do well not to lose their heads or go mad over the advent of the new line of railway. The road, as a matter of course, will prove a good thing for Utah, and none the less a good thing for its owners. Persons who entertain the idea—and there seem to be some who do—that the building of the line was in the nature of a charitable enterprise in behalf of this territory are in a fair way to experience disappointment, just as those other persons were disappointed who imagined the construction of the Union Pacific was an act of pure benevolence towards the people of the broad west. Railroads are built and operated for the benefit of the stockholders, as are factories, and other industrial concerns. The D. & R. G. is no exception to the rule. It is here, not because those who put their money into it want to benefit Utah, but for the reason that they expect to get at least reasonable returns from the cash invested. The company is not going to haul freight and passengers for nothing; it is going to do nothing for which it is not well paid. In this matter it will be just like all other railroads and just like roads should be. This all being true, we repeat that people ought not to lose their heads over the opening of the new outlet, in anticipation of a great revolution in the carrying business, and wonderful cutting of rates. There is an amount of freight and passenger business to be done for this territory, and none of it will be performed for less than it is actually worth, no matter how many railroads come into the territory.

PROTECTION FOR PUBLISHERS.

Many of our exchanges are asserting that the new postal law makes the taking of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same a theft. We have not seen the law, but believe it contains no such provision as suggested above, first, because Congress would hardly dare usurp the authority to enact a law of this kind, and, second, if it did assume so much power it would not be apt to exercise it in making so bad a law. Admitting that the refusal to pay for a newspaper that has been ordered and is regularly sent through the mails is theft, the crime is not against the government, and for that reason the United States has no authority to punish the offender. The nation has no right to make laws punishing theft or any other crime not specially committed against itself, and if it had, an act like the one referred to would be manifestly unjust. A newspaper publisher has the same rights that the merchant, manufacturer or any other business man enjoys, but no more, nor should he be favored. If he is simple enough to trust men who will not pay him he can sue them or lose his money, and so also can the merchant. The publisher has no right to ask any extraordinary assistance in collecting his bills or in punishing those who fail to pay. Indeed, it is doubtful if he does not, in his business itself, have the advantage of the ordinary person in extorting money from the dishonest. A good rule for publishers to adopt is to refuse trust to men who are slow to pay. If a man wants a newspaper he wants it enough to pay for it, and he oughtn't to have it until he does pay. If men cannot publish a paper upon the good business principle of no pay no paper, they had better embark in something else.

MAIL HOLY BAIN.

Jupiter Pluvius emptied his vats upon this part of Utah at least, yesterday. For several hours the down-pour was as copious as was consistent with comfort and shelters were in active demand. It produced a smile of unmeasured breadth upon the bronzed cheek of every granger in the country, and those who were temporarily inconvenienced bore the situation without audible complaint, for all recognize the important fact that after all agriculture is the first great source of temporal salvation.

This gives rise to reflections as to whether or not our agriculturists are gradually escaping the wearisome and comparatively unprofitable toil and care attendant upon constant irrigation as a means of fructification of crops. From the first this laborious system has absorbed so much attention of the yeomanry in Utah that profits have been slight when measured with the actual outlay required for production; and of course the question of water supply, for the reasons stated, has become one of great legal and to some extent political as well as social importance. There is never enough water to satisfy all demands thereof during the latter part of spring and all of summer; and as it is an article which cannot be constructed or invented, the only thing to be done is to make what there is go as far as possible, and be distributed as equally as may be. To arrive at exact rules in this connection has been found impossible; hence legislative enactments, judicial decisions, and, we may add, neighborly contentions, have been far from infrequent. To add to the discomfort of the situation, there is not so much snow as usual stowed away in our mountain reservoirs, a fact which alone would tend greatly towards complicating the situation, especially when it is considered that there are more mouths to feed now than ever before, and more people in neighboring communities dependent upon us for cereals to a greater extent, by the force of a growing custom, than at any time in our history.

Nature, however, is usually a generous dispenser. She curtails on one hand in order that she may be the better able to give abundantly on the other; she diminishes the snow supply in winter, and adds to the rain fall in summer. This solution of the problem, if it can be so called, is so far, however, merely a creation of the mind and may be set aside by perpetual non-fulfillment; of course we all hope and have reason to believe otherwise, for if there is anything in the way of prescience to be gained from the histories of other lands and places—anything to be deduced from the records of the past—then indeed we are gradually emerging from the slavery and uncertainty of artificial moisture and entering upon the more benign and more profitable system of occasional showers. We are not prepared for a local famine, nor do we care to depend upon California or the East for breadstuffs; and a few more such rains as that of yesterday distributed at proper intervals throughout the season, would render either emergency far less probable than ever before in the history of our Territory. Welcome to the rain!

CRESWELL, of Maryland, ex-postmaster general, speaking not long ago of the progress of the negroes since their emancipation, said they had sometimes submitted to the domination of bad leadership, that they had been deceived and used by designing men to accomplish personal and discreditable ends in some sections, but in the main he thought they had done well and made substantial progress; and in looking back over the nineteen years since he voted for the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment, which abolished slavery, he did not hesitate to say that if he were called upon to reconsider his vote he should cast it as he did in 1864. It was the part of wisdom, he remarked, as well as of humanity, to submit the colored man, give him the ballot with all the rights of citizenship, and then start him upon the race of life with no accountability except to his own conscience, the law, and his God.

BLUE HORN, the big Indian, writes a plaintive letter to Washington, appealing for a glass eye. Mr. B. Horn should have the finest eye that can be made, even if the cost necessitates an increase of the tariff rates.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

THE NEW, POPULAR, AND SCENIC LINE.

Will be open for PASSENGER BUSINESS

Between Salt Lake City, Pueblo, Denver,

And all points on the entire system in

UTAH, COLORADO & NEW MEXICO,

ON SUNDAY APRIL 8, 1883.

A through express train composed of Pullman Palace Sleepers and Elegant First-class Coaches, will leave Salt Lake City for Pueblo and Denver, Sunday next, April 8th, and daily thereafter, at an hour to be hereafter announced.

D. C. DODGE, Gen'l Manager, F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Denver, Colorado.

HENRY WOOD, Gen'l Sup't, A. J. LAMBORN, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Salt Lake City, Utah.

H. B. CLAWSON

Has just received

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Can supply all who need this article.

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Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

USE



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Beware of Imitation

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Branches and Dealers Everywhere

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. (10)

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We invite our Lady Patrons to call and examine our Magnificent Lines of SILKS, STUFFS, CASHMERES and DRESS GOODS, just arrived.

We have a greater Assortment to select from than ever before, including Ladies' Ready Made Dresses, of the above Materials, all desirable colors, from \$4.50 each and upwards.

Ladies' Black Wraps in Silk Goods.

A full line All Wool Colored Cashmeres, very cheap.

The most complete assortment in Black and Colored Silks, at decidedly low prices, quite new.

Fancy Dress Goods in endless variety, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Call and see our Goods before purchasing.

JUST ARRIVED.

A most elegant assortment of Colored and Black Ottoman DRESS SILKS, Plain and Brocaded Colored SPRING WRAPS in great variety, of the very latest Parisian styles.

WM JENNINGS,

Superintendent.

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OF

Wm Jennings & Sons

Retail Dry Goods Dep'tment

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF RETAIL DRY GOODS MUST BE CLOSED BY APRIL 20TH, 1883.

We are Closing our Retail Dry Goods Department and propose to carry on an Exclusive WHOLESALE BUSINESS in DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, and in order to make room for our immense Spring Purchases we offer our Stock

At Cost for cash

WM. JENNINGS & SONS.