

# The Salt Lake Herald.

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TRIED BY THE RECORD.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION on the financial question is the same in 1900 as in 1896. The Kansas City platform includes the Chicago platform and emphasizes the silver plank of 1896. The Democratic party asks for no money and demands none issued except that based on gold and silver. No one who had any regard for the truth would dare say otherwise. Even the local apologist for McKinley, though animated with the zeal of the recent apostate, is unable to charge anything else without a falsification of the Democratic platform.

In 1896 Republicans charged that the Democratic party desired, not the restoration of silver to the coinage, but the issue of irredeemable money. There was nothing on which to base the charge, but it was nevertheless made all over the east and among the ignorant the false assertion was generally credited and in consequence Bryan lost heavily in votes in those sections. That year the Salt Lake Tribune, which never loses its pose of pure patriotism, no matter what the base on which it rests, discussed this proposition. Its words are interesting. They occur in the issue of Aug. 28:

"When the few who compose the creditor class band together and nominate a man like Mr. McKinley to be their tool for four years more, that the fetters may be welded irrevocably upon the necks of the people; for him, a candidate for the place that Washington occupied, that Lincoln occupied, for him to inveigh against any spirit of discontent on the part of the people; for him to warn them that they must not find fault, no matter what their burdens may be, would be, if the man really knew what he was doing, pure impudence. He is wedded to the creditor class; he is doing the bidding of the national banks. The object behind it all is to retire silver and to put in the hands of the national banks the absolute control of the treasury of the United States. To show how willing he is to have the people deceived, he inveighs against an irredeemable paper money which is threatened, inveighs against its being issued directly by the government of the United States, and quotes a portion of the St. Louis plank to the effect that the general government should issue its paper money without the intervention of any banks; he then says that 'by that means we would enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency.' There is no answer to that except that the man must either be condemned for trying to deceive the people, or for displaying an ignorance wholly without excuse on the part of a candidate for president of the United States. The Bank of England does its business through a paper currency with a backing generally of only 33 1-3 per cent in bullion. Still, Mr. McKinley thinks that the demand of the Chicago platform that gold and silver shall be received and coined in unlimited quantities at the ratio of 16 to 1, and when necessary supplemented by an issue of paper, backed by this gold and silver, is a menace that we are liable to enter upon an era of unlimited paper money."

Observe the words. The Tribune says that Mr. McKinley "must either be condemned for trying to deceive the people, or for displaying an ignorance wholly without excuse on the part of a candidate for president of the United States."

There has been no change in the Democratic position or candidate since those words were written. Is the Tribune "trying to deceive the people" or is it ignorant?

## CLEWS ON THE ISSUE.

HENRY CLEWS, one of the principal bankers of New York City, is rallying the gold standard legions to McKinley's support with voice and pen. Seemingly he is much more perturbed by the prospect of Bryan's election than he was in 1896, when his scared condition was manifest to the whole country. Mr. Clews has sent out a letter in which he says:

"Business men realize that sound money is again the chief issue, and that imperialism, trusts, etc., are all of secondary importance until this supreme question is permanently settled. In the face of such a struggle, and remembering the feverish suspense of 1896, when the battle first began, it is not surprising that values refuse to respond to the many favorable influences outside of politics. There is still the possibility of a decline in the sound money vote, because the peril now seems more remote, and many who were influenced to vote in 1896 solely on that issue will imagine it safe to ignore that issue now. From this cause and indifference also there is decided danger of a gain in the free silver ranks; and, as the country knows what to expect in such an event, prudence dictates a waiting policy until the results can be anticipated with some degree of safety."

Mr. Clews reads the meaning of the Maine and Vermont elections aright. He perceives the drift to Bryan and from McKinley. No wonder he and the others like him who have profited by the favor of the McKinley administration grow fearful. It begins to look as if the New York bankers are projecting another such stampede as they started in 1896. Certainly they have much more reason now to expect the election of Bryan. That they should oppose him on the financial issue is natural, for they alone have profited by the destruction of silver; to them also has been turned over the right to issue the country's money by the administration. Mr. Bryan personifies the opposition to these tremendous wrongs. He stands for the money of the constitution and he is opposed to the control of all the money of the country being vested in a national banking syndicate.

## A VULGAR CRITIC.

MARCUS A. HANNA, who speaks for and is the Republican party, must be agitated by the trend of sentiment in the east. He is becoming abusive and has taken to untruthfulness—both signs of uneasiness in a political manager. Saturday night in Indiana he charged William Jennings Bryan with hypocrisy in urging the ratification of the Paris treaty because he desired to obtain an issue for the campaign. Mr. Hanna knew better, knew the charge was false when he made it. When Mr. Bryan urged the ratification of the treaty he explained his reasons in the press. He still adheres to precisely the same views. There has been no change in him and no concealment from beginning to end. He hasn't wobbled nor exposed a spineless back. If anyone has played hypocrite, it is not the "plain duty" president who has changed his tune and policy constantly as Mr. Hanna has demanded? Mr. Hanna should cease his connection with the invertebrate whose campaign he is managing before vulgarly abusing a man against whom he is unable to offer honest criticism.

It will be noted that Mr. Roosevelt gives no reason why the Filipinos should not be treated exactly as the Cubans are being treated—which is all that Mr. Bryan or the Democratic platform urges.



THE PATHWAY BLOCKED.

## WHO'S UNPATRIOTIC NOW?

In his speech before the nominating convention on Thursday, Mr. Reed evidently did not remember his famous expression when speaking of the closing of the India mints and the great fall in the price of silver which followed. He said: "We have learned from that object lesson that the yellow man using the white money holds at his mercy the industry of the white man using the yellow money."

It only shows how much better a man can talk when his patriotism is fully enlisted, and when he is speaking of the full sentiments of his heart, than when he is merely, by such sophistries as come to him, trying to manufacture votes for a particular party.—Salt Lake Tribune, Aug. 9, 1896.

## CLUB AND SOCIETY NEWS.

Mrs. A. C. Ewing's "at home" yesterday in honor of the opening of the Reviewers' club was a thoroughly delightful affair. The programme opened with a report of the Milwaukee biennial by Mrs. A. C. Ewing. The literary side of the convention received special attention. Mrs. Ewing also gave her personal impressions of the convention and of the speakers, referring especially to Mrs. Stetson, Miss French, Kate Upson Clark and the president of the federation, Mrs. Lowe, whose address she styled "a mastery effort."

Mrs. Urquhart Lee followed with the business side of the biennial, and the programme closed with a paper on Helen Hunt Jackson by Mrs. Charles Richards. The paper was a most interesting one. Mrs. Richards, who was a personal friend of Helen Hunt Jackson, dwelt particularly on her life in Colorado Springs. She reviewed her work and gave a sketch of her last book "Zephyr," the material for which was gathered in Colorado Springs, and the characters still live there.

A social half-hour followed. The rooms were prettily decorated. Ice and coffee were served. Mrs. Victor Clement presiding over the dining room.

The Council of Clubs met yesterday for the discussion of the proposed free club kindergarten. Mrs. H. S. Young, Mrs. Simon Bamberger, Mrs. J. M. Dart and Mrs. Harker were appointed a committee to raise the necessary funds from the various club women of the city. A ready response is hoped for, so that the kindergarten may be opened early in October. The board of education has donated a room in the Thirteenth ward school house, and the Utah free kindergarten has promised to furnish the proper equipment.

Miss Allie Miller yesterday issued invitations for cards next Monday in honor of Miss Griffin.

Miss Lucille Jennings will entertain next week at luncheon for Miss Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Aullis have removed to 67 P street.

Mrs. W. B. Short will entertain the J. R. McKean W. R. C. at her home, 63 South Eighth East, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 20. Maxwell corps and friends are cordially invited.

Mrs. Effie Deussen has issued invitations for her first pupils' vocal recital, to be given in the New Grand theatre on Thursday evening, Sept. 20, 1900, at 8:20 p. m. She will be assisted by Miss Mary Olive Gray, pianist.

## LIPTON'S CRETAN PROTEGE.

(London Telegram) Cruising in the Grecian archipelago in the early months of this year Sir Thomas Lipton was brought into contact with a young stripling of Cretan blood named Stello Arghiri. The lad was but 14 years of age and had lost both parents, they having been murdered during the sanguinary days of

## THE MINERS' STRIKE.

(Chicago Times-Herald.) Number of men in anthracite mines 149,000. Number belonging to unions 134,100. Number that will go out 149,000. Number of persons deprived of income 500,000. Union funds on hand \$450,000. Average daily wages received by miners \$1.35. Average wages of day men at mines 90c. Daily loss in wages \$166,830. Acreage of fields, square miles 470. Average annual production, tons 75,000,000.

In the mines of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley district 80,000 men and boys are employed. Of these 50,000 are distributed through the workings lying between Pittston, in Luzerne county, and Forest City, in Susquehanna county. There are 25,000 employees in the mines in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Ashley, Nanticoke, Plymouth and Wanamit; 15,000 about Hazleton, 20,000 at Mahanoy City, and Shenandoah, and 23,000 around Shamokin, Pottsville and Mount Carmel.

The closing of the mines is expected to reduce the regular coal production 75 per cent, leaving free only the Reading Coal & Iron company's production of 20.5 per cent of the total output of the region, and 5.65 per cent of the Lehigh Valley's production.

Should the strike continue over a period of two months the loss in wages will amount to nearly \$10,000,000, loss to railroads, 25,000,000 and loss to mine operators \$20,000,000.

In their demands the miners ask the correction of many evils, the more important of which are the following:

Abolition of the company's stores; reduction in the price of powder to \$1.50 a keg; abolition of company doctors; semi-monthly payment of wages; abolition of the sliding scale; wages paid in cash; 2,240 pounds to the ton; \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 a day; that classes of day laborers receiving \$1.50 and not exceeding \$1.75 shall receive 15 per cent over present wages; that all day labor now receiving \$1.75 shall be raised 10 per cent; that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast, gang or other class of work, and shall get only his legal share of care.

Unnecessary. (Life) Mrs. Stimson—Here, Willie, while I am away I am going to give you the key to the pantry, just to show you I can trust you. Willie (proudly)—I don't need it, mamma. I can pick that lock any day.

Good as His Word. (Chicago Tribune) Official Member—Mr. Spurgeon, you remember you promised to try to make your contribution for the support of the pastor a little heavier this year than last. Mr. Spurgeon—I haven't forgotten it. I am paying it in gold this year.

## DR. PETERS AND KING SLOMON'S MINES.

(London Mail.) This is a story quite on the modern literary lines, for it ends with a note of interrogation. In this ancient Teutonic Schloss Dr. Peters came upon a musty volume, together with a quaint old map, published in France in 1719 or thereabouts. This work and map, according to one of Dr. Carl Peters' associates, dealt with the doings of the Portuguese 200 years earlier in the country bordering on the Zambezi, and are to form the key to the whereabouts of gold mines in the heart of Africa. The course of the Zambezi was shown on the map roughly, but accurately, and on the south bank of the river appeared Mount Fura. Now, concerning Mount Fura, a thirst for science and a thirst for gold had already bred in the good doctor certain suspicions. So he set to work, it is recorded, in systematic fashion to get all the works he could find on the subject. He is credited with possessing a wonderful memory and of being capable of recollecting minute details for years afterwards. Some of the old writings thus hunted up went back to the seventeenth century, and for two years was the trail followed up, says an admiring chronicler, through the dim and dusty brown realms of centuries old bookland.

The recent works were studied, too, and at the end of two years, in July, 1898, the German traveler promoted in London a company—the Dr. Carl Peters Estates and Exploration company, limited—for the purpose of purchasing properties and rights which had been acquired by him in Southeastern and Central Africa, and for the conduct by Dr. Peters of a well equipped and carefully selected expedition to the district where he hoped to discover Mount Fura, and test his surmises about that mysterious locality.

The vendors took 75,000 £1 shares in part payment, and the expenses of this expedition and sufficient working capital would be provided, said the prospectus, by the issue of 25,000 shares.

At its head, and the clews afforded by the old writings and the old map in constant use, duly discovered the mountain of Fura by the middle of 1899, and Dr. Peters was convinced his cherished hopes were well founded. Those hopes were nothing more or less than the gold reefs of the Bible, the land of gold, the source of Solomon's fabulous riches.

The good doctor contended, was the native corruption of the word Afur, by which name the Arabs of the sixteenth century knew the district. Afur was the Sabacan, or South Arabian, form of the Hebrew name Ophir. As Dr. Peters afterward assured a representative of Reuter's agency, for the information of the world at large, he had ample proof that the Fura which his expedition had discovered and explored in the summer of 1899 was the Ophir of the Old Testament—the Ophir whose incalculable wealth is referred to in the First Book of Kings, in both Books of Chronicles, in Job, in the Psalms and in Isaiah.

A chief, the doctor said, gave him valuable information regarding the position of ancient ruins and workings, which he at once investigated. Going to the spot indicated he found ancient ruins of undoubted Semitic type. Fura itself he found to possess a formation of quartzitic slate and diorite, between which gold reefs were running. The ancient workings which he found were not only surface workings, but there were also, he declared, shafts and tunnels leading into the bowels of the earth.

How the shareholders must have palpitated when they read in a report Dr. Peters presented to the directors that when the Portuguese arrived in East Africa about the year 1500 the Arabs called the district Afur, and told them that David gave to the Ophir of the Testament. For a glance at I Chronicles, chapter xxiv, verse 4, would show that the temple 2,000 talents of the gold of Ophir, and upon the authority of F. W. Madden, M. R. A. S., author of "History of Jewish Coinage," etc., they would know that a talent of gold was worth £6,000.

Here, then, was £18,000,000 worth of gold from Ophir, and the inexhaustible

## SOME WAR FIGURES.

(New York Evening Telegram.) In a special Washington dispatch this morning the Herald presents facts and figures from official sources as to the Philippine war, of which the Democrats will doubtless make effective use in the present campaign, and which can hardly fail to put the Republicans on the defensive. So far the Philippines have cost the United States, including the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain, not less than \$186,000,000, and no fewer than 2,394 lives. Here is the itemized bill: Deaths from wounds 1,632. Deaths from disease and other causes 193. Total number of deaths 1,825. Total number of wounded 2,772. Cost of the war in cash \$186,000,000.

The war has been going on a year and a half and we have sent to the field an army of nearly 70,000. The insurgents have not yet been overcome, nor the islands pacified. When those desirable ends will be attained, if ever, remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen whether the United States has not on its hands a chronic revolution, as Spain had in the Philippines and Cuba before we wrested the islands from her.

Enormous as is the cost of the war up to date in treasure and blood, it has not, of course, yet reached its maximum. Unfortunately the death list is to be lengthened and the expenditure account increased. Not the least important item in the last named will be the pension outlay running through an indefinite number of years to come.

But by now cold shivers of doubt may have succeeded to the first warm thrills, for a year has passed since the wonderful discovery was made, and two years since the company was formed, and no millions of pounds, nor hundreds, nor tens, nor even units have yet come the way of the expectant shareholders.

But instead come unexpected whispers that what purported to be King Solomon's mines are not worth thousands of years old, but just a mere ordinary collection of sand and rock hills.

It is veritably the Land of Ophir, and if so, have David and Solomon left much gold for the shareholders in Dr. Peters' Estates and Exploration company?

Had Something in Common. (Chicago Post.) The congressman from the far west announced proudly that he was from the land of the setting sun.

The congressman from the New England farming district chewed a straw reflectively for a minute, and then extended his hand in friendly greeting. "Glad to meet you," he said. "I'm from the land of the setting sun."

## THE DAILY HERALD

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