

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. DIRECTORS: H. C. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Monday excepted, at the Herald block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance, \$3.00 per year; six months, \$1.75, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

SUBSCRIBERS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. They will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

ALL communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By the year (variably in advance) \$10.00 By the month . . . . . 1.00 By the week . . . . . .25

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

SUNDAY, March 13, 1892.

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Merchants and the Government Authorities. We believe there are no other in the Union more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints.

To be at peace with the government and at harmony with their fellow citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily set aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we ask anxiety for them, and give our faith and honor for their future.

WILFRED WOODRUFF, H. J. GRANT, GEORGE A. ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY SMITH, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN W. TAYLOR, LORENZO SNOW, N. W. MERRILL, MORIS THATCHER, ANTHONY H. LUND, FRANKS M. LYMAN, ANDREW H. CANNON, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDSON.

SALT LAKE, December 19, 1891.

To the President: We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon church.

It is intended to be a sacred principle. The signers include some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and the signers are ready to pledge their faith and honor to the government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make that a world good in letter and spirit.

Edited by A. L. THOMAS, GOVERNOR; CHARLES S. EASE, CHIEF JUSTICE; COMMISSIONERS GODFREY, SANDERSON and ROBERTSON; and JUDGES MERRILL, HARRINGTON and ANDERSON.

SALT LAKE, December 5, 1891.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Kerker in San Francisco.

For Utah—Fair; cooler.

SILVER AND LEAD. Bar silver was quoted in New York yesterday at 99.

Lead, \$4.15.

LET US SEE! CARPENTER'S other name, we believe, is THOMAS.

As to the "withdrawal" question, suppose Mr. WATSON tries it on himself.

IT SEEMS there was somewhat of an inclination in the Legislature to put gubernatorial authority in the hands of a receiver.

GENERAL ALDER has a force of stenographers at work on his war record, and the colored delegates will believe every word they write.

HARRISON'S DELEGATES are machinists, done with the improved roller and turned. ALDER'S will be hand-stitched with peculiarities in the pockets.

SENATOR PLATT found BOSS POWERS' oration on the excavation for the Agrarian tablets to be a trifle short-worn for the purposes of the present investigation.

MCKINLEY, GOVERNOR of Ohio, and THOMAS, GOVERNOR of Utah, are exactly alike. Ohio's governor hasn't the veto qualification and Utah's governor hasn't anything else.

PROF. SULLIVAN is wanting too many long words on Prof. MITCHELL. The only chance for the latter is getting out of the former's reach. The way to fight MITCHELL is with a bear trap.

AGAIN WOULD THE HERALD take occasion to remark, with BRON: Freedom's battle once begun; Squeaked from bleeding sire to son; Though bashed out, is ever won.

AS THE season for visitors to Salt Lake is at hand, our lady readers will thank us for telling them to look out for the "Urum major strut," which has appeared on the streets of San Francisco as well as in the east.

THE LEGISLATURE might have appointed an investigating committee to find out whether it was the editor of the Tribune who wrote the governor's vetoes, or the governor who wrote the Tribune's editorials.

THE BATHING steamer Massachusetts has landed at Swanston, Wales, 5,000 tons of plates for New York. This is the largest shipment since the McKinley bill went into effect, and shows there is no surplus stock of American production.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK, in one of his recent sermons, declared that the ministers are not now-a-days preaching enough "topless heaven and bottomless hell." Perhaps the future state would not be so unendurable if it had a Joseph-less heaven and a Cook-less hell.

THE NEWEST thing out for curing consumption is what is called the climatic cure. A company has been incorporated in Santa Fe, backed by many of the business men of that place, which proposes to organize camps, parties of consumptives to spend the summer in the mountains, where invalids may be cured of pulmonary troubles through the agency of sunshine and rarified mountain air. This tent-curing method may not be much account for tubercles, but doubtless it is a great thing for pleasure.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Herald has only words of praise for the late legislature. The record that has been made is better than anybody familiar with the circumstances, the situation and all the facts had the right to expect. Most of the members were new to the business of law-making, they were unfamiliar with legislative work, and we understand that some of them had never been inside of a legislative chamber. They were clear-headed men, however; they were men of affairs and of practical experience in the world. They brought with them a knowledge of what their observations had taught them was necessary in the way of new laws or amendments to existing statutes.

Above all, they came with honesty of heart and purpose, and with a determination to do for the best, without regard to fear or favor. The result has been a session of the Assembly marked by a steady devotion to duty, by hard work, by consistency, and by the absence of everything suggestive of jobbery. There has been no hint of crookedness in any measure proposed by a member, and trading and juggling, so often conspicuous in legislatures, have been unknown.

It is true the net results of the session, so far as new laws are concerned, will be large. The pages of the statute book will not be materially increased by reason of the writer's labor. But this is not the fault of the Assembly and will not be charged against it. The members have worked hard and faithfully, wasting no time. They gave their abilities and their days to the business in hand, and their commendation and praise as a result of all their efforts had been fruitful. They did the work and did it conscientiously and well, and if their labors were largely nullified and brought to naught, the blame rests upon the governor, who seems to have mistaken his legitimate and proper functions and given himself up to tearing down and undoing what better and abler men than he created and built up.

Many of the very best bills which reached him were vetoed, we believe, in a spirit of unadulterated meanness. Bills upon which days of time and to which the best thought of gentlemen in and out of the Assembly had been given were ruthlessly killed by the executive without valid reason or shadow of excuse. If it had been known in advance what the tyrant governor was going to do, the thirty days' session might have been cut down to twenty, the outcome being precisely what it is.

However, the end has come, the session is concluded, the record made up. We are pleased with the record so far as the Democratic members are concerned, and we are confident their constituents will approve their labors. We believe the gentlemen will return to their homes conscious of having performed their whole duty to those who sent them here.

The Democracy are ready to go before the country on the work performed by the first Democratic legislature.

TO EXPLORE THE ANTARCTIC.

A newspaper paragraph states that an experienced Scotch whaler, Captain GRAY, of Peterhead, has obtained funds, chiefly supplied in Scotland, to equip two vessels for Antarctic exploration. Dr. NORDENSKIÖLD, son of the well-known explorer, will be the scientist of the expedition.

What are called polar expeditions have been limited almost exclusively to one pole of the earth. The Arctic region has had a peculiar charm for navigators ever since the discovery of the New World. The expeditions sent thither were in the last fifty years contribute to human history many of the most thrilling examples of human courage, enterprise and suffering. Probably the explanation of the fever which the Arctic region has met with is that the greater part of the dry land of the earth is hung round the North Pole, and it is in countries north of the equator, and north, too, of the Tropic of Cancer, that all which is interesting in the drama of human existence has been enacted. Besides, explorations at the South Pole have, so far, revealed nothing but monstrous glaciers, snow so precipitous in construction as not to admit even of their being scaled, and so extensive as to give no indication of an open, navigable sea.

The region round the South Pole is a vast waste, with the Antarctic Continent set in the midst, and even the Antarctic Continent, so far as we know it, is a continent of ice, without an inhabitant and without anything of interest to the geologist or botanist. We say so far as we know it, and the qualification is important, for we know almost nothing of the vast circular area, 2,800 miles in diameter, bounded on the outside by a forbidding ice barrier. This circle holds a mystery which man has never made a serious attempt to solve, as he has made of the North Pole, and whether there is an open sea inside the ice barrier, with shores warmed by equatorial currents; whether those shores, covered with forests and verdure, are the homes of people the like of whom we have never seen; whether there are whaling and sealing grounds, like those in the Arctic waters; whether the Antarctic coast has rivers, mountains, animals and birds, are questions that we can only ask, without receiving an answer, for the endeavor has been made to penetrate the stern rampart of ice since Captain ROSS sailed along it in the '40s and gave to part of it the name of Victoria Land.

It is stated in the paragraph which is the text of our speculations, that it will cost \$120,000 to equip Captain GRAY'S exploring vessels, but it is hoped that nearly twice as much money will be realized from oil and whalebone, independent of the scientific results. The name of NORDENSKIÖLD attached to the expedition will alone give it fame. His father, Baron NORDENSKIÖLD, is the distinguished Danish explorer who made the northeast passage a dozen years ago by sailing along the upper coast of Europe and Asia and coming out at Behring's straits. The son is said to possess likewise the qualities of a first-rate seaman and commander, combined with those of an intelligent observer and student. If the ice wall can be penetrated through openings that have heretofore escaped observation, and any part of the secrets within brought to the world's knowledge, he will accomplish the task. If not, the world will be content when he says it can not be done.

THE CAPITAL.

Before the legislative session opened there came a hint that an effort would be made to remove the capital from Salt Lake. It was merely a hint and annoyed nobody, for nobody believed for a moment that anybody would be so foolhardy as to attempt the thing. People simply smiled at the suggestion. It was so ludicrous that the matter did not come up in the Assembly until towards the closing hours of the session, when it was mentioned, and then for the first time it appeared that two or three people were really in earnest in thinking that another than Salt Lake could be made the capital city. At the same time there was also manifest such a sentiment in opposition as made it plain, even to those few who favor the scheme, that the removal is out of the question, and that the project

MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINALS.

A communication in the New York Mail and Express from the chairman of the Prison association of that state favors a central facility so as to reduce a series of penitentiaries to a few.

His favor also the Massachusetts system giving a judge discretion to suspend sentence upon the first conviction of a juvenile, and to release the prisoner on his own recognizance. This law has been found to be of very great benefit in the reformation of youthful criminals, and last year it was extended to apply to adult malefactors.

In the event of an abolition of penitentiaries on his own bond in the case of a first offender, he can be re-arrested and sentenced upon the original conviction.

The Herald a few days ago referred to the fact that, out of 3,614 convicts in the New York prisons, nearly half are under twenty-six years of age. The exact number is 1,543, and this prison population is increasing rapidly.

The law requiring the separation of classes of prisoners is violated, and youths are thrown into county jails for trifling offenses and leave it schooled in crime.

The subject of the management of criminals has been discussed in shreds, and it might be asserted there is nothing remaining to be said. The discussions have not been altogether unprofitable and realistic.

They have, at least, revealed the formidable nature of the problem. They have shown that crime cannot be talked nor enacted out of the world, for it has gone on increasing with the increase of population, and in new forms and methods it keeps pace with the multiplying complexities of our times, until it is a question whether there is not as high an order of human talent and industry inside our jails and penitentiaries as within the walls of our universities and legislatures.

Prison reformers have brought about a less inhuman treatment of convicts than formerly prevailed; jail and penitentiaries have been made less disgusting and dismal; the fare is better; greater freedom within the enclosure is allowed; convicts are permitted to find some solace in reading—so that, on the whole, the treatment of prisoners is now as cheerful as the safety of society will permit it to be made. But the very disagreeable fact remains that our prisons are still nurseries of crime and not reformatories. Convicts come out of them worse than when they went in. Instead of beginning a new and better life, they either start out on a worse one, or sink into a state of sudden despair, in which they are of no use to society or themselves.

The classification of prisoners on any basis of degrees of morality seems to be an utter impossibility. There are no social grades. There is a sort of freemasonry among them, and every new-comer is initiated into the fraternity as soon as he enters the enclosure. All are on the same level. None are better than others, for all are outcasts, and the only superiority recognized is that of the hard and criminal who have made crime a profession and know more about it than others. These become tutors of the younger and less experienced convicts, and when the latter are set at liberty they are more dangerous foes of society than they were before. This is a feature in the problem of criminal management that the discussions of the last quarter of a century have not perceptibly improved. Our treatment of criminals does not reform and reclaim them and it may be that no system will ever be devised that will accomplish this.

THE ANEMITIES OF POLITICAL DEBATE.

"Intelligent American citizens whose views and interests are broad enough to make them glad to profit by the experience of other countries," says a talented writer, "will not object to a timely reminder of the disadvantages at which we appear when our methods in practical politics are compared with English methods. England still maintains privileged classes, an established church, and a hundred medieval anomalies in her laws and government that do violence to our American theories of individual equality, local self rule, and modern institutional and political symmetry. And these survivals that contravene the modern spirit furnish the fighting-ground for Liberals and Conservatives. The kind of questions that divide parties in England were practically all settled by our American forefathers fully a hundred years ago, and their settlement is accepted by everybody. But in England there are certain principles and rules governing the conduct of a political fight that all parties are agreed in respecting, and any political leader who should be found guilty of violating them would be ostracized by his own party. These rules require electoral fairness and honor. They condemn corruption and technical tricks intended to defeat the popular will."

The writer could have gone further still than this, and said there is also a certain propriety governing debate in England—at least in America. Doubtless it would have included this item of gentlemanly conduct in debate among those things which Americans can learn from their English cousins if he had had before him the report of the discussion on the tariff question in the House of Repre-

OUR QUERY BOX.

W. M. E.—Bill Nye's true name is Edgar Wilson Nye.

Miles.—A free coinage bill passed the Senate of the last Congress, 43 to 34.

Ball.—The limit of a British parliament is seven years.

Q.—Cincinnati is the ninth city in point of population—498,350.

Reader.—The length of Europe from northeast to southwest is about 3,500 miles.

Q.—The largest canal in the world is the Imperial, in China, which is over 1,000 miles long.

School.—It was Hebeuta, daughter of Dimes, King of Thrace, and wife of Priam, who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children.

X. Y. Z.—The war ship that was carried eight miles inland by a tidal wave and ended her days by being used as a hotel, was the Waterer. The accident happened to her in the harbor of Africa, Peru, in 1854.

Dairy.—Richest cheese from France comes in five-pound packages. The swiss cheese made in Switzerland will keep for years.

F. L. W.—The largest check ever drawn was in England, and was for an arbitration award of \$2,500,000. The next largest was in America. It was for \$100,000 drawn in 1851 by President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad to pay for \$300,000 shares of Pennsylvania, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad stock.

THE TIMBER AND THE MEADOW. The power and influence of comparisons in argument are seen in the correspondence between the British minister and our state department on the sealing controversy.

In the course of one of his letters, Mr. BLAINE says: Holding an arbitration as to the rightful mode of taking seals while their destruction goes forward would be as if while an arbitration to the title of timber land was in progress one party should remove all the trees.

To which PARVEYER replies: The case is more like one of arbitration respecting the title to a meadow. While the arbitration is going on we cut the grass; and, quite rightly, for the grass will be reproduced next year and so will the seals.

The state department retorts in this fashion: He is hardly mean by this illustration that being in contention with a neighbor regarding the title to a meadow he could by any precedent in the equity courts, or by any standard of common honesty, be justified in pocketing the whole or part of the gains of a harvest, without accountability to the adverse claimant whose exclusive title was afterward established. It is no answer for the trespasser to say that the true owner will have an unlimited harvest next year. Last year's harvest was his also.

At another point the illustration is required to and characterized as inept, in that the seals not taken this year may be taken next, "whilst the grass must be harvested or lost." So we think our side got the better of the British lion, at least in a metaphorical point of view.

MATED AND MATING.

The leap year girl might try him daintily with a little pop-corn.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Young Man Teacher—I loved. What tense is loved? Lovest? Girl—I loved? Intense, of course.

Engagement cups and saucers are a new fad, but engagement jars are old stand-bys.—Birmingham Exposition.

"I'll join you in a minute," is what the minister said to the couple who were waiting to be married.—Tombes Statesman.

"Will the coming man use both arms?" asked a scientist. Yes, if he can trust the girl to handle the reins.—Philadelphia Press.

It is no compliment to a woman that ten men loved her one year, but it is a compliment to say of her that one man loved her ten years.—Aston Globe.

Rhinel—I will wait until I find an ideal man before I marry. Charles—Yes, but suppose he waits to marry an ideal woman.—New York Press.

"I don't see how a girl can marry a man she's known only two weeks." "And I don't see how she can marry one she's known longer."—Life.

When a young man is intoxicated with love right along and the girl is willing the buy-

PLAIN-GOLD-RING CURE.

might be advisedly resorted to.—Philadelphia Times.

She—And you are sure you love me? He—Sometimes I am and sometimes I am not. I guess we'd better marry and find out to a certainty.—Indianapolis Journal.

Tom De Witt—Fitting has developed into an exact science; it's like a game of chess. Rudy Winslow—Yes, one can't do anything without the men.—Detroit Free Press.

She—You shouldn't squeeze my hand going out of the theatre. When I squeeze back I meant you to stop. He—No! I—why I—I didn't touch your hand.—Life.

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PERHAPS SOME OF YOUR FRIENDS WHO HAVE WISELY VISITED OUR BIG SALE IN THE HOLMES BLOCK, Have told you of the very extraordinary Hardware bargains we are offering. Yesterday and the day before some people were lucky enough to get steel ranges--that could not be possibly bought elsewhere for less than \$60.00--for TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS! Nearly everything is going at figures of like proportion. Don't get the impression that this stock is a sort of remnant sale, or the odds and ends of some old goods that are out of date and shelf worn. Accept this statement from us as absolutely true. AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE. The entire invoice was purchased by King & Yankee brand new last summer, consequently includes every modern and improved idea in such articles usually carried by a thorough-going hardware establishment. From now until Saturday, March 19th, Inclusive, there will be rare opportunities at our Holmes Block sale for everybody, but more especially for house builders, contractors and mechanics. The following seasonal goods are offered at a big sacrifice, and are in perfect order: Lawn Mowers, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Gasoline Stoves and all kinds of Garden Implements. A fine line of Table and Pocket Cutlery will be disposed of. Don't live to regret having neglected this chance. E. C. COFFIN HARDWARE COMPANY.