

OFFICE, THE HERALD Block corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY, PER MONTH, \$1.00. DAILY, PER YEAR, \$10.00. SUNDAY, PER YEAR, \$2.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 5, 1906. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees; minimum temperature, 35 degrees; mean temperature, 45 degrees; wind, light; clouds, 100 percent; precipitation, 0.00 inch; relative humidity, 75 percent; total precipitation since first of month, 0.00 inch; accumulated deficiency of precipitation since first of month, 0.00 inch; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 1.72 inches.

BRYAN IS COMING.

William Jennings Bryan will receive an ovation when he reaches Utah next Saturday that will eclipse any demonstration ever given a great political leader in this section. Arrangements have been made with the Salt Palace management to open its gates to the public Saturday evening and permit the thousands from all parts of the state who desire to hear and honor the next president an opportunity to do so.

As the leading exponent of independent bimetalism in this country, one whose abilities are unquestioned and whose popularity is founded on the rock of steadfastness, William J. Bryan is entitled to a rousing reception. Everywhere he goes in the gold-sound east his audiences are measured by the acre and his converts are numbered by the thousands. Let the greeting be all that it should be in this home of free coinage sentiment.

NOT DEAD NOR SLEEPING.

"Nobody is talking silver any more," eh? That is the reason, perhaps, that the Tribune killed a column report of a great silver meeting held in New York City on Monday, and printed nothing but the same remark "Congressman Lutz commends his Tagal Washington. A year ago it would have been willing to print the news concerning the work of national bimetalists.

"Nobody is talking silver any more," it says, while Democratic orators and conventions are preaching sermons to the American people every day on the silver text of the Chicago platform; and the people themselves are more enthusiastically in favor of free coinage and more determined to win the battle of independent bimetalism than they were three years ago.

The greatest silver meetings ever held outside of a political campaign have been held this year, with the most stirring addresses and the most pronounced success. In Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and in almost every state of the east and middle west these meetings were conducted, and the people are found to be more anxious to hear free silver talk and less prejudiced against the cause than ever before.

In view of these facts, which are related daily by the wires, and printed in full in all western newspapers that have no object in suppressing the news, it seems strange that any bonafide platform in the west should denigrate it now and assign as an excuse that "silver is dead," or that "nobody is talking silver any more."

The New York Journal, which has been feeling the public pulse for some time on the financial situation, which feared that bimetalism was a hard times issue, and that the public was not intelligent enough to realize its importance when war and mining distributed so much gold among them, has made the discovery that the free silver issue is paramount, and that nothing can prevent Bryan's nomination on a bimetallic platform next year.

James Croeliman, who made a tour of Ohio for the Journal, and attended the state convention to ascertain precisely the temper of the Democracy, rendered readers of the Journal this verdict:

There has never been a larger or more enthusiastic Democratic convention in the history of the party. Everywhere she saw the face of Bryan. Every second man in the street had a portrait of Bryan on his breast. Every delegate and every officer of the convention wore a Bryan badge. There was a colossal portrait of Bryan buried behind the convention platform. The official platform of the convention was adorned with his face. Every time Bryan's name or personality was even hinted at in the proceedings of the convention the great audience roared out its approval.

McLean was nominated, but his platform was rejected as too conservative. As a pioneer in the silver cause who remains faithful to the double standard, he was nominated, but no attention was paid to the plan or policy of the machine. Machines cannot have their way in the national affairs of Democracy. They must fall into line or drop out entirely. As Croeliman says, "this tremendous Democratic tide has sucked into its wake all the artificialities of machine politics. It has engulfed Croeliman in New York and McLeanism in Ohio."

And he adds that, while McLean has wealth and power, and a following all his own, "he has abandoned all and thrown himself into the great political stream which seems to sweep everything before it. Bryanism is like a mighty mountain torrent. It may be checked, but it cannot be checked within the Democratic party."

"It is hard to realize," says this experienced staff correspondent of the Journal, "that in spite of the enormous power of machine politics, a man living in the heart of Nebraska, without place or power or fortune, can dissolve the place of experienced and powerful political leaders north, south, east and

west, and that no matter what platform is offered in a Democratic convention, if it is adopted it must bear the impress of Mr. Bryan's personality. The platform upon which McLean was nominated for governor was not his own. To quote Mr. Croeliman further: "This platform is not a machine-made thing. It is the practically unanimous expression of Ohio Democracy, an outpouring of the native feeling meeting a thousand political currents flowing in from the surrounding states."

And, in conclusion, he sounds this warning, which may as well be heeded by ex-silver champions of the west and by "widely known editors," who hug the delusion that Bryan's influence is waning: "It is important that the people in the eastern states should understand clearly that no power on earth can prevent Mr. Bryan from being the candidate of his party for president next year, and that no change can be made in the financial plank of the party's national platform. Whatever the effect of this struggle may have upon business next year, much can be gained by having the facts understood in advance."

FREEDOM IN THIS REPUBLIC.

Referring to an editorial statement in the Herald that the first and most liberal asylum for all persecuted religious sects in the United States, a correspondent inquires if there is not "as much religious and political liberty and freedom of speech in foreign countries as there is in the United States?" There is no country in the world which, for freedom of speech or liberty of the press compares with the United States. There is a disposition on the part of a scattered band of political parasites to deny to American citizens the rights guaranteed them by the constitution; to question the freedom of discussion in matters of public concern; to cry out against the criticism of the politicians who, through deception and corruption, happen to be in power. But they are not entitled to deny to the people the right to discuss the government, to discuss the conduct of its officers, to discuss the merits of its policies, and, consequently, they are not entitled to a free republic.

Then there are the demagogues who appropriate the glory of American arms, while they try to perpetuate themselves in power by throwing the cloak of patriotism over the jobbery and robbery which maltrains the soldier and plunders the government. These, too, are appraised at their real worth by the masses of the American people.

But the utterances of a public officer, a private citizen or of an editor in this country are hampered only by the knowledge that he may be legally called to account by the nation or persons who deem themselves injured by what he says or writes. Next to this republic stands Great Britain in the freedom of thought and speech allowed the people, but the laws of libel and slander are much more rigidly enforced in the British isles than they are in this country. The parasites who mingle in the dust around the throne are not so sensitive as they are in this country. Neither are the demagogues so numerous or so loud-mouthed. Public speakers are permitted to express themselves quite freely on matters of public import, and the leading statesmen of England, even as far back as the reign of George III, took whatever position their better judgment dictated on foreign wars as well as domestic affairs. They have a right to do it in this country. It is the duty of public men to take the side they believe to be right, regardless of the cries of feathered hawks who would neither fight to defend their country nor express an honest opinion to preserve it.

In France and Germany the press laws are very severe, and the statutes against the publication of matter which is construed to be seditious are rigidly enforced. Orators who differ from the kaiser are guilty of lese majeste, and the police are empowered to judge of the nature or probable effect of such utterances. In Russia there is a censorship which is enforced for the protection of the czar. In Turkey the censorship, like that at Manila, is maintained for the purpose of deceiving the people and making them think the sultan is a bigger and a better man than he really is. But, as was stated in the beginning, there is no country that takes all in all, which, in religious and political liberty and freedom of speech, compares with the United States.

Does our esteemed contemporary, the Helena Independent, wish to be classed among the blatherers and ignoramus of the century? It says that the Salt Lake Tribune is accounting for its apostasy from silver by showing that the Democrats have made free coinage a party issue. "There never was a time when Democratic affection for silver waned—in which respect again Democracy differs from the Salt Lake Tribune," says the Independent.

France is making great preparations for the verdict in the Dreyfus case. Judging from the way that troops are being massed at Rennes, one would think that the nation was about to oppose an invasion, instead of making an attempt to frustrate the ends of justice.

Evidently Congressman Lutz has been reading some newspaper that compared Aguinaldo to George Washington and held the cause of the Philippines higher than that of our revolutionary forefathers. Such a newspaper is printed.

Senator Carter speaks plainly. He says this is a practical age and that we want the Philippines for the money we can make out of them. All this sentimental twaddle about benevolent assimilation he dismisses as hypocritical cant.

Since General Funston, the river swimmer, has left the Philippines, and Otis refuses to allow General Wheeler to do any tree climbing, it is more than probable that Aguinaldo will be able to continue his campaign indefinitely.

Those who look for a conviction in the Dreyfus case probably base their prediction on the recollection that he was convicted without evidence before a court and the knowledge that precedents are hard to overcome in French courts.

Despite the threatened war, Oom Paul Kruger, according to his dispatches, continues to imbibe his two gallons of beer each day. No wonder the British say the old man is a growler.

Hanna is coming home from Europe. He is badly needed by his party in Ohio again. His fences are out of repair and McKinley is getting his wires all tangled.

General Otis still continues to report that he has the situation well in hand. Judging from the advices from Manila, the situation is about all that Otis has in hand.

and the most widely known of the several kinds is that called bituminous coal. It is the "soft coal" of commerce; the coal which, by distillation, heating in air-tight retorts or ovens, may be made to yield gas, oil, tar and a number of other distillates; while the residual product is the hard, porous substance known as coke. Next in value to the coal of all the later geological ages put together. The coal of the carboniferous varies greatly as to kind and quality. The most common

is the "hard coal" of the coal fields of the west, which is a hard, compact, lustrous, coal, breaks with smooth,

glossy surfaces, has high specific gravity and burns with little or no flame. It yields but small amounts of the distillates derivable from typical bituminous coal. Between the soft bituminous and the hard anthracite, however, there are numerous intermediate grades, some of which are known as semi-bituminous and semi-anthracite. Cannel coal is a fine-grained, compact variety of bituminous coal, the better grades of which are allied to jet, and are capable of taking a high polish. Gas coal, steam coal, furnace coal, coke-making coal, and other names are trade names for different varieties and intergradations of the kinds above described.

Coal is of Vegetable Origin. It need scarcely be said that coal was made from plants. The evidence of its vegetable origin lies on the surface of many a piece of bituminous coal. Especially is it true that on the soft coals of such regions as Illinois and Iowa—regions which have suffered little disturbance in the matter of crushing and folding of strata, and in which the material forming the coal has undergone least change since it was deposited—the casual observer, even, may note the clearest evidence of stems crossed and recrossed and packed together in all the disorderly confusion that obtains among the stems and leaves of woody plants in piles of pressed hay. The carbonized bark, or cortex, of carboniferous plants, still bearing the characteristic scars or markings, may often be recognized as constituent parts of lumps of soft coal. Under the microscope the evidence is even more satisfactory. For the soft, fibrous, charcoal-like portions require, but very simple treatment, to show the cellular structure of flattened plant stems reduced to a condition somewhat resembling charcoal. While much of the coal is composed of stems and leaves, nevertheless, there are plants and thin stems along which the original plant tissues are well preserved. Here there is the clearest evidence of stems crossed and recrossed and packed together in all the disorderly confusion that obtains among the stems and leaves of woody plants in piles of pressed hay. The carbonized bark, or cortex, of carboniferous plants, still bearing the characteristic scars or markings, may often be recognized as constituent parts of lumps of soft coal. Under the microscope the evidence is even more satisfactory. For the soft, fibrous, charcoal-like portions require, but very simple treatment, to show the cellular structure of flattened plant stems reduced to a condition somewhat resembling charcoal. 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