

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.

SUNDAY HERALD, APRIL 16.

Besides the news of the day from all over the world, will contain many special articles attractively illustrated. The pictures will be bright, well-drawn and well-printed. In the following partial table of contents will be found:

QUALITY, VARIETY, AND QUANTITY.

SOUTHERN WOMEN IN WAR TIME.

Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, widow of the president of the southern confederacy, writes of old household memories of Dixie, and gives her pathetic testimony of the labors and trials of the women who suffered during the "war between the states." It is an exceedingly interesting story, telling how the southern women made their medicine, their coffee, lighted their houses, provided substitutes for coffee and tea, how they ministered to the sick and dying, and how dear life was to them. The article is copyrighted by Mrs. DAVIS.

TORNADOES.

Prof. MARK W. HARRINGTON, for a long time chief of the weather bureau at Washington, tells, in a timely article, what tornadoes really are, and where and when they occur, with some directions what to do when a tornado comes, and stating some things which the bureau doesn't know in regard to these "twisters." Two illustrations.

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

JESSE LECHE writes of the celebrated French novelist, giving his views on the raising of children, the life of how the household lives at rustic Camprosy. Three splendid illustrations.

A KING'S PORTRAIT.

A delightful true story of the adventure of two American boys abroad. LOUIE G. LITTLE. It is embellished with two excellent illustrations.

COLUMBIAN NAVAL PARADE.

WILLIAM N. KING, JR., late of the United States navy, gives a detailed program of the magnificent international review of warships and cruisers to take place on the sea coast on the Hudson River. This parade will be a pageant such as only creators have pictured—the grandest course of war or peace ever been witnessed. Accompanied by a number of two colored illustrations of the flags of the great nations.

GAY LIFE IN CHINA.

A correspondent tells of the work and sport of the foreign residents of Canton, and some of the customs of the country, its social characteristics, recreations, pleasure clubs, etc. A map shows the position of the European settlement, and there are pictures illustrating various features.

THE CAT'S REVENGE.

This is a copyrighted story by W. L. ALDEN founded on the Darwinian hypothesis, and is very amusing. Three illustrations.

AN INDIAN TRAIL.

The study of trails opens up a broader view of ancient Indian life than we are apt to entertain. Involving old commerce and travel, ancient mining and other evidences of Indian handicraft. Dr. CHARLES C. ANDRUS gives a list of pre-Columbian American trading highways, towns, orchards and fields—which is sure to interest both young and old readers.

ADONIRAM SAVED THE BABY.

This true story is told for the Youth's department in both words and illustration. Adoniram is a big guy that always accompanied a little boy of ten years in his stolen excursions, and on one occasion saved his life from a rattlesnake. It is a pretty little tale, related by WANDOR ALLEN CURTIS.

THE GAME OF HAND BALL.

PHILIP CASEY, who has held the hand-ball championship for twenty-three years, tells how to play the game, and of its value in athletics, with the latest and most improved rules. Picture of CASEY and a full-length portrait of a hand-ball court.

NEWEST FASHIONS IN CLOTHES.

ADA BACHE-COOK, returned from her continental tour, discourses most entertainingly about fashionable shoes, and the other fashions from the foreign and American styles. ELIZABETH OCKFORD treats the same subject from the New York and London points of view. LINA ROSE McCASKE makes a valuable contribution upon what the latest importations in the correct modes of children's wearing apparel, noting the conspicuous spring fashions. These are handsomely illustrated with six cuts.

FLOWER AND HERB FARMS.

MARY B. CANNON urges the establishment of flower and herb farms in the place of the vine in the south of France, as a pleasurable and profitable way in which women may make money. She shows how many of the herbs and flowers which are imported into the United States might be raised by women here as a source of revenue.

DRESSING ROOM CEMENT.

The resourceful and ever-welcome SHIRLEY DAVIS gives a number of valuable hints to housekeepers in reference to mending broken articles, and how to make durable cements suitable to this purpose.

HOW TO "DO UP" A SHIRT.

There is a splendid article by MARGA McCULLOCH WILLIAMS on how to wash clothes that are to be starched, how to hang them on the line, the best starch for shirts, how to starch a shirt bosom, and just how to iron. The housekeeper who reads this and instructs the laundress accordingly, will be forever blessed by mankind.

THE SPRING WALL PAPERS.

These are spring fashions in wall papers, as well as to go with them. It is well to study the latest designs and styles before making a selection, be the paper for what room it may. The article by CLARE BRUCE, titled as above, gives the result of her inquiries on this subject, and is embellished with a number of illustrations.

New Mail Route.

The people of Malad, Oneida county, Idaho, are rejoicing over the prospects of better mail facilities. Some time ago the Enterprise of that city advocated a new mail route to Preston, which is a town on the line of the Utah & Northern railway at the north end of Cache valley. THE HERALD endorsed the movement. It has now been established and bids are invited for contracts.

The route will be from Malad across the mountains to Cache valley on its west side, and over to eastward to Preston. It is to run six days in the week. This will be of great advantage to the people of Malad and dwellers in Oneida county generally, particularly those in northern Cache valley who will be placed in daily communication with the capital of the county.

Increased postal facilities are great aids to civilization. They also enhance the value of property, and promote trade and closer relation between the people of the towns and villages brought into communication. Malad is a thriving place and there are a number of towns and farming districts along the new route between Malad and Preston which will be benefited by this response of the postal authorities to the petition presented. One great good that will result to the people along the new mail route is, they will be able to get THE SALT LAKE HERALD every day instead of only twice a week. We are sure they will appreciate the change.

Saupepe's Probate Judge.

The newly appointed probate judge of Saupepe county, W. K. REID, is a member of a well known family in Utah. There are numerous REIDS in the territory, relatives who came of families from the north of Ireland. Judge REID is the youngest Democrat who has figured prominently in Saupepe politics and who has been a member of the territorial legislature. He is a lawyer of no mean abilities, and has been prosecuting attorney of the county where he will now officiate as probate judge.

President CLEVELAND has made a good selection and Mr. REID has received deserved recognition as an active worker for the party which is now in the ascendant. There has been considerable ill feeling in Saupepe over the probate judgeship. Several aspirants for the office looked for the appointment before President HARRISON went out of office, and they were all very much disappointed at their failure. The Delegate from Utah came in for a share of their disapprobation and some very ill-natured remarks concerning him were published in the Liberal organ, from professedly straight Republicans who seemed to expect his support.

The matter has been settled in the proper way; that is by the appointment of a Democrat as to whose political convictions there can be no doubt. His ability as a mark of fitness for the post is not disputed, and we believe the very large majority of Democrats in that section of country are well satisfied with the appointment. THE HERALD congratulates Judge REID and wishes him complete success in the important position which he is called to occupy.

Economical Sanitation.

The Mayor, in our opinion, has done service one more to the public by interposing his veto on an ordinance that is crude in its composition and almost impossible of execution. We allude to the dry earth sanitation scheme.

The health physician of this city has some good ideas on this subject and what he has in view is in the main desirable. But he is not perfect by any means, in the matter of details, and it does not appear that the legal light of the city is much better in preparing ordinances than he is. The City Council ought to give more consideration to the construction of such measures than they usually do, and not accept anything that either of those officers present without thorough investigation.

The mayor intimates that he is in favor of the dry earth system and will aid in the preparation of an ordinance to establish it. If such a measure can be introduced which will be thorough without being oppressive, which will give the people all the rights they should have as to construction of boxes etc., themselves when they so desire, and the removal of faecal matter, all of course under proper inspection and approval, it will be of immense benefit to the city and no reasonable person will complain.

Schemes in the interest of public officials and that will entail needless expense on the people, ought not to be sanctioned by the council or the mayor. Sanitation is an urgent need, but under vigilant inspection it can be effected without oppressing the small property owner or poor renter. It can be made complete without being costly, and accomplish everything that is necessary without making jobs for officials on the lookout for perquisites. Let us have a sure but economical dry earth system for every part of the city outside of the sewer districts.

Fencing In Stock.

A gentleman in Utah county who is much interested in the vexed question of stock running at large, is anxious that THE HERALD shall say something in advocacy of fence laws. He wishes a strong statute, and rigid ordinances in cities, to prevent stock from running at large except on the ranges, and gives some information concerning the adoption of this plan in Ciermont county, Ohio.

It appears that several years ago a fence law was put into operation, requiring stock there to be kept within enclosures, and the result was that property rapidly increased in value. Not only were farms improved in this particular, but more attention was given to breed the stock up. Prosperity dawned upon the people in that region and it is attributed to the fact that every man fenced his own farm, looked after his own stock and was not bothered by his neighbor's.

present in every part of this territory. THE HERALD will be pleased to have this matter ventilated at a time when some good may grow out of it, when the legislature is in session or is about to meet would be a more opportune season for the discussion of this subject. The law as it now stands makes it possible for the people in any locality to declare in favor of fencing if they so desire. The matter can be lawfully decided at the polls. This local option is considered sufficient, by the majority of the representatives of the people. Any change in this particular will have to be effected by new legislation. That cannot be had until the Assembly shall again convene. But, meanwhile, persons who have ideas on this subject which they wish incorporated in territorial statutes, should frame a bill embodying their views and get it ready for the next legislature. No doubt the time will come when stock will not be allowed to run at large near any settlement in this territory, but the present law is considered ample under present conditions.

Stewart's Annexation Plan.

In response to a letter from a gentleman residing in Virginia City, Senator STEWART has given some of his views in regard to the proposed annexation of Utah to Nevada. The Senator is the author of the revival of this project and it is interesting to learn what he has to say on the subject.

He says neither honor Senator JONES proposes anything that would not be agreeable to Nevada, and would take no positive action until they had learned the wishes of their constituents. Still, he is of the opinion that if the two regions were joined it would present a better field for investment. He thinks it would raise the price of land in every part of Nevada and make a very powerful and prosperous state. But he would not contemplate for a moment forcing anything on the people of Nevada that they do not want.

In all this the Senator is consistent and properly regardful of the wishes of the people in his state. But what about the people of Utah? Are they to have no consideration? Possibly the annexation might be effected without consulting Utah at all. Nevada has provided in her laws for the acquisition of new territory if Congress should become disposed to enlarge its area. It could be done, no doubt, in an arbitrary way and no notice be taken of Utah's remonstrances.

But Utah has five times the population of Nevada, and numbers count on some questions. It is scarcely to be supposed that a government of the people would entirely ignore the wishes of so many of the people who would be affected by this transaction. Senator STEWART may be entirely indifferent to anything but the wishes of his constituency; Congress would be more likely to pay some attention to the will of so large a majority of the citizens who are as much interested in the matter as the minority can possibly be.

Before the Nevada senators take any active steps toward the accomplishment of their pet project, they had better consult the wishes of the Utahians, for they will be likely to have something to say, and to have what they say heard, even if Utah is only a territory. The time has come when what Utah desires or objects to concerning herself is likely to be paid attention to. At present she wants no annexation in hers.

A State Experiment.

After the first day of next July there are to be no intoxicants sold in South Carolina except by the state itself. The law establishing this appropriates the sum of \$50,000 as a starter to set up the state in the liquor business. Its measure of success will be noted by other states, and if it should prove profitable and to bring about good results, it is thought not unlikely that they will follow the pattern thus given, and the liquor traffic will be held in considerable check.

This is something after the method adopted in Norway. There the plan is to place the liquor traffic for the whole kingdom entirely in the hands of one corporate body which is not to go into the business for profits. Pure liquors only are sold, and what little profits are derived from the fixed rates, over a small percentage on investments, is devoted to objects of public utility that are not supported by taxation. It has worked very well and promoted the cause of temperance in that country.

It does away with the saloon accompaniment of the American style of liquor selling. It is not intended to apply to malt or fermented beverages but only to distilled liquors. The Norwegian method has attracted considerable attention lately and the South Carolina plan is undoubtedly modeled after its main idea, but in one respect is radically different.

Under the Norwegian plan the government does not actually engage in the business of selling intoxicants. It gives a monopoly of the business to one corporation which it controls by law, and it directs what shall be done by the actual profits. North Carolina proposes to go into the liquor traffic as a state. That, in our opinion, is not part of the functions of government. Laws may be enacted to restrain and regulate and, where the state constitution permits, to prohibit and suppress the traffic in anything that is considered inimical to the public welfare. And the state may say under what conditions such articles may be sold. But engaging in the traffic itself is a different thing and outside the purposes for which governments are organized.

The liquor dealers of South Carolina, however, have met with a rebuff in trying to test the constitutionality of the law before it goes into operation. They formed an association and engaged able counsel for the purpose of testing it. But after close investigation it was decided that nothing could be done at present, and the liquor dealers were advised not to attempt to sell, after the first of July, any liquor or beer made in the state. But on an attempt of the state

officers to seize liquors manufactured in any other state and sold by a dealer who has a license, a test case can be made and the law be brought before the courts.

There will be more eyes turned toward South Carolina after July 1st than there have been since the breaking out of the war beginning in that state. There is a strong desire on the part of many radical reformers to stop the liquor traffic altogether. But more conservative persons, who see the need of some more stringent regulation of the traffic, recognize the impossibility of stopping it and are turning their attention to immediate governmental control of the business. It is for that reason that the South Carolina experiment will become generally interesting.

THERE has recently been delivered a decision by the United States Supreme court which is sure to cause a great deal of discussion in the newspapers and among lawyers. A man arrested in one state on a requisition from another claimed that he could be tried only on the charge specified in the warrant. The court holds that while this principle prevails in the case of a prisoner extradited from one nation to another, it does not apply as between states in this country. Here is a direct denial of the state sovereignty doctrine, and a peculiarity of the decision is that the opinion of the court was written by Justice JACKSON, late judge of one of the Southern circuits, and an ex-Confederate. It would appear to be a wiping out of state jurisdictions in conflict with national authority, and, as we have said above, is certain to provoke an interesting discussion.

THE APPOINTMENT of Hon. A. W. TERRELL of Texas, as minister to Turkey, dodges both the HOGG and CLARE factions of that state. This mission is not one that is much sought after. There are not many more than 150 Americans in the whole country, and they are chiefly missionaries or school teachers. American ministers, as was the case with Cox, LEW WALLACE and others, have not cared to reside long at Constantinople. The present incumbent is DAVID P. THOMPSON.

SUPPOSE TOM WATSON should go to Secretary SMITH of the interior department, and claim control of the whole or a part of the Federal patronage of the Tenth Congressional district of Georgia on the ground that the administration "could not afford to exile" the Populist Democrats who voted against the regular Democratic nominee—what would the secretary say? He would—but TOM WATSON has better sense than to undertake so absurd a mission.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune is particularly favored by Secretary HOFFE SMITH who tells him his preferences for Utah applicants, and doesn't tell anybody else. Thus far these preferences have not "panned out," which leads to the suspicion that they are the Tribune man's only.

CLEVELAND PERMITTED about 50 good Republicans to remain in consular positions during his first term. HARRISON allowed a total of 219 appointees to the CLEVELAND administration to remain, but of course the greater number of these were minor appointments of persons living at the places where the consulates are.

THE GRAND SACHEM went to see Attorney-General OLNEY, the other day, and that gentleman politely told him to reduce his remarks to writing. The g. s. will probably submit a diagram of the Utah situation, and Gen. OLNEY will then take a day off to ride over the route.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH, the great brewer of St. Louis, is in Washington to obtain the opening of a part of the Uncompagme Ute reservation, near the boundary between Utah and Colorado, on which there is a valuable asphalt deposit.

WHAT CHANCE would a regular RAWLINS Democrat have in dividing Salt Lake city patronage with "non-stato-hood" Tuscarora Democrats? To ask the question is to answer it.

GEN. E. BURD GRUBB, ex-minister to Spain, has named his infant son THOMAS SOPWITH GRUBB. The father has quit politics and will have no official say with his grub.

GEORGE BARTLE has been a clerk in the state department at Washington nearly 25 years continuously. The chief messenger has been there 22 years.

THE CHIEF of the Tuscaroras seems to have provided himself with a political bullet-proof uniform for his stay in Washington.

THE UNITED STATES Senate is guilty of a great breach of courtesy in not inviting Judge POWERS to a seat on the floor.

EVERY CANDIDATE elected in Madison, Kansas, last week, was a bi-chloride of gold graduate.

Little Ones for a Cent. Harvard Lampoon: "That air is very familiar," said the musician as a gust of wind took his hat away.

Drake's Magazine: "My wife," said Squills proudly, "is queen of the tea-table, and she never reigns but she pours."

Lowell Courier: It is the cynical bachelor who thinks that most marriageable young women have graduated from the school of design.

Troy Press: Skinning a man at cards is different from robbing him on the highway. In the latter process the victim puts up his hands. In the former the robber does it.

Philadelphia Times: The domestic hen may not strike as a result of late demands made upon her energies, but it wouldn't be surprising if she began brooding over it.

Little Small Change—Willis: That young man who plays the cornet is sick. Willis—Do you think he will recover? "I'm afraid not. The doctor who is attending him lives next door."

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest medicine honestly advertised for those diseases which honestly and absolutely cures.

The best builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

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If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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Doors Open 7:30. Lecture, 8:30. NEXT ATTRACTION, A Grand Production, Monday, April 17, "ARRAH-NA-POGUE."

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