THE DAILY HERALD.

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HERALD Calendar for November.

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The Tribune has been "done up Brown." The damages are small as to dollars, but big as to principle. There will be more care now as to attacks on character.

It is easy to see what creature is once more manipulating the editorial page of the Tribune. The cat's away and the mouse will play, leaving its tracks behind.

If our morning contemporary will fill up its editorial columns with a few more articles from The Herald its readers will note the improvement with pleasure. Do it some more, Tribby.

The warmth of mid-day and the cool of the evening hours make a great contrast and the prevalence of "colds" is due to failure to provide for the change. Have warm wraps ready for the sunset.

We agree with the Provo Dispatch that "If the people of Utah will wait until the Republican party does justice to silver, they will be considerably older than Methusaleh when they pass in their checks."

The Mormon plan of farming and irrigation and of gathering families in villages rather than scattering them over large areas is beginning to receive appreciation throughout the country. Read the Washington dispatch in reference to the arid lands.

An Ogden paper of November 22 editorially says: "The Democratic party sustained an overwhelming defeat at the late election." That is startling at this date. "Go from home to hear the news." There is nothing "overwhelming" about it but the freshness of the information or—of the editor.

The Republican party in Nebraska is anything but happy. It lost the governorship and now wants to contest the election. The Omaha Bee, that made a gallant and successful war on Majors, says the eRpublican party in Nebraska has nothing to gain and everything to lose by a contest on the governorship.

The Republican sheet which is "not a Republican organ," seems to regard the prospects of a political railroading scheme in the interest of the Republican party as the very thing needful in Utah, and that any exposure of the plot is "utterly silly." Well, what the poor thing thinks is not considered of any consequence now-a-days, but this self-exposure is "a gem of stupidity."

Conan Doyle was at Wheeling, W. Va., the other day, and noticing the ticket agent of the B. & O. reading one of his books, he asked the agent how he liked it. The agent praised the book, whereupon the stranger wrote upon a slip of paper and handed it to the agent, with the remark, "Here's my autograph." "A Conan Doyle" was plainly written upon the paper, and when the agent looked up the stranger was gone.

Everybody in Utah should be interested in the Brigham Young monument. Its erection on a suitable spot should be desired by all the people irrespective of religious belief. The circular of the Mormon Presidency on this subject will be found in full in this issue of The Herald, and we direct attention to it hoping there will be a general response to the call for funds. Brigham Young was the leader of the pioneers and his statue will be an object lesson to all who dwell here and all who visit our mountain vales.

The captain of one of the vessels belonging to the American squadron now in Japanese and Chinese waters, tells of the terible work of the Japanese infantry on which has a .315 bore and carries a bullet that weighs 235 grains. It is the invention of General Murata, chief of Japan. He says: "I saw a Chinese officer who had been struck in the knee joint by one of these bullets, fired at a distance of about 1,000 yards. The thin steel envelope of the bullet had broken, and the joint was simply a mass of finely comminuted bone splinters. The knee was perfectly soft, without a bone in it unbroken an inch long. Of course the leg had to be amputated."

The president of the Young Men's Democratic club of Canton, O., has addressed a very sharp letter to Senator Brice. In that letter he said, "Senators must obey orders from the people or else they must retire." Brice very promptly replied. He says: "It is sufficient to say that there was not a single Democratic senator who was in favor of the passage of the Wilson bill." He also says the bill passed was the only one that could have been. The president of the Y. M. D. C. thinks Brice could regain some of his lost ground by helping to get a bill through the short session for free coal, free ore, and a revenue duty on sugar without any differential duty for the trust. He closes by saying, "A gentle hint in this matter ought to be sufficient."

SUNDAY AS THE LEGAL SABBATH.

We have received from the Inter-National Religious Library association some pamphlets and leaflets concerning the objects of the association, and containing accounts of several cases in which otherwise estimable persons are in prison for violating the Sunday laws of the states or countries in which they reside.

The purpose of the society is to promote perfect religious liberty, and to obtain the abrogation of laws which infringe upon it. In a general way we sympathize with the work of the association, because we believe that the right to worship according to the dictates of conscience, and the right to abstain from any kind of worship, should be secured to every living soul. But in some respects we regard the doings of the association as mistaken.

We will not go into the details of the cases set forth in the printed matter before us. The same principle affects them all. Men are suffering the penalties of law for working on Sunday in violation of statutes still in force. That is the whole complaint and that is what the society protests against.

Most of the persons who are in trouble on this account are what are called Seventh day Adventists. They hold as a distinctive tenet of their faith that the seventh day is the Sabbath, and that therefore the observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday or the "Lord's Day," is a religious error. They keep Saturday as the Sabbath and do as they please on Sunday.

It will be observed that in no case complained of as "intolerant," "bigoted" and "unjust," is the defendant punished for observing the Seventh day as the Sabbath. Nor is it claimed that the law interferes with that observance. The religious liberty of the Adventists, then, is not infringed in that particular. They may make any day the Sabbath which they see fit to choose.

But they are not content with that liberty. They want to work on the day which the majority have established as the recognized Sabbath, although the law forbids working on that day. Here is where their trouble comes in and it is largely of their own making. Because they choose to keep Sabbath on Saturday, they are not obliged to work and thus break the law on Sunday.

They are in the minority. It does not make any difference whether their theory is right or wrong, so far as this controversy is concerned. The majority rule as to law. The law forbids unnecessary labor on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday or the Sabbath or "Lord's Day:" the name does not matter much. This law is for the protection of those who desire to keep that day for rest or devotion or both. A secular as well as religious rule governs in relation to it. Rest on one day out the seven is recognized as beneficial to humanity. Religion is aided by the rule. People who wish to worship are relieved from labor that they may do so, and those who do not want to worship may rest from toil.

Whatever views may be entertained on the religious aspect of the question, they cannot be presented in opposition to law. We believe it is a good thing for working people and for society generally that one day out of seven is set apart by law for rest day. Until the majority become convinced that it ought to be the seventh day, the law for the observance of the first day of the week ought to be honored.

The Seventh day Adventists will be protected in their lawful endeavors to proselyte the world and convert men and women to their ideas as to the Sabbath. But they must not violate the law and they need not. They can worship on Saturdays as much as they please and may argue in the pulpit and in print against Sunday as the Sabbath. But they must not and need not show contempt for the secular law by working on Sunday where the law forbids it. That is the case in a nutshell. Until they can get the laws as to Sunday to which they object repealed, they must either observe them or take the penalties imposed..

The Jews are an example in this respect to the Adventists. As a rule they keep their Sabbath on Saturday. And in such nations as establish Sunday by law as the Sabbath or rest day, they do not place themselves in opposition to the law. The Adventists should do the same and then their court and prison troubles would cease. Our advice is that the Inter-National Religious Liberty association use its influence to prevail upon people not to break the law.

THE BROWN LIBEL SUIT.

The Herald has refrained from comments on the libel suit instituted by Attorney Arthur Brown against the Salt Lake Tribune, during the conduct of the case, for obvious reasons. Now we feel at liberty to say that the evidence was clear, the arguments for the plaintiff able, the defense brilliant in respect of language but weak as to law and logic, the summing up cogent and concise, and the verdict right in principle though somewhat feeble as to damages.

One thing was made forcibly apparent in the trial. The lash of the libellous Tribune has lost its sting; the domination of that concern over courts and juries has departed; fear of its abuse, dread of its personalities, care for its criticisms have fled, and its whilom reign of terror is fully at an end.

The libel against Arthur Brown was not the result of error as to fact or mistake through inadvertance. "Haste and a bad pen" figured in the original charges but malice and a desire to "slash" were behind the whole attack, local and editorial. Nothing could be more cowardly than the assaults of a personal character which have been made by the assassins of the quill who have lurked behind the power press of that concern, to level their inky darts of slander at the living marked as their prey, and the dead who could not retaliate. When proven to be in the wrong their pretence at apology has usually been but a repetition of their venomous abuse.

In the Brown case the jury evidently compromised as to the amount of damages. The sum of $3,500 is not much under the circumstances, but is sufficient for the purpose in view, that is the vindication of Mr. Brown and a notice that juries will not condone groundless attacks on citizens through the public prints. It is a warning to the press to be careful of utterances concerning personal character, and to cease the injection of spite against individuals, official or otherwise.

Every newspaper is liable to make mistakes and to give offence. When neither is intended, when it is evident that there is no malice or design to misrepresent, the spirit of libel is absent, and an endeavor to rectify a wrong to the fullest reasonable extent, ought to relieve the publishing company of the responsibility which would attach if there was a malice and libellous design.

But when a paper makes scandal a specialty, and delights in "slashing" and scoring and stabbing people who are obnoxious to it, and in its vicious ferocity steps over the bounds of the lawful liberty of the press, punishment ought to be meted out to it commensurate with its purposes to do harm.

A religious paper recently advocated the efficiency of the cowhide as the only sufficient means of getting even with journalistic slanderers in certain cases. That is certainly not the true Christian method nor do we believe it is right, anyhow. If the law can be relied upon to correct public and private wrongs there will be no need for individuals to resort to personal effort in their own vindication. And the law is intended to protect the citizen in every civil right. The law should be enforced in libel cases when it is clear that malicious intent prompted the slander. That is the only way to prevent breaches of the peace provoked by libel.

The liberty of the press must and ought to be fully maintained. Some allowance should be made for inadvertent inaccuracies and unintentional wrong, when reparation is willingly rendered as far as practicable. It is the intentional, viperish, cowardly assaults on personal character that have no excuse, and for the suppression of which the penalties of the civil and criminal laws ought to be exacted. The Brown case was one of that character, as disclosed by the evidence, and the verdict of the jury in consequence meets with general public approbation.

THE ANIMUS OF THE THING.

There has been a great deal of smoke but very little or no fire in the fuss raised by the Tribune about the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations. It may not be known that behind all the nonsense and contradictions and false charges against Hoke Smith, who has been roundly abused for not doing something that only the President can perform, there has been pique and impatience because a Tribune protege has not been appointed one of the three Commissioners. Further particulars will be found in another part of this paper.

The commissionership will no doubt be a nice little plum for somebody. The anxiety of the Tribune to have at least one member appointed from Utah is accounted for in the above-mentioned fact. The person desired for that position has failed to obtain a number of things on which he set his little heart. He has been a chronic office-holder. He thinks now the nation owes him a living. He yearns for the United States Senate. But as the more imposing form of "The Colonel" looms up in the precincts of the Gardo, his soul becomes faint within him and the exalted seat looks farther and farther away. So a commissionership would be very acceptable and it would also keep him in view. In the nature of things he is liable to sink out of sight and it would not take a very large pool to engulph him or a very big cloud to obscure him.

It is expected that the President will very shortly make the appointments, and that they will be two Democrats and one Republican. Is the animosity of the Tribune towards the Secretary of the Interior occasioned by disinclination to recommend the nominee of that paper as one of the commissioners? Is that why he ought to be "impeached?" And if the President does not bite at the Tribune bait will it call for his "impeachment," too?

It will be seen that after all the blackguarding indulged in by that paper, the facts are just as The Herald explained from the beginning of the controversy. The Secretary does not approve of one of the provisions of the law. But that will not interfere with the appointment of the commissioners, nor of the carrying out of its provisions unless new legislation is had on the subject. The Secretary cannot appoint the commissioners or do anything in reference to the opening of the reservation until they report. Therefore, all the stuff about raising a rumpus, advocated by the Tribune, was vanity and spite and the animus is accounted for by the probability that the little man it selected for the commissionership is not likely to grab the plum.

A TYPICAL BOND ISSUE CASE.

A bond issue to replenish the gold reserve in the treasury is at best but a makeshift. Those who have not favored it as not meeting the exigencies of the case have repeatedly pointed out that the gold already in the treasury could, and probably would, be drawn upon to buy the very bonds that were to be sold to replenish that already depleated stock. That which was foreseen has happened.

In the New York Times of Monday last is an article complaining of this very thing. Some of the Boston banks drew upon the treasury for the very gold that the treasury wanted. This leads the Times to ask: "But can they do it without a twinge of conscience? Can they do it without a blush of shame?"

It seems that they can, as only last Friday the Shawmut Avenue National bank of Boston drew six hundred thousand dollars from the treasury. The Times does not approve of this and brings lofty sentiment into a strictly cold blooded business matter. It asks: "Do its officers feel that they are doing a high-minded and patriotic thing in taking from the government with one hand the gold they must pay to it with the other for the new bonds they buy?"

The Shawmut bank officials are not buying bonds from the government for their "health," so probably they never once gave a thought to the question of the high-mindedness or patriotic part of the transaction. They had been seeking a safe and profitable investment for idle funds, and they found it in the purchase of government bonds, over the issue of which they had no control whatever.

The Times, which indorses the bond issue, says "the Shawmut Avenue bank's subscription to the loan will not put one additional gold dollar into the treasury."

Certainly it will not. This very case of the Shawmut avenue bank shows what a makeshift the bond issue is. This contingency must, or at least should, have been seen by the treasury officials. They should have relied wholly and solely upon business principles, and if their plan to replenish the gold reserve has sad flaws in it and they are taken advantage of, then they have themselves to blame and no one else.

Heretofore it has been thought that the gold standard was so perfect that such things as sentiment and patriotism were only invoked by the weak-minded advocates of silver. It is a joy and comfort to have a gold standard paper ask, when a national bank draws money from the treasury to purchase government bonds that are being sold to obtain gold for the treasury, if such a transaction is a "high-minded and patriotic thing." The gold men of the Shawmut Avenue bank seem to think it is, for every gold standard man is ipso facto a high-minded and patriotic citizen.

FIGHTING MONOPOLY.

The people of Utah have very recently had an object lesson in the method and aims of monopolies. This object lesson was furnished by the Sugar trust making an attack on the Lehi sugar factory. When it became evident that a vicious attack on our home institution was to be made because it was a home institution and not under trust control, the press, regardless of politics, urged the people to stand by the Lehi factory and support a home institution. The appeal of the press was not in vain, and so thoroughly roused had the people become over the matter and determined that the trust should not strangle the Lehi plant in its deadly coil, that the war on the local factory ceased. It showed the power of the people when united. That power is always a safeguard when put forth in defence of the right and can be invoked when a proper occasion for its exercise arises.

Up in Massachusetts they are having a somewhat similar experience with the Standard Oil company. It has undertaken to kill the New England Oil company. This attack has wakened the spirit of the Boston Tea party, the spirit of the boys who resisted British oppression on the Common. When once fully roused that spirit is indomitable. The trust is to be fought. A number of firms, corporations and individual dealers have refused to be bulldozed by the Standard Oil company and will stand together and fight it. They expect to have the support of the people and will furnish the New England Oil company's oil to their customers. The Boston Post recognizes that a great principle is at stake, and says there is a chance to sustain a local industry. It says that perhaps the trust itself cannot be reached, as it is too firmly established and around there may keep within sight of the law in its methods. It points out the way in which the trust can be successfully fought when it says: "But the company which is fighting the trust can be sustained; and if the public rescues this company from the claws of the monopoly, it will be a victory for the right in Massachusetts."

We hope the New England Oil company will be victorious in its fight. Massachusetts has led before in fighting monopolies; let her lead again

Where is there a more glorious climate than we enjoy in our own mountain home?

Grand Master Workman Sovereign moving to reduce the salary of his position is the only case of the kind on record. He is no true Knight of Labor or he would never have done such a thing.

It is ridiculous to think of calling out United States troops to capture the Cook gang of outlaws. Some one will yet want United States troops to assist ladies over crowded crossings instead of the slow and stately policeman.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The train on which Governor Jackson and party last week was traveling through Mississippi was fired upon by would be train robbers. Why do not the Republican newspapers cite this as another example of southern outrage and of prejudice against northern Republican officials?—Sioux City Tribune.

The plurality by which Congressman Kem is re-elected on the face of the returns has risen from 1,500, as at first reported, to over 2,400. This simply gives emphasis to the advice which the Bee has already given Mr. Daugherty, the defeated Republican candidate, to refrain from instituting a contest unless he has grounds to rely upon other than the overwhelming Republican complexion of the next House. If there is any evidence of fraud in behalf of Mr. Kem that will counteract the majority which he has received there is no reason for withholding it from the public.—Omaha Bee.

The commonweal leaders at St. Joseph, who last summer stole a train and but for unforseen circumstances would have cut a big dash as Saunders, the Colorado crank, have been tried, found guilty and sentenced to one day's imprisonment each. It is to be presumed that the judge and jury had ample grounds for making the punishment so light. The labor unions recommended it for one thing, but a still more potent evidence should have been demanded in the unmistakable contrition of the men themselves, who are no doubt sorry for their action, and determined in future to avoid such costly mistakes.—Kansas City Times.

Democrats must drop their personal differences, dissolve their factions, get together now and restore in 1895 the Democratic supremacy to which the official figures show they are entitled.—St. Louis Republic.

Neither personal differences nor factions caused the trouble. It was the effort to run a Democratic party under utterly un-Democratic principles that failed and failed deservedly. Jefferson and Jackson must be re-established as the patron saints of Democracy and some Brummagem images of very modern manufacture must be tumbled off their pedestal.—Chicago Times.

Many a good Congressman has been retired and a new and often inferior man sent to take his place because "the other end of the district" demanded its turn. The same curse has injuriously affected State Legislatures, and will continue to do so, we suppose, till the millennium shows up. It is bad enough in these cases to let the locality argument prevail against common sense, but it is more inexcusable in the choice of Senators. The country at large has a right to ask and expect each State to send its best available men to the Senate, utterly regardless of the claims of opposing localities.—Washington Post.

Chicago just at present is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Mayor Hopkins has set in motion several reforms of far-reaching importance. The city charter is being overhauled. Chicago is to have a season of municipal housecleaning.

Labor should seize upon this opportunity and insist that in the readjustment of municipal matters its interests should be fully protected and its future provided for.

The local powers that be are now in a position to treat with organized labor fairly and freely. If labor grasps the situation, presents its claims and insists upon recognition, we believe it be given all the consideration to which it is entitled. If not, it can still appeal to the ballot box.—Chicago Record.

The fight in which the New England Oil Company is engaged is the people's fight. It is not an ordinary trade competition in which rival dealers contend for business by honorable methods. It is a struggle by a local industry to defend its rights to serve the public on an equality with the great monopoly which has undertaken to rule the market by crushing all others. * * * The New England Oil company has the right to appeal to the people; and the people will not be slow to respond, for they recognize the fight as their own. Massachusetts soil is not favorable to the growth of foreign monopolies. The people of the old Bay State will not be ruled by them; they will not tolerate the crushing of their home industries by interlopers.

And unless the Post is very much mistaken in the sentiment which it find prevailing in this section, the New England Oil company will be sustained by dealers, consumers and all who have anything to do with oil, as against the Standard Oil trust.—Boston Post.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

At the head of historical study in England, now that Froude is gone, is Dr. Stubbs, bishop of Oxford. His Constitutional History of England is said to be absolutely the most impartial and scientific work of the kind in this generation.

H. Clay Evans, whom the Republicans have elected governor of Tennessee, is a typical southerner in appearance. He has the bushy locks and military mustache and imperial that suggest Kentucky origin.

Francesco Crispo, the Italian statesman, is in his seventy-fifth year. He was exiled in 1848 for his share in the Palermo insurrection. Under Garibaldi he took part in the successful revolution of 1859-60, and became a member of the provisional government.

Dr. Roux, inventor of the diphtheria cure, has been the assistant of Pasteur for fifteen years. He is a tall, thin blond and comes from the hardy peasantry of Auvergne. His industry is indefatigable.

Miss Marcella Lindh, who will be heard here in "Siegfried" and "Die Meistersinger," in the season of German opera, was born in Michigan. She is married to Baron Zellinek de Harrasat, of an old Hungarian family.

It is told of Dean Buckland that once when riding with a friend at night toward London he lost his way. Dismounting, he took up a handful of earth and smelled it. "Uxbridge!" he exclaimed. He was right.

Sir Joseph Renals, the newly elected lord mayor of London, is a native of Nottingham. He is 51 years old, and conducts a large business. He has been alderman and sheriff. Of all out-door sports he is an ardent devotee.

Baron de Courcel, the French ambassador to Great Britain, was president of the court of arbitration in the Bering sea dispute between America and England. Formerly he represented France at Berlin. His father was a family solicitor to Talleyrand.

George Solomon, a Parisian bookworm, claims that he has the largest library of small books in the world. He can easily pack away 700 of his tiny volumes in his portmanteau.

The Lace House are displaying five beautiful dolls in their show windows which they are going to give away to holders of the lucky numbers sometime during the holidays.

Only 25 Cents

A pound for the best candy in the city, at the old Koltz Kandy Kitchen.

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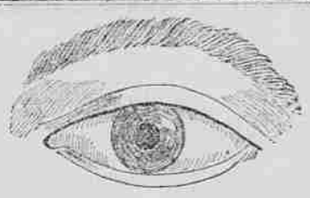

Science has made wonderful strides in the last decade; not least among her many discoveries in the application of glasses for the correction of defective vision. Glasses prescribed for the case that has been properly diagnosed is a great benefit, but they should never be worn until after a careful examination by a competent specialist, and if improperly fitted are of incalculable harm to the eyes.

Headache, dizziness, and many serious disorders are traceable in many cases to eye-strain; patients suffering from neuralgia have been hopelessly drugged for years; some have finally found relief, to their great surprise, on consulting an authority on the eye and having the proper glasses prescribed, which removed the strain, and consequently the reflex nervous trouble.

Dr. Shelmerdine makes a specialty of correcting defective vision, and the straightening of cross eyes without danger of operation.

He uses peculiar methods, some of which are original with him, and to which he attributes his success.

WLAT HON. T. J. GEARY, the California congressman, author of the Chinese exclusion act, says of the doctor's ability:

"I am wearing glasses for both far and near vision fitted by Dr. Shelmerdine. They are perfect, and I recommend him to all whose eyes need attention.
"THOS. J. GEARY,"
Congressman from California.

A Few From Salt Lake

My vision has been wonderfully improved by the glasses that Dr. Saelmerdine prescribed, through them the world looks clearer and more distinct than formerly, while for close work they are very restful to my eyes.
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
Secretary to the First Presidency Mormon Church.

"I can read for hours with glasses fitted by Dr. Shelmerdine's peculiar methods. They give my eyes complete rest.
JNO. W. GREENMAN,
United States Commissioner."

"Dr. Shelmerdine made a thorough examination of my eyes, and the glasses he prescribed have improved my vision wonderfully. Reading in the evening is a pleasure where before it was a difficulty.
J. W. SHIPLER,
The Photographer."

"Having consulted high authority for my defective sight and experienced a benefit at their hands, I am pleased to say that Dr. Shelmerdine is the first to prescribe glasses that give my eyes perfect ease.
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