

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

SILVER AND LEAD. Far silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 92 1/2. Lead, 4 1/2 @ 4.30.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. The indications furnished by the United States meteorological department through Mr. Kirkham in San Francisco. For Utah, scattering rains or snow, warmer.

There's too much bituminous shale in that state. It was a mistake not to waive protest on MATT'S BORN.

HARRISON MADE his bluff after looking into Child's hand. It seems VANDEBROOK had a red flannel tag at the end of his platform.

"Chit and dry while you wait," is the Tribune's business motto. SECRETARY TRACY may now take that great patron, a much-needed rest.

THE LIBERAL machine is of the rotary kind, and remarkable for its dump. THOSE TWO RED BIRDS, WHITEFLAW and THOS. B., seem to be still on the wing.

To PATRICK EGAN, Santiago, Chile: Come home at once to your distracted parents. THE PROHIBITION convention in St. Louis will be called to order with a bang-starter.

SALT LAKE BONES could double discount old TOWN and play three cushions to a crown. PAT EGAN is a pure illustration of a diplomat "diploiting" intercourse between nations.

POWDER MILL companies are complaining of a glut in the market since the late news from Chili came in. PATTY IS NOT coming to Salt Lake. This fully confirms the rumor of her having measurably lost her voice.

ELKINS, the new secretary of war, had barely time to spit on his hands, till the whole Chili business was over. THE OLD incumbents of the city offices appear to have collided with the justly celebrated and world-renowned funnel-shaped crowd.

THE LIBERAL members of the Left are not wearing bouillonieres of carnations and Katherine mormet roses on their lapels at present. THE BOB box got its work in at Thursday's skin game, and no wonder there's good deal of squeaking by the convention's orphans.

OUR ESTEEMED morning contemporary has at length adopted home rule. That is, it doesn't send out any of its home ruling to be done. THOSE WELL-PICKED carcasses you saw in front of the Pavilion were the remains of tough old crow consumed by candidates and delegates.

FROM the flourishing of tomahawks and arrow-heads around town, it would seem there are other tribes that wear war paint besides the Tuscaroras. REPRESENTATIVE ENLOS has introduced a bill in Congress to restrict to \$300 the expense of burying a Congressman when it devolves upon the government.

THE NUMBER of persons residing in other lands now drawing pensions from our government is 2,640, they being permanent residents of forty-seven countries. THE LIBERALS made a pretty fair divide between the old incumbents and the new candidates. The first class are to do all the work, and the others to provide all the enthusiasm.

IT is not at all likely there will be much quarreling between BLAYE and HARRISON as to which shall have the credit of conducting the correspondence between the United States and Chili. A GRACEFUL act has been performed by Mrs. HARRIS LANE JOHNSON, niece of President BUCHANAN, who has given \$10,000 toward the purchase of the latter's old homestead, to be used as a park for Lancaster, Pa.

YEARS ago the last Revolutionary pensioner paid the debt of nature, but there are twenty Revolutionary widows now drawing pensions, though the oldest was not born till at least twenty years after the war was fought. On the pensioners rolls are the names of 125,000 widows of soldiers who served in the late war, some of them born since '65.

AND now it appears that on Sunday last Senator PERLINA, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, notified ROAS at Santiago that his government would reply the next day to Mr. HARRISON'S ultimatum, which he held. Nevertheless, the President hurried his message to Congress before the reply could be received.

TO-DAY'S CONVENTION.

The Democratic city convention will be held to-day. The Herald promised that the ticket which the people would be asked to support should be the perfect one, and that promise has been faithfully kept so far as the ward nominations are concerned. Every man named for the council possesses a clean, unassailable record, and furthermore represents the best element in the community. They all stand well with their neighbors, and all were selected on account of their honesty, integrity, trustworthiness, ability and fitness for the office. We say this for them as Democrats and citizens, and if they shall be elected, the charge of boodlism, incompetency or recklessness will never be preferred. The nominations to the general offices will be made to-day, and they must rank with those from the wards. They must be brave, progressive men whose records are such that no person can assail them. They must be citizens in whom the people will have absolute confidence. The nominee for mayor must be a citizen and a man who feeds on venom and whets his appetite with hatred towards his fellow men. He must be a man of broad views and progressive ideas, who sees in this city the foundation of a great metropolis whose growth must not be checked by the narrowness of men and the viciousness of partisans. The assessor and collector must be one who will not use his office to oppress the people, wringing from them money to be spent for partisan political purposes. He must be a man whose very name will be a guarantee to every property owner that property will be fairly and equitably assessed. The marshal must be a man who will at once be recognized as an enemy to evil-doers and in whom the thugs and burglars and footpads will see an official determined upon their punishment. The treasurer must be one who is not merely able to give the bond which the law requires but in whose hands the public money would be safe if there were no bond on file. The recorder must be a man whose official signature means all that it professes. This is the kind of a ticket which has been promised, and it is the kind that will be given. The material is abundant in the Democratic ranks, and the gentlemen who have been commissioned to to-day's convention are intelligent, trustworthy citizens who have the welfare of Salt Lake city at heart. It is a mighty obligation which is upon the Democracy, and they are going to prove equal to the occasion.

SHIP ARMOR AND GREAT GUNS.

Secretary TRACY, now that the Chilean trouble has blown over, has no hesitation in saying "the government was fully prepared to enforce its demands" by a concerted naval attack on Chilean ports. An expense of two millions of dollars was incurred in preparations of no utility now, and it is supposed the country to be attacked was meantime notified. If the proposed war had gone on, the world would probably have seen some new things in the way of naval armature, which they would have watched with intense curiosity and interest. The spectacle of sea fights between the great iron-clad ships which all the nations, great and small, have spent so much money, labor and ingenuity in constructing in the last thirty years, must be grand and terrible, for within the period mentioned there has probably been more advancement than in all previous history. Modern warship building dates from the combat between the Merrimack and Monitor in Hampton Roads in 1862. That was a hint which the fighting nations could not overlook, and all the great navies that have since been constructed have been shaped, fashioned and equipped more or less in accordance with its suggestions, both for offense and defense, and it is impossible to tell, without actual experiment, whether guns or armor have won in the race. Thirty years ago a 68-pound gun on a wooden ship was the largest piece of naval ordnance afloat, and a well-directed broadside from a battery of such guns, fired against the open sides of a vessel, would do all the injury required. But when iron-plating came into fashion, bigger and more powerful guns came with it. The guns grew larger, heavier and larger-muzzled, as the plating grew thicker, and now when the limit of both appears to be reached, we have ship guns that weigh 110 tons which, with a charge of 1,000 pounds of powder, throw a missile of 2,000 pounds weight. Cannon balls have gone out of style for heavy ordnance, and long cylindrical masses of iron, tipped with steel, and called projectiles, have taken their place. Defensive improvements have nearly kept pace with the progress of the destructive art, and the three to four-inch armor plating that was fastened on war ships twenty years ago, has grown into wrought iron siding, faced with steel, two feet in thickness. It might be thought that such a barrier of metal is invulnerable, but it is not. Defensive plating has been forced to step at twenty-four inches, since an addition to the weight would dangerously impair the floating capacity, as well as speed, of the vessel; but careful target exercises have resulted in sending steel-pointed projectiles clear through two feet of iron and steel plating. This would argue that the shooter have the better of it up to this time; but nothing settles questions like actual practice, and we must wait for the sea battles of the future before forming absolute conclusions upon this point. Besides, the newly-invented explosives and torpedoes may have something to do with it.

THE LIBERAL TICKET.

The Liberal ticket gives the Democracy more real encouragement than they have had since preparations were begun for the municipal election. The party of the people have felt that it was working at a disadvantage. It knew that it was opposed openly and secretly by that vicious party, the institution of the Utah commission, which does not scruple to do all in its power to help the Liberals. The registration is done in the interest of the Liberals and with the deliberate purpose of injuring the Democrats. All the election machinery is in the hands of the enemy and is manipulated cleverly in that interest. Then thousands of dollars of the people's money have been expended during the past six weeks for keeping flusters and hobos in town until election day that they might vote the Liberal ticket. The odds against which the Democracy have been compelled to work are discouraging and would be disheartening to less earnest, determined men than are the rank and file of the Democrats. But the Liberal ticket has helped amazingly and all day yesterday Democrats were jubilant with hope. It is a boss' ticket from top to bottom, not a man on it owning himself and having the courage to assert his independence. Every man was carefully selected because of his weakness, which made it certain that he would be the subservient tool of his masters, obediently doing their bidding in all things. It is because of this too apparent weakness that the Democrats are rejecting. They do not think it possible that the taxpayers of this city, the solid men of the community, will

instruct the mighty interests involved to the management of the man named by the Liberals to control the affairs of Salt Lake for two years. It cannot be possible that the progressive citizens will do anything which will place at the head of the convention a man who, although he has been a resident for a score of years or more, has not advanced a single step in all that time. The Liberal nominee for mayor lives in the same atmosphere with which he surrounded himself a quarter of a century ago; he reads the same literature that he read then; he conjures up the same spooks with which he has been troubling his nights all these same years; he wears on his countenance the same sneer which has perplexed those who attempted to approach him. He is perhaps the most conspicuous specimen in Salt Lake of a back number, and with him in control the progress of the city would be that of the crab. The next most important official, so far as the bona-fide residents are concerned, is the assessor and collector, and for that place a person has been named who is practically unknown in the community. He is so much a stranger that when somebody tells a reporter last week that such a person was a candidate for office an inquiry was set on foot to learn something concerning him. An industrious search developed the fact that at one time in his career he resided in an obscure Colorado town. Up to the present it has been impossible to learn whether his residence here has extended over a period of weeks, months or years. The Liberal organ vouches for him, but that doesn't count. Two years is a long time to wait for a man to be known to the substantial citizens of Salt Lake are not so thoughtless and inconscientious of their interests. And the nominations for councilmen! Well, let us be charitable and say nothing. The names have been published. That is sufficient, although it may be well to remark that Salt Lake is a city of 50,000 inhabitants, among whom are many bright and brave men, progressive and enterprising. They want a city council in whose ability at least they have some confidence.

THE DEMOCRACY ENTER THE LISTS FULL OF HOPE.

The Democracy enter the lists full of hope. At the Farmers' Alliance conference in Chicago on Thursday last, there was the usual debate as to whether it should maintain a separate political existence in conjunction with the proposed third party. It was decided to send delegates to the St. Louis convention but without committing to any new party. When the convention shall have met and formulated a basis of action, it is not improbable it will be found that those who take part in it are so nearly in accord with the Democracy as to make fellowship with this old national party both desirable and necessary. It would be a waste of strength to organize two parties to do what can be done by one. The very first purpose of the Alliance and the various industrial associations should be to credit the party under which these grievances have grown and which has stubbornly refused to redress them. The farmers' movement and Democracy are not foes. They agree, in the main, in several proposed measures about the public lands, the currency, coinage and the tariff, and this is an incentive to fellowship, if not to entire union.

A NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

The authors of the new party movement cannot afford to ignore the result of the elections of the last two years. The Democracy have been leading the fight, and the people are following, and whilst the Alliance did much to achieve the result, it will have to be admitted that the Democracy did a great deal more. The Democracy to-day, single-handed, can carry the country against the Republicans by an overwhelming majority, and if they were in power the farmers would get a great deal of what they now demand and largely lessen the necessity for demands the Democracy are not ready to give and which no other party can give.

THE PUBLIC PULSE.

(Communications under this head are published as the property of the writer.) When Doctors Disagree. To the Editor of THE HERALD: The attention of the physicians of Utah should be called to a bill, H. F. No. 4, to regulate the practice of medicine, that has been introduced in the House. That this bill is a serious and important one, that it is a proper one is unquestioned. The main points of this act should be carefully scrutinized before allowing it to be rushed through the legislature, as intended by the board of public health. Section 1 of this act provides that the governor shall appoint a territorial board of medical examiners, composed of seven members, "four of whom shall belong to the regular (allopathic) school of medicine." The duty of this board, as provided in section 2, shall be to examine all physicians entering into the practice of medicine in Utah after the passage of this act. Also, according to section 3, no one may be examined as to qualifications unless the possession of a medical diploma is shown. Let us consider what this will mean to the people of Utah. In the first place, the regular (allopathic) school of medicine is a majority on the board of examiners, and the act is so worded that if the governor so choose the whole board may be appointed from the regular school. Having a majority on the board of examiners, and the act is so worded that if the governor so choose the whole board may be appointed from the regular school. Having a majority on the board of examiners, and the act is so worded that if the governor so choose the whole board may be appointed from the regular school. Having a majority on the board of examiners, and the act is so worded that if the governor so choose the whole board may be appointed from the regular school.

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ministers extraordinary and ministers resident, and the correspondence between governments carried on without concealment before the secretaries of state and foreign affairs thereof direct. For the commercial business, let the consuls remain to look after the import and export business.

WHAT is the use of the Liberals going through the form of nominating a ticket when THE HERALD, blindfolded, and with one hand tied behind it, can name the winners in advance?

COLORED CONCENTERS.

A happy pair—the old-fashioned apple-bee—Lovel's Courier. "Messenger boy blue" is a color warranted not to run.—Philadelphia Record.

Looked up to by the community—the lineman on the telegraph pole.—Washington Star. "Call that fellow a tartar!" said the disappointed suitor. "He's only a bass imitation."—Philadelphia Journal.

Woolen shirts and a broken \$5 bill must be made of the same material, judging from the way they shrink.—Danville Breeze. When you want to cultivate a man it isn't a good thing to burrow his feelings and plant the seeds of hatred in his breast.—Birmingham Leader.

It's remarked as a strong proof of nature's disposition to assert itself that few girls learning the violin care to use the chin-rest.—Philadelphia Times. The barber is a sort of balder individual. He has his little brushes right along, he hatters his people and he occasionally smashes their mugs.—Birmingham Leader.

According to current literary note Frank Stockton is so painstaking an author that he frequently waits hours for a word. He must have his words sent him by a district messenger boy.—Chicago Times. Visitor (at a jail)—Poor, poor man! May I offer you this bunch of flowers? Man behind bars—You've made a mistake, miss. The fellow that killed my wife and children is in the next cell. I'm yer fer stealin' a cow.—Chicago Tribune.

Rheumatism is like sand in the bearings of machinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great lubricator which cures the disease.

A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

Itching piles are known by moisture-like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as blind, blood, and protruding piles at once cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50c. drugists or mail; circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug store.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, feverish swellings, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Company.

THE PUBLIC PULSE.

(Communications under this head are published as the property of the writer.) When Doctors Disagree. To the Editor of THE HERALD: The attention of the physicians of Utah should be called to a bill, H. F. No. 4, to regulate the practice of medicine, that has been introduced in the House. That this bill is a serious and important one, that it is a proper one is unquestioned. The main points of this act should be carefully scrutinized before allowing it to be rushed through the legislature, as intended by the board of public health. Section 1 of this act provides that the governor shall appoint a territorial board of medical examiners, composed of seven members, "four of whom shall belong to the regular (allopathic) school of medicine." The duty of this board, as provided in section 2, shall be to examine all physicians entering into the practice of medicine in Utah after the passage of this act. Also, according to section 3, no one may be examined as to qualifications unless the possession of a medical diploma is shown. Let us consider what this will mean to the people of Utah. In the first place, the regular (allopathic) school of medicine is a majority on the board of examiners, and the act is so worded that if the governor so choose the whole board may be appointed from the regular school. Having a majority on the board of examiners, and the act is so worded that if the governor so choose the whole board may be appointed from the regular school.

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