DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, - - - Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year,	in advance	$6.00
Six Months,	"	3.00
Three Months,	"	1.50
One Week,	"	12c
One Month,	"	50c
Saturday edition, per year,	"	1.50
Semi-Weekly,	"	2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - - FEB. 27, 1899.

THE ANTI-CARTOON BILL.

The California anti-cartoon bill as introduced by Mr. Wolfe of San Diego provides that it shall be unlawful to publish in any newspaper, handbill, poster, book or serial publication, or supplement thereto, the portrait or caricature of any living person, a resident of California, without the written consent of such person, except a person convicted of a crime. The infraction of the law is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. Any one interested in such publication, either owner, manager, publisher or employee may be held responsible.

Some California papers condemn the measure as an infringement on the liberty of the press, and consider it a violation of the State constitution which provides:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of the press."

Our contemporary the Herald treats our references to the matter in a humorous vein and tries to make a joke of it. We are reminded of its endeavor to make fun of another measure opposed by the "News," but in a day or two found it necessary to take grave exceptions to it and treat it as seriously as we did. There is a funny side to the cartoon business of course, but it is when some other fellow is held up to public ridicule.

The Sacramento Record-Union of February 24 has the following comment on the bill.

The legislature was justified in its action. It had come to pass that no man felt himself safe from the malice or vicious his ambition, free from the temper, the vice, the threat and intimidation of the blackguard cartoonist. Thinly veiling his detested venom behind the pretense of humor, he has been served before the legislature of police journalism and its corrupting methods. The puerile mind of childhood has been tainted and the youthful conscience made callous to what one should shock it by reason of the indecent distortions of features of the day. Manhood has cowed to have blunted in evidence of honesty, and manliness has submitted to stand meek and cowed, which size had hitherto avenged the crimes of the satirist, so-called, in unmerciful pummelings. Against this expanding baleful influence this journal has for years lifted its voice. It has prophesied long that the end must come; that society would not forever endure such the offense. We think that the dawn of the beginning of that end is at hand."

The spirit of the law on libel is that the liberty of the press does not extend to the right to purposely misrepresent individuals, however popular. That should operate just as much against a libellous picture as against libellous language. The purpose of many of the ridiculous caricatures common in some newspapers is to hurt, annoy, break down and injure. It is not simply to provoke laughter, it is to do harm.

The California law, however, can, likely, be evaded. The publisher need not admit that his illustrations are intended as "portraits" or as "caricatures" of any living person. And if he denies it, how can the charge be proved, even if there is some faint resemblance to the supposed object of ridicule? European countries with the strictest press laws have never succeeded in entirely suppressing the personal caricature.

Public opinion is the great force after all. That can regulate the matter effectually. While there is a demand for the sensational, the vituperative, the scandalous, whether by word or cartoon, it will be literally supplied. When such vile productions as now disgrace the profession of journalism are not purchased, they will be discontinued or become more respectable. It is doubtful if this or any moral reform can be effected simply by legislation.

VACCINATION DANGEROUS.

The Los Angeles Herald some time ago called attention to the dangers of vaccination. It related the following incident: A family living on Pleasant street have three children. All of them were recently vaccinated. A few days afterward the mother was walking on Hope street with her youngest child. Suddenly the child was taken with violent convulsions. The place was near the California hospital. The frightened mother with presence of mind carried the child to the hospital and remained all night while the physicians fought the continuous convulsions. The life of the child was saved, but the parents fear dread a repetition of the attack. The physicians attribute the convulsions to vaccination.

The same paper says that at least a dozen cases of serious complications as the result of vaccination have come to its notice, and will in due time be laid before the public. As long as there are reasonable doubts as to the benefits of vaccination, to force it upon the people can hardly escape being viewed as oppression.

It may be that children in a perfect state of health can escape injury from the poison introduced into the system, just as persons with the system in perfect condition may recover from the attacks of disease-forming microbes. But what are the chances if the blood happens not to be in good condition to resist those active agencies, or in such a state as to favor their multiplication? There are two sides to the vaccination question and one of them never not vehemently against any legislative attempt to force everything parents do not not into the mold of their healthy offspring.

DEWEY'S REQUEST FOR THE OREGON.

Admiral Dewey which declines to discuss the reason why he has asked for the Oregon as a further addition to his already strong squadron. There need be no alarm on that account. Manila is at present threatened with anarchy. It seems perfectly clear that some of the natives in the city are trying to get the rebels on the outside. But Admiral Dewey and General Otis are responsible for the suppression of riots. It devolves upon them to protect the property of foreigners as well as Americans. Under the circumstances it is probable natural that Dewey should desire to secure a force both on land and sea, that no European power—Germany for instance—should add an excuse for interfering as it is from about very unfavorable representations. Even such considerations, if carried to an extent sufficiently for the requisition by the diplomatic school for the compact at this juncture. Whatever political reasons Dewey may have for his request, he would not desire to wear last and brought if he thought there is any danger of anarchy. The people of the United States have such confidence in his personal that they are willing to wait for developments, and can afford to curb their curiosity in view of the situation.

THE FILIPINO REBELLION.

In view of the terrible slaughter of natives that has attended the Filipino attacks on the American troops in and near Manila, the renewed demonstrations of the insurgents are surprising. They have evidently not yet learned thoroughly that they are no match for the superior intelligence and discipline of the American troops. Or, perhaps they have not yet found a way of escape from the power of Aguinaldo and his associates. In either case conciliation is not possible until the power of Uncle Sam is used to punish his enemies and to protect his friends shall have been established. The capture of Aguinaldo seems to be the shortest way to a settlement of the troubles and it would be a striking object lesson to his dupes.

The intelligent Filipinos are not very much to blame for any misconception they may have of American intentions. If they have read, or heard, of the demonstrations in this country of the policy of the administration, they would be justified in concluding there is an American "Boer" current best upon conquest and oppression. For that policy has constantly been held up in that light. Can we reasonably censure the Filipinos for taking the word of prominent public men and their associates to heart to the letter and such alleged "oppression." They are not supposed to understand perfectly the difference between Spain's rule and that of the United States. Naturally they would conclude that our intentions are perhaps worse than Spain's, if anything, for whatever fear it may be suffered.

If this is the correct interpretation of the causes of the present desperation of the rebels, our initial policy must be framed accordingly. If should be possible to convince them that under the friendly auspices of the friendly government, they can enjoy all the liberty for which they fought against the Spaniards, and obtain the protection they themselves would be unable to give to their fellowmen. Until this understanding is brought about there seems to be no alternative, except the terrible task of mowing down all who appear in hostile attitude before the Darling guns of the American soldiers.

TOO MUCH.

The Chrisfield Register, looking over the present situation, suggests that the closing years of the present century could be positively ushered in with horse racing. Among the suggestions are these:

"Legislators may be office, let the long end make no more laws. Let them look the other way, and see how many useless laws they can abrogate. There are too many denominations in many places; there are too many churches. Everywhere there is too much sectarianism. Let us dispense with denominations in religion, and get down to the real things which make real men and women. There are too many societies which serve no end but to make offices for ambitious people and to amuse the idle. Let us abolish half of the societies, and bring back a little of the old neighborly feeling and spirit of hospitality."

A POOR EVASION.

"Young Utah" does not take kindly to the prosecution of a Salt Lake paper to speak for the good name of the people of this State. In a communication to the public, through the Herald, about two hundred young men, representing many hundreds besides, declare that they had nothing to do with the publication of the article in question, and deny that they are or have been in sympathy, religiously, morally or politically.

The anti "Mormon" paper is a foul-mouthed, profligate editorial sneeps to speak for themselves. Young Utah, on the other hand, but at once jumps to another position, assumes that they have been required to rise it, and goes off on a tangent in a trade against a gentleman whom it hates but who does not appear to be associated with them in the document at all.

The editorial is but a lamentable exhibition of mental anemia or of intellectual of the brain. It does not think their declaration not appears to satisfied. Its evasion is palpable to every body. Its evasion is palpable to every a barrel reader, and the spite it contains is as evident as the foolishness with which it is shown.

Young Utah upons the immediate that there has been any need for that editorial which the anti-"Mormon" paper was forced upon, as a new movement in "Mormon" politics. They have been insulted by it long enough without, and they choose their own manner and time of showing it resent.

The paper against which their objections are hurled has not met their statements at all, but in the place of meeting them asks a budget of irrelevant questions and throws a block of synthesis. As it contains no argument, Young Utah can hardly make a solution from the anti-"Mormon" effort contained in another article on the same day, for its own self-application, viz:

"What now a valuable trade of southeastern coast for, unless there is something behind their secret the disguised hair of a character-assassin?"

We will simply ask that "a late spring issue" is for probable to an everyday observer of journalistic lead.

UTAH'S HEROES.

The Butte Miner recently made the following remarks on Utah's prominent local name:

"Whatever may be the justice of the fight that is being made against the Utah volunteers, Young Utah is not to be admitted that the descendants of the Mormon leader have shown themselves cowards when it came to a question of fighting for the flag. Among the members of the regiment enlisted for the war were Colonel William Young and Major Dick Young, sons of President Young; Captain Willard Young, for Young, Junior Young, Walter Clawson and Will Young, grandsons of President Young; and Young, who are nephews. Five others wanted to enlist but were not accepted. Harry Young enlisted as a private but was later made assistant surgeon of the Utah Battery. While serving with the troops at Manila he was captured by the insurgents, who murdered him and mutilated his body.

"There are not the only names to be proud of. Here are a few more who have figured in fighting for the triumph of our flag and country, and these taken from memory are only samples of the goodly host: Chas. H. Mabey, J. H. Wormwell, George L. Barkman, A. R. Nicholson, George A. Beatrice, H. W. Musser, Willard Call, D. C. W. Moses, Mark E. Benner, Roy Kenner, Isaac Russell, Cyrus E. Grow, Frank W. Jennings, Owen Alfred, F. E. Hansen, M. H. Ellis, Walter S. Clawson, Jos. Q. Cannon, et al.

That seven pounds of meat in the Zero Food Packing company's fire at Wichita, Kansas, on Sunday, was a big feast.

The efforts for a great American pottery trust have failed, the manufacturers not being able to make the combination stick.

The cure's serious illness being of a mental character, may lead to early changes in Russia that will arouse Europe to a few state of unrest.

The bad condition of the streets of New York is had responsible for Richard Kipling's last illness. How many other people, more deliberately cured for, must have fallen from the same cause this winter?

A Spanish official dispatch from Manila says the situation there is very serious. Viewed through Spanish eyes, that means the Americans are in potts through control, with good prospects ahead of them.

Admiral Dewey refuses to discuss with newspaper men his reasons for asking for the Oregon. The admiral has a decided preference for talking through the guns of his fleet. One good thing, he never "talks through his hat."

With Negros, Panay, Cebu and the Batan archipelago in the hands of the Americans, and Mindanao yet occupied by the Spaniards and undisturbed, Aguinaldo has only the north central portion of Luzon under his doubtful control—a comparatively small area of the Philippine group.

As an indication of the friendliness of Germany, the new German president of Samoa, has decided to visit this country before assuming his duties at Apia. Whatever the policy of his government, Herr Rolf should receive a friendly feeling for Americans by associating with them at home.

The insurance companies are now willing to assume war risks in Manila and a number of policies have been issued. This is a strong indicator of peace, called tomorrow. Besides, now that 1,000 houses have been burned, there is not so good an opportunity for footage as formerly.

The beginning of the end seems to have come to the Philippine insurgents. It is announced this afternoon that Filipino commissioners from Malolos say that 1,000 rebels there desire to surrender to Gen. Otis, and that Aguinaldo is inclined to accept pacific overtures. Gen. Otis maintains his policy of complete submission for Aguinaldo.

The London financial letter called to for suggests a reason for the increase of British armament, which is a powerful argument against the present notion that there is a disposition to be friendly to England. It is that unless England will materially to be great strength during the war, for years there will be serious labor troubles in Britain, owing to lack of employment for workmen.

It is said that M. Deroulede, the French agitator, who sought to overthrow the republic at the inauguration of President Loubet, is anxious to be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, so as to secure a martyr's halo. A time in a fortress would be better than a prison for "traitor" or "patriot" Deroulede, and it might wind up the anti-Dreyfus agitation in short order.

A Good Health Club has been organized in Chicago, which never by a sane man persuasion. Its aim is to teach women what, when, and how to eat. The scheme may prove a good one, if well carried out. It is really a more difficult problem to perform what the club would like to have done. Then to provide the food itself—and the latter is no easy task to many millions of human beings.

In the St. Louis criminal court, Judge Taney has decided to allow, in evidence before the jury, photographs of the victim, instead of the living, and the defendant, made according to the prosecution's theory of how the crime was committed. The judge therefore made to protect attorneys and witnesses from seeing gaze of those active, as it also does, in criminal trials, in making to poetry causes attributes which witnesses are unable to describe in words.

The cruiser Chilton, turned out of the works at San Francisco today, and received on the open coast of the island's navy, is another Oregon of Western engineers skill. The success of the battleship Oregon, from a mechanic's standpoint, the road having work constructed at San Francisco already has an naval equipment now, because of its excellent engaging qualities, and it is anticipated that in its rank the Chilton will not be one whit behind the great battleship.

Walk Tebeke, the Chetopa Indian baseball player, who toured the West while out on his own recognizance under bonds awaiting trial to have back executed today, minus a reservoir from the Federal court in the Indian Territory reached him in a hard drive of eighty miles over bad roads, since yesterday. His example of Indian integrity in keeping his word to the free of death is an notable among more civilized people, that an effort will be made to save his life, especially as there is some doubt of his being guilty of the crime of which he was convicted.

M. Bourtice of Paris, our inspector of meat, describes in Revue d'Hygiene the results of a recent experiment. The demonstration of authentic information on this subject should be more effective than incredibleds anti-smoking tales. M. Bourtice says the dog selected was exposed for a considerable time to the fumes of tobacco, and afterwards offered to a dog which has been deprived of food for twelve hours. The dog, after smelling the meat, refused to eat it. Some of the meat was then cut into small pieces and reached within blood. This the dog ate with avidity, but in twenty minutes commenced to display the most distressing symptoms, and soon died in great agony. All sorts of meats, both raw and cooked, were grilled, roasted and boiled, were exposed to the tobacco smoke, and then given to animals, in all cases producing symptoms of acute poisoning. Even the process of boiling could not extract from the meat the deadly poison.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S DEFENSE.

Chicago Democrat.

Sampson has alleged "reprehensible conduct" against Schley, and perhaps this charge is on his most powerful accusation. Does the fact that Schley shipped lettuce while Sampson was on service mean a great deal? It is gratifying to the people to have Rear Admiral Schley speak up in his own defense. The people want to hear both sides. They believe in his capacity, valor and bravery and they have little patience with his accusers.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The publication of Sampson's report to Secretary Long and the comments of the secretary's communication, to the Senate, accompanying the report, make it imperative that if there was another side to the story it should be told. Admiral Schley volunteered no defense, but when the Senate committee on naval affairs requested him to do a statement of his side of the case he prefilled, disclaiming at the outset any purpose of controversy with the navy department.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Since the charges that Acting Admiral Sampson had no right under the Regular Station to command the North Atlantic fleet, arising the way, it becomes of interest to know where his pay money will go. Something like $10,000 is coming to him, first, of all on account of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Should the current investigation of his conduct be continued, a question whether the money would not go to Schley as the only law-fit line officer present.

Chicago Record.

Schley was no more to blame that Sampson for the time consumed at Santiago. As a matter of fact, it was natural to suppose the Spanish fleet would make for Cienfuegos rather than Santiago, for the reason that the latter port had no coal, no supplies to be had with Havana. Neither officer was to be blamed, therefore, for desiring first and closest attention given to Cienfuegos. As soon as he learned to Santiago, Admiral Schley says, that Cervera's fleet was not in the harbor of Cienfuegos, he proceeded to Santiago. He first was short of coal, and he, as soon as he could, sent the Iowa and other commanders of wood ships that the Spanish fleet was not in the harbor of Santiago. It was from these facts which led Schley to surmounts go to Santiago. The commander of the Iowa, in his report upon this the account criticism. Perhaps before the end comes, the naval Calvin Hughes will be held more to blame than any one else for Schley's hesitating attitude in this place, for as the commander of a most ship of battleship it was his business to know the Spaniards were not in the harbor before advising Schley to that effect.

Washington Post.

What the senate clerity wants is the reason for Sampson's criminal prosecution from a subject to the Sec. of admiral, over the heads of half a dozen officers of long service and honorable record, and in advance of any demonstration of his claim to such extraordinary privileges. Nobody knew at the time that Sampson had a senior in naval station. He had never been tried. He had proved nothing. Why he was put in command of officers who had to come down to justify their existence? An impartial and sweet inquiry into the various questions conducted by Sampson would at the time be interesting.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The Tribune does not look upon Mr. Kipling's poem as a "warlike warning," but rather as a call and inspiration to duty. The great architect of the universal is going to the white man the opportunity of a lifetime for enterprise, courage and loyalty which make the civilization force the conquest of civilization and humanity. Supposed upon him the duties of suzerainty. In the life assigned to be a more self-serving "Civilization" would be supposed that the early success and martyrs of the Christian church had taken the view of the world, and had carried out in the spirit of Christ, if carried out in the spirit of the Jesus, would raise our nation to a sublime height of moral grandeur.

New York Evening Sun.

The recent events that have shaped since the morning which escaped this country to assess have been marked by an unprecedented series of triumphs. Dewey has made for himself a reputation which shall last as long as warriors are remembered by national defense. The phenomenon we hail in Sampson for his inestimable as an addition of the Spanish fleet. The valor of the Oregon showed that not only had we a navy equal to any foreign navy, but that we had officers who had been trained in the work of bringing order to pandemonium which have been recognized for centuries.

GREAT SPECIAL SHOE —BARGAIN OFFER.

ONE WEEK, Commencing Monday, Feb. 27th,

To make room for our Mammoth Spring Purchases that are Constantly Arriving.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes at Prices never before equalled for a stock consisting of nothing but strictly high grade goods.

LADIES' SHOES in great variety, worth from $3 to $6 per pair, will be sacrificed at from . . . . . 75c to $2.45.
MISSES' SHOES, $2 to $2.50 values, sizes 11 1-2 to 2, Sale Price 95c to $1.25.
CHILDREN'S SHOES, regular values, $1.50 to $2, sizes 8 1-2 to 11, will sell at from . . . . . 75c to 95c
CHILDREN'S SHOES, worth from $1.25 to $1.50, sizes 5 to 8, Sale Price, 55c to 75c
MEN'S SHOES, (broken lines), worth from $2 to $6, will be sacrificed at from . . . . . $1 to $2.95.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET THE BEST SHOES EVER OFFERED AT A PRICE THAT IS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

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

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
Geo. D. Pyper, Mgr.

Wednesday Matinee and Night,
MARCH 1st.
The March King's Coming!

Sousa and his Band.

MAUD REESE DAVIES, Soprano.
DOROTHY HOYLE, Violiniste.

PRICES, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Seats Now on Sale.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.
M. E. MULVEY, Mgr.

2—WEEKS ONLY—2
Commencing Monday, Feb. 27,
Jules Graus Opera Co.
First week's repertoire:
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee,
NEW BOCCACCIO.
Wednesday, Thursday,
OLIVETTE.
Friday, Saturday and matinee,
MIKADO.
Large and pretty chorus; enlarged Orchestra.
PRICE LIST SUSPENDED DURING THIS ENGAGEMENT.

You Need Not Hurry

about getting your Spring Suit, our stock will be complete all spring and summer. Your mom children

But now is the time to buy Spring Overcoats. Cold, cloudy, Utah. This weather! too warm for the clothes otherwise be cold to go without. There'll be lots of such days from now to just comfort.

We have Spring Overcoats for every temperable use — for pure luxury — for plain service — for both. We'll tell you which is which.

$7.50 TO $20.

ALWAYS ADVERTISED.

Siegel Clothing Co.

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on Stocks. Industrial paying stocks bought and sold. Investment stocks from Institutions. Business of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.

Tel. 1217. JOHN G. CUTLER JR. 36 Main Street.

Cutler Bros. Co. Knitting Factory,
36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Make Ladies', Misses' and Children's Stockings, Undershirts and Drawers, Undergarments, Combination Suits, etc.

Our Men's, Youths' and Children's Suits are the best for the money, made from Provo Mills Cloth.

Our men's furnishings cannot be beat anywhere for price and quality.

Come and get measured for a suit of clothes from our new spring cloths from Provo Mills.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

CARPETS AND RUGS.

Our buyers have succeeded in purchasing an exceedingly beautiful line of Carpets and Rugs this season. The world's markets in both hemispheres have contributed to our immense stock.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES:

AXMINSTER CARPETS - from 90c to $2.50 per yard.
WILTON VELVET CARPETS from $1 to $1.75 per yard.
INGRAIN CARPETS - - from 30c to $1 per yard.
SMYRNA RUGS - - - from 75c to $70 each.
WILTON RUGS - - - from $5 to $50 each.
FINE AXMINSTER RUGS $45 each.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The following named persons, their heirs, or successors, will learn something to their advantage by communicating with the undersigned. Any one knowing the address of either of them will confer a favor by forwarding the same to my office.

Lars Mortensen.
Chris Smith.
John Christoffers
(Hans Kingston).
Samuel Widner.
Rinaldi Petersen.
L. J. Meyer.
Jens Johnson.
W. L. Webster.
Jurgen J. Johnson.
HORACE O. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Utah Sugar Co.

WE HAVE NO SYMPATHY

For those who will eat bran, but we are sorry for the people that don't know about

Vowles' Health Flour.

(It makes a brown bread.)

Yeast is the reason we pay so much for advertising. All grocers sell it.

Manufactured only at
UTAH ROLLER MILLS,
Telephone 1568. Salt Lake City.

The News Job and Bindery Departments

Are Newly and Completely Equipped

With everything modern and up-to-date.

Blank Books and Records a Specialty

Estimates Furnished on Work of Any Class.