

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY. R. C. Chambers, President. A. W. McCune, Vice-President. E. A. McDaniel, Manager.

OFFICE, THE HERALD, block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, SIX MONTHS, \$5.00. Daily, per year, \$10.00. Semi-weekly, per year, \$5.00. Sunday, per year, \$2.50.

COMPLAINTS—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of THE HERALD should immediately notify the publisher. Headers who are unable to purchase THE HERALD at any news stand or on any railroad train in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming or Colorado, will oblige us by reporting that fact.

NEW YORK OFFICE—E. Katz, 230 to 234 Temple Court building. WASHINGTON BUREAU—143 New York avenue, N. W. OGDEN BUREAU—Utah Loan and Trust company building, W. L. Wattis, manager.

Address all remittances to HERALD COMPANY. Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

THE HERALD is a franchise member of The United Press, and receives the complete leased wire Overland and Pacific Coast news reports of The United Associated Presses, embracing accurate intelligence of all current events in the whole world.

Extra session—extra nervousness. Mark Hanna will be the official mind reader to the administration.

Lillokalani would like to have President McKinley for her prochain ami.

How the Peach's mouth must have watered when he saw Hay get the plum.

Why don't George and Abdul Hamid go to Nevada and settle their differences?

The visible supply of prosperity hasn't been increased since November 3, 1896.

The keel of the battleship Wisconsin has been laid. Build her so she won't keel over.

The sultan may be a sick man, but he is in the highest spirits of any ruler in Europe.

The new tariff bill will not be permitted to go through the senate "like greased lightning."

"No man is really great until he refuses to talk for publication," says the Washington Post. And not always then.

Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Silar do not seem to be hand-in-glove on the interpretation of the Marquis of Queensbury rules.

The state senate now realizes what discrimination on the long and short haul means. The long haul always gets the best terms.

Nansen's fame is secure. Madam Tussaud has purchased for her museum his blubber-soaked suit he wore when he met Mr. Jackson.

When John Peter Altgeld told Alfred S. Trade the ducks were flying towards his blind, it seems that what he said was only a blind after all.

Fitzsimmons is kicking over Referee Silar's interpretation of the rules. Hereafter Fitz's great strength has been supposed to be in his arms and shoulders.

Colonel John Hay cast his "bread-winners" upon the waters and after many days it has returned in the shape of the ambassadorship to the court of St. James.

The Chicago common council has decided to put a stop to that city's higher aspirations. Hereafter the legal maximum height of buildings will be limited to 99 feet.

Wash Hesing will run for the office of mayor of Chicago. He will do this not because he wants the office but because he wants pure politics. Wash is nothing if not a purist.

The European powers are always able to act in full harmony when it comes to perpetuating the unholy system of murder and rapine, miscalled government, of the unspeakable Turk.

The wool and wolens schedule of the Dingley tariff bill will be the same as it was in the McKinley bill. Why not adopt the McKinley bill in all its pristine loveliness? The Republicans in this matter of protection should be "bold, bloody and resolute."

That Cretan trouble is a good deal of a family row so far as Queen Victoria is concerned. King George, of Greece, is a brother of the Princess of Wales, and Nicholas is a nephew of the Princess of Wales, while the Emperor of Germany is a grandson of Queen Victoria.

By making so much out of the sending of a Yale flag to Corbett by thirteen Yale juniors, the faculty of the university is making more or less of an ass of itself. Even if all the faculty and students of Yale had come out for Corbett it wouldn't upset the nation nor retard the march of civilization.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature to prevent six days bicycle races. It provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to engage, take part or conduct a bicycle contest, match or race of more than twelve consecutive hours' duration without a rest of six consecutive hours following each twelve hours' racing." It is also made unlawful for any person, persons or corporation to rent, lease, let or hire any building, race track, park or road, as they public or private, to anyone for the purpose of conducting a bicycle race not in accordance with this act.

The penalty provided is that of a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or a sentence of not less than thirty days nor more than one year in the county jail or house of correction.

LEGISLATORS AND PASSES.

The question of legislators asking for or accepting railroad passes came up before the state senate yesterday in a very peculiar manner, nor can it be said that the action of the senate was such as comported with its dignity.

The question came up through one of the senators practically asserting that the agent of one of the railroads had intimated to him that members of the legislature could be influenced with passes. The occasion that called forth the controversy between the senator and the railroad agent was the request of the senator for transportation for some relative or friend to some point on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway. It was refused. It appears the senator intimated that the refusal was because of his attitude on what is known as the fellow servant bill. Following this came, it is alleged, the remark of the agent about the power of a pass to influence legislators. The senator brought the matter to the attention of the senate and the agent was summoned before its bar to answer for discourtesy. He came and the senate seemed rather non-plussed over his appearance. He was an elephant upon the senate's hands, but someone's quick wit suggested that the senate go into executive session. The quick wit, like the Ancient Mariner, had his way. Now the state constitution says the senate shall only go into executive session for the transaction of executive business. What executive business could be transacted so far as the railroad agent was concerned, unless it was to execute him, it is hard to see. The railroad agent came out of that executive session as unscathed as little Daniel came out of the lion's den. Upon his brow should be placed the laurel wreath. So proud was the senate of its proceeding that it entertained a motion to expunge the whole affair from the records. This is the only wise thing in the entire proceeding.

The pass business, when favors are accepted by legislators from railroads, is always a matter for criticism and is apt to give rise to scandal at any time. It came near doing so yesterday. Legislators should not accept passes from railroads. It usually lays them liable to censure, often to suspicion. The railroads do not give passes because of their great respect for legislators. They bestow them for the mollifying effect they are supposed to have. They do not give them as bribes nor are they accepted with any such thought in the minds of the recipients of them, but they have their influence. The compliment of the pass itself is an influence, and there are few men who are not influenced by a marked compliment. A legislator should be as absolutely free from all influences in matters where it may become his duty to act as a juror who has to hear a case and decide it. It would be best from every point of view if legislators could not accept passes from railroads, but such a condition does not exist. But when they accept the courtesy of a personal pass it is as far as they should ever permit themselves to go. These are always sent members of the legislature, but when they go further and request passes and receive them, they use their office to save their pockets, and thereby place themselves under obligations they should not incur.

The incident in the senate yesterday shows how delicate a subject this question of legislators requesting passes is.

MONETARY CONFERENCES AND COMMISSIONS.

In his inaugural address President McKinley spoke of an international monetary conference. He also made reference to the desirability of appointing a monetary commission to consider our whole financial system. A law has been passed authorizing the president to call an international monetary conference; no law authorizing the appointment of a monetary commission has yet been passed; it probably will be at the extra session of congress which meets next Monday.

Will the monetary commission, when created, meet before the proposed international monetary conference? Or will the conference meet first? At first blush it may seem immaterial which meets first, but it is not. Were a logical sequence to be followed, the meeting of any monetary commission that may be created should follow an international conference, because if such conference takes favorable action on the silver question it would relieve the commission of any necessity for considering the silver question outside of what was determined upon other than to follow where it had led. If the commission meets before the conference it might adopt and recommend some plan that would be at variance with the action of the conference. Then for the commission to act before the conference met would be almost a discourtesy. Moreover, it would show that the administration has very little, if any, faith in an international monetary conference. No doubt this is the actual state of the case, but still it is desirable, from a party standpoint, to keep up the pretense of a belief in the efficacy of an international conference as a means of "doing something for silver."

AGITATORS AND STRIKERS.

The Denver Republican, commenting on the Leadville strike and its disastrous ending so far as the miners are concerned, says: Now that it has ended by the voluntary action of the strikers themselves in an unconditional abandonment of the position assumed by them at the outset, and maintained in direct opposition to their own interests for 283 days, the Leadville strike will go into the history of labor troubles in the west as the most irrational and causeless in that entire record.

When it began more than 75 per cent of the men employed in the mines at Leadville were receiving \$3 per day, and the rest were getting \$2.50 per day. The men themselves had no grievances of which they complained. They had worked on that schedule upon an agreement with the mine owners made shortly after the panic of 1893, and so far as can be discovered, they were entirely willing to continue to work at the wages they were receiving until there should be a marked improvement in silver mining, either through the re-establishment of bimetalism or some other means.

A number of trained and paid agitators from Montana and the Coeur d'Alene region in Idaho invaded the Leadville district, organized a union on the Coeur d'Alene plan for the express purpose of bringing on a conflict between the miners and their employers, and succeeded in causing the strike which has caused nearly 2,000 honest

WORKINGMEN IN LEADVILLE TO LOSE THEIR WAGES FOR 283 DAYS.

About half of the men who struck in the first place got tired of that folly after the crimes committed by their leaders in the attacks upon the Colorado and Emmet mines, and went back to work. Several hundred other miners were imported from Missouri to take the places of the strikers who refused to work, and under the protection of the state militia, the output for some months fell to about one-third of the total before the strike began.

The curse of all labor organizations is the labor agitator. He neither spins nor does he toil; he simply agitates and works up strife. Peace and good will between employers and employees are to him a hell, while his heaven is a hell to all others. Nothing but failure, misery and chagrin have resulted from this strike at Leadville. The miners who went out were but the victims and dupes of agitators who had no interest in the world in them other than to use them to work them and the state of Colorado an injury. They succeeded most admirably. If they see the folly of their way and profit by it, if it serves as a warning example to others inclined to follow in their footsteps, it will not all have been in vain. Will they? Some will, many will not; progress is slow.

THE TREASURY BALANCE.

The Philadelphia Times says, regarding the balance in the treasury when Mr. Cleveland turned the government over to President McKinley: Cleveland's first administration turned over to the Harrison administration, beside the hundred million gold reserve, a net available balance, deducting redemption fund, subsidiary coin, etc., of \$48,696,148.

The Harrison administration turned over to the second Cleveland administration a nominal balance of \$24,128,088, but if the books had been kept in the same way as four years before they would have shown an actual deficit of \$9,641,803, the gold reserve being impaired to that extent.

The retiring administration turns over to the new, a net available balance, over and above the hundred million gold reserve, of \$72,330,916, making the same deductions as before.

Mr. Gage has a very much less difficult situation to meet than confronted Mr. Carlisle, to whom he has good reason for gratitude.

That is all true, still it does not convey a correct impression of the actual facts in the case. When Mr. Cleveland's first administration turned over to General Harrison's administration \$48,696,148, there had been no deficit in the revenues, but an excess of receipts over expenditures. It was the same when General Harrison's administration turned over to Mr. Cleveland's second administration \$24,128,088. Now Mr. Cleveland's second administration's \$72,330,916 turned over was not the result of an excess of receipts over expenditures; it was derived from extraordinary sources—borrowing, for during the time Mr. Cleveland was in office there was an annual deficit. It was not his fault, because it began under the McKinley law, and continued under the Wilson-Gorman law, while the borrowing was for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve. Had there been no borrowing for that purpose it would have been exhausted very soon seeing it was Mr. Cleveland's policy not to pay out silver to redeem government obligations, which policy was that of the Republican party also. Had there been no debt created, the balance turned over by Mr. Cleveland's administration to President McKinley's would have been a very handsome one, but as the net increase of debt over the balance turned over, including the gold reserve, is about \$80,000,000, it loses much of its charm.

LETEN QUESTION.

In a sable clad, with mein demure, My lady fair would fain abjure All worldly things. To church she goes on penance bent, For sins committed to repent Her erstwhile follies. For 'tis Lent This humor brings.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Wallace—I believe the business revival has set in already. Perry—it only seems that way. Many of the fellows we saw hunting jobs are gone to Washington.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION APPROPRIATION.

We sincerely hope the senate will reconsider its action whereby the \$10,000 appropriation to aid the counties in making a proper exhibit at the Jubilee celebration was stricken out of the appropriation bill. In favor of this action it was urged that the counties would prefer to have the amount given to them for the purpose of making and repairing roads. The roads of the state are a most important thing, and whatever aid the state can properly render the counties in this matter it should, but the appropriation for the celebration should not be diverted to the roads. No one would have thought of asking for this appropriation for the roads in the first instance. If it is a good thing to divert half of the proposed appropriation for the jubilee celebration to road-making, why would it not be a good thing to divert it all to road-making? We have no hesitation in saying that the counties will derive more benefit from the money if expended in making a proper exhibit at the celebration than as though it were spent upon the roads of the counties. It is sincerely to be hoped the senate will reinstate the \$10,000, to aid the counties in the celebration, in the appropriation bill.

TALES OF THE DAY.

She Enjoyed the Opera. New York Truth: He—Well, did you like it? She—Indeed I did. We went to the opera.

He—Of course you enjoyed it? She—Immensely. He—What did you hear? She—What I heard? Well, what did I hear? I heard that Nell Vanderyke is engaged to Tom Browning, and that Jack Rentschler and his wife are not going to be married after all. Then I heard that Mrs. Tenbrooke is going to get a divorce from her husband, Fen Peachbloss is going to Europe, and expects to bag a duke at the very least. I heard that Mrs. Peabody has been a dressmaker. The Livingstons have a baby. Count Cantakount is not a count at all. American.

He—But she—Well, don't interrupt me. I thought you wanted to know what I heard?

HE—SO I DID, BUT—

She—Well, keep still, then. I—What I meant was, what opera did you hear? She—Oh, well, I'm sure I can't remember, but I saw the name on the programme.

A Satisfactory Proof.

Harpers' Bazaar: In Company Sligo, among the hills there is a small lake renowned in that region for its fabulous death. The professor happened to be in that part of Ireland last summer, and started out one fine day for a ramble among the mountains, accompanied by a native guide. As they climbed, the professor said to his guide, "For it's no bottom at all, sir?" "But how do you know that, Pat?" asked the professor.

"Well, sir, I'll tell ye: me own cousin was shovin' the pond to a gentleman one day, sir, and he looked incredulous like, just as you do, and me cousin couldn't stand it for him to doubt his word, sir, and so he said, 'Georra, I'll prove the truth of me words,' and off with his clothes and in he jumped."

The professor, face wore an amused and quizzical expression.

"Yes, sir, in he jumped, and didn't come up again."

"But," said the professor, "I don't see that your cousin proved his point by recklessly drownin' me cousin."

"Sure, sir, it wasn't drownin' at all he was; the next day comes a cable from him in Australia, askin' to send on his clothes."

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of weakness.

HOTEL AND CORRIDOR.

The hotels registers are becoming scribbled daily with the names of those who expect to witness "the fight of the century" on March 17. Each arrival has its peculiarities, and the proprietors know just how long it will last and the tactics to be adopted by either Corbett or Fitz.

W. J. Morse of Toronto, Canada, and Fritz H. Porter of Omaha, have stopped in Salt Lake for a day before continuing their journey to Carson. Mr. Morse is a representative of a big Canadian liquor house, and Mr. Porter is a traveler for a packed meat concern. Both are strong Fitzsimmons adherents to the extent of a roll of bills, talking Mr. Porter's wayward in the company of Sporting Editor Gilliam, of the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Porter, a tall, thin, well-dressed man, is evidently impressed with Mr. Morse's condition, and he is especially in form but that dissipation has weakened the shifty Californian. He thinks Fitz intends to worry Corbett and the American has lost patience and then met him with some new style of blow.

G. A. Domesday and Edwin Gaylord are two well known sporting men of Denver resting here while on their way to the fight. Ed. Mansfield is still a sojourner and will await the arrival of the Colorado special train which passes through Ogden next week, which period will find the hotels filled with traveling sports.

James Finley and wife of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at the Knutsford.

Howard Schreder is the most prominent business man of Idaho, and a citizen of Caldwell, that state, has arrived at the Knutsford. He is an old Salt Lake.

Mrs. F. L. Curran of Waterbury, Conn., and Mrs. C. W. Cook of Chicago are journeying to the coast together.

George Rubenstein and H. E. Dickinson of New York are in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hansett, two children and maid are tourists bound for southern California.

M. C. McBride, Atlantic City, New Jersey, is a Telemeter guest.

Mrs. H. B. Hopp and mother of Montana are resting at the Cullen.

Mrs. Frank M. Geiger and children of Anaconda, Mont., are at the Walker.

W. S. Billard of Meriden, Conn., has put up at the Walker.

Dr. G. H. Scott and wife and D. Woodman and wife, two children, of Sedalia, Missouri and Michigan, respectively, form a general party of tourists who have been doing a good deal of sight-seeing.

Arrivals yesterday were: The Kaufmanns of O'Brien, N. J. Morse, Toronto, Canada; W. H. Porter, Omaha; James Finley and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. E. Sells, Francisco, J. S. Dietrich, Baltimore; F. W. Worcester, San Francisco; Howard Schreder, Caldwell; George Wright, Chicago; J. A. Hill, Montana; Mrs. F. L. Curran, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. C. W. Cook, Chicago; L. H. Young, Arkansas; William Woodforth, East Grand; N. L. Curtis, Omaha; P. A. Dified, Cleveland, O.; C. A. Warden, Denver; G. A. Domesday, Edwin Gaylord, Denver; Chicago; Charles P. Adams, Cleveland, O.; F. W. Calkins, Denver; George Rubenstein, H. Dickinson, New York; David Stone, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hansett, two children and maid, New York; G. E. Sells, Chicago; Mrs. H. B. Hopp, Denver; Jacob Rebin and wife, Mrs. C. Theurer, S. W. Williams, Chicago.

The Walker: R. H. Jones, Bingham; Mrs. Frank M. Geiger and children, Anaconda, Mont.; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Domesday, New York; San Francisco; Mrs. S. B. Perry, Mrs. Crompton, Park City; J. B. Graham, Bingham; S. H. Hood, Deer Creek; J. S. Dietrich, Boreman; W. S. Billard, Meriden, Conn.; Dr. C. H. Scott and wife, Sedalia, Mo.; D. Woodman and wife, Michigan.

The Cullen: W. H. Snear, Sheridan, Wyo.; S. J. Dunbar, Omaha; John S. McNeill, San Francisco; Mrs. H. B. Hopp and mother, Montana; H. N. Stott, Eureka; H. C. McConnell, New York; James R. Clark, State Line; F. B. Gooding, Gooding, Ida.; A. B. Clark, Mt. Home; J. T. Terris, Park City; J. Flaherty, Park City; George R. Eykan, James McGibbon, Laramie, Wyo.; Mark Kuhn, Ogden; L. C. Doty, Eureka; H. Hanna, Denver; G. H. Scott, George Harvey, Brunce, Ida.; Pat Shea, Tintic, Utah.

The Telemeter: W. C. McBride, Atlanta City; W. H. White, San Francisco; H. B. Randall, Council Bluffs; F. H. Leonard, George W. Perry, New York; Dr. Shaw, Buffalo; E. P. Staples, Island City; W. C. Davis, Denver.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

VALE YAPS COME DOWN.

Boys Who Hissed Bryan and Complimented Corbett Taught a Very Pointed Lesson.

New Haven, Conn., March 12.—In the Yale News today the following appeared: "Appreciating that a wrong may have been done to Yale University by the outcome of our late sending a Yale flag to James J. Corbett, we make the following statement: We had no authority to commit the college or any member of the college or any student to do anything in any way other than our duty, nor did we intend to do so. No one of us had considered, for a moment, the inference which it now appears had been drawn from the misconstruction of the letter. "We regret especially that we have thus unwittingly cast any slur on the university, and with the assurance that we will do all in our power to undo what harm we may have done."

This was signed by Payne Whitney, Gouverneur Morris and 11 other students.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

I buy and sell the following stocks: Z. C. M. I. Deseret National Bank. State Bank of Utah. Utah Commercial and Savings Bank. Home Fire Insurance Co. Utah Sugar Co. And any dividend paying stocks, bought and sold.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR. 26 Main Street.

To the Lady of Z.C.M.I. The House:

Dear Madam—As soon as convenient after perusing this—and it will be to your advantage to call early—we ask you to call at Z. C. M. I. and inspect our bargains for this week. We have jackets in Black, Navy, Tan and Gray which we will sell at \$1.25. These are worth regularly from \$5 to \$12. Another lot, with the latest sleeves, go at \$3—worth from \$8 to \$15.

Ladies' Cloth Capes for Spring wear are also on sale. Those worth \$1.50 can be had for \$1; those worth \$2.50 will go at \$1.50; those worth \$3.50 will go at \$2.50.

In Spring Suits we have all the latest novelties from the centers of the east.

Dress Skirts will attract attention by their elegance, and the figures attached will compel a purchase.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

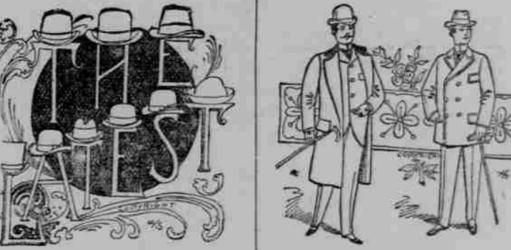
DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining and Milling Machinery. Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repair work. No. 127 North First West St.

SWELL GARMENTS.

In buying Suits, Spring Overcoat or Furnishings, there is nothing that pleases the ordinary mortal better than style and fit. Quality is often a second consideration, but when you can get the right style, fit, quality and price, as we make—what more can you expect? Here is what we call your attention to this week. Remember, your money back if you want it.



HAT TALK. Nothing Talks

The Hats we sell are straight goods, and we sell 'em in a straight way. Our Hats come from the best American makers. No store in the city ever did or ever will show as big a line as we have! And no store in the State has got the grit to match these prices: Men's Soft and Stiff Hats at \$1.00 Men's Soft and Stiff Hats at \$1.50 Men's Soft and Stiff Hats at \$2.50 Men's Soft and Stiff Hats at \$3.50 Men's Soft and Stiff Hats at \$5.00 A full stock of boys' Hats in all shapes, at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Every style in Caps from 25c up. They must be seen, felt and examined in order to be fully appreciated. They appear in the latest shades and shapes—are fashioned to become the young, the middle-aged or the elderly.

THE RUSH A HUMMING GOOD SHIRT FOR 50 cts.

Still keeps up to see the bargains we are offering in Children's Suits. A little early for spring suits, but when you can save money a week or two does not make much difference to the money-saving buyer. The new styles in Mother's Friend Waists for spring are beauties—the material and make is better than ever. You can get more for your money than ever before. We also have a beautiful stock of those little House Waists from 3 to 10 years, in all prices. Children's odd pants stock is always full of good, honest values. They must be good and strong to keep the boys from breaking through, from 15c a pair up.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,

186-188 Main Street.

Our Latest Design,

MAPLE CREAM.

The Nicest and Most Delicious Cake we make. It possesses the rich, full flavor of Maple Sugar.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co.

Z. WALLACE, Manager.