

SALT LAKE HERALD.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO. R. C. BROWNLEE, Manager.

The preparations to avoid trouble from floods when the mountain snows melt are highly commendable in our city council. Go on with the good work!

Experiments have been made in planting wet wheat by Washington farmers, and it has been found that not more than one-third of it will grow, and that which does grow yields a weak and inferior stalk.

Patronize home industry! Utah hens lay as good eggs as any hens do elsewhere. A large lot of hen fruit has just been imported. Buy the Utah product and get it fresh. Let the imported eggs lay by.

To those public orators who, after announcing they have "nothing on their minds," proceed with it to occupy an hour or so, the following advice is applicable: There are some exceptions, but as a rule, when you have nothing to say, it is best to say it silently.

The numerous friends of Wendell Benson will join The Herald in the earnest hope that he will soon recover from the severe illness with which he is now prostrated. He is a public spirited and useful citizen and his loss would be a calamity.

The Behring sea muddle rolls up like the waves in the old way. Canada wants one thing, the United States another. England sees through Canadian spectacles. If it takes two navies to watch the process of seal killing, seal-skin saques will be more than ever a luxury and a natural expense as well as a costly article of clothing.

The death of George Tichnor Curtis removes one more of the old legal landmarks. He was a constitutional lawyer of great ability and a writer of much force. He has figured in many cases of national importance and was himself a celebrity. He reached a good old age and kept his brilliant faculties in active exercise almost to the last, departing in his 84th year.

The Baltimore Sun (Dem.) says: "The senatorial boss is the stumbling block in the way of Democratic legislation, not only on the tariff, but generally. Behind him is his state machine, and to keeping up its efficiency, he devotes his constant attention, because he knows that it is to his grip upon its lever, and not to his own aims or abilities as a statesman, that he owes his place and all his opportunities for self-aggrandizement."

The raising of the duty on collars and cuffs has been effected to placate the Troy manufacturers, and is one of those changes in the tariff bill as it came from the House which tend to disgust the radical tariff reformer. A little more starch in the backbone of Democratic Senators would do more good than so much in the collar and cuff duty raised from 35 to 55 per cent, alleged to have been effected by the persistence of Senator Murphy. The Rochester Union says: "There is no reason to believe that the Troy shirt, collar and cuff manufacturers could not without a cent of duty compete successfully with foreign manufacturers."

The French population returns for 1892, which have just been issued, show for the third year in succession an excess of deaths over births, the former amounting to 875,000 and the latter to 855,000. With the exception of 1890, the number of births is lower, while the mortality is, with two slight exceptions, higher, than in any year since 1880. The marriages, however, are more plentiful than in the previous seventeen years. The report predicts that the effects of the war of 1870-71 will now cease to operate. During those two years there were 600,000 abnormal deaths and 120,000 fewer births than might otherwise have been expected, but in 1872 there was an increase of 20,000 births, and the persons born since the war are now becoming marriageable. Hence the increased number of marriages in 1891 and 1892, from which an increased number of births may be expected to follow.

THE VETO.

It could hardly be expected that the President would do otherwise than veto the Bland bill. The pressure brought upon him was of such a character that he could scarcely withstand it. By this we do not mean political or party pressure. It was the reasoning and pleadings of those leaders of finance in whom he placed confidence and the overwhelming sentiment of the eastern press, both Democratic and Republican, that had weight with him. A few western and southern Democrats and others who could see the damage a veto would do to the party in those parts of the country, urged the President to sign the bill. But their arguments were chiefly based on party grounds, and he did not intend to allow them to have effect upon his mind when the interests of the whole country were concerned. He has done that which his judgment dictated; after weighing the whole matter in the light of the views he entertains on the money question. It would indeed have been a surprise if he had approved a measure that can only be viewed as a makeshift and not as in any way a settlement of the silver question.

The eastern press, almost without an exception, will praise the President for his action. Even those papers that support bimetalism will in most instances support him in this course. They look upon the bill as an inadequate and patting attempt at silver legislation and not likely to be of permanent benefit to the country. And the advocates of what they call "honest money"—coin with market metal value equal to that of gold, will chant the President's praises and express their renewed confidence in him as a bulwark against "debased currency" and doubtful financial expedients.

The Herald holds that the Bland bill would have been a benefit to the country in several ways. It would have added to the money in circulation. It would have put into life and use the silver now lying practically dead in the treasury vaults. It would have demonstrated that no harm, but a positive good would come to the country from a greater volume of silver currency. And this would in some degree have been favorable to the silver cause. But, as we have heretofore explained, it would not help the silver mining industry, and its defeat will be of no great consequence to Utah or the surrounding regions.

SILVER COIN AND SEIGNIORAGE.

In answer to questions concerning the status of the silver dollar and the purpose of the Bland bill, as attempted to be explained by a morning contemporary, we have to say that on both questions the public will be misinformed, if the statements of that paper are accepted as a guide.

First as to the silver dollar. It is money of the United States, a legal tender for all dues and demands, public and private, and by contract payment in something else is promised. Congress has no power to enact anything that would impair the validity of contracts. Therefore, if payment is agreed upon between contracting parties in gold, or anything else, that contract must stand. But apart from a special agreement of that kind, silver dollars are United States money in and of themselves, made so by law, and are called standard silver dollars as they are, to all intents and purposes.

The statement, therefore, that they are "no better money in any way than the greenback dollar," is erroneous, because the greenback is a substitute for money, while the silver dollar is money itself. The greenback is a promise to pay in money; the silver dollar is nothing of the kind, but stands for payment in its own right. The paper dollar bears on its face the mark of its inferiority, being only of value because it is redeemable in real money. The silver dollar has on its face the seal of its own sovereignty and requires no redemption.

Is it true that the government, by the repeal of the Sherman provision, "decided that no more silver should ever be bought or received at the mint"? No; that is also an error. The government did not make or promulgate any such decision. Congress decided that there should be no more purchases of silver by the Treasury Department; that is all. That legislation does not say "no more silver shall ever be received at the mint." The Bland bill provided that silver should be received at the mint and be coined into silver dollars.

First, all the silver that goes by the name of seigniorage, which will amount to \$55,156,163, was to be taken to the mint and coined; also that silver certificates might be issued to the full amount before the coinage was completed. Second, all the rest of the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the Sherman act was to be coined, as fast as possible after the amount above named had been coined.

This brings us to the question, would the Bland bill put more currency in circulation? The answer is, yes. But the contrary is declared by the paper which claims to be the great authority on silver, which said on Wednesday: "In this connection we sincerely hope that President Cleveland will veto the seigniorage bill. There is absolutely nothing in it when we come to study it over. It cannot possibly expand the currency at all, and the objection to it outside of all other questions is that it have that bill a law will operate as a check upon any further silver legislation that may be proposed. The answer will be: 'Will you never be satisfied? We have just given you \$55,000,000. Is that not enough for this year?' As it happens, the bill gives us nothing. If made into a law it would simply change 55,000,000 Treasury notes for 55,000,000 silver dollars, and there is nothing in it." The best answer to that nonsense is the bill itself. Here it is: Section 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast as possible the silver bullion held in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled,

"An act directing the purchase of silver bullion, and the issuing of Treasury notes in part payment of such bullion, to-wit: The sum of \$55,156,163, and such coin and silver certificates issued therefor, to be used in the payment of public expenditures; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, if the needs of the Treasury require, cause to be coined, in excess of such coinage, provided that such excess shall not exceed the amount of the seigniorage as herein authorized; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, cause to be coined, in addition to the amount of the seigniorage provided for in the first section of this act, the remainder of the silver bullion purchased in pursuance of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be coined into legal-tender standard silver dollars as fast as possible, and the coin shall be held in the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of said bullion. That as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes the notes shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the Treasury derived from the coinage herein provided for, and the certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. Provided that this act shall not be construed to change the character or mode of redemption of the Treasury notes issued under said act of July 14, 1890. That a sufficient amount of money is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

If that does not propose to add \$55,156,163 to the currency, there is no meaning in language. It also supplants the Treasury notes with silver coin or silver certificates. This would be another benefit. The Treasury notes are now redeemable in "coin." The practice has been to pay out gold for them on demand. But under the Bland bill they, as well as the silver certificates, would be redeemable in silver, and thus the objection about "depleting the gold reserve" which some papers have urged against the bill would be directly met, and silver circulation be materially increased.

The purchase of more silver to be piled up in the Treasury vaults as so much mere metal having ceased, the turning of what silver is lying there on hand into coin is a proper measure, and while it would be of no particular benefit to the silver industry, it must have put more money in circulation, and that in the form of silver. These propositions seem to be plain enough for the simplest minds to see, and it is folly to attempt to cover them up with meaningless sentences for party ends.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

System is needed in everything in order to ensure success. The farmers' plans should be laid as carefully as those of a business man. The quality of his land, the adaptability of different parts of it to different kinds of crops, his working force, the necessity of tilling in one field and following in another, and the particular needs of his expected condition after harvest, ought all to be taken into account before he starts in with his spring work. A sensible writer on agriculture remarks, in reference to the necessity of forecast by farmers:

Those who have no fixed plan, no definite aim, are luck farmers, and four years out of five you will hear them complaining and cursing their hard, ill or bad luck, when the fault all lies in an utter absence of all forecast or plan, and systematic endeavor as accomplished by thorough tillage.

In order to till the soil for a purpose, one must have a purpose; a certain, definite object in view. In order to attain this object his plans must be laid with as consummate skill and wisdom as the victorious general exercises in marshaling his forces on the field of battle. If one desires to have plenty of forage for his stock during the long winter months, or to successfully tide them over a season of protracted drouth in the spring, summer or fall seasons, he lays his plans, selects his seed, prepares his ground, plants in due season, and cultivates to the best of his ability. The result is that his stock is in good condition, while his neighbors are selling short, for lack of feed to keep them alive.

Here are a few hints as to the dairy, called for the farmers' benefit: Water should not be given to cows immediately after a hearty meal. Let an hour or more elapse. Milk when pure and fresh can be heated without injury, but cream must not be heated after it becomes acid.

Of course every dairy farmer has laid in a supply of ice for next summer's use. It is something you need in your business. A creamery, when rightly conducted, is a blessing to any community, but it takes a good while for some farmers to see the point.

Dark cow stables are an abomination because disease is an abomination, and darkness is conducive to disease. Let in the sunlight. If you keep your milk and cream in the cellar along with turnips, potatoes and rotten pumpkins, and have no other place to keep it, sell your cows.

Cream sometimes becomes bitter if raised in pans at a temperature too low for the milk to sour. Milk in pans should be sour in thirty-six hours. We have seen farmers kick their cows without mercy. How much more sensible it would be for them to kick the stable door, and the same result would be attained—they would give their wrath vent.

Corn tends to produce fat rather than milk, hence to fatten a cow it is one of the best grains. Oats and mill feed are superior diet for making milk. At no time is it a good plan to change the food of cows entirely, while it is an item to supply a good variety of food in order to keep the cow with a good appetite. All radical changes in feeding should be made gradually.

Poultry is profitable to the farmer if raised with some care and forethought. Here are a few good suggestions: Save the best birds for breeding. If a hen only pays seventy-five cents profit annually, she is paying a big price. Hens will not lay unless they have a full supply of water. Water is as necessary as food. If you want to fatten, feed corn and other fat producers. If eggs are wanted, give egg producing feed. French poultry raisers cook the grain that is fed to fattening fowls,

but some poultrymen claim that there is no advantage in doing it. Whenever a farmer can get hold of oyster shells, he should take them home for the hens. One important point in the care of poultry is sharp grit, and unless fowls have this grit to properly grind their grain food, sickness will ensue. Keep your laying hens busy. That is, give them exercise by throwing their grain feed upon the floor and covering with chaff, cut straw and the like. A good mixture for laying hens is a mixture of meal, bran and ground oats in the morning, with wheat, oats and corn, alternating at night. It is all right to have a good brood, but without good care in the way of feeding and warm quarters fowls will be kept at a loss. Certain markings are necessary for exhibition, but for practical purposes a good hen is a good hen whatever her markings are.

ODDITIES. Teacher—What is a right angle? Boy—Two straight lines around a corner.—Hall. Business Man—You want a situation as floor-walker had you any experience? Applicant—I am the father of twins. They say love is blind. May be so; at any rate love is sometimes used as a blind, when there is money to be got.—Boston Transcript. Judge—Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed? Prisoner—No, your honor. My lawyer took my last shilling.—Spare Moments. Irate German (to stranger who has stepped on his toe)—Mine friend, I know mine feet was meant to be walked on, but dot privilege belongs to me.—Tid-Bits. He—I don't believe in Darwin's theory of man's descent from the monkey. She—And yet it's awful hard not to believe in it, too, when one looks at some men.—Frank Leslie. Judge—I shall sentence you to twenty years for wrecking that train. Prisoner—I presume, judge, if I had wrecked the whole road you would have been glad to have dined with me at my palatial residence.—Detroit Free Press. General Sherman had a good memory for faces, but was apt to forget names. He was walking one day in company with a friend when a man stopped him and smilingly asked after his health. "I beg your pardon," said the general, "but you are familiar, but I can't recall the name." "Why, I made your shirts," he replied, beaming. "Oh, why, certainly! Recall you perfectly," Colonel, turning to his companion, "let me introduce you to my old army friend, Major Shurtz"—Quiver.

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To Picturesque Subscribers. Successful Paris to Picturesque America, received weekly. We do the finest kind of jewelry work and diamond setting and invite your patronage. J. H. LEYSON CO. Y. L. M. I. A. Notice. The regular Y. L. M. I. A. officers' meeting will be held in the Fourteenth ward Relief Society hall, on next Saturday, March 31, at 11 a. m. It is desired that each association be represented. All interested are invited to attend. Please notice change in date of meeting. MARY A. FLETCHER, Stake President.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Peculiar Grandeur of the Twin Groups of Twenty Peaks. The White Mountains of New Hampshire are the highest elevations in the United States east of the Mississippi. The Black mountains of North Carolina alone excepted. These mountains form a plateau, some 1,600 feet above sea level, and are divided into two groups, the eastern one being known as the White Mountains, the western as the Franconian group. The principal summits of the eastern group are Mount Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Webster, Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin and Clay. Mount Washington rises to a height of 6,285 feet above the sea.

The nomenclature of the White Mountain region reads strangely to those not native or familiar with it. There is the Androscoggin and Pemigewasset valleys, Lake Winnipisogee, the Ossipee Hills and Chocoma Peak, but Mount Kearsarge has been made famous by the achievements of the noble old ship now straddled on Round-ador Reef.

The beauty, diversity and grandeur of the White Mountain scenery is such that few other ranges are so well known to the summer tourist. The Conway Meadows are a perfect dream of rural felicity, the glimpses of the distant mountains forming an admirable background to the picture. The view of Mount Washington from the Conway road is a rugged and thrilling one, for you seem to be actually standing under the mountain. Then there is the Elephant's Head, at the gate of Crawford Notch; the Willey Slide and the gate to the North. This latter scene is extremely wild in outline, and forbidding, even in summer. Mount Kearsarge, at the northern end of the Kearsarge range, rises in an almost perfect cone from the main ridge. Then there is Mole Mountain, with Echo Lake at its foot, and Tucker's Ravine, near the permit's Lake. The river Ammonoosuc flows from the Lake of the Clouds, the highest sheet of placid water on the surface of the globe. Its waters would keep New York city constantly supplied, could it act as a natural reservoir. One of the loveliest spots is the Emerald Pool, in Peabody River Glen, and a decided contrast Eagle Cliff, which stands directly opposite to Profile Mountain, so named because of the outlines of a human face can be seen from a certain point in the valley below. Then there is the Plume, through which a mighty volume of water rushes in the spring and fall, but is unable to dislodge the huge mass of granite that hangs weighed in mignair above the bed of the torrent.

All these and other scenes of equal interest are pictured and described in "Picturesque America." Subscribers will find them in the seventh part of the series. The steel and wood engravings were drawn by Harry Fenn, whose pencil always proved itself faithful in depicting mountain landscapes. When it is remembered that this beautiful work was originally sold at 50 cents per part, and that The Herald is now enabled to place it in the hands of its readers at 10 cents and four coupons, it is not surprising that the orders have already reached a high figure. That is, that in possessing a copy of "Picturesque America" you are enabled to make a tour of the entire continent and learn more about your own country than by actually visiting the different sections. Remember that one new part is issued every week.

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