

THE DAILY HERALD Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

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SUBSCRIBERS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not duly delivered. This will greatly aid us in our efforts to determine where the fault lies.

OUR NEW ATTIRE.

THE HERALD greets its patrons this morning in new raiment from head to heel, and wearing its brightest smile. We are sure that even those who seem to think it the proper thing to occasionally find fault with us will concede that in our new garb we present a very creditable appearance and ought in this respect at least to receive favor from all ranks and everybody.

The change exhibited to our readers this morning, while one of the most if not the most expensive ever entailed upon any newspaper in this part of the world for a similar improvement, is not begrudged, but given to those with whom we associate freely, with the sincere hope that those who oppose us now will understand us better hereafter and resort to less opposition as a consequence, and that those who do not and have not opposed us may have cause for self-complacency that they did not.

In the times to come THE HERALD will aim to be not merely what it has been in the past, but much more. It has been all along for the people and with the people, having an eye single to the welfare, prosperity and greatness of the Territory in which its owners have their home and in which they expect to lie down to their final rest. They have no ambitious objects which conflict with the best interests of the whole community, whether its individual members be friendly or otherwise, and only ask to be fairly judged and due credit given for what they may do that is creditable, without seeking to evade the consequences of anything they may do that is wrong.

THE HERALD is greatly in love with Utah. It has never knowingly on any occasion, permitted one expression having a tendency to belittle or misrepresent, or to unduly praise or caustically flatter, our people, our resources or our principles, to enter its columns. It is for the right at all times and under all circumstances, and is an open and avowed enemy to wrong in whatever form or from whatever source it may come.

Having perhaps trespassed somewhat upon the reader's patience by this reiteration of our policy, we will now refer him once more to the mechanical and artistic arrangement of this number of THE HERALD. We claim that it is as nearly chromatic and engraved typography as the thought and care of long-time journalists, and the mechanical genius of skilled printers led by the experienced handcraft of a master of his art, all backed by the necessary capital and determination, can make such a publication. As heretofore, it is presented for what it is worth, knowing on our own part that the average reader will coincide with us that it is better than before and therefore equal to any reasonable demand on the part of any class of our people.

Take a good look at the new attire, the arrangement of matter, the quantity and quality of subjects treated, and the general attractions which everywhere appear, and then say whether or not we are excusable for pointing with no little pride to the work accomplished and seeking the promises which the goddess Fortune, occupying the unexplored realms of the future, extends to legitimate enterprise of whatever nature in our Territory.

OUR SCHOOLS.

There has been in times past a disposition on the part of a certain unthinking quantity of our population to under-rate, deride and scoff at the school system prevailing in this Territory, and to such an extent has this splendid opposition been carried that people at a distance, who have no personal knowledge of the actual situation, have doubtless been misled in many instances. Perhaps our educational facilities are not all they ought to be, certainly not at all approximating what they will be, but they are as good as they would have been in other lands, under similar circumstances, and the disposition manifested by those having school affairs in charge to improve and progress as rapidly as circumstances would permit is, upon contemplation of the facts, indisputable, even in the presence of those who habitually dispute.

The ratio of illiteracy in Utah is less than that in four out of five of the commonwealths of the United States, the comparison being still more in our favor when it is drawn as against foreign countries, with the single exception of Germany, where education is almost universal because compulsory.

The proportion of children from six to fifteen years of age who attend schools here is so nearly exhaustive of the list that compulsion would seem to be almost a useless provision, and the best methods, systems, books and teachers to be obtained are found everywhere.

In view of these facts, it is highly desirable that the progress being made toward the best development and the highest standards be unbroken by the interposition of partisan plans and political agitation. Schools and school systems should be held aloof from sectional and bigoted strife, and only those who manifest a disposition to improve and make the most of what there is at hand, be entrusted with the conduct of affairs. This means that there should be no changes in any department at present.

Those who seek to make of our school meetings the shambles in which opponents may be bought, sold and slaughtered, are not the highest type of the cultivated citizen, and when such claim that they are advancing the cause of education by such means, they simply announce to the world their own lack of knowledge as to what constitutes the greatest good for the greatest number of the rising generation. It is not that A on the part of the majority is a better man in the conduct of school affairs than B, who represents the minority; it is simply the arraying of A and B as opponents for the position and working for them as though the office were a political one, wherein the mischief crops out; and if party lines are, as they ought to be, ignored in such proceedings, and the fittest men chosen, the records and probable faithfulness of each should be taken into consideration and acted upon; this would mean no change.

At the late election school trustees in the Seventh district, an able man was chosen, but he was no more able than his opponent and lacked the experience of the latter. We have no regrets to express in relation to the matter further than that fitness was not specially considered and the result of the contest proclaimed as a partisan victory by the friends of the successful candidate; and have no requests to make further than that the one elected will disappoint his adherents by being impartial and filling the measure of his calling judiciously and well. This we believe he intends to do.

On Monday the Eighth district has a meeting to determine whether or not a tax shall be levied for the purpose of building a schoolhouse. Let there be a full attendance; let nothing in the nature of opposing views on other questions be permitted to enter the consideration of the matter; let each and everyone vote as he deems best for the interests of those who have a natural right to look to us for support first and education next—and THE HERALD will be satisfied, as will all right-minded people, whatever may be the outcome.

THE MESALLIANCE.

In New York society is in a nervous condition of sensational gossip from centre to periphery by reason of the marriage of a daughter of an old and well-known as well as highly respected Italian citizen called Old Morosini, to her father's coachman, named Schelling. In an interview, wherein the old man was asked as to whether or not he would recognize the son-in-law thus thrust upon him, Morosini is reported as saying: "Recognize him! Him, the low-born hound! He, that has taken my beautiful and pure child away from me! I would die first. I would rather die a thousand deaths; I would die like a mad dog; I would be burned at the stake; I would be quartered, and my flesh made into sausage meat, before I would be reconciled to him! Wait till I see him! I want to keep the law, but God help me when I meet him."

Schelling is described variously as a no-account sort of menial, or at least only good for a menial's work, a man possessing few if any of the instincts or training of even a very humble gentleman; and also as one who is abused because he is poor and in humble circumstances. Either condition is bad enough as things go now-a-days, but the latter is the more unfortunate in the judgment of the people as an undivided class. Schelling may have carried his horses with all the care a groom is capable of; may have seen them properly stabled, watered and fed when they returned from a drive; had did his level best to earn all he got in the way of wages and deserve more; but if the blight of failure to occupy a place among the ranks of the aristocracy in a country where there is supposed to be no such thing rests upon his stomach like a nightmare when he sleeps and envelops him as with a cloud of ignominy during his waking hours—then indeed he has but little to command and nothing to hope for from the jury which is to try him and which is already considering the case.

The coachman may or not be a good fellow. If the former be the case, his unwilling father-in-law is acting very foolishly in endeavoring to create a sensation because of the failure of his daughter to be married on the Italian plan. The fact that his newly acquired brevet relative is or was a coachman, he ought to have learned by this time, has nothing whatever to do with the consideration of the case; a coachman is liable to be an honest, well-meaning,

industrious and deserving man, one capable of better things than those with which he has presently to do. He may be more; he may have an education which, through the peculiar and kaleidoscopic freaks of fortune, has not been brought into requisition at the proper place and the proper time; he may have many instincts which surpass and tower above "low birth and iron fortune; he may be what, if overalls and jumper were supplied by broadcloth and linen, a handsome man; and above all, he may be a moral man. If Schelling is in possession of these qualities, or a majority of them, Morosini's anathemas should go out to and be wafted away by the gentle zephyrs.

But if the newly acquired son-in-law looks upon himself as a degraded menial because of his calling and acts accordingly; if he spends in liquor and tobacco the money that ought to go toward improving his social and mental condition; if his associates are those who prefer idleness with chances on what may turn up to honest toil and patient endeavor; if, in other words, he is in possession of only those qualities which in this country entitle a man to and cause him to receive the somewhat homely but nevertheless expressive title of "scrub," then the father of the girl he has betrayed—for any such person who marries a respectable girl betrays her—ought to borrow a shot gun, if he doesn't own one, and go a-gunning for human game.

The eloping couple are represented as being "very happy." Let us hope they will continue to be so; but happiness in such cases is frequently the glamour of passion arising from reckless infatuation and presently unsated desire. When the one is dispelled and the other gratified, it is too often the result that the happiness becomes unsubstantial as the materials out of which it was created, and in its place come sorrow, anguish and remorse, at a time when it is, alas! too late to repair the wrongs or make existing conditions better.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The recent speech of John A. Logan, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, at Toledo, Ohio, while in itself a very able effort and an exhaustive plea in favor of the party which the gentleman represents, is nevertheless one that places him in a very unfavorable light when history is brought to bear upon it. He arraigns the Democratic party on a series of indictments, prominent among which are its alleged alliance with Great Britain to the disadvantage of our laboring class; its sympathy with those who fought against the Union cause during the rebellion; its friendship for slaveholders and its refusal to do anything looking to the abolition of slavery, etc.

Mr. Logan has many of the elements of a statesman and might be one if he were not an unprincipled and unrestrained demagogue, trickster and trader. He lacks that rare quality in the publicist which makes him a respected and useful citizen—fidelity, guarded by consistency. That portion of his speech which assails the appositions but unreal desire on the part of the Democracy to establish free trade to the detriment of our more humble citizens and build up English interests, is political petting of the deepest dye; for the party assailed has not declared for free trade and does not want it, and that class of our citizens who hold the balance of power in its ranks are conspicuously and notoriously the enemies of our mother government and everything pertaining to it; and the orator's only design was to capture their votes by means of his oral trickery. The fact that more Democrats than Republicans entered the army to suppress the rebellion, and by their valor and hardihood assisted in if they did not secure the freedom of the blacks, blows another of the speaker's allegations into thin air; and the charge that the Democracy sympathized with and encouraged the rebellion should never, for decency's sake, be made by such a man as Logan.

When the war clouds hung thickly and darkly over the land, and the nation's breath was held in awe awaiting the flash of the first stroke of lightning and the reverberating groan of the first thunderbolt, where was this doughty statesman? Fighting the furies already arrayed and about to hurl their darts of destruction? Seeking to gain the growing passions which threatened at an early time to burst into a storm and engulf the country? Oh, no. Vastly otherwise. He was making secession speeches in Southern Illinois, and doing all he could to enlist men for the Confederate cause; the tender of a colonelcy in the Union ranks put a quietus upon his disloyal proclivities, and since that time nothing has been too vile or slanderous for him to say of those with whom he was formerly ready and willing to associate in the cause of establishing two governments on American soil.

Logan's vote on the fugitive slave bill in the Illinois legislature, by which he favored the right of a slave-owner to come upon free soil and retake his human property, also stands out darkly against the record he is now trying to create; and his course in the Fitz John Porter case stamps him as a man wanting in humanity, generosity and decency. Blaine and Logan are a fine team. Two more disreputable, unworthy and

unfit men could not have been found if the Republican National Convention had dredged the Stygian pool and raked up the remnants of Sodom and Gomorrah.

LITERATURE.

A Review of the Latest Publications.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN. The October number of this popular magazine contains the usual amount of literary matter for young readers, and many pretty pictures. Our Little Men and Women improves with each issue. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

A VALUABLE THING FOR MINERS.

A Colorado miner has suggested a new idea to H. N. Copp, the land lawyer and publisher of Washington, D. C., as to what is wanted by practical men in the mineral regions. The result is Copp's Prospector's Manual, price 50c, now before us. It purports to enable a prospector to determine with reasonable certainty any mineral he may discover. Acid and blowpipe tests are given in abundance. Considerable space is given to descriptions of gold, silver, copper, and other metals and their compounds, gems, paints, etc., with tables to determine all known minerals.

In addition, it gives the United States and local mining laws to date, Land Office instructions, and valuable forms for location notices, miners' liens, leases, deeds, and applications for patents.

Every enterprising business man and miner in this region should have a copy. You may discover a rich mine in walking out some Sunday with your best girl.

HAND AND RING.

By Anna Katharine Green, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The author has grown suddenly popular, and her latest effort, "Hand and Ring," will tend to widen her popularity, and bring her nearer the affections of the reading public. The murder of a lonely widow is made the basis of an intensely interesting story, with a plot that is delicately intricate. The tale demonstrates that deities are often as far as sea in regard to the true perpetrator of a crime as people of ordinary shrewdness. The story which is of the detective order, has none of the low features of tales of this class. It will be found interesting reading.

TULLIDGE'S QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

The July number of Tullidge's Quarterly is before us. It opens with a sketch of the life of George A. Smith, "the Father of the Southern Settlements." Illustrated with one of those finely executed steel plates for which this magazine has become noted. As for the subject matter Tullidge's Quarterly is invaluable to Utah, for besides its well sustained department of magazine literature it is a rich repository of histories, not merely of Salt Lake City, but in design of every city and settlement of Utah. This is illustrated in the number before us by an invaluable historical paper on Provo embracing its colonization, Indian wars, growth of the city, commerce, manufactures, education, journalism, etc., with the names of the Provo colonists, facts worth remembering, and biographies of prominent citizens. Following the history of Provo is a tribute to the memory of the late David O. Calder; next an excellent paper from the pen of H. W. Naishitt, "Our Utah poets," commands their page. "Youth and Age," by the veteran author, John Lyon, is quite a gem. "Spring" introduces Master Orion Snow, a youthful nephew of the poetess Eliza K. Snow; while the subject of "The Lovers" is gracefully treated by the accomplished pen of Wm. Gill Mills, who has also a very valuable paper in this number on Martin Luther Wilford, Woodruff's valuable autobiography continues giving an epitome of the early history of the Mormon Mission in Great Britain. "An Historical Tale," by Hannah T. King, shows much talent in the English hero of romance, William, Prince of Orange, in the old historical cast, from the pen of E. W. Tullidge, supports Mrs. King's chapter of romance of the days of King Harry VIII. But the paper that will attract the most notice in this number of Tullidge's is from the pen of Hon. John R. McBride, "Pioneer Days in the Mountains." The contents close with a magnificent installment of the History of Salt Lake City.

The current number contains chapters XXV to XXXVII of the History of Salt Lake, with a finely executed steel engraving of President A. O. Smoot, once mayor of this city.

THE CONTRIBUTOR.

No. II, volume 5, for August, of this magazine of home literature is to hand. It is in point of excellence equal to any of the previous numbers, and contains a number of well-written articles, original and selected. A prospectus on the inside of cover promises a new departure with the commencement of the next volume, in October, which will increase the popularity and enlarge the demand for this excellent publication.

AN UGLY LOOK.

A Fire Again Breaks Out in Button & Boyan's Establishment.

Last night at about 7 o'clock the fire bells began to peal, and people who came upon Main street were amazed to see smoke issuing from the windows of the Button & Boyan millinery establishment, which has been closed up since violation of the ordinance forbidding just what they were doing. The police drove all their teams to the yard of justice, and the owners had to forfeit one dollar each before they could regain control of the lines.

John McClary, for disturbing the peace and comfort of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall by cavorting about them on a wild colt, was arraigned before his honor. It appearing that the colt was unmanageable and no notice being evident, Mr. McClary was discharged.

The case of W. D. Palmer, run in for drunkenness, profanity and resisting officers—or, as the Tribune has it, a case of another Mormon outrage, was set for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

John B. Dilley, attorney-at-law, was arrested on the complaint of Cheshire & Baxter, who charged him with stealing a saddle. The saddle being found in his room, he was requested to find how it came there and report to Judge Speirs at 10 to-morrow. See Tribune for an instance of "Still Another Mormon Outrage."

Before Judge Speirs.

Mr. Springall, having sufficiently recovered to walk from jail to the justice room was fined \$5.00 for being drunk and getting a battered head.

Mr. Henry Schaefer, a railroad employe, was notified to be present Tuesday at 1 o'clock, when the justice would examine into the causes which led to his battering the head of Mr. Springall. William Eccles was charged by H. Hooten with having stolen one rooster, value \$1.00; Mr. Eccles will deny on Monday at 2 o'clock.

Adam George came into the hall at 9 o'clock between two policemen; drunkenness and profanity were his ailments. Soren Rasmussen, L. Whitesides, Christopher Allen, Jens Neilson, John Doe and John Despain unhitched their wagons yesterday and camped near the aqueducts on East Temple street as to the fire of Thursday night, and the premises of which were then saturated with water. The firemen were on hand in exactly one minute and a half from the first bell stroke, and in less time than it takes to narrate it, Chief Engineer Ottinger and several others were in the cellar, from whence the smoke proceeded. It was but the work of an instant to extinguish the flames, which it was found proceeded from several boxes piled on top of each other, and each filled with rags, shavings and other combustibles. Box number one contained rags well saturated with coal oil, and without doubt, if the boxes had been differently placed, the fire would have soon gained terrific headway.

Inquiry at the Firemen's Hall developed the fact that the cellar had been cleared the night of the first fire, and it is absurd to suppose that any such combustibles as those discovered last night would have been left behind. The place has been locked and all openings boarded up since Thursday, the premises being, it is understood, in possession of the Insurance Company. Two women, however, are said to have been seen coming from the place, only a few moments before the fire alarm sounded. More searching inquiry will be delayed until the Insurance Company can be heard from, and in the meantime all sorts of suspicious expressions are going the rounds. The building was last night placed in charge of a special night watchman by Mr. Henry Dinwoodey, its owner.

HOTELS.

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NOTICE.

Z. C. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 5, '84.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be closed on September 15th, and re-opened on October 1st next.

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