

THE HERALD. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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no natural external improvements for that purpose. In point of looks, what prettier feature than a woman's small, pink nose resting close to her head, and entirely unadorned.

On her head it is true two flaps grew that served for a place for gold rings to go through.

But as a rule the human ear, as we have said, is not an ill-looking ornament, and we don't believe the processes of nature are going to seriously interfere with it.

Putting aside, then, our future jaws and ears, we should like to hear from the evolutionists something on the topic of posterity's mouth and nose.

The President, it is now said, is not going to visit his secretary of state at Bar Harbor. It is probably feared that a personal call, merely to inquire after Mr. Blaine's health, might lead to some talk about politics, and this would be unbecoming.

Meaning, the Blaine boom is progressing like a house afire, and the President is electioneering in Vermont. Having appointed one secretary of state, it is thought Mr. Harrison will be able to carry it delegation next year.

FOR THE BALDHEAD.

We have noticed that as one advances in years he experiences a remarkable respect and admiration for bald heads. Other persons not in the journalistic profession may have observed the same thing.

As you will naturally find in the matter of heads! No brushing, no combs or sixteen straggling hairs from one side up to the summit, and plastering the ends to keep down insurrection. No froxy wig, with its dead and lack-lustre efforts to creep to the top of the pole, betraying its skull under the lower edges.

We see by an eastern exchange that a tonsorial artist in Philadelphia is making a specialty of the treatment of gentlemen against the growth of the hair that used to be the fashion of the past.

Postmaster-General WANAMAKER has got another ink in his head. He has sent a circular to the postmaster at every county seat in the United States, requesting him, at his own expense for horse and buggy hire, and altogether out of an un-expected pocket, to promote the postal service.

A FRENCHMAN has invented an apparatus called the cryogenic, in which, by the expansion of carbonic acid, he cools air to 100 degrees below zero in a few minutes.

The London Telegraph announces that science has made the discovery that the jaw of civilized man is diminishing and his ears are getting bigger.

It will puzzle non-scientists to reconcile the principles of evolution to conform to the new idea. It may do to advance the theory for the jaw side, on the ground that as man advances from cranking history nuts with his teeth for food to eating turn soup with a spoon—grinding up the bones of a snipe or quail with his molars to masticating soft boiled eggs—so, by the doctrine of natural selection and the survival of the fittest, the growth of jaw and chin is reduced.

STONEWALL JACKSON, or some other Confederate general, is said to have wired his wife a "special" a few orders and more troops." That sentiment expresses what the average P. M. would say to WANAMAKER.

CAN DRUNKENNESS BE CURED?

In the North American Review for September there is an interesting symposium on the question, "Is drunkenness curable?" to which the contributors are Drs. WILLIAM A. HARRISON, T. D. CROFTERS, ELON N. CARPENTER and GEORGE E. EMBSON.

Now as to ears. In what way are they getting bigger and, if at all, wherefore? The scientists say to enable men and women to hear better. Well, they hear enough as it is. But in which direction does the development go—down like a bloodhound's or up like a mule's? And will the future man be able to affirmatively answer Dr. WAXMAN's question, "Can you wag your left ear?"

Seriously, though, what is the matter with the present conformation of the human ear with regard to acoustics? No two pairs, it is said, were ever alike in appearance, thus showing the infinite variety of structure for this organ, but certain conclusions exist in all, most delicately adapted to the concentration of sound; and it would seem that there can be

has been taken away; but as to the specific influence of the nitrate of strychnine, which has had its day, and is now being palmed off on the public as a certain cure for drunkenness, I have only to say that their use in such a connection is most irrational, unscientific and delusive.

The means by which drunkenness may be cured according to these gentlemen may be grouped under three heads: first, stopping absolutely the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors; second, putting the person in whom it is desired to stop the habit under such restraint, or into such utter seclusion that he cannot by any possibility, by drinking, third, by instructing the individual in regard to the injurious effects of alcohol upon his system, and, by superior moral influence, so strengthen his will power as to enable him to resist temptation.

The first means is regarded as neither practical nor desirable, and is, therefore, summarily dismissed. The second means is based upon the fact that the longer one abstains from any particular habit, the less powerful becomes the inclination to indulge, and after a period varying according to circumstances, or the organism of the individual, the desire to gratify the appetite or habit is no longer experienced. The effectiveness of this means of cure is maintained by all, but more especially advocated by Dr. CROFTERS. He insists that the moment a man becomes a drunkard he forfeits all rights to liberty and becomes a ward of the state, and should be controlled by it. He is for no half way measures. He calls for legislation that will provide for the legal control of drunkenness; then for the organization of industrial hospitals in the vicinity of large towns and cities—taxing the spirit traffic to build and maintain such places—then to compel the proprietors of saloons to such hospitals for an indefinite period, depending on the restoration of the patients, continuing the treatment for a term of years, or, if necessary, for life. There can be no question as to the effectiveness of this treatment, but it will be a long time before public sentiment will justify the enactment of laws that in some instances would imprison men for life for drunkenness.

Dr. CROFTERS, however, quotes some interesting statistics on the above physical method of treatment. According to his representations there are over a hundred asylums and hospitals in the world for the treatment of drunkards, and under their necessary care treatment the results are somewhat satisfactory. "The first statistic study," remarks the doctor, "was made at Birmingham in 1873. Ninety-nine were made of the friends of 1,500 patients, who had been treated five years before at the asylum. Of 1,100 replies 515 said a fraction per cent., were still temperate and well after a period of five years."

Another study of 2,000 cases was made at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., which revealed the fact that 88 per cent., of these cases remained temperate and sober after an interval of four seven to ten years from the time of treatment. In the returns of 3,000 cases studied at the Washington house, at Boston, Mass., 35 per cent., of all the living persons who had been under treatment from eight to twelve years before, were temperate and well."

This is very encouraging, and speaks much for this method of treatment; but it must be remembered that these results came from those who voluntarily sought and submitted to the discipline of the asylum. Whether the same gratifying results would accrue from enforced treatment is still a question.

The only method for the treatment of drunkenness which at once may be of universal application, and practicable, viz.: Moral suasion. In comparison with the other methods suggested it may seem weak and ineffective, but it is the only one of the three about which there is no question as to the rightfulness of its application. We acknowledge that the poor drunkard may appreciate the argument of the moralist or the preacher, accept its truthfulness, and yet have no will to enforce it. Indeed, if there were anything lacking to establish the fact that this will power is wanting in the statement made by Dr. EMBSON who avers that in England of 500,000 persons who took the temperance pledge, 300,000 were known to have violated it. This is a sad tale of human weakness, and rather discouraging to those who put their trust in moral suasion for the cure of this great evil. It may well cause us to doubt if the evil—whether looked upon as a disease or merely a habit—can be abolished by such means. But if it may not be abolished altogether, it certainly may be considerably diminished, which is all that may be hoped for in this world, all other prevention is in this world, not only in respect to the old adage "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" but in respect to the case than another, it is so in respect to this evil of drunkenness. This should be recognized by parents, by teachers and by the church, and every means that is legitimate and within their reach should be employed to prevent the fatal habit which at last leads to drunkenness, with all its attendant horrors. We have more to hope for through prevention than from cure, since the latter, to say the least, seems doubtful through any means that may be rightfully applied.

Among other interesting facts stated in these papers are the following: All competent authorities agree that drunkenness is increasing. As to climate, elevated regions are better suited to the would-be temperate than low levels or sea-coasts. As to age, inebriates may exceptionally, but do not as a rule, attain to long life. About one in 400 reaches the age of seventy years.

The professions, ranked in the order of greatest number of inebriates, are as follows: Physicians, lawyers, engineers, druggists, journalists, artists, students, reporters, clergy-men, actors, and so on. As to the causes, heredity stands pre-eminent for 60 per cent., of all inebriates. The parents and grandparents have been continuous or excessive users of spirits, or have been insane or mentally defective, or have been transmitted, and burst into activity from exposure to some peculiar exciting cause. In 30 per cent. there will be found the same history of disease and injury preceding the use of spirits. Ten per cent., will give a clear history of brain and nerve exhaustion preceding the inebriety. In 5 per cent. bad sanitary surroundings, bad living and diet have been the exciting causes; and in a small percentage the causes are obscure and unknown. It would be perfectly proper, however, and safe to set them down to causeless pure and simple.

THE CITY TAXES.

In theory, if not in practice, the city council is simply the agent of the community. The councilmen are chosen by the people to represent the latter in their corporate capacity, to manage the affairs of the municipality for the benefit and best good of all, and to obey the people. If sometimes city councils assume the powers of masters instead of acting as servants

they usurp functions not belonging to them. They in Salt Lake the council has undertaken to impose an exorbitant and oppressive tax. It has done this under the pretense that the money is need for the necessary expenses of the government and to pay for improvements which it is assumed are required by the community and will prove for the best general good. It is possible that all this money could be expended to the advantage of the municipality, and that in the long run the corporation would be benefited by the investment. That is a question of judgment, and in this instance the seven men making up a majority of the acting members of the council are putting their judgment against that of the entire community. Hundreds after hundreds of the property owners are streaming into the council chamber night after night and entering their earnest and solemn protest against what they openly denounce as an outrageous exaction, the rich protesting quite as vigorously as the poor, the intelligent as earnestly as the ignorant. In truth, the protestants may be said to practically include every man and every woman who owns property, for if all do not go to the city hall and file their objections it is not because they think the tax is righteous but because they are not in the habit of attending public meetings.

Under these circumstances, what is the duty of the council? Every person who understands the theory of the government will give a ready and correct answer. It is plain enough that it is the will of all that the extortionate tax should not be collected, hence the duty of the council, as the agent or servant of the people, is to modify the assessment to such an extent as will be reasonable and will receive the approval of the public. To insist upon the outrageous valuations put upon property by an assessor who makes more money by placing a high value on taxes in his possessions, will be to defy the popular will as expressed; it will be little less than robbery because the law permits it.

It may be that certain improvements should be made, but if the people unanimously declare that the work should not be done this year, that they are unable to pay the bills without distress, the council must be held blameless for failing to make the improvements.

The council holds that the council will do a great wrong if it persists in what it has undertaken and proceeds, in defiance of the popular protest, to collect this outrageous tax. We hold that the council, in the light of the demonstration now being made, the council should promptly come to the relief of the threatened taxpayers by reducing valuations generally, besides making individual reductions where it is shown that the assessor took leave of his judgment, as he did in a few instances, in estimating the worth of property.

THE LA PLATA DISTRICT.

THE HERALD presents this morning another exhaustive account of what has been found, what done, what is doing and what is to be seen at La Plata, the new mining district in the north country. The writer of the article went to the camp with instructions to "do" it thoroughly, and we believe he has succeeded. In this connection we may say that while he is not an "expert" in the popular sense of the term, his long career among the mines as prospector and journalist has familiarized him with the subject, and given him a knowledge of the business, which comparatively few can boast. He has set down things just as he found them, and we can assure our readers that nothing suggestive of prejudice appears in what he tells. It was the "plain, unvarnished truth" that THE HERALD wanted, because only that would be valuable to the public.

We may here state that too much that has been written and published about La Plata has been of the boom order, the consequence being that upon learning the actual facts more or less disgust has been created. The truth will do most for the camp in the long run, and it is to be hoped that the district of the ignorant "tenderfeet" who couldn't tell the difference between limestone, porphyry and quartzite, and who wouldn't know rich ore if they were to encounter it in the road.

THE HERALD regrets that the prospect at La Plata is not really as brilliant and promising as it has been painted by the enthusiasts. At the same time we find nothing in the report of our representative which will discourage any intelligent miner or capitalist. On the other hand, we read much that is encouraging. While it is agreed that the defined field has not yet been discovered, the abundant "croppings" found tell with certainty that ledges exist. Galena does not rain down from the skies. It comes from below, and we are confident that in the case of the La Plata discoveries they will lead to the finding of satisfactory bodies of silver-lead ore.

Meantime the public will do well to read carefully what THE HERALD's special representative says elsewhere in this issue.

BEFORE this week is over the interesting phenomena will occur of the passage of Wolff's comet through the constellation of the Pleiades, an event which is said never to have been witnessed before. Its importance, in an astronomical point of view, is the possibility of determining the exact distance of the comet from the earth by the parallax method. The dates of the passage are the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

A RECENT invention is a cradle which rocks by clockwork mechanism, and at the same time plays baby tunes. This is a fraud on innocent infancy. There can be no legitimate substitute for the mother's voice and her foot on the rocker, and if this new fangled baby trap is ever put to work it will excite a prodigious amount of kicking and squalling.

NOW it is certain that the Democrats will carry Ohio. The detested and repudiated Czar, TOM REED, is going to stamp the Buckeye state for MCKINLEY, which means a handsome majority for CAMPBELL.

REDUCE the taxes and serve the people. IN PRESIDENT HARRISON's complimentary talks to the people of Vermont he has not alluded to the fact that more persons born in that state live outside of it than in it. STEPHEN A. DORRIS, himself a Vermonter by birth, used to say it was a good state to come away from.

MR. GLADSTONE, the great English leader, writing a letter denouncing gambling, writes on the heels of the oscar scandal at Tranby Croft, gives an evidence of independence, if not boldness, rarely seen where royalty is involved. But "the grand old man," who has repeatedly refused favors from the crown, is a man of his own word in speaking and he is not often backward in expressing his opinion on any subject.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has accepted the Republican nomination as a delegate to the proposed constitutional convention to be held in Pennsylvania. There was a time when this action would have been significant, and subjected the gentleman to more or less criticism. Now, however, it counts for nothing. True, Mr. POWDERLY still stands at the head of the Knights of Labor, but that organization is not the influential thing that it once was, and the grand master workman counts as a mighty small figure either as an individual or as the chief man of the Knights. It is longer matters much what he does or says, for ever since he demonstrated that he was a demagogue, he has been the laughing stock of the public. He has never respected nor feared him. His nomination is merely a Republican bid for the votes of the few workmen who may still cling to the once powerful leader.

GENERAL JERAL EARLY still wears a Confederate gray suit. Though long afflicted in health he yet lingers. As he has not died yet, why dilate?

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, whose brilliant story is now being published in THE SUNDAY HERALD, introduces in to-day's installment the somewhat realistic and unromantic situation of a woman asking a question of her husband while he is putting on a shirt.

IT has been found that the slanting of letters in writing causes curvature of the spine, due to the position at the desk. We suppose the curvature is in the spine of the editor or other person who reads the manuscript. Again we say, write plainly and on one side only of the paper.

THE HERALD does not take much stock in the story which comes that the wives from Chicago to the effect that JAR GOULD has relinquished the control of the Union Pacific to the VANDERBILTS. There are many things which argue against the story being true, and we cannot think of anything which suggests that confidence should be placed in what the Chicago newspaper says. It may be true enough that the VANDERBILTS want to extend their railway system to the Rocky mountains and clear the Pacific, but being somewhat clear-headed, thrifty people, or at least having that reputation, do not seem likely that they would hang on for railway work that owes about twice what it would cost to construct a new line! All the same, if Mr. GOULD does not intend to remain in control of the Union Pacific, THE HERALD hopes that the VANDERBILTS will get possession, for the latter know how to manage railways. It wouldn't be a bad thing if there were a railway system under one management extending from New York to San Francisco.

LITERATURE.

MY OFFICIAL WIFE. A novel by Colonel Richard Henry Stoddard. New York: Colburn Publishing Company. Price, 50 cents.

THE FACT that this story was published by Mr. A. C. Gunter, the author of those popular novels, "Mr. Barnes of New York" and "Mr. Potter of Texas," is a sufficient guarantee that it is not merely a good story to be read for the sake of the story, but that it is a story which will be read for the sake of the author.

THE PREFACE to this address is by a German scholar of Detroit, Karl Schenckman, who commends it in praise which is little less than lavish. There is undoubtedly much in the lecture, and it is not to be judged by the standard of the day, but it is a teller of a tale and rich in humor. It is issued in uniform in style with Mr. Gunter's books.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND THE SEXUAL REFORMATION. An address to the Unkown Lady Reader, by Karl Heinze, Boston: Benjamin H. Tucker.

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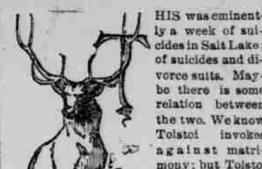
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THE FREE LANCE.



HIS was eminently a week of suicides in Salt Lake; of suicides and divorce suits. May be there is some relation between the two. We know Tolstoi invokes a gainst matrimony; and Tolstoi is a crazy. Take away from man this one solid life, the one hope in this world, and

where he does not strive wholly for sordid things, where he has some ambition hotter than self or patronage, despair would soon engulf him. "After me the deluge."

Is suicide contagious? It certainly is. Not to be sure, in the strict medical sense which defines it as the conscious and deliberate process of transmitting a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact, but rather in the meaning of Fisher Ames.

There probably never lived the man who, at one time or another in his career, did not consider, if not contemplate, suicide as an escape from the life he knew to be a burden. He knew not of. Whether as a savior for the hand of some sweet amoretta he sighed for death for the course of true love never yet ran smooth, or whether he stopped weary and heart-sick from care and disappointment in the ascent to the goal of his ambition, sometime and somewhere he felt that life was not worth the living.

And when in that mood he sees round about him men take their own lives with out wincing, the lives that God has breathed into them and should alone blow out, he forgets his obligations to mankind, to himself and to his Maker, and joins the caravan of suicides; for

But come what may, the man who has not the priceless jewel, a true wife, never commits suicide. And God help him who hasn't.

It is a ghastly business, this fight between the undertakers and the coroner, and the right to take the bodies of the bodies of the unfortunates. Now if the suicides will stop until this dispute is settled, we won't care how long the war may rage.

People who have known Dr. Eldredge, who will to-day fill a suicide's grave, say that he had a heart as big as the Pacific ocean; that he could not bear the sufferings of others any more than he could his own; that his acts of kindness and mercy were innumerable and without end; and that his treatment of his foster mother, who is at times helpless from inflammation of the lungs, was tender and loving to an extreme. Dr. Utter ought not to be at a loss for a few words of consolation to the friends who will surround the bier of the dead dentist.

One who goes away from home to learn the news. In the Washington Star of the 24th appears the following item, credited to the Denver News.

A curious story comes from Salt Lake City, which is attracting much comment from friends and acquaintances of Policeman Charles F. Vanhook. Vanhook, a native of Salt Lake, was born September 18, 1859, and married a medical man another subject for discussion. Barnes, it is said, was a very handsome man, and his wife, which the officer attempted to step-tarnish and the bullet passed through Vanhook in the breast, and the bullet entered the breast. A married sister of the dead officer was telegraphed and came for the funeral. About three months ago, the report is heard here by friends of the dead officer, his sister gave birth to a boy perfectly formed, but with a red birthmark over the heart of the exact shape and appearance of the wound made in Vanhook's breast by the bullet from George pistol.

The Chileans are an impetuous people, big-hearted and forgiving, yet quick to resent oppression. They have just de-throned Balmaceda. The Salt Lake people are an impetuous people, big-hearted and forgiving, yet quick to resent oppression. The gentile will do to the necks of Mr. Balmaceda Clute and his revolutionary associates.

Mr. Clute's salary is based upon the amount of taxation he can place upon city taxpayers. Very few of whom marched in the mud, beat a drum or hurrahed for Balmaceda Clute. The board of equalization so far has recognized Mr. B. Clute as representing the people. Let the people who complain before the board are always cross-examined by this sweet scented son of Justice. For relief—vote the Liberal ticket in February.

Speaking of Prosecuting Attorney Balmaceda Clute, the ex-drummer of Liberal votes and of high tax fame, would it not be well for him to wear a mask before the tax-payers, very few of whom marched in the mud, beat a drum or hurrahed for Balmaceda Clute. A great many people complain of his bulldozing manner and say how much they would like to see the attorney with the board without his sneering, cross-grained presence.

The State road people clamor for paved streets as well as for the money to be held by the city. The names of Hiram Johnson and Spencer Clawson are being talked of as proper persons to succeed Geo. A. Lowe upon the board of public works. Let politics keep its hands off in this appointment. Mr. Mayor, as everybody is interested in public improvements.

Just at the time when the city should be kept the cleanest, down the number of garbage wagons should be increased. Mr. Showell's forces have been out down one-third and August decay is to have full sway at the back door of the city, as it is to invite typhoid and diphtheria in the autumn!

The police committee will report positively next Tuesday night, the Tribune says. Can it be that the Tribune possesses the spirit of prophecy?

FULLER FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. 110 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

BRONCHITIS.

Is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes—the air-passages leading into the lungs. Few other complaints are so prevalent, or call for more prompt and energetic action. As neglect or delay may result seriously, effective remedies should always be at hand. Apply at once a mustard poultice to the upper part of the chest, and use internal treatment, take frequent doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skillful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine, and she died. After I had been possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This indisputable evidence of the great merit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me unbounded confidence in the preparation, and I recommend it to my customers, knowing it cannot disappoint anyone."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a bad cough and my partner of bronchitis. I had of numerous cases in which this preparation has proved very beneficial in families of

Young Children.

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