

THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for September. Table with columns for days of the month and corresponding letters.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1894.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS: JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

For Commissioners to Locate University Lands: Thomas Griffin, Cache County, Israel Evans, Utah County, Peter Greaves, Jr., Sanpete County.

THE HERALD

Sunday, September 30, 1894, With Contents:

- THE POSSIBILITY OF LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS.—By Sir Robert Ball. Illustrated. FAIR WOMEN.—New York's Loan Exhibition of Portraits of Famous Belles. Illustrated.

And now the Chinese are claiming that the battle at the mouth of the Yalu river was a "draw." They seem to be up in ring tactics.

Levi P. Morton will be able to appreciate the "Pilgrim's Progress" as never before, since the nomination of Senator Hill for governor of New York.

The people of Rio de Janeiro are rioting again. This goes to prove that things are in a normal state down there and that there is no cause for alarm.

As an indication of the better feeling in business circles, some leading local stocks, that for months past have been below par, have gone to par again.

Slicer, the Parley's canyon murderer, is still at large. It is to be hoped he will not succeed in escaping, and it might be well to offer a reward for his capture.

The clerks of the Bank of England are protesting against the admission to the bank of women as employees. They would not be admitted if they were not competent, and if they are competent, why should they not be admitted?

Louis Gathmann, of Chicago, claims that on the night of August 12 he discovered a spot of vivid green, by him supposed to be grass, or possibly a forest, on the moon. That's no discovery at all. Every child knows the moon is made of green cheese.

Spiritualist Slater having been successful in locating Dr. Thomas R. Tyman, of Modesto, Cal., who disappeared a couple of years ago, should now turn his attention to finding where Captain Elld buried his ill-gotten treasure. It would be worth more than five thousand dollars to him, if tradition is correct.

The capture of Captain Howgate by the officers of the secret service, after searching for him thirteen years, proves that the way of the transgressor is hard and that the government detectives are alert. It would be interesting to know whether, during all these years, he has lived the life of a Jean Valjean.

The triumph of the New Bedford strikers puts an end to what has been a needless suspension of work in the mills there. The demands of the strikers might just as well have been granted weeks ago as now. Those who have won are to be congratulated on their victory and the fact that they committed no excesses.

The surgeons of the Eastern District hospital, Brooklyn, have been patching up the right leg of Joseph Swilson, a Pole, that was badly mutilated by machinery, with human cuticle and pieces of white skin cut from the stomachs of frogs. The experiment thus far has been successful. When he is completely cured, the hopping power of his right leg should be greatly increased.

The sulky in which the mare Alix made her great mile at Columbus, O., Thursday only weighed twenty-one pounds. And this includes the shafts. The sulky is made largely of aluminum, and without the test successfully. If a sulky can be made to weigh so little it would seem that bicycles ought to be made to weigh considerably less than they do. It would be a great improvement if they could be materially reduced in weight.

THE NEW AMNESTY.

Certain Republicans, for partisan ends, are asserting that the amnesty proclamation of Mr. Cleveland is almost utterly without value to any citizen of Utah; that the entire ground was covered by the proclamation of January, 1883, and that, therefore, the former is nothing more than a piece of political chicanery and clap-trap prepared here by designing Democrats for political ends and fattered by the President with like purposes.

A moment's examination of the two documents in the light of our recent history, will demonstrate that the amnesty proclamation of Mr. Cleveland is of obvious and substantial value to numbers of our citizens. We present them in parallel column for more convenient reference.

Mr. Harrison's. Now, therefore, I Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and grant a full amnesty and pardon to all persons

Who have, in violation of said acts (anti-polygamy laws) committed either the offenses of polygamy, bigamy, adultery, or unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage.

Or who having been convicted of the violation of said acts, are now suffering deprivation of civil rights in consequence of the same.

But upon the express condition that they shall in the future faithfully obey the laws of the United States hereinafter named, and not otherwise.

Before considering the scope of the two proclamations it is well to recall two principles of law as firmly established by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, first, that the deprivation of the suffrage is not a "penalty" and, second, that a full pardon obliterated an offense, so far as even as to restore the franchise in cases where, had the pardon not been granted, a test oath would prove an effectual bar.

The scope of the earlier proclamation is limited, first, to persons then (at the date of the proclamation) liable; and, second, liable to the penalties of the act of 1882 for unlawful cohabitation; and, third, to such persons as since November 1, 1880, had abstained from such cohabitation.

Therefore, failed to restore the franchise to those who had been convicted of unlawful cohabitation, but who, since conviction, had lived within the law and were not, at the date of the proclamation, liable to conviction for such cohabitation—and in this number were included some of the most prominent members of the Mormon church; it also failed to restore the franchise to those who at the date were liable for either adultery or polygamy only; and, third, it failed to pardon and therefore restore the franchise to those who had been guilty of the offenses named since November 1, 1880.

It is in the latter exception chiefly that Mr. Harrison's proclamation was unjust, ungenerous and insufficient. The manifesto had been submitted to the Mormon conference in October, 1880. The language of the manifesto was such as to lead many Mormons to believe that polygamy alone, and not unlawful cohabitation, was included within its interdiction, and it was not until the expiration of the succeeding summer that it became fully and generally understood in the Mormon church, that both polygamous marriages and polygamous relations were proscribed by the manifesto.

In the nature of things, moreover, it would be unreasonable to expect that between October 6 or 7, the date of the manifesto, and November 1, a large part of an entire community, stretched from Canada to Mexico, either could or would adapt itself to the manifesto, even had its scope been clearly understood. It is therefore certain that owing in part to misapprehension and, in part, to the utter impossibility of instantly rearranging intimate and intricate ties, there were hundreds of citizens who did not prior to November 1, 1880, abstain from unlawful cohabitation, and who, therefore, remained unaffected by Harrison's proclamation, and insufficient proclamation, and have not been able to register or vote.

Compare that proclamation with that of Mr. Cleveland. The latter is absolutely without limitation or qualification save that of exempting from its provisions those who since January, 1882, have violated the laws of 1882 or 1887. The Utah Commission has recognized the full scope of the proclamation, and has modified the oath so as to require a person to swear only to his residence, citizenship, name, place of business, to support the Constitution and laws, and particularly the "anti-polygamy" laws, and not to aid, abet, counsel or advise any one else to commit any of the acts defined in those laws.

That part of the oath requiring the affiant to swear that he is not a bigamist or polygamist and has not been convicted of any of the crimes referred to, has been eliminated. It seems quite clear therefore that the Cleveland amnesty is of substantial value to a large number—Chairman Letcher estimates 1,500—of our citizens.

WHEAT AND MANUFACTURES.

Business depression has been the great cause of the decline in the price of American wheat. This cause is temporary, but there is another cause that will in future operate very much against our wheat and that is the opening of great wheat fields elsewhere. Wheat has been our chief article of export and our surplus of it has been the reliance of Europe in years when there has been a failure of crops there. But Europe is no longer dependent on the United States, and this country has powerful competitors in Egypt, India and Canada.

With the market for our surplus wheat greatly curtailed, and the market for American cotton also being curtailed in the same way, our foreign trade in future must be more in manufactured goods. The American manufacturer can compete in the markets of the world with other manufacturing

countries, and this because American workmen, while paid higher wages than those in any other country, produce more as the result of their labor than do any others. In fact this is the very cause of the high wages, not the policy of protection that the country has been under.

One reason, and a very powerful one, why the United States have never been a competitor to any marked extent in the markets of the world has been that American manufacturers were unable to get their raw material as cheap as the manufacturers of other countries have. The consequence has been that when our own market has been supplied practically all our markets have been supplied.

The new policy of the country, as announced in the Democratic tariff, is to give the manufacturers raw material. This will give manufacturers a new and strong impetus and one that will very soon make the United States the rival in every respect in the world's markets of England. In the Edinburgh Review of last January, if we remember rightly, a writer reviewing Mr. Schoenhof's "Economy of High Wages," said the peril to England's supremacy in the world's markets would come when the United States adopted a policy of free trade.

The farmer in the future will probably raise less wheat and produce more of other things for which he will find a more profitable sale, and the price of his wheat will advance as the surplus is reduced. Agriculture and pastoral pursuits are the chief industries of a country up to a certain stage, but this country has passed that stage.

MR. WILSON IN LONDON.

The dinner to Mr. William L. Wilson by the London chamber of commerce has no political significance and is merely an expression of good will to a distinguished American. Mr. Wilson in replying to the toast of Sir Albert Robtitt, voiced the sentiment of a majority of the American people. As he said, the system under which the people of this country have been living for a third of a century has been the means of breeding monopolies and trusts, and all at the expense of the people.

The policy of extreme protection adopted by the Republican party has had the effect to shut us out of the markets of the world, giving to other and rival nations the trade and commerce we might have had. But it has done more than this. It has conducted the affairs of the government on the theory that man is essentially base and venal and that the only and proper appeal to make to him in matters political is, to appeal to his mercenary spirit. Patriotism is reduced to a matter of dollars and cents and per cents.

The tendency of the policy of protection in the United States has been to teach the people that their prosperity is dependent on the misery and misfortune of other nations. Immediately after the enactment of the McKinley law the distress of the pearl button makers of Austria and the tin miners of Wales, was hailed by the Republican party as a blessing conferred upon the United States by Divine Providence as a reward for the enactment of higher protection. It was a law that benefited no one save the trusts and monopolies; and while for a time it seemed to give a glow to business, and made things look rosy and bright, it was like the hectic flush on the summative's cheek that presages early decay. And the decay came upon the country as a consequence of the McKinley law.

We are a civilized people, yet in our commercial policy we have ignored the fact that commerce is the great civilizer and peacemaker of the world. Protection teaches that the prosperity of other nations is inimical to this Nation, and yet when there is commercial depression and disaster abroad it is felt here, and its effects are to depress business. If one-half of the town is suffering financially does it give the other half prosperity? On the contrary, it causes the other half to suffer. And that which affects the people of a town disastrously will, on a larger scale, affect the people of nations disastrously.

Mr. Wilson states a truth recognized by others as well as ourselves when he says that "our supply of materials is more exhausted and more cheaply handled than that of any other people, and if we continue to be under the protection of our own fault." The United States with a policy of protection is a giant in swaddling clothes with leading strings attached.

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himself for them to escape. If by killing a guard or guards they could, they would avoid themselves of it. In prisons there must from the very necessity of the case be the strictest discipline, and those prisoners who are disobedient, and there are always such in every prison, must be made to obey rules, and to do this it is sometimes necessary to punish them. As well bid the tornado be quiet as to rely solely on moral suasion with such men.

Moral suasion and religious influence are the great means advocated by Mr. Tallack, president of the Howard association, to bring about the reform of the criminal class, but he has carried his reliance on these means to such an extreme that quite recently he addressed a letter to the London "Times" advocating that England, instead of relying on her navy it was at the time of the discussion of the increase of the English navy so as to make it equal in numbers and strength to that of the combined navies of any two of the powers) rely on the power of prayer. To this the Times replied that Oliver Cromwell, who was a man of prayer, always advised his followers to "trust in God and keep your powder dry." The admission of corporal punishment to convicts in extreme and aggravated cases is merely keeping the powder dry.

Dr. Price is reported by United States Government Chemists, after official tests, to be the highest of all the phosphates in leavening power, purity and excellence.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If silver had not been demonetized by the United States in 1873 the farmers of the world would have made more than \$200,000,000 for their cotton crop in excess of what they have received. Two hundred and fifty millions factored out of the pockets of the farmers and out of the business of the South is a pretty big sum.—Atlanta Constitution (Dem.).

In all wisely conducted business affairs there will be the survival of the fittest, and there are hundreds of millions that are unfit to compete with the machinery and special advantages which are possessed by the trusts in our own country. These trusts must survive, but the one thing that the country will not submit to is for employers in their laboring classes to be taken from their laboring classes and put out of the government solely for the benefit of labor. Employers should look these facts squarely in the face at the moment when they fail to do so they will be taught the lesson in the near future and at much more cost to themselves than would be the present payment of just compensation to those they employ.—Philadelphia Times.

Police Superintendent Byrne, of New York, was asked to see that the police were afraid to arrest the thugs who are filling certain parts of the city with filth because the Lexington police had frightened them into believing that they would be punished for opposing reputable citizens. He now says that he never made any such statement. We are glad that he has the grace to deny the report, which would have done the police have come to a pretty pass if the police are afraid to do their duty because of fear that they will be charged with neglecting it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

In his speech last night Mr. McKinley said we must have a tariff that will make up the difference between American and foreign wages. It is this "making up the difference" in wages that has enabled Mr. Carnegie to live in a castle in Scotland. The "difference" went to the shrewd Scotchman, who wrote part of Mr. McKinley's bill for him.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

According to the Louisiana sugar barons the bounty they collected constituted a contract for what they expected to go on collecting. Logic of this kind inevitably makes a man a McKinley Republican and it is clear that we made no mistake in leaving the Democratic party.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

In the summer of 1882, when there was no suggestion of the new tariff, the growing troubles of the cotton growers out of the attempts of one of the most highly protected industries to pull down wages and for months the seat of the great protected industry—protected to the extent of prohibitory duties—was a military camp. The people were killed, millions of property destroyed, wages cut to the lowest point, contract labor imported from the Carolinas. All this with McKinleyism in full blast.—Pittsburg Post (Dem.).

It is whispered that Calvin Price has been appointed as president of the McKinley club. This is the case the question of how he will locate himself is an interesting one. It is reported that he is in Ohio and not very encouraging at present. There are few states of political importance that have not seen on whom he claims their allegiance. Mr. Price's best chance would appear to be in branching his name in a number of places. He is North Dakota's favorite son.—Washington Star.

Of the effect upon European politics, we need care but little. It is rather in the development of commerce that we are concerned, and this will go hand in hand with the progress of the civilization which gives Japan the victory. One of the most certain results will be the opening of Asia and of all the east to trade and the influences which accompany trade, and which will bring the barbarism of the East to the level of the West. The world will be much better off for it. It is better that will be gained.—Boston Post.

The dowager Lady Tennyson is reported to be recovering from her recent fall. At the best of times spending her life upon the sofa, the Laureate's widow is an untiring reader of books, both grave and easy. In a modest way, herself an author too, she will doubtless be represented in future anthologies of poetry by women.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the English editor, recently received the following message from an unknown contributor: "Dear Sir, I am waiting for my breakfast. To be plain, I have been waiting for my breakfast for two days, and unless you accept the enclosed manuscript I shall have to wait considerably longer." The man is still hungry.

By a codicil to his will, dated October 20, 1893, the late Professor Josiah P. Cooke, for forty years professor of chemistry at Harvard, bequeathed to the university \$250,000. "I have no doubt at all," says Mr. Joseph Torrey, "that Professor Cooke made the choice he did in the codicil because of the action of the university in removing Dr. Huntington and Professor Cooke's nephew."

Nellie Bly asked Senator Hill if he were ever in love. He did not answer the question but said something about the question being a delicate one. Nellie Bly says it is her opinion that he was in love once, and very desperately, and that something went wrong and he vowed never to love again.

Mr. Arthur O. Mudge, of Mudge's library, declares that the three-volume novel controversy now going on in England "helps us toward securing the one-volume novel for which we have been asking for years past."

While prowling around among the pushcart merchants of Park Row, Nassau and other downtown streets of New York, the other day, Anthony Comstock ran foul of one loaded down with "treasures." The vendor was disposing of his paper cover to a crowd of boys and a boy at 5 cents a piece. Anthony took a hand in turning over the leaves, and the first thing he struck was a strip of underwear. He ordered the seller to push his cart into the gutter. The article had been purchased at auction in Philadelphia, but that didn't soften the heart of the New York censor. He declared that the prints were as indecent as to be shown, but that it is a bit too swift for the metropolis.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States

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