

THE DAILY HERALD.

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BURNING BIBLES.

Our dispatches yesterday contained the comments of Mr. William Blake, treasurer of the American Bible Society, in reference to the news that recently came from Lima, Peru, about the burning of all the Bibles belonging to the American Bible Society.

Our Bibles have been burned before in Peru. Fanaticism is the cause of it. The natives are opposed to the distribution of our Protestant Bibles, and every now and then they seize our stock and destroy it.

It is refreshing indeed to note the total absence of fanaticism in commenting on such a subject, and the calm determination to go on with the work of distributing Bibles notwithstanding the destruction of the supply at Lima.

The incident, however, brings up afresh the recollection of that great controversy of the sixteenth century between Catholic and Protestant as to what place the Bible should occupy in the church; and it is also of interest because it reveals the fact that the members of that controversy are still alive—the stubbornness of Luther and the imperious authority of papal Rome may still be said to walk the earth.

When the young Monk of Wittenburg first accepted and finally defended the sale of indulgences he had no thought that his opposition to the shameful work of John Tetzel would bring him in opposition to the whole Roman Church.

Luther invaded against the sale of indulgences; closely associated with such a controversy, of course, was the forgiveness of sin, and there was finally dragged into it the question as to what part the grace of God takes both in the forgiveness of sin and the salvation of man.

Luther contended that the forgiveness of sin and the salvation of man came through the grace of God without works; that there was nothing man could do to earn salvation. It was the free gift of God.

Rome contended that his ministry possessed power to remit sins; that man's salvation came through a combination of the grace of God and the will of man, through acceptance of the church sacraments and the performance of good works.

The controversy waxed violent and Luther was peremptorily ordered by Cardinal Cajetan, to whom the pope had referred the German controversy for settlement, to submit his judgment to the authority of the pope. Luther, however, was not of the temperament to submit to arbitrary dictation, he contended that the pope was not informed of the merits of the controversy, and astonished Europe by appealing from the pope to the pope better informed.

When that pope "better informed" still decided against him, the Monk appealed to a general council of the church, and not only did he ask a council to pass upon the points in controversy, but demanded that the council accept the Bible as superior to the canon law, or the judgment of the pope. This was asking more than Rome could grant. Europe was divided on the question, the north went with Luther, the south with the pope, and as regards majorities, Europe is so divided today.

The Protestants hold to the Bible alone as an all-sufficient guide in all matters of faith and morals. The Catholics insist upon the whole word of God, the unwritten word of God, which they see in the traditions of the church, and also the written word, the Bible, both, however, to be interpreted by the authority of the church.

The Protestants urge the free reading of the Bible by the laity, by all sorts and conditions of men, and look upon its circulation as among the chief agencies of missionary work. The Catholics, on the contrary, believe that the Bible should be read, but under the direction of the instructors in the church, the priests, and hold that indiscriminate reading of it without a guide may produce in many cases as much harm as good, since so few bring the necessary scholarship to the task of reading and understanding it aright.

The forces representing these two ideas met in Peru and the Bibles of the Protestants were burned. Let us hope that the controversy will not so extend as to end in the burning of the men and women representing the respective sides of the contention as in the old dark days in which the question had its origin.

REBUCKED BY A PRAYER.

The blind chaplain's prayer in the house of representatives on Friday for the "success of the battle for independence" now being fought by the struggling Cuban insurgents, was a rebuke to congress for its failure, up to date, to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. The eloquent prayer of the chaplain provoked the applause of members at the close of it, and the demonstration ought to serve to hasten the report of the committee on foreign relations, to which has been referred the several resolutions for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

Had the heroic struggle now being made in Cuba for independence been made half a century ago, and attended with anything like the success which has attended Cuban efforts in the present struggle, such help as could come from their recognition as belligerents would have been accorded long ere now. But we live a half century more removed from the recollections of our own struggle for independence than our fathers did fifty years ago, and

it may be that the story of that struggle has less influence upon us than it had upon them.

Then again, it is just possible that we are becoming less and less sentimental, and more and more influenced in our conduct by the consideration of sordid interests. The thing which prevents our congress from recognizing the Cubans as belligerents is not any doubt of the justice of their cause, nor doubt as to their having by their success earned the right of such recognition; but as stated in our dispatches a few days ago, "there are sugar investments in Cuba held by citizens of the United States amounting to some \$30,000,000, which have suffered enormous damage at the hands of the rebels in their raids. So long as the revolution has no recognized standing, Spain is responsible for these losses, and the owners of plantations hope to be able to secure reparation from her at some future date. When this government formally takes notice of the fact that a state of war exists in Cuba, its citizens will have no ground upon which to base their claims. These considerations tend to retard recognition. Whether they will defeat the movement for recognition remains to be seen."

This question of American interest is in all probability the block in the wheel of Cuban recognition; and it does not speak well for American love of liberty, or American regard for republics as against the monarchical colonial systems of government. It is not a good omen to see consideration of sordid interests so far prevail over patriotic sentiment as to lead our national legislators to keep silent in a case where speech—prompt, energetic speech, and not guilty silence—is golden.

Pray on, old chaplain of the patriotic heart. Pray again for the "success of the battle for independence," until the house shall not only applaud your holy utterances, but moved to very shame for their tardiness shall act, at least so far as to give recognition to men struggling for enlarged freedom.

DEFINING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

To any one who will sit down and calmly read the message of President Monroe in which he puts forth the celebrated doctrine that bears his name, that doctrine will seem perfectly clear and easy of comprehension. Within a month it has become more famous than ever because of President Cleveland's invoking of it in the Venezuelan boundary dispute; so famous that public men are anxious to link their names with that they may shine from its reflected glory.

Within the week there have been two sets of resolutions introduced into Congress to define anew this doctrine. The resolutions of Senator Sewell were in the nature of a condemnation of Mr. Cleveland, and may be regarded as a party measure. They are restrictive of the doctrine as enunciated in the Venezuelan message.

Friday the senate committee on foreign affairs adopted a resolution drawn up by Senator Davis, the full text of which has not been made public. The telegraphic synopsis of it shows it to be even a broader interpretation of the Monroe doctrine than Mr. Cleveland gave it. The resolution, it is said, asserts that when disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase, or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated. In such arbitration or agreement, the telegraphic synopsis further says that this means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments on the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and that this government must be satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement.

Whatever else this doctrine of the Davis resolution may be it is not the Monroe doctrine nor the doctrine that President Cleveland invoked and championed. Mr. Cleveland was particular to draw the distinction between the peaceful and warlike acquisition of territory. Assuming the telegraphic account to be correct, what does this Davis doctrine assert? It practically asserts that the independent and sovereign governments of the American continent are not independent and sovereign, for a single limitation on their powers deprives them of independence and sovereignty. Under this new doctrine it would be an impossibility for France, which is a republic, to enlarge her Guiana boundaries by friendly negotiations and purchase, unless the United States government should consent and France were not willing to make enemies of us and go to war. Moreover, this new doctrine will have the effect to alienate the republics of Central and South America from the United States rather than to draw them to this government. If this government should see fit to dispose of Alaska to any foreign government, no matter what its form, we would brook no interference from the republics to the south of us. And in this case can we demand for ourselves more than we concede to our sister republics?

CHEAP LEGISLATIVE NOTORIETY.

We notice in the account of the proceedings of the state legislature Friday that a resolution of censure of Ambassador Bayard because of his Edinburgh speech is to come up in the senate on Wednesday. It also demands Mr. Bayard's recall, which even its author can scarcely anticipate. The resolution is a faint and absurd echo of Congressman Barrett's resolution of impeachment of Mr. Bayard. Even that resolution and its author were laughed out of court. How absolutely ridiculous a resolution of censure on Bayard by the Utah legislature would be. We cannot think that our first state legislature will indulge in such folly as to adopt the resolution that is to come up Wednesday. The gentleman who introduced it will no doubt want to make a lengthy speech on it, which is likely to be made the pretext for an arraignment of the Democratic party in general and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard in particular. The result of this, if given proper encouragement, will be a cheap local notoriety for the author of the resolution. No such encouragement should be given, and will not be if no one attempts to answer him, which would be to merge a useless speech into a still more useless discussion. Then nothing so takes the wind out of the sails of those who think to make themselves famous by a speech on some subject that has attracted national attention as to let them talk, and when they have finished to ignore them and proceed to business. The legislature has enough to do to put the affairs of the state in proper shape without undertaking to regulate Uncle Sam's foreign affairs. We would not have it understood that we do not look upon the right to pass resolutions as being as sacred as the right of petition. It is often a great mental relief if of no actual utility.

PROTECTION AND FREE SILVER.

It is amusing to see the anxiety some protectionist papers display to prove that the Cubans have no sympathy with free silver. Such a paper is the Boston Journal. It has been having some argument with the Herald that city on the question, and produces the figures to show there were few

ADMISSION OF THE TERRITORIES.

"If the people of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma could have their way," remarks the New York Mail and Express, "there would be three new states added to the Union, making the total forty-eight instead of forty-five. This is a laudable ambition," continues the journal quoted, "but it does not follow that it should be hastily gratified."

The Mail and Express then goes on to show that in population, developed wealth, area, resources and the workableness of the people these territorial empires are fitted for statehood. "It is clear," says the editor, "that if these territories are to be thrown in their ambition in this direction (obtain statehood), their opponents will have to rely on some more formidable objections than those relating to area, wealth and population. * * * In all natural respects their eligibility to statehood exceeds that of most, if not all of the recently admitted states."

These admissions concerning the territories ambitious of obtaining statehood would lead one to think that the Mail and Express would conclude its article by recommending that the gates of the Union be thrown wide open for Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma—but not so. We should not forget that we are reading the words and following the logic of a Republican journal of the most pronounced single standard persuasion, and that fact ought to prepare us to bid eternal farewell to right conclusions in the summing up of almost any proposition bearing on political questions.

LITERARY NOTES.

Henry M. Stanley, in an article on the "Development of Africa," which is to appear in the February Century, recalls the fact that troubles with the Boers in southern Africa first induced David Livingstone to travel to the north, and so led the way to the opening of Equatorial Africa. Livingstone was a missionary to the Koolobeng, accused his Boer neighbors of cruelty to the natives. They resented his interference, and threatened to drive him from the country. He published their misdeeds in the New York papers, and his house was burned in revenge. This led to his leaving southern Africa and going to a region where he could follow his peace and his vocation as missionary, unmolested by the Boer farmers.

Dr. John Williamson Palmer will contribute a paper to the February Century on "Celtic Mythology and the Names of Old Maryland." Many of the famous beauties and grave cavaliers of the colony sat for their portraits to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Kneller, Peale and Sulley, and their portraits and miniatures are reproduced. No one ever thought of introducing as expensive a natural color lithographic color work in the days when the leading magazines sold for \$4 a year and 35 cents a copy. But times change, and the magazines change with them. It has remained for The Cosmopolitan, sold at \$1 a year, to put in an extensive lithographic plant capable of printing 320,000 pages a day (one color). The January issue presents as a frontispiece a water-color drawing by Eric Pape, illustrating the last story by Robert Louis Stevenson, which has probably never been excelled even in the pages of the finest dollar French periodicals.

The real demand for a uniform edition of Mr. Field's works has led his publishers to arrange for the early preparation of a complete collection of his writings in prose and verse. The volumes will include not only the books already published, but several containing matter not heretofore issued in book form, with a memoir of the author by his brother, Mr. Roswell M. Field, and a number of introductions of very great interest.

Three hundred thousand—it is hard to realize the meaning of these figures, which represent the present circulation of McClure's Magazine. Three years ago five magazines—"The Century," "Harper's," "Scribner's," "The Cosmopolitan" and "Littell's"—apparently occupied the whole magazine field. But their total circulation was not over 500,000 copies. The circulation of McClure's is now equal to three-fifths of the combined circulation of all its rivals at the time it started.

COMMENTS BY THE EDITORS.

Talmage and Armenia. What did somebody mean by offering \$50,000 to Dr. Talmage for Armenian relief on condition that he would go to Armenia and distribute it personally? Did somebody want to rid the world of the doctor?—Boston Herald.

Utah's Two Senators.

The Republican caucus in Utah has settled the question as to who will represent the new state. The nomination of Arthur Brown as Mr. Cannon's colleague also showed that the Republicans of Utah propose to recognize both sides in their old controversy by selecting a non-Mormon than Francis Cannon has been a Mormon. "These two Utah senators will go to Washington to represent Utah and the Republicans of Utah, without regard to the religious divisions of Utah."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An Enterprising Son.

George G. Cannon wanted to be United States senator from Utah, but the Republican caucus yesterday elected his son, Fred J. Cannon. The young man seems to be a pretty enterprising son of a gun.—Chicago Dispatch.

Utah's Influence.

Utah will have as much influence in the upper house of congress as New York, and even more, if the legislature at Salt Lake selects the right kind of senators.—Kansas City Star.

New Southern Industry.

An Atlanta genius is said to be coining money by selling to the negroes Bibles in which all the psalms are translated into black.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

Need of Coaling Stations.

The British government does not expect to fight the United States, but just the same, it is storing large supplies of coal in a location handy to Venezuelan waters. The United States is not replenishing its coal depots, and the good and sufficient reason that it doesn't own any. But if all these threats of war at home and naval demonstrations abroad do not arouse congress to the necessity of providing a few coaling stations in different parts of the world, its short-sightedness in that respect may have terrible consequences some day.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SNOW AND SUN.

(Written for the Sunday Herald.) Snow-white atoms, hurrying, scurrying Over the desert vale and lee, Sometimes drifting, windy tearing, Covering up hot rock and tree. As it dashes Over your winter passes In its wild, fierce revelry. Now through thick and murky storm-clouds Comes a ray of beautiful light, Glimmering over airy snow grounds, Making earth both fair and bright; And it lingers Like fairy fingers Turning to dust the night. Like the WATKIN L. ROE. Salt Lake City, Jan. 1, 1896.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

FIELD'S SILVER IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

It must be, therefore, that the Herald's allusion is to some other and earlier congressional action—as, for instance, that of June 5, 1890, when, in the House, on a motion to instruct the committee on coinage to report a free coinage bill, 161 of the free trade members voted yes, and only 13 voted in the negative. This episode would illustrate most beautifully the vivid truth of the Herald's remark about "the reciprocal intimacy between free coinage and higher protection."

Or perhaps our disinterested and veracious contemporary has its mind upon the action of June 17, 1890, in the senate, when 28 free trade senators voted yes and only 3 voted no on a distinct free silver proposition. Or possibly it has in view that other illuminating incident, when in the senate the Vest free coinage bill was up for a vote, and 40 of the free trade senators voted for the bill while 28 out of 37 protectionist senators—a party majority of 11—voted against it.

The records of the doings of Congress make nothing plainer than that the friends of free silver have been those who favor a low tariff, in other words, the Democrats. In the west the Republican members of Congress have been the friends of silver, but there only. But the people of the west seem to prefer high protective tariffs and the demonetization of silver to low tariffs and free silver.

Governor McKinley is now a private citizen.

The proudest distinction an American citizen can have, but he is willing to become the chief servant of the people if they demand that he shall.

THE NEW DIXIE.

Oh, Dixie land is the land of honey, Eight-cent cotton and silver money; Work away, Night an' day— Work away down south in Dixie! The sun-bright fields are green with Colonnies still but the war is over; Work away, Night an' day— Work away down south in Dixie!

The roses grow an' the birds are singin', Whistles blow an' the birds are ringin'; Work away, Night an' day— Work away down south in Dixie! The night was long but the daylight's dawning, Sugar in mine an'—what are you takin'? Work away, Night an' day— Work away down south in Dixie! —Atlanta Constitution.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

He—You say that women excel men in intelligence. Pray, tell me how you make that out? She—Did you ever hear of them taking women to sit on a jury?—Boston Transcript.

Winks—Peculiar coincidence connected with that new novel in our church choir. Bink—What's that? Winks—He gets a tenner every time he sings.—Somerville Journal.

"That was rather a serious mistake the types made in speaking of young Golly." "In what way?" "Changed a 'u' into an 'a' and said he was a rugged specimen of athletic manhood."—Indianapolis Journal.

Bertha—Sometimes you appear really mean, and sometimes you appear absolutely effeminate. How do you account for it? Harold—I suppose it is hereditary. Half my ancestors were males and the other half females.

Lieutenant (to elderly lady)—Merrivon (madam), really today you look as fresh and blooming as a rose of twenty years.—Hertogener's Courant.

"I'm so happy," she said. "Ever since my engagement to Charlie, the whole world seems different. I do not seem to

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Mr. Daniel Gordon of Knox, Mo., has been teaching school for sixty-seven years, and is still in harness and working hard.

Sir Augustus Heming, the new governor of British Guiana, though 64 years old, is an active cricketer, having with the Incominto club on its annual tour. When younger he used to play in the "Gentlemen vs. Players" matches.

The Countess Fedora Gleichen, one of Queen Victoria's mother's German descendants, who dabbled with sculpture, has been commissioned by her majesty to make the busts of the late Earl and John Brown's nephew and successor as Highland attendant, to adorn the corridor at Balmoral.

The "tallest man alive," Colonel A. A. Powell, once of Texas, but for many years of Barnum's circus and the world, is looking for a job as floorwalker in a store in St. Louis, Mo. He is 74 years old and stands 7 feet 7 1/2 inches in his stockings. He says the show business was doing and didn't pay, all things considered.

Zola, according to the Paris Figaro, really stands a chance of being elected to the academy in Dumas' place. A secret census gives him seven votes, it is said—one less than half the present numbers; and there are three vacancies to be filled before the election of a successor to Dumas, which may give him his majority.

The youngest daughter of a revolutionary soldier, so far as known, was discovered at Lehigh, Conn., recently, and added to the membership of the White mantle chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. She is Miss Augustus Avery, 14 years old at the time of her birth, is now 56 years old, her father was a soldier in the war. There are eight other daughters of revolutionary soldiers belonging to the order.

The death is announced at Parma of Baron Achille Paganini, only son of the famous violinist. Paganini died in 1840, but not believing his end was near, he refused to receive extreme unction, and the then Bishop of Nice consequently refused to allow his burial in consecrated ground. Accordingly his body remained at the Nice hospital, and was afterwards removed to Villa Franca. Achille Paganini, however, after five years appeared directly to the Pope, and the remains of the great performer were interred in a village church near Parma, where they were restored to a cemetery. Baron Achille Paganini was an amateur musician, but he never adopted the art as a profession.

YOU'LL NOT LOOK SHEEPISH

Even in a sheep's attire if you purchase your winter outfit from our stock. Our suits are about as comfortable as they can be because they're all wool. There's no shoddy in a sheep's fleece and our suits are of exactly the same material. Wool cannot be made in finer suits than we are offering at figures that are a puzzle for cheapness. Genuine, durable, perfect in fit, artistic and stylish in make-up—our suits are all the go in Salt Lake nowadays. This week we are selling underwear at prices that cannot be beat.

Shirts Made to Order.

Strictly One Price.

J. P. Gardner

136 and 138 MAIN STREET.

Z. C. M. I.

ANNUAL

Muslin

Underwear

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Commencing Monday, Feb. 3

GREATEST BARGAINS

Ever Offered in this City.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

The George Thackrah Index

Challenge Index World!

304 McCornick Building.

be in dull, promiscuous Eastbourne, but in—"Laplind," suggested the small brother.

His Man—No, miss, they don't come direct from Captain Harcourt—I'd to fetch 'em from the fort."

Miss Cashdown—And was there no message?

His Man—Well, miss, the fort, 'e said if the captives didn't bring off that marriage soon, 'e'd see 'er 'is bill—Tid-Bits.

The Cures

By Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful, but the explanation is simple. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and disease cannot resist its powerful curative powers.

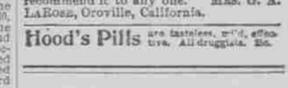
Read this: "My girl had hip disease when five years old. She was confined to her bed and for six or seven weeks the doctor applied weights to the affected limb. When she got up she was unable to walk, had lost all her strength and day by day became thinner. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and decided to give it to Lillian. When she had taken one bottle it had effected so much good that I kept on giving it to her until she had taken three bottles. Her appetite was there, excellent and she was well and strong. She has not used crutches for eight months and walks to school every day. I cannot say too much for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is an splendid medicine and I would recommend it to any one. Mrs. G. A. LaBore, Oroville, California.

Hood's Pills

are cathartic, mild, effective. All druggists. Be.



ALL WOOL SUITS AND OVERCOATS PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

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Even in a sheep's attire if you purchase your winter outfit from our stock. Our suits are about as comfortable as they can be because they're all wool. There's no shoddy in a sheep's fleece and our suits are of exactly the same material. Wool cannot be made in finer suits than we are offering at figures that are a puzzle for cheapness. Genuine, durable, perfect in fit, artistic and stylish in make-up—our suits are all the go in Salt Lake nowadays. This week we are selling underwear at prices that cannot be beat.

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