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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1891.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Kerker in San Francisco.

SILVER AND LEAD. Her silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 94 1/2. Lead, 4.35.

The papers necessary to complete citizenship must be obtained this week in the Third District court. Call on J. C. McNally in the Commercial block. He has been engaged by the Central committee to see to these matters. All who value the franchise should attend.

EVERY good citizen will make certain this week that his name is properly on the registration list.

REGISTER TO-DAY, and thus acquire the right to cast a vote for good government and the salvation of Salt Lake city.

ONLY FIVE more days in which to register for the February election. Democrats, do not neglect to get your names on the list.

MCKINLEY, with his grip, is still wrapped up in woven garments heavily taxed under the McKinley law.

CORRESPONDENTS say the President affects much surprise at the opposition being shown to the confirmation of Judge Woods. Fudge!

IT HAS been proposed to shorten New York into "Nork," but the people will probably say "hope," as they would here to abbreviate Salt Lake into "Slake."

SUCH IGNORANCE! Many people do not know that it is a serious breach of etiquette for an editor or reporter to make a Christmas or New Year's present.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE calls Mr. SHINER's plan of reforming the tariff "a hole-punching method."—Well, it ought to be completely perforated with holes.

ONE BLESSED thing in these days of snow blockades, is that Salt Lake has done away with street-car horses and mules. Our sympathies are cured by electricity.

IT WOULD seem to honest American citizens that the state department of a republican government has no business to trifle with the people as it is doing about Chili matters.

ST. PAUL is building a \$100,000 hall for the Democratic national convention, to seat 12,000 people. This is a reminder of Mrs. Glass' receipt for dressing a hare: They trace their year here.

AT LAST the postmaster at New York has resigned from the New York Republican State committee. He had been a standing reformation of B. H.'s civil service reform pretenses.

MR. HOWELL's latest story "The Quality of Mercy," which has been strangled through several weeks in some of the papers is through with—dropped "like the gentle dew from heaven."

IT WILL be a splendid ticket which the Democrats will nominate next week. Then when it comes to election day the good citizens who have failed to register will regret the loss of their right to vote.

SENATOR SHERMAN, SENATOR HOAR and ex-Senator EVARTS are all cousins, and they trace their lineage back to ROBERT SHERMAN, -N. Y. Herald. Quite "a little SHERMAN band."

THE DIFFERENCES in the quality of the eastern horse sausage are probably told by whether or not it contains pieces of curryscomb, as the absence of curryscomb would indicate that the raw material had not been kept sleek.

THAT WASN'T a blizzard which visited the city on Sunday evening; we don't have blizzards in this valley. But we would like to have some weatherwise chap say just what it was that swooped down upon the town with such suddenness and so much fury.

GOOD GOVERNMENT, economy in the administration and improvement consistent with the requirements and abilities of the taxpayers will be what the Democracy will offer in their municipal ticket. Property-owners should register this week and thus retain their right to vote.

FARMERS in Pennsylvania have inaugurated a movement to induce the legislature to offer a bounty for sparrows, which are very destructive to crops. Illinois pays 2 cents a head for the pest. In ancient times five sparrows were sold for two farthings, according to the gospel of LUKE.

SEVENTEEN NATIONS have ratified the treaty for the extinction of the slave trade, leaving the United States to complete the necessary number to put it into active operation. We assume that this sanction will be freely and cordially given at any day. The work that this treaty is intended to perform belongs to civilization and its entirety.

"ANOTHER CINCIN." Our morning Republican contemporary puts the appropriate caption of "Another Cinch by the Cordage Trust" to a dispatch telling about the absorption of the machinery and cordage works of JOHN GOOD in New York by the National Cordage Company. These works are valued at \$2,000,000, but the trust doesn't buy them outright, only paying some \$300,000 annually to GOOD for the purpose of shutting down the works. A month ago, as a large dealer in cordage and ropes says, the National Cordage company bought out in the same manner the firm of BAILEY & Co., of Philadelphia. On the strength of these two new deals the price of manilla rope and another rope of better quality, has been advanced 10 per cent. There will likely be another advance soon. The trust now controls a majority of the spindles in the country.

Well may this be designated "another cinch." There are something fewer than thirty cordage mills in the United States, and they have for years been managed by a syndicate which has limited the production and controlled prices. Last spring the pool was allowed to break up, and during the summer a new pool, said to control the supply of imported manilla and other raw material used in the industry, was formed with a capital of \$15,000,000, representing two-thirds of the productive capacity of all the mills. The average rates of duty before the passage of the McKinley act were: Manilla, 21 per cent.; jute, 20; sisal 14; tarred cables and cordage, 30; unstarred cordage, 31; per cent. By the new tariff bill manilla, sisal, jute, lisle and jute butts are put upon the free list. It is of these materials, especially sisal and manilla, that binding-twine is manufactured. So it will be seen the cordage people have things pretty much their own way, and farmers will this season have to pay about 10 cents a pound for "string."

Mr. SPINER includes binding-twine among the articles the tariff on which he would repeal by a separate act of Congress. If such a movement is set on foot the members may assuredly look out for the buzzards of the lobby. Experience has shown how difficult it is to legislate for the farmers and the people against the pecuniary interests of the monopolies and combines. As it is part of the business of the trusts to extinguish competition, to circumscribe the field of production and to increase prices, so it is another part to manipulate the course of legislation, and see to it at each session that, if nothing can be done to gain another notch in the cinch, at least nothing shall be done to loosen the grip upon the victims. The grasp of the monopolies is as unfeeling and remorseless as death.

THAT OLD SILVER TRICK. Mr. LOUIS R. ENRICH in a recent speech at Colorado Springs, Colo., undertook to show that the demonization of silver in 1873 was a perfectly fair transaction, open and above board. He had heard the charge was made that that procedure was a trick, and he went on to prove that the legislation was not "rushed" through and that everybody knew what was going on. But unfortunately for Mr. ENRICH there is very strong testimony from every respectable witness against his position in the case. The bill in question may have been printed a dozen or sixteen times, and been tossed, like a shuttlecock, from House to Senate repeatedly, but still the fact remains that its true intent and meaning were not understood when it was passed. Statements to this effect are not now new, but as anti-silver men are constantly seeking to hide the true state of the case, an occasional recurrence to the record will be of service.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on coinage of the House, and putative father of the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar, declared, in March, 1873, that although he was chairman of that committee, he was utterly ignorant of the fact that the proposed legislation would demonetize the silver dollar. He further declared he did not believe there were three members of the House who knew it. He spoke of it as a mystery.

In point of fact the character of the measure was not disclosed in the title of the bill, nor in any debate upon it. It purporting, on the other hand, to be simply a bill to reorganize the mints. President GRANT, who signed the bill, was in utter ignorance of its real purport till eight months afterwards. GARFIELD, four years later, confessed that though he was chairman of the committee on appropriations at the time, he had never read it, but that it was put through on the faith of the chairman of the committee.

Senators BRICK, BRIGHT, ALLISON, CONKLIN, HERRFORD and HOWE are all on record as not having known or suspected that the bill ostensibly to regulate the mints had the effect to drop silver dollars from the money of the country. Mr. BLAINE, who was then Speaker of the House, on inquiry of Mr. VOORHEES, at that time a member, acknowledged that he was unaware of the nature of the bill. The fact seems to be, in short, that the demonization of silver was a piece of legislative legerdemain, and Congress owes it to itself to put the subject back to where it was when this colossal fraud was enacted.

ABOUT STATEHOOD. The New York Star again reverts to the subject of statehood for Utah, and begins a long editorial on the question by saying this territory "comes before Congress as a winter with a better argument for admission to the Union than she has ever before presented."

What this assumed "better argument" is the Star proceeds to state: Her population and resources long ago were more than sufficient to entitle her to that privilege, and are now greater than ever. She had 200,000 people in 1850, and now is supposed to have 250,000. In the census year she had nearly three and a half times the population of Wyoming, nearly two and a half times that of Idaho, and more than one and a half times that of Montana. The assessed value of her property, real and personal, for the present year, was \$13,140,668, which was a gain of nearly one-sixth in twelve months. Her yield of gold, silver and lead during the same period broke all records, and the increase in the production of such commodities was a gain of nearly one-sixth in twelve months. Her veins of asphalt, when developed, can pave all the cities of America for a long time to come, and she is rich in coal and iron. Her banks show a large increase of capital; her railroads, aggregating about twelve hundred miles, are busy; the year's increase of tonnage handled on the Union Pacific alone amounting to 148 per cent. The schools, under the influence of the free school law, are flourishing, as are also the Deseret university and the agricultural college.

Our luminous contemporary has evidently not kept track of the trend of events in this territory, so far as relates to the statehood question, for Utah is not before Congress with either good or bad arguments for admission to the Union. Nothing has been said about admission, and we doubt that anything will be said. Nobody has proposed statehood, and if we know anything of the Utah community the suggestion will not be made, at least during the present Congress. It is not

because Utah is not in good condition for the acceptance of state government, that the politicians and people are silent on the subject; it is not because the benefits and would not be so appreciated; it is not because the people do not realize that Utah is better prepared for statehood than any territory which has been admitted to the Union during the past twenty years. The facts are all well known, and yet the prevailing sentiment is that this territory can go along in her present condition with a good deal of profit to herself and not a little quiet satisfaction. If Congress and the country apprehend danger from taking us into the Union and are willing to pay for the fun of keeping us out, we shall be content, and there will be no "kick" coming from this end of the line. We can endure this sort of thing just as long as the nation does not afflict the territory with an intolerable government, and we assume that the day of vicious, corrupt and inhuman administration in the territories has gone, never to return. It is observed that many papers are talking about statehood for Utah, and many of them are desperately opposing the proposition, just as if somebody or some party were urging it. To its contemporaries THE HERALD will again suggest, as it has done many times during the past three years, that they are wasting their energies and putting space in their columns which ought to be more or less valuable to worthless use. Utah is not asking admission, and when she does petition for statehood her appeal will be granted by common consent, no newspaper or statesman of influence offering the least objection. The Herald says this because it is familiar with the popular sentiment in this territory.

MR. FREW'S STOCKINGS. An article which has been in the public mind recently is stockings. And relative to stockings that have been "hung up" we are reminded to advert to those of Mr. SAMUEL D. FREW, of New York. FREW sent to his native Ireland for six pairs of Belfast stockings, and one day he got a little bill of his indebtedness to an express company as follows: To specific duty on one pound of manufactured wool, at 49 cents..... \$ 0.50 To ad valorem duty on articles valued at \$2, at 60 per cent..... 1.20 Reimbursements, charges and freight..... 50 Bonded storage and labor..... 21 Cartage, shipping and labor..... 55 Postage, etc..... 25 Custom House entries, etc..... 50 Total..... \$ 3.21

Mr. FREW hunted up a tariff schedule by which the charges would be only \$1.15, but the custom house clerk told him that was under the old law, but the bill was made out under the McKinley tariff, whereupon Mr. F. remarked to him: "You may tell that to—d—d McKinley he can have my stockings" and left.

NATURAL GAS PRICES. The city council will probably set on the natural gas franchise proposition this evening, last Tuesday night the proposition having been laid over for one week. It is also probable that the franchise will be granted, as no opposition to it has been or will be raised. Everybody feels like encouraging the enterprise, and all feel that it will be a great day for Salt Lake when the mains from natural gas wells shall be laid in this city. It will mark the inauguration of a new and progressive era, transforming Salt Lake into a great manufacturing centre. As has been remarked, natural gas has made cities and many commercial centres of villages and hamlets. If there is one thing more than another which this city needs it is cheap fuel, and this can be supplied if natural gas can be found hereabouts.

But while doing all that is reasonable to encourage and help the gentleman who are raising their money boring for gas, the council should also protect the public and grant a franchise which will be of benefit to the city as well as to the natural gas company. THE HERALD has heretofore called attention to the fact that the bill for a franchise now before the council permits a charge of \$1 per thousand cubic feet for the gas. As submitted this limit should be reduced and the maximum charge placed much lower. Natural gas at \$1 per thousand cubic feet would not help Salt Lake, though it would make the owners of the gas wells rich. It would not establish a single factory; it would not induce the founding of one industry; in fact, the article would be used only in private houses for heating purposes. We think it that the petroleum company will not complain if the maximum price be placed at a reasonable figure—a figure which will yield a handsome revenue, and at the same time prove beneficial to the town. It is a very valuable franchise, which is asked for, and with it should not go the right to practice extortion upon the people.

In this connection we have been at some trouble to ascertain the cost of natural gas in other cities. The figures should satisfy the council that it will be putting no hardship upon the company in limiting the price which may be asked here for natural gas will flow as readily in Salt Lake valley as in Ohio and Pennsylvania and at very little more cost to the owners of the plant. Nearly three years ago there was held a public meeting of the citizens of Uniontown, Pa., to discuss the proposition of a natural gas company to furnish gas at one-half or less the prices which were then paid, as follows: Ranges, \$15; cooking stoves, \$12; first order fire, \$8; each additional fire, \$7 per year, net.

In the fall of 1889, the Miami Valley Natural Gas company were furnishing natural gas at these rates: Public buildings and factories, 10 cents per 1,000 feet; private consumers, 12 cents. The city council proposed to cut down the rates to 8 and 10 cents respectively, and when the company refused to accept, went to work boring for gas. The ordinance which was passed in Cincinnati in the winter of 1889 fixed the price at 15 cents per 1,000 feet for the first five years.

In the spring of 1890 the natural gas company supplying Wheeling, W. Va., put in meters, and thereafter charged 15 cents per 1,000 feet, with a discount of 3 1/2 per cent. If the bill were paid within ten days after presentation, which made the net rate 10 cents per 1,000 feet. In Indianapolis early last year the natural gas company put in a new kind of burner, giving a large flat flame, and charged 15 cents a month for each burner, whether the light was used little or much, while the charge for stoves and heaters was \$1.50 per month. In Toledo, O., the charge for natural gas for heating is 10 cents per 1,000 feet, the consumption being determined through meters.

Following are the rates charged in Emmet, Pa.: Winter—Cook stove, \$2.25; sitting room, \$2.50, second stove, \$2. Summer—Cook stove, \$2; sitting room, free. Last December the Philadelphia natural

gas company established a uniform rate of 15 cents net per 1,000 cubic feet. In October of this year the company supplying natural gas in the cities of Oil City, Titusville, Meadville and Franklin, Pa., raised the rate and adopted the meter system, charging 20 cents gross, per 1,000 cubic feet.

On October 1 last, the natural gas company of Indianapolis increased the rate to 50 per cent, the following being some of the prices now charged per month: Ordinary tips, 25c; jumbo tips, Argand burners, Welbach and Victory burners, 40c; lamps using 8 feet per hour, 75c; 12 feet, \$1.16 feet, \$1.25.

On October 24 of this year, notice was served on the factories at Tiffin, Ohio, that at the expiration of the present contract, they would have to put in meters, and gas would be charged at the rate of 6c. per 1,000 feet.

The present rate in Pittsburg is 15 cents per 1,000 feet, while in Buffalo it is 25 cents per 1,000 feet. With these figures as a guide the city council should be able to place a reasonable limit upon the maximum price allowed in the franchise, and thus make natural gas, if it shall be found in paying supply, worth something to Salt Lake.

The deputy registrars will hold session in the dining room of the Metropolitan hotel, corner Third South and West Temple streets, from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., closing on the 24 day of January, 1892 for the purpose of entering on the registry list of any precinct in said city the name of voter which may have been omitted and to make any other corrections.

AFTER READING the history of the Louisiana lottery in the current Forum, by Editor WICKLIFFE, of the New Delta, one can readily understand why the company should make such a desperate fight for existence, spending millions of dollars in its effort to continue the swindling business. The story also convinces one that there are more people in this country than he imagines who have more money than their good house sense. According to Mr. WICKLIFFE, the lottery company was organized by a charter given by the famous reconstruction legislature. The total amount of money taken in by the lottery per annum if all its tickets are sold is \$38,000,000, and the largest possible amount that can be drawn by the holders of the tickets is a little more than \$14,000,000; so that the lottery puts into its own coffers about 47 per cent, of all the money that it receives, and this sum in years when the sale of its tickets is good amounts to \$13,000,000 or more. It is not to be wondered at that the company has been able to organize and maintain a formidable political party which threatens to carry the state at the forthcoming election and renew the charter for another twenty-five years.

It would appear that the capitol at Washington, immense in its proportions as it is, is totally inadequate to accommodate the members of Congress. Both houses are continually renting quarters outside at tremendous rentals for committee rooms and other purposes more or less connected with the business of legislation. There is in the public mind a faint suspicion that a great deal of this sort of thing is done with the view to putting money in the purses of private individuals.

Some time since the Senate purchased the Maltby house, off the capitol grounds, at a high price, and one of the first things done by that body this session has been to pass a resolution to add to the force of employees five messengers, three firemen, two elevator conductors, one watchman, ten additional messengers and one attendant, with total salaries of \$30,380. That's the way the money goes.

A WRITER in Bellamy's New Nation illustrates the circumstance of the birth of the Astor baby as heir to \$150,000,000, with a few interesting figures. He says: When this baby is twenty-one years old the \$150,000,000 has doubled twice, and it is \$300,000,000. Then an army of 20,000 men must work to pay this later on, but we must leave at least \$1 per day for the laborer and his family for a subsistence. Then it will take an army of 200,000 laboring men to keep this fortune up, allowing each laborer to be a man of a family and five to the family. It follows that no less than 200,000 persons are needed in the fortune of that 150 times a million baby.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: The United States government has agreed to pay the indemnity Italy demands on account of the New Orleans affair in order to settle the dispute. DUNFORD, as a correspondent for leading London newspapers, seems to be getting his work in at a rather lively rate. The ignorance displayed in such paragraphs as the foregoing, which the cable press agents insist on copying, is dense enough to call for missionaries. Who or what is "the United States government" anyhow?

THE PRESIDENT failed to send to the Senate before adjournment the names of persons to fill vacancies in the Interior-State Commerce Commission. One of the originally appointed Commissioners, Mr. BRAGG, is dead; one, Judge COOKLEY, has resigned and Commissioner MONTAGUE'S term will expire January 1, before Congress re-assembles. The terms of the Commissioners expire at the end of the time for which they are appointed, so that after next Friday the Commission will have but two members.

THE FOLLOWING are the best sugar factories which have been in operation this year in the United States under the bounty law: Utah Sugar company, Lehi, 2,000 acres; Alameda Sugar company, Alvarado, Cal., 1,000 acres; Western Beet Sugar company, Watsonville, Cal., 2,500 acres; Oxnard Beet Sugar company, Grand Island, Neb., 2,500 acres; Norfolk Beet Sugar company, Norfolk, Neb., 2,500 acres. Total, six companies with 13,000 acres of beet-growing tributary to them.

A COLLECTOR of old letters is said to have recently come in possession of one from TENNYSON to a woman asking the meaning of one of his poems. It reads: "Dear Madam—I merely supply poetry to the English people, not brains. Yours obediently, ALFRED TENNYSON." If he meant that there was no brains in his poetry, we agree as to some of it.

JUST FOR FUN. Paradoxical—for a grocer to put down his raisins.—Yonkers Statesman.

These mornings make a fellow wish he had less get-up.—Columbus Post.

The English sparrow is very tough, being for the most part gutter percher.—Boston Post.

A cornfield is one of the things that is often greatly shocked without the aid of electricity.—Danville Review.

The highwayman is enough of a gauner to know how to draw on a fellow at sight.—Yonkers Gazette.

The pretty pianist always has a striking manner and more frequently a distracting air.—Hingham Republican.

There's nothing in size—when a plat bottle matters—experience ever some men than a church spire.—Columbus Post.

It takes two trains to start a bride on a wedding trip, but she gets out of one before getting into the other.—Pittsburg Post.

It is difficult for the average man to hear it said that man was made in God's own image

"INSURE TO-DAY; TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!" HEBER J. GRANT, President. RICHARD W. YOUNG, Vice-President. HORACE G. WHITNEY, Sec'y and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: HEBER J. GRANT, ELIAS A. SMITH, LEONARD G. HARDY, RICHARD W. YOUNG, MORACE G. WHITNEY, JOSHUA F. GRANT, WM. H. ROWE, JUNIUS F. WELLS, CHAS. S. HUNTON. HEBER J. GRANT & CO., INSURANCE and LOANS, No. 60 Main Street, in State Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. J. F. GRANT, Manager. We Represent Only the Best Companies, Among them THE HOME OF UTAH

THE LACE HOUSE. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. In just 24 hours J. V. S. relieves constipation and sick headaches. After it gets the system under control an occasional dose prevents return. We refer by permission to W. H. Marshall, Brunswick House, S. F.; Geo. A. Werner, 321 California St., S. F.; Mrs. C. Melvin, 126 Kearny St., S. F., and many others who have found relief from constipation and sick headaches. G. W. Vincent, 6 Torrance Court, S. F., writes: "I am 50 years of age and have been troubled with constipation for 25 years. I was recently induced to try Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I recognized it at once as an herb that the Mexicans used to give us in the early 50's for bowel troubles. I came to California in 1853, and I knew it would help me and it has. For the first time in years I can sleep well and my system is regular and in splendid condition. The old Mexican herbs in this remedy are a certain cure in constipation and bowel troubles." Ask for

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. For sale by Roberts & Neldens, wholesale agents for Utah, and all druggists. HOLIDAY GOODS. CUT GLASSWARE, BRUSHES, LEATHER TRAVELING SETS, ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGN AND SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Orders by Mail will have Prompt Attention. WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE A Clean Sweep of our Holiday Goods. Every person purchasing PLUSH OR LEATHER GOODS (A Fine Assortment to the amount of \$2.00 OR MORE will be presented with a Quart of Fine PORT WINE JOHNSON, PRATT & Co. GROSBECK & HOUGHTON. THERE ARE SOME SEASONABLE AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS To be found in the Curtain and Carpet Department of

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