

THE HERALD. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

Referring again to the tax matter THE HERALD wants the city council that if it persists in collecting from the people in taxes the exorbitant sum that has been levied the city will certainly suffer a loss aggregating a sum ten times the amount involved. This is not a party matter. It has nothing whatever to do with party politics.

The question is simply one of business prudence and simple. The average man who comes here to invest capital doesn't care whether the tax collector, the policeman and the dog beller are Liberals or members of the People's party; but he does care whether his taxes are high or low.

Before he buys a lot or a home he asks concerning the tax rate and the valuation; he inquires about rents, and then makes a calculation to ascertain if the purchase will be profitable in a financial sense. If he discovers that he cannot make interest on his investment he will simply not buy, and the city will lose the money that he otherwise would have spent here. We all know that a good many old-time residents are going outside the city limits. Scores of houses are being erected beyond the municipal borders by parties who would prefer to live within the corporation lines.

The high taxes are driving them out. They cannot afford to own property which is taxed so heavily that it cannot be made to yield enough to satisfy the collectors. Poor people generally will take their departure to the country, the transportation to and from their work in town amounting to less than their taxes.

There are business men in the council, and they know that what we say here is true. They know that the outrageous taxes will deter hundreds from purchasing and improving city property and will drive other hundreds out of town to live. They know that the 250 per cent. tax increase will put \$217,000 into the municipal treasury, and will cheat Salt Lake city out of ten times that sum this very year.

Last winter a capitalist from a neighboring state came to Salt Lake, and looking over the field concluded that this would be a good place in which to invest some money. Real estate was then high, but he reasoned that it would increase in price in the course of a year or two, the increase amounting to good interest on his money. He brought in more than a hundred thousand dollars, all of which he invested in real estate. Conversing in THE HERALD office on the subject at the time, he said he did not consider that he was taking much risk, although for some of the lots he bought he had paid two or three times what they had been sold for a year before.

He had inquired concerning the assessment, learned that the taxes were low, and said that if he had to hold the property two or three years he would get reasonable interest on his money above the taxes. The other day the same gentleman was in this office and recalled the conversation of last winter. He had received tax notices from the county collector, showing that the taxes had been increased on all his purchases from 200 to 400 per cent, and he was expecting notices from the city collector showing a similar or greater increase. He was simply disgusted, and said that while he regarded his properties as being worth all he had paid for them, he was bound to run behind this year, as the rents would not more than pay the taxes, leaving him absolutely nothing for the use of more than one hundred thousand dollars during the year. This man has more money, but he says he will not put it in Salt Lake realty until he can see his way to get returns from his investment; in other words, that he will not give the public for nothing the use of his money.

This is but one instance, whereas there must be many such, which illustrates the evil effects of the extraordinary and unequal increase of taxes. If the council is wise, and has a desire to help Salt Lake as the newspapers, the chamber of commerce, the real estate exchange and others are desirous of helping the city, it will not insist upon the unreasonable tax this year, but will reduce the rate in proportion as the valuation has been increased, and will thus encourage investment by outsiders by maintaining the reputation of the city for low taxes.

ABOUT PROHIBITION.

The World-Herald of Omaha is authority for the statement that "There is a greater evil than rum; there is a power in the land which counts its victims by tens of thousands whose ardent spirits does not claim its hundreds, for the passion for strong drink overcomes comparatively few and these principally among the adult males, while the more powerful demon sweeps in all alike, sparing neither age nor sex nor previous condition of servitude."

This monster is the great American pie. Medical authority can trace far more deaths to pie than can be attributed to whisky. If any one were disposed to put down the amount spent for pie in this country, and compound the interest on the sum for a few years; then calculate the loss of wages due to the death of so many pie eaters; then depict the sorrow and want of relatives or children; and finally picture the fate in the other world of these abandoned pie eaters—many American people would at once demand that supposed cure-all for the evils of life, a law to prohibit the consumption of pies.

And why not? If the law can prevent a man from swallowing liquids that are known to be more or less harmful, why can it not interfere in the case of devouring harmful solids? There seems to be no argument that applies to the former that will not equally apply to the latter case. A man may well be punished for getting drunk because in that case he endangers the peace, quiet and safety of others; but

many men drink liquor without becoming drunk, and who is to say they shall be prevented from drinking? Which injures themselves only, any more than from self-injurious eating? It is one thing to say that tobacco is harmful, and quite another to say therefore men shall not use it. Isn't tobacco as poisonous as truly as alcohol? Where shall the line be drawn?

We desire not to be understood as covertly arguing in favor of the use of intoxicants or against the cause of temperance. Far from it. We should like to see men stop the use, not only of alcohol and tobacco, but of everything else that is injurious to them. We should like to see all men compelled to be provident and prevented from being wasteful or luxurious. But it is impossible for the law to accomplish in any marked degree any of these results. There are many evils that the law is powerless to overcome, or even greatly to diminish. Such evils are those that are self-regarding in their nature, and directly affect only the author of the action.

Wastefulness, extravagance, intemperance in the use of food and drink, health-breaking habits, etc., belong to a class of actions that the law has never attempted to restrain with much success. We do not say that the law should not restrain these evils if it were able; but it is not able. And often the attempt of the law to deal with these self-regarding actions, oversteps its limits and does another wrong on its own account. In general, a person may do as he pleases with his own body and mind, provided that in so doing he inflicts no direct harm on others. Alcohol is as harmful as water, if man would only let it alone, and the cure for meddling with it is one that the law is powerless to effect.

DUBOIS DOWNED.

The unkindest cut of all is that which was administered to PHILIP DUBOIS by the Bingham county Republicans at their Blackfoot convention on Wednesday. DUBOIS claims Bingham as his county. It has been his county during all the years that he has posed as a political boss. Not only did the Republicans there do his bidding without hesitation or fault-finding, but a good many Democrats were pleased to submit to his domination. He formed the anti-Mormon party, which was made up of Democrats and held it as an adjunct or annex of the Republican organization and thus gained strength from what should have been the opposition. The idea that Bingham county would ever think of going back on him, much less do it, never occurred to him. He would as soon think of a child repudiating its parents.

But the going back has actually taken place, the repudiation being declared. First, there was a revolt against his order to continue the moose organization which had been in existence since his time, known as the anti-Mormon party; then the Republicans actually had the audacity to assert their independence of the DEMOS whip, and without fear of the consequences they sent to the Boise convention a delegation instructed against the ex-Delegate. Think of it, you men who are familiar with Idaho politics—Bingham county Republicans have gone from under PHILIP DUBOIS' leadership, and have declared their opposition to the further gratification of the office-holding aspirations of their boss! And as you think of these things you will wonder that such strange things can occur.

A few days ago a gentleman residing in Boise city expressed to THE HERALD a doubt that Mr. DUBOIS would have a single county delegation in the Republican state convention to be held next week. It seemed impossible that his prediction would be verified, but after Wednesday's doings at Blackfoot, where the Republicans of his home county broke away, we can readily believe all our informant wrote, and give him credit for familiarity with the Republican sentiment in the new state.

WHY FARMERS ARE POOR.

When the farmers of Kansas are compelled to burn their corn for fuel on account of its cheapness, they have been told that they raise too much corn. If the cheapness applied to corn only, the remedy would not be far to seek. The farmers would raise other crops. But the cheapness applies without much difference to all the farm staples, and there are those who will say the farmers have raised too much on their farms; there has been an over-production of farm crops.

This strange philosophy seems to teach that the more the farms produce, the poorer the farmers will become; and, by way of reasoning, implies that if the farmers would only neglect their farms, or work them in a less skillful manner, then the farmers would be better off than they are when their farms are producing so much as to cause abundance. This conclusion, that the less attention the farmer pays to his business and the less his farm yields, the more money he will make, might well stagger the most obtuse.

Of course all men do not affect to be reasoners, but all will and do draw conclusions from the facts they observe. Nor is it the duty merely that draw the conclusion that the farmers are growing poor by over production; for men of apparent intelligence and of known ability in some directions, are the leaders in this strange philosophy of wealth, that poverty follows extensive production.

It is a sufficient answer to the over-production theory to remark that millions of human beings are actually in want of the farm products for which the farmers can find no market, and have, moreover, the products of their own labor to offer in exchange for the farmer's crops. Why, then, do the farm products find no market? There is a reason for it. If the farmer sells his products to the foreign millions who desire them, he must receive from the foreigners the things they have to sell. In other words, he must simply exchange products with them, and import their goods in payment for the goods he sends them. Foreigners cannot send money to the farmer, nor can the farmer send money to the foreigner. Neither one has the money to send, but each has goods that the other wants. They exchange their products, through agents acting for them.

But when the farmer brings in the goods that are the pay for his crops, the government levies a tax averaging 30 per cent, of their value, which the farmer must pay before he lands the goods. One-third of his pay goes to the government, for the protection of men who desire to make the same articles that the farmer produces. Why the farmer should not be permitted to make these goods on his farm by raising a surplus and exchanging it for the goods, has never been explained. If he is prevented by the tax he pays from exchanging his surplus for the goods, he will stop raising a surplus, and will discharge his extra men. These men might then find employment in the protected industries, and the result would be a substitution of one kind of work for another—the transformation of a farmer into a wage-earner.

This is the object of the present attack on the farming industry; the farmers must be prevented from raising a surplus, in order that they shall not bring in goods that some men wish to make in mills. The attack upon the farmers by the tariff laws has been measurably successful, and

the farmer must either burn his surplus or pay the government one third of what he gets for it if he sells. This is the reason that there is a so-called over-production of farm products. And it is only natural for those who profit by the tariff laws to advise the farmers not to raise such heavy crops. For not a dollar's worth of foreign goods will ever be imported except in payment for goods made by American labor on American soil. There is no question of "home industry" in the case, for there is as much "home industry" in making articles for exchange as there is in trying to make these articles that we now get from abroad in exchange for our products.

The farmers are not poor because their farms have yielded one-fourth more than the people of this country can possibly consume, but because the government will not permit them to sell the surplus one-fourth to the people of other countries who are eager to pay for it. In other words, the pay for farm products is cut down 30 per cent, by direct act of the government; and since every thing the farmer has to buy is "protected" by a special tax, while the price of his products is fixed by competition with the whole world and consequently not protected, the farmer must sell in a free trade market and buy in a protected market. Some day farmers may learn why they are growing poorer in a country that should make them the most prosperous class the world has ever seen.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The people out this way generally will hope there is more than idle rumour in the suggestion that CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS is likely to resign the presidency of the Union Pacific railway at an early day. The cause for this sentiment is found in the popular belief that Mr. ADAMS is an enemy to the west. This feeling may not have a good foundation; in fact it may be without foundation of any kind, but the people have gotten into their heads that the president has no love for the country and communities which support the railway, and while they hold that opinion they are going to keep on wishing that Mr. ADAMS would stay in Boston and a broad-minded, progressive man be placed at the head of the Union Pacific. In Utah the impression exists that if another man had been president of the company much more would have been done for the territory. It has sometimes seemed as if the blue-blooded Bostonian regretted that his road touched Utah soil and was forced to do business with our people. If he has sneered at and repudiated other communities as he has done to Utah, his resignation would be hailed with delight from Omaha to Salt Lake and on to Portland. It has always seemed to us that the Union Pacific, being standard gauge and traversing a broad gauge country from one end of the line to the other, ought not to be managed on narrow-gauge principles. SINCE DILLON, JAY GOULD and LELAND STANFORD are the kind of men to manage a great railway in the great west.

DON'T BE TRICKED.

Politics and parties are getting into a sadly tangled condition just over the line in the new state of Wyoming. In Uinta county the Democrats have held their convention and nominated their state and county tickets, the names on which are all first-class, so far as we know the men. The Republicans have also placed their tickets in the field, and now we hear that there is to be a third ticket made up largely in the interest of the Republicans, the purpose being to draw away some Democratic votes. THE HERALD has not yet gotten at the true inwardness of the matter. On general principles, however, we can say that Democrats should have nothing to do with a ticket that is not straight goods. Nothing can be gained by trading and trafficking with the enemy, and Republicans are enemies to Democrats no matter under what guise they may appear or what professions of friendship they may make. If the two lie down together, it will be as the lion and the lamb lie—the lamb in the lion's paw. If the Democrats go to trading with the Republicans they will find when it is too late that they have been cheated and that instead of gaining a point they have lost what they already held. In Uinta county there is not the slightest occasion for any bargaining on the part of the Democracy. They can have everything their own way by simply standing together and being true to their party. It will be scoundrel, however, for them to divide and scude, thereby surrendering everything to the common foe.

We have a good deal of faith in the common sense of the Uinta Democracy, and will not believe that members of the party will permit themselves to be bamboozled by the Republicans who are playing a clever game. We shall expect that the entire Democratic ticket will be elected and that a Democratic delegation will go to the legislature.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Barbara M. N. Moses, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Barbara M. N. Moses, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at his residence in East Mill Creek, in the county of Salt Lake.

ADMINISTRATOR WITH THE WILL ANNEXED.

Barbara M. N. Moses, deceased. Dated Salt Lake City, August 6, 1890.

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Does This Apply to You? If It Does, This is How You Can Foretell the Coming of the Trouble. The plate given here with illustrations how poisonous catarrhal mucus, which is the cause of the trouble, enters the lungs and then extends down the windpipe to the bronchial tubes, which are then inflamed, causing cough, croup, bronchitis, and, if it is not checked, it enters the lungs, causing consumption.

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LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Interesting Evidence of a Condition Not to Be Trifled With. The disease from which Mr. Joseph Smith, 3222 Humboldt street, Denver, Col., has been permanently cured was catarrhal consumption. The disease originated in a cold, which became chronic, and the formation of mucus or slugs, which was partly discharged from the head or dropped down the throat and run down into the lungs.

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