

SALT LAKE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, H. C. BROWNLEE, Business Manager.



A GREAT PAPER.

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED will be THE SUNDAY HERALD of March 19. Not only will it be a complete novelty, but a magazine of popular literature. More good things will be contained in it than can be named in the prospectus. A few of its features only can be mentioned here.

SHAMROCKS. Two little stories of Irish people and Irish life, by FRANK MATTHEW. One is a short story, and the other relates to a letter from Ireland. Two illustrations.

ITALIAN BRIGANDS. This article gives an interesting account of how the brigands have been routed from northern Italy, of the brigandage of the island of Sardinia, of the Mafia, of popular delusions regarding the subject, illustrated by a 2-column cut, "Brigands in Ambush."

EUGENE FIELD. A personal description of this popular poet of childhood, and something about his works, embellished with a 2-column portrait and Mr. Field's book-plate.

AN AMERICAN NIGHTINGALE. This is an entertaining article about Miss BROWNE, the Chicago Siftress, who whistles GOSWOLD, BACH and BREWER for the Parliament. Three beautiful cuts, one a portrait.

A GILL'S MUSICAL TASTE. Views of MARIE VAN ZANTZ as to how to acquire a musical education, and what to do with the voice. Accompanied with a handsome picture of Miss VAN ZANTZ.

THE "PEOPLE'S POLLY." The Duchess of Teck is nicknamed as above. Next to the PRINCESS OF WALES she is the most popular member of the royal family in England, and once was the belle of many seasons. Sketch by ADOLF MANNING with portrait.

CAPT. JAMES COOK. Little is generally known of this British seaman, the discoverer of the Hawaiian Islands. This article tells how he was the son of a day laborer, became a famous navigator.

GENUINE AMATEUR BOXERS. An account of members of the New York Athletic Club, with pictures in fighting costume of three of its favorites.

THE GREAT HUSE. Our "Foolish" "Fishes" department will be adorned with an excellent portrait and sketch by HILARY HILL, of the great Italian actress now drawing immense audiences at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York.

THE INTRODUCTION. MISS OLIVER HILL BENCE defines its various formalities, and mistakes in polite society; when to rise, and when not to, when to bow, and when to shake hands.

LENTEN DINNERS AND TEAS. This is a descriptive article, accompanied with a lively 2-column cut, relating to new and pretty dinners, including the croquette dinner, with its 180 gowns, the hyacinth dinner, etc. by AUGUSTA PRESICOTT.

STYLISH EASTER BONNETS. This is a symposium by LIDA ROSE MOCA, ADA OONE, AUGUSTA PRESICOTT and HELEN WARD on women's toilet caprices, a great variety of headgear, a French breakfast jacket, the Easter scarf and many other fancies and furbles of fashion. Profusely illustrated.

THE CAPTURED BICYCLE. A story for boys, treating of the California desert and the pursuit of a youthful wanderer by Yuma Indians. This and the three following articles belong to THE HERALD'S Youth's department.

LIFE SAVING OXEN. How a pair of oxen did humane duty at the wreck of the Quango. A thrilling story of the rescue of a shipwrecked crew, by SINKEY CLARE. Illustrated with a 2-column cut.

WHY DO THE WINDS BLOW? Prof. WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, of Harvard university, discourses of the ventilation of the earth, and tells in popular language of the philosophy of warmth, cold and wind.

EGG SHELL TRIFLES. Pretty things to make for Easter, directions for making ingenious and ornamental and curious articles out of the shells of eggs, with five beautiful illustrations.

None of these features have ever been printed before, and they are in addition to the regular contents of the daily edition. THE SUNDAY HERALD is the most interesting and popular newspaper in the inter-mountain region.

To Prohibit "Scalping."

Montana has passed a law to prohibit what is known in railroad parlance as scalping. A regular business is carried on in most cities of importance, for the buying and selling of railroad tickets, outside of the railroad companies' offices. Travelers to distant points sometimes stop by the way and dispose of the unused portions of a coupon ticket to a dealer at a reduced price, who in turn sells it to a customer, if he can find one, at a figure below the regular rate. Passengers also occasionally take return tickets and are unable to use the return part, which is disposed of in a similar way. The business is called "scalping," and the person engaged in buying and selling such tickets is called a "scalper."

Of course the railroad companies are opposed to this and have frequently endeavored to suppress it, but in vain. Conductors often have much trouble over tickets issued as not transferable and which it is evident have been through the scalpers' hands. Sometimes expired tickets are sold to simple people, or tickets which do not entitle the purchaser to "hold over" privileges, and persons traveling with them after the prescribed date are ejected if they will not pay the fare. These are among the troubles of the scalping system.

Of course anything fraudulent in the business is against the public welfare and should be punishable by law. It is seldom, though, that a swindled traveler is able to bring the cheating scalper to justice. He is usually a slippery fellow, hard to catch, and the defrauded passenger is rarely able to return to the place of purchase and prosecute the victimizer. The public should be protected against this kind of fraud as far as it is possible for the law and its officers to do so.

The square business of buying and selling railroad tickets is another thing. The unused and unexpired coupon is an article of value which, on general business principles, may be made merchandise. If a ticket is bought entitling the purchaser to conveyance from Chicago to San Francisco or vice versa, why should he not be allowed to sell that ticket in Salt Lake city, if he desires to stop here, and why should not the ticket be just as good for the rest of the journey, for another person as for himself? There may be some special contract between the buyer and the railroad company in particular instances that would preclude this transfer. But we are speaking of an ordinary railroad ticket for the transportation of one person to a given point.

The Montana law, has been enacted to prohibit this business. We are of the opinion that it will work no better than another kind of prohibition which has been found not to prohibit. The governor has signed the bill, but the scalpers still carry on their trade. It is doubtful whether a jury would convict a man whose only "crime" is selling or buying a railroad ticket for a reduced price. It is also unlikely that the law prohibiting the business and making it a public offense would stand a constitutional test in the courts.

It is said that the bill was passed through bargains in regard to other bills, a species of bribery not unknown to most legislative bodies. The governor signed it in deference to the action of heavy majorities in both Houses of the legislature. But the scalpers still scalp and it will be interesting to watch the war between them and the railroads with the backing of the latter have obtained by the passage of the new law.

The Germ Scare.

This is the germ scare. That is to say the public are continually agitated over the idea that they must be on the lookout for germs of various kinds. The germ theory of disease is no doubt founded on facts, for germs are facts—very stubborn things to deal with. But is it not just as likely that health is promoted by germs and that the human body is made up of germs some departing and others coming in their places? This germ scare is becoming very tiresome. People will soon be afraid to open their mouths for fear of breathing bacilli, or closing them in terror lest they should keep in what ought to go out. Everything eaten will have to be boiled or fried to death, and nervous folks will be made to feel as though they had bacilli crawling all over them. Milk is said to be full of germs and the public are warned that many diseases are caused by drinking impure milk, which may be true, but it does not follow that drinking milk as a rule is productive of disease.

The latest announcement comes from the London Lancet, which is an authority on many important medical matters. It is that bacilli abound in butter, and that when a person eats a slice of bread and butter he swallows more organisms than there are people in Europe. Some one will say the remedy for that is to eat only the very best butter. Alas! that will not do at all. The purest butter, we are told, contains the most bacilli. Now, what are we to do with our butter? bake it, or boil it, or fry it or throw it away?

If these scientific people keep on with their microscopic and germ theory investigations and the public pay attention to all that is said about it, there will be no eating, drinking, breathing or living for fear of bacilli. The most sensible thing to do in the premises is to reject spoiled or tainted food, but pay no attention to the scares which faddy folks spring upon credulous humanity. The probability is that all animal and vegetable bodies are made up of infinitesimal organisms and if there were no germs there would be no animal life.

Fluctuation in Prices.

There has been a fall in the price of commodities for several years, also in the price of various articles of merchandise. Among the metals iron and copper have depreciated in commercial value as well as silver. It is very easy to say that the fall in one metal produced the decline in the others and in every article which is cheaper now than it was twenty years ago. But saying is not proving. We are getting more interested in cop-

per in this region since the excitement over the establishment of a refinery here. Copper production is likely to be more profitable in consequence. Its price has declined from thirty cents to twelve cents a pound in twenty years. Was that because of the change in the status of silver? If so, why was this fall in copper so much greater than the fall in silver? And if the profits of its production should increase because of the close proximity of the refinery, and silver should remain at its present figure in the market, would the claim be made that silver regulated the price of copper?

Is it not a fact that the price of copper has gone down because of the very large increase in the amount of the metal placed on the market? As a rule, is it not the same with other articles that have depreciated in price? And does it not appear more rational to attribute the rise and fall in commodities to the law of supply and demand, coupled with the cost of production, than to say that the fluctuation in price of one of those articles regulates the price of all the others?

Simultaneous increase or decrease of the market price of a number of articles, no matter how closely they may correspond, is no proof that the decline of one causes the fall of the others. And even if that theory should be adopted by ever so many wise men, it would not establish the truth of the notion. Coincidences are often confounded with cause and effect. A great many erroneous theories have been adopted because of that error. Columns of figures showing a similar rise and fall of prices in several articles, though indisputable as to the correctness of the data, would not prove that either of them was raised or lowered in price by the market value of another.

What has caused the rise in the price of pork? There has been no advance in the price of silver during or immediately preceding the pork inflation. Is it possible that there is something else than the silver question that affects the price of commodities? It would seem so, though silver extremists are not able to see it, or will not acknowledge it. That there are at least two sides to every question, ought to be conceded by the most fanatical on any subject. And that both sides must be studied before just conclusions can be reached, even the most impatient advocate of either should admit. There is more of the "amateur" and the "school-boy" about the hasty and irritable one-sided controversialist, than the fair and impartial investigator who contends for justice to both sides, even if he is neither so dogmatic nor so dictatorial in his utterances.

The Wheat of the World.

With the increased facilities for transportation which modern developments have provided, the danger of famine has been greatly decreased. Only in those regions where railroad communication is unknown or very imperfect is there likely to be such a scarcity of food as to cause starvation to any great extent. In Russia and in India famines have prevailed even in these latter times, but in the more advanced nations swift and easy transportation has driven out all fear of such visitations.

And yet the world's margin of wheat is, in the aggregate, very small. The crop of 1892 is reported by the best agricultural authorities as about 2,125,000,000 bushels, and was about the same in 1891. This was nearly 125,000,000 bushels over the crop of 1891. The world's consumption of wheat is placed at 2,070,000,000; this only leaves a surplus for the present year of 55,000,000 bushels. That is not very comforting in view of the possibility of failure in crops of some large wheat producing country.

Italy's wheat crop for 1892 was 120,000,000 bushels; Austria's about 30,000,000; Hungary's, 60,000,000; France yielded 215,000,000, which was 45,000,000 bushels less than her needs. The United States produced 620,000,000 that is 92,000,000 less than in 1891. Now let there be a proportional shortage everywhere to that in either France or America, and what a deplorable condition the bread market would be in! Or suppose a shortage of this kind in two or three of the largest bread producing countries without an increase in the ordinary production in others, and it is easy to see how many parts of the world would suffer for the "staff of life."

It is evident that there is need to keep up the staple supply of wheat in the grain growing countries of the world. The most improved methods of agriculture must be employed and the best kinds of labor saving machinery, in order that the farmer may obtain remunerative prices for his produce. Every year there are more mouths to feed, for the earth's population grows greater, and as railroads are extended into the new regions the demand for breadstuffs will increase, taking the place of other products used for common diet.

The growing of wheat then should not be discouraged. Farmers ought not to depend entirely on that one crop, of course. Nor should they so manage their affairs that they must sell as soon as harvest is in. By holding to their grain when it is unprofitable to sell and taking advantage of favorable markets, they can secure fair returns for their toil. This cannot be accomplished without forethought and economy. The wheat crop of the world is, not too great, by any means, nor are all nations safe from the possibility of famine.

"A CONFERENCE of ministers and prohibitionists," has been making a new national party at Pittsburg. It has been observed that these two elements, more than any others, have made dismal failures in politics. Preachers particularly make sorry politicians when they essay the practical part of the business. To a lot of church people and prohibitionists, add a sprinkling of short-haired, talking women, and you have "a combination and a form indeed" that can always be relied on to furnish the "seditious" election returns.

OUR DISPATCHES record the death of M. FERRY, the distinguished French

statesman. He was 80 years old. In 1864 he was tried and condemned by the BONAPARTE government for opposition to the empire. The revolution of 1870 made him a member of the government of national defense. He was prime minister in 1890-91, and again in 1893, but his ministry was overthrown in 1894 by an adverse vote relative to the war with China. At the general election in 1899 he was rejected by his old constituents.

A MICHIGAN Congressman called on President CLEVELAND for a little patronage talk; the other day, when Mr. C. broke in with:

"It is very well to talk about appointments, but there is an election in Michigan next month. Don't you think it would be a good thing to go out there and work for a Democratic victory?"

The Congressman went away and spread the suggestion. That very night Chairman CAMPAU, of the State committee, paid his hotel bill and left for Michigan. Within twenty-four hours there was an exodus of Michigan office-seekers.

FROM BIBLICAL revelations and events, Lieutenant TOTEN has computed the date of the day of judgment. It will occur at the September equinox of the current year. Subscriptions for the Daily and Semi-Weekly HERALD received at this office up to and including August 31.

THUS FAR we have heard of but two persons living outside of Utah seeking Federal offices in this territory. One is ex-Congressman MATSON of Indiana, who wanted to be governor, and the other is HENRY C. YOUNG of Springfield, Mo., who aspired to be associate justice.

HON. A. L. NEW, late Democratic candidate for the United States Senatorship in Wyoming, has filed his application for the internal revenue collectorship for Wyoming and Colorado. The general opinion seems to be that he will get the place.

MEMBERS and appointees of HARRISON's administration are already talking of B. H. as the "logical candidate" of the Republicans for the Presidency in 1899. But there is probably more rhetoric than logic in such suggestions.

A FEMALE postmaster in Missouri has been arrested for opening a letter addressed by a male friend to a young lady. Her curiosity was stronger than her oath of office, and she will be tried in May for breaking the law.

A BOMB exploded near the official residence of United States Minister POTTER at Rome yesterday. Another is expected next week, when the diplomatic slate of the new administration is expected to go to the Senate.

WHAT'S THIS? The Tribune throwing a small stream of cold water on the copper smelter project, by daring to speak of there being a mortgage of \$10,000 to lift on the proposed site!

THE VERY first postmaster appointed by President CLEVELAND in his second term is an editor—ROBERT B. BROWN, editor of the Meadville, Pa., Messenger.

MUCH OBLIGED to Dr. VIRCHOW, the Berlin cholera sharp, for his prediction that the plague is not likely to reach America this year.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has three assistants. For these positions there are 103 candidates, with some of the back numbers not heard from.

IT IS SAID the administration will make no appointments for states where spring elections are to be held, until their results of those elections are known.

THE BAR of Provo is provoked at Judge BLACKBURN, and doesn't seem to regard him as a BLACKSTONE.

ILL FARES the land, to office spoils a prey, where men have delved for just two weeks today.

A KANSAS farm wife, with a lot of industrious hens, sold \$300 worth of eggs last year.

GREEN B. RAUM got the g. b. within a fortnight after B. H. went out.

PROF. CORBETT'S fly-trap seems to be at work incessantly.

LOOK OUT for tomorrow's HERALD!

Jokers' Primer.

Inter-Ocean: A cash boy may turn out a real credit some time. Philadelphia Record: A Germantown poet is writing a poem entitled "The Lay of the Easter Egg."

Troy Press: The pawnbroking business may not be the best in the world, but it has its redeeming features. Philadelphia Times: A Chicago detective is announced as having caught a smile of incredulity on a listener's face.

Cheer News: Every man, says a Philadelphia preacher, is troubled. As a rule he takes the best care of his inside.

Cincinnati Times: Hot Head—Then I'm a liar? Cool Head—On the contrary, my dear fellow, you have just spoken the truth.

Deutscher Reichsbote: "How is your little brother? Likely to get better?" "Oh! yes; he got his first thrashing today since his illness."

Come Cuts: He—I don't see what people keep dinners for; I can keep all my affairs in my head. She—That's your good way; too; but not every one has the room.

Detroit Tribune: Miss Longwaite—Do you think it possible, Major, for a man to love two women at once? Major (Gaboole)—Well, hardly so few as that, hardly so few as that!

Have You Read How Mr. D. W. Wentz of Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like pouring melted lead into his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write I. H. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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SAM LEVY. Manufacturer of the celebrated brand CIGARS. "THE FAMOUS" And Other Brands. Factory and Salesroom, 474 & 473 S. Main St. Salt Lake City, U. T.



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Don't Be Imposed On. We are the sole and only agents in this Territory for Steinway & Sons, Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., and W. W. Kimball Co., Calders' Music Palace, Salt Lake City.

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