

THE HERALD.

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REPRINTS will be made for forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. They will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

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SILVER AND LEAD. Her silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 85 1/2. Lead, 4.65.

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

THE CONDITION of the streets suggests damming. Is the Republican party to immediate need of any more ultimatums?

WANTED—The business card of some good, reliable plate manufacturer. What a desolate time it will be with the Liberals when they "cannot king the old songs."

PRESENT APPEARANCES indicate that Governor Hill was the worm instead of the early bird. A good many Republicans feel like saying with regard to BLAINE's last letter, "Burn This!"

NOTHING FROM WATSON or CLARKSON yesterday; but in other respects we are doing quite well. The New York Times may not have rushed the growler, but it has been going for Blaine pretty lively.

THE SECRET is out. Governor TRAYER was loaded with a hardware, when both snubbed him and cut his talk off. It is feared it will turn out Chicago spent all her money getting the World's fair, and that she expects the world to do the rest.

IT RARE becomes the Minneapolis candidate for President, the campaign will be thoroughly saturated with the bi-chloride of brass. As the Republicans in the states are getting ready for music in the W. R. it might be well for them to listen for the notes of the Hobo's line.

THE SIGNAL service made no mistake in the prediction for the weather yesterday. It was not only "fair" but generous—that is, from the ankles up to the sky. GOVERNOR TRAYER, when he left Nebraska, started for Texas; but the Democrats evidently didn't care whether his destination was that or some other place.

SENATOR VEST, referring to the connection between West Virginia politics and the appointment of ELKINS to the captain, refers to the latter's "facile tendencies." Wonder what he means? MR. THURSTON, of Omaha, is so bowed down by Secretary BLAINE's withdrawal that he believes he won't take the Vice Presidency. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WADSWORTH has issued an order giving money order facilities to all postoffices where the compensation of the postmaster reaches \$300. Now is the time to subscribe for THE HERALD. AN ENORMOUS sun spot is now perceptible on the sun's face, visible to the naked eye, if protected by smoked glass. At the White House observatory it is supposed to be produced by the obscuration of the planet BLAINE.

AS A PROOF of THE HERALD's loyalty to the United States government, as represented by the stamp department of the postoffice, we will here state that to-morrow is St. Valentine's day. And, girls, this is leap year. BEN BUTLER in his book refers to General GRANT, whom he says "I cheerfully acknowledge to be a great general in very many respects." General GRANT, when alive, cheerfully admitted that BUTLER was a blabberskite in every respect.

THE FUNNIEST thing yet is the alleged deal between the Farmers' Alliance and the cordage trust. It is charged that through connivance with a number of leading alliance officials this trust is attempting to get control of all the alliance stores in the country and will start 4,000 additional ones. PROSPECTS are improving for getting Liberal discussion down to matters of recollection by men now living. Yesterday's Tribune progressed as far as JERRY BLACK'S time in BUCHANAN'S administration. At the present eddy gait of one column and a-half editorial per line, we may hope to reach the close of LINCOLN'S term by early fall.

WE WROTE to the visiting statesmen who will lay the woes of the Liberal party before the territorial committees at Washington next week, that the panic of 1853, the George Liv Mississippi scheme, the extension of the Missouri compromise line and the Louisiana purchase, are good old gray-headed times with which to boguize the seafaring men from the issues of the present day.

UTAH UNIQUE. To the Editor of THE HERALD: Would you be kind enough to answer the following questions through your valuable paper? Does the governor of Utah have more power than the governors of other territories? If so, how did he get that power? Sincerely, Yours, S. M. WILSON.

Utah is the only territory where the veto power of the governor is absolute. Section 1812, title XXIII, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, recites that after a bill passed by a territorial legislature has been returned without his approval by the governor, and upon reconsideration by both houses of the legislature, if it receives a two-thirds vote in each it shall be a law, the governor's veto notwithstanding. This provision remained upon the statute book until about 1870, when an exception was made in the case of Utah, whereby the territorial legislature was deprived of all power to pass laws in opposition to the governor's will. And that is the law to this day. Even if the legislative assembly be unanimous in both branches, the governor may forbid the passage of any act whatsoever. There is no limitation upon his complete masterdom. He is in this respect as full an autocrat as the Czar of Russia. Not only does the governor of this territory exercise the right to veto measures outright, but he assumes the prerogative of membership of the legislature in suggesting from his executive throne the character of amendments to acts submitted to him for his gracious approval. He not only does that, but he assumes to prescribe the language, ungrammatical in form and of school-boy composition, in which enactments will find favor in his sight. He makes recommendations and when the legislature ordains laws in substantial accordance therewith, he turns about at the behest of a political faction and a dictatorial press, and, like a petulant child, claims the right to change the cranial mist which he calls his mind. And that is the kind of government that this people are under, "Subscribers."

The transfer of territorial government has long been a subject of discussion by statesmen, and particularly by the public men of the west. As long ago as 1854, Judge DOUGLASS, chairman of the Senate committee on territories, proclaimed that the people of the territories had equal rights with the people of the states, to self-government, in regulating and controlling their home affairs; and this was, indeed, the origin of the great trial at arms between the north and south. At successive national political conventions of both the leading parties of the present day, resolutions have been adopted demanding that the Presidential custom of appointing territorial officers from abroad be discontinued and abolished. This is a modified form of Home Rule and territorial sovereignty. The principle asserted in the FAYLESTER-CARNE bill now pending in Congress is therefore new only in a logical application of the young right of the people in the selection of territorial officers. It is peculiarly applicable to Utah as, with New Mexico, it is the oldest of the organized territories, and though having a greater population than New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma combined, with one or two new states thrown in, it is denied admission to the Union for a peculiar reason—or alleged reason. But whether old or new, the principle is the correct one, and ought to be applied to all the remaining territories.

THEY KNOW. At the hearing before the Senate committee on territories on Thursday, Senator CAINE, of Wyoming, a member of the committee, made it plain that he was in sympathy with the people who are trying to escape from the serfdom of the territorial government. We have thought all the time that the Senator would do this, not from anything he has said but because he has long been a resident of a territory, and is therefore familiar with the unrepublishable, the abominable system. It is also assumed that his colleague, Senator WADSWORTH, will assume the same position and come to the relief of the oppressed people. WADSWORTH knows all about the territorial government. He is familiar with every feature of it, having been a private citizen and held various official positions in Wyoming. He knows how unjust, ugly and mean it is to impose upon an American community a practically foreign government, its governors, secretaries, judges, marshals and other officials being designated by a power two thousand miles distant and their officials themselves being sent from distant states. Both CAINE and WADSWORTH also know that, offensive as the system was at times in Wyoming, it has been eminently worse in Utah, where the executive has possessed the power of absolute veto, and where even the jurors are selected by the Washington authority and the probate judges are named by the occupant of the White House. After their experience and observation it would be strange indeed if the visiting Senators were not in sympathy with us, or were to refuse to render assistance for our relief.

SENATOR TRAYER is another gentleman who lived in a territory long enough to have his ideas of republican government outraged by the territorial system. He is outspoken in denunciation of the un-American rule, and has recently shown his confidence in the Utah community by introducing a bill for the admission of the territory into the Union, in this matter taking issue with the President and his own party. While neither the desires nor the efforts of the gentlemen named can bring the emancipation era, it does us good to know that now and then a partisan can be just and, rising above party, can ask that an American community be accorded the rights and privileges of American institutions of government. There is nothing which these Senators can expect or hope for in the way of party reward in return for their efforts in behalf of this territory, for they all know that Utah is freely demanding its rights in politics and is likely to continue so for all time, hence what they do is all the more creditable to their heads and hearts.

OLAHOMA'S APPEAL. On Thursday the House committee on territories gave a hearing to a delegation from Oklahoma asking statehood for the territory named and Indian and gentile men earnest appeal which should have been named, and one which should have promptly answered by granting the request. One of the men said that if the relief asked were denied this session, "you will be forced to pass the bill at the next, for there will be 500,000 people in the two territories before the close of this Congress." The statement probably overroast the mark 50 per cent., as great as the rush into the new territory is it is not likely the population will exceed 250,000, including the Indians by the expiration of the present Congress a year hence. But that is neither here nor there. The people in the dependencies today want self-government. That fact itself should go a long way towards deciding the appeal in their favor, it being known that they are willing and able to bear the increased financial burdens which statehood will put upon them. It occurs

to us that all Congress should do in a case of this kind is to satisfy itself that the people want statehood, and are able to maintain a government republican in form; having done this, the national legislature should permit the dependency the freedom to which it is entitled as a great American community and a part of the Republic. The growth and development of Oklahoma have been wonderful, a strong, populous and vigorous commonwealth having come into existence within three years. The people are among the most progressive and energetic in the world, and they may, with perfect confidence, be entrusted with the management of the local government. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of reasonable men. We hope an enabling act will be passed at the present session of Congress, and the evil of territorial government lessened that much.

PROCEED WITH CAUTION. The new city council, which will be inaugurated next week, will probably find it proper to make a splurge upon bedstomping business. The old council incurred a great deal in its early months, growing tamer and more subdued as time passed, and some of the members saw whether they were drifting. Doubtless the gentlemen who will assume control on Tuesday have been very busy since the election devising schemes of a "progressive" nature, to show that new, seen and live men are at the helm. To illustrate the ideas of at least one of the councilmen, it may be said that a few days before the session a neighbor approached him in regard to a proposed extension of the sewer, saying the extension should not be made as there was very little demand for it, the houses in the district being scattered, and that the tax would greatly oppress a good many people, some of whom would be forced to sell their homes to obtain the money. The prospective councilman, swelling with importance, said the sewer must be extended whether or not the people wanted it; that improvements must be made, to show that the city was enterprising and progressive, and that old fancies must not be permitted to control. We apprehend that that spirit will be carried into the council, where an effort will be made to boom things, and because we apprehend this, we suggest to the newly-chosen municipal fathers that there will be wisdom in moving somewhat slowly and with caution for a time at least until they can look around them and take in the situation. The corporation treasury is in no condition for an indulgence in extravagance. It will require the exercise of financial ability and judgment to prevent the collapse of the treasury one of these days. It would be a daring official who would propose an increase of the taxes at this time, in the face of the fact that many property-owners are still suffering from the distress put upon them by the collector last year. We don't know how much of the tax remains unpaid, but we do know that a good deal of the money which went to the city and county collectors in 1891, was borrowed and the borrowers are still paying interest for its use. Then, the outgoing council has practically shut out the incoming one so far as selling bonds are concerned, by obligating the corporation very nearly to the legal limit. Again, that city and county building has been contracted for, and to pay for it will take about all the cash the municipality can spare after meeting current bills and paying for such improvements as will be absolutely necessary.

The outlook is one which suggests the propriety of caution to everybody except possibly the new and ambitious councilmen, and it would be well for them to make haste slowly until they get their bearings. If property-owners want pavements and sidewalks and water mains and sewer extensions, let them have them, provided they pay the bills, but don't force things which are going to make matters worse for an already tax-oppressed people, and don't do anything which will compel Salt Lake to repudiate any of her obligations.

ONE of our eastern contemporaries makes a timely reprint of a letter Mr. BLAINE wrote in 1888, following his Florence letter declining the Presidency in terms similar to his late withdrawal. In the reprint Mr. B. is represented as writing of his unwillingness to be thought capable of "bottering in a double sense with my words." This typographical error serves to recall the text of SHERMAN'S FEARS and its applicability to the secretary's present purpose as related to presidential candidacy. And be these things believed or not, that paper will be in a double sense; that keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope.

THE REPUBLICANS of the Iowa legislature have made up their minds to adhere to the prohibition principle and policy, and will resist all efforts to pass a high license or local option law. This is directly in the face of the fact, shown in three elections, that a majority of the people are opposed to prohibitive temperance and inflexible summary laws. But it can be said in a partisan point of view that the Democracy can stand it if their opponents can.

SPEAKING of the Presidential race, it appears CALTON is in it for keeps. So far, he is the favorite son of parts of Illinois and Utah.

OUR FUN FUNKLE. If you want to make a boy work without knowing it get him a safety bicycle.—Rum's Hint. It must have put a man in good spirits to see an old Bourbon make a wry face.—Yankee Gazette. It is funny about the policeman—the tougher the characters that go with him the more highly we esteem him.—Elmore Gazette. "You are gotten up to hill," she remarked as he tied his ear muffs on. "I ought to be," he said, "as I am going out singing."—Detroit Eye Dropper. Gentlemen about to be hanged will be pleased to learn, on expert medical authority, that a dislocation of the neck is not fatal.—Chicago Star.

THE Wasp is slender and graceful in his movements, but his attentions are often too much to the point to be agreeable.—Birmingham Republic. A man may say he does not care how much a thing is going to cost him, but he can't help the funny look on his eyes when the bill comes in.—Atlanta Globe. Men who start out to love for the enemies they have made usually quit business before they begin to realize on the affection part of the investment.—Washington Star. Inkitts: "Why do you think the short story is popular?" De Kruke (who doesn't like fiction): "Because it isn't long."—Washington Star.

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Impure or vitiated blood is nine times out of ten caused by some form of constipation or indigestion that clogs up the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the ferments and vigorous commonwealth having come into existence within three years. The people are among the most progressive and energetic in the world, and they may, with perfect confidence, be entrusted with the management of the local government. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of reasonable men. We hope an enabling act will be passed at the present session of Congress, and the evil of territorial government lessened that much.

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