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freedom of speech and of the press secured to the people by the national Constitution, is a real liberty and not a sham. In order to make that clear and beyond the private interpretations of persons or courts, the framers of the Constitution of the United States placed this section in that sacred instrument.

"Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

It will be seen from this that "adhering to the enemies" of the United States, "giving them aid and comfort," means more than speech or publication. It signifies some "overt act" which must be proven in court by competent evidence, not less than two witnesses being required. Therefore, when people utter words about "treason," "treason," on the sayings of others who criticize the acts of public officers, or differ with the course of the government, they only exhibit their own ignorance or inordinance desire to muzzle free speech.

"Conspiracy" and "treason," then, are not terms that apply to agreements or expressions that are not followed by unlawful acts. The liberties of citizens guaranteed by the Supreme law are above price, and must be maintained at any cost. At the same time personal rights and lawful government must be upheld and all good citizens will unite to preserve them inviolate.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION.

In another part of the paper will be found a communication from an honored subscriber in Mexico, Doctor Walter Keate, who is a believer in vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. The "News" gladly gives space to his paper. It is written in a dignified and courteous style, and it presents the pro-vaccination side of the controversy in an able manner, giving the arguments relied upon by that side.

The "News" has not taken a stand against vaccination, though it has given voice to the general sentiment of the people of Utah against making the operation compulsory, particularly after the Legislature had refused to grant that power to boards of health. For that reason we are willingly afford the able spokesman for vaccination a chance to present his case, as we have given a similar opportunity to representatives of the other side. Free discussion, when fairly conducted, is a great aid to truth, and truth never fears either light or liberty. It is falsehood that works by means of persecution, and then hides its face in shame.

We would suggest, however, that the issue between the pro-vaccinationists and the anti-vaccinationists is not a statistical one. It will not be disposed of by the reports of General Otis, or by the deaths from smallpox in the world, but so have deaths from numerous other diseases. Statistics prove that Italy, one of the most thoroughly vaccinated countries on earth, has had more fatalities of smallpox with fatal results. During the year 1887 there were 12,249 deaths in that country; in 1888 there were 13,110; and in 1889, 13,412 deaths, all from smallpox.

If the question be asked, how the epidemic can rage so fearfully, in a country where about 85 per cent of the population is rendered "immune" by vaccination, the reply is that the deaths were generally recorded in the parts of the country where the population live as they have done for generations, without any idea of hygiene, while in the enlightened parts of the country, with modern dwellings and modern sanitary precautions, there was hardly a case of the disease.

This is on the anti-vaccination side of the question of statistics. And this has been considerably strengthened lately by the reports of General Otis, from which it is evident that vaccination, no matter how often repeated, is not a sure preventive of smallpox.

The question discussed must be decided on other grounds. It should be possible for the scientist to explain the nature of the lymph and the nature of the smallpox and show how the one operates upon the other, just as it is possible to demonstrate why a saw applied in a certain way cuts through a piece of wood. As long as it is admitted that erysipelas, and other diseases, have been conveyed into the human system by vaccination, it is wise not to force it upon those who do not believe in its virtues.

There is so much to be said on both sides of that question, that one side should not be permitted to compel the other to submit to its dicta. It would be different, were the pro-vaccination position established beyond a reasonable doubt, which it cannot be as long as eminent scientists, including physicians of first class repute, are among its vigorous antagonists.

THE WORK IN LUZON.

Some of the newspapers in this country cannot comprehend that the war in the Philippines is actually over, as long as there is some work for our troops. In other words, they cannot understand that the lawlessness and brigandage which are much older than the rebellion of Aguinaldo, may still go on for some time, although the rebellion itself has been put down.

But this is nevertheless the fact. The United States are now face to face with the lawless condition which Spain has done but little to stamp out. Our government has the task of breaking up the numerous robber bands that are infesting the country preying upon peaceful tillers of the ground and taking refuge in the mountains, whenever pursued by the representatives of the established government, fighting when numerous enough to do so, and hiding when a stronger force is on their trail.

The condition in Luzon has for years been similar to that prevailing in some parts in eastern Europe, or in Spain itself for that matter, where brigandage is not unknown. It was not to be expected that the end of the Luzon rebellion would also be the end of the Luzon lawlessness. On the contrary, it was to be expected that the robbers who had flocked to the flag of Aguinaldo, would go back to their work after he had left them. And this is exactly what has happened.

Our soldiers are now pursuing the

handful with the view of stamping out their nefarious work. It is an undertaking in which some precious lives will be sacrificed, some by the bullets of assassins, and others by reason of the hardships of such a campaign. But the troops are applying themselves to the work in hand with great zeal and success. A writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser justly remarks that "Spain has left an Asiatic Sicily to clean up, as the house of Savoy had to clean up the fruitage of Bourbon weakness and corruption in the Mediterranean." If it takes time to do so, the critics of the American policy in that part of the world should not lose their patience. Already much more has been accomplished than was done in this direction by Spain for centuries, and more will follow. For as roads are built and commerce established between the different parts of the country, the natives themselves will find it to their advantage to protect the country from the lawless acts of robbers. Where civilization is backward, brigandage has a chance. It is the readiness of civilization in Turkey, that still makes it possible for Bedouins to roam the country for prey, and for Kurds to commit wholesale slaughter in the day time. For the advance of civilization, beasts of prey and with them brigands are driven back, until comparative order and security are the rule. It will be so in the Philippines, and the American soldiers are doing a great work there now, which will bear fruit in the near future.

HOLY SKEKELS.

"Ministers and scientific men" in this city will, no doubt, be very much interested in the "holy skekels of Jerusalem," which is sold to date back to the time of King Solomon and which an enterprising commercial traveler is said to intend exhibiting during his stay here. But some of them—scientific or otherwise—will remember that on the streets of Hebron "holy skekels" are offered for sale for 20 francs a piece, or less.

Some antique coins, as well as other valuable antiquities are still found, for instance in the ruins of Ctesared, but the natives now know somewhat the value of such finds, and do not part with them for a few cents, as formerly. Genuine antiquities are becoming scarce, the country for years having been raked from one end to another for such remnants of the dim past. On the other hand, imitations of antiquities are plentiful. Coins and manuscripts are very cleverly made so as to look like the workmanship of a bygone age.

In the city of Hebron especially, holy coins are offered for sale. Thirty merchants will accept the stranger in the street, or visit him at the "lokanda," and tempt him with a "holy skekel," or some other coin, and it takes some one well at home in ancient numismatics to tell the difference between the genuine article and the imitation.

HERBERT SPENCER.

Mr. Spencer recently celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth. He was the recipient of congratulations from friends and admirers all over the world. Forty years ago, he says, his physicians had little hope of him being able to reach a ripe age, and there has never been a day since then, when he has felt physically vigorous. Yet, he has almost accomplished the gigantic labor he undertook at the age of thirty. The rule is thought to be "a sound mind in a sound body," but the world furnishes many an instance of an intellectual giant dwelling in a frail body. Pascal was one of these. Spencer seems to be another. For more than six months he has devoted from three hours a day to the old-time routine, with no abatement in the severity of his method, and with the same careful superintendence of those who assist him in the collection of data over the vast field of his intellectual research. His mental vigor seems unabated, and his publishers are talking about the publication of his next work.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

The news from the seat of war in Africa now is that the forward movement of the British in the Free State has commenced in earnest, and that there is some prospect of sharp fighting. It is supposed the march toward Pretoria will be commenced from Kimberley, Bloemfontein and Ladysmith simultaneously.

For some time the efforts of the British seem to have been concentrated on an endeavor to cut off the Boers that raised the siege of Wepener and retreated along the Caledon river toward Ladysmith. This seems to have failed, however, and the two columns of retreating Boers are still making for the north. With Lord Roberts on the move, their tactics must necessarily be changed.

The hope is expressed at Bloemfontein that the war will be brief, as soon as the immense British army is ready to take the aggressive. It may not be a brief, nor a bloodless struggle, but the probability is that the British will accomplish their purpose. So far they have gained every point, except the relief of Mafeking. The Boers have lost along the entire line, notwithstanding their heroic defense, worthy of the ancient Greeks.

The South African events will again be watched with intense interest. For with the advance from Bloemfontein, the war will commence in earnest.

Read the Mayor's proclamation and act accordingly.

The tea crop in India is a partial failure. Users of the beverage are therefore likely to be served with "mixed drinks" in the way of shrubbery to make up the shortage.

killed. There is some blunder, to leave the men exposed to such an overwhelming force as set upon them.

Giving an accused person "the benefit of a doubt" used to be recognized as proper conduct in a jury. Now it is made the butt of a far-fetched attempt at ridicule. How times do change!

Gen. Otis is said to be destined to come to the Pacific coast as head of the military department of California. The difference in work and worry from the position he now occupies will probably make the general feel that he has escaped from purgatory to paradise.

A Denver dispatch yesterday afternoon referred to a fear that the big Castlewood dam would break, but competent engineers say there is no danger, as the structure will stand any weight of water that will come against it. People within reach of a possible disaster, however, will do well to remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

Utah is in a state of mourning today for the terrible calamity that has befallen so many of her people in the Winter Quarters coal-mining disaster. Let there be left undone nothing that will bring relief to those on whom the burden now rests heaviest, the families of those who have fallen victims to the accident. The call of the needy should not go a moment unheeded in Utah.

"The Church organ has not withdrawn its anathema from the Supreme court."

There is no need to say where that came from. And there is no need to talk about "withdrawing" something that never was inserted. The "News" is not in the "anathema" business; it leaves all the cursing to its expert contemporary.

"It would be a welcome relief to the News readers, if its editor had indeed been stricken dumb."

No doubt it would be to the writer of that sentence and those who have assisted in the attempts to "muzzle or kill" this editor. That is the derisive resort of babbled and petty souls when they utter by fall to meet an argument and refute the truth. But the desired relief does not seem to come, does it?

The Tribune had a cartoon showing the court room during the recent trial of B. H. Roberts, in which he was pictured sitting by the side of his counsel. Now that paper says editorially in criticizing the proceedings:

"Another feature of the trial was the absence of the accused."

A common "feature" of that paper is the absence of agreement between the facts reported in it locally, and the fictions of which its editorials are largely composed. Reliance upon those utterances would be utterly misplaced.

It appears that the limit either in speed or size of ocean-going craft has not been reached. It was thought that the size of the Lusitania, 704 feet, was as long as builders would risk, but now a German firm has undertaken a vessel, 732 feet in length. Heretofore the highest developed horsepower in an ocean-going steamship, 33,000, but the new vessel ordered for the North German Lloyd line is to have 45,000 indicated horsepower, with an ability to cross the Atlantic in less than five days.

It is now thought that one cause of the delay of Lord Roberts, in advancing, is due to a peculiar horse disease that has broken out among the animals. It seems that the present season is the most dangerous to the horses. The officers have been warned that the animals must not be permitted to eat the velvet grass in the morning when it is wet with dew, nor in the evening. Naturally such regulations would retard the movements of an army depending on horses for the advance.

The demand for the war has already had an appreciable influence upon the horse market, and it is believed in a few months more, prices will be still higher.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Chicago Daily News.

On paper nothing is easier than to send a squadron over to knock down the Sultan. But to solve a few custom houses and hold them until the claim of the United States is satisfied. But the great powers of Europe have an insuperably larger naval force. Not long ago they had an incomparably stronger claim upon the Sultan—one which involved not mere money, but the protection of human life. The concert played its more warlike airs, but the Sultan simply went to sleep, and nothing worse than long speeches was fired at him.

San Francisco Chronicle.

In the meantime if the Sultan owes our missionaries anything which he will not pay the sensible thing is to pay them ourselves, warn our citizens to leave Turkey, withdraw our minister and send the Turkish minister about his business. There is no more sense in a fight with Turkey than there would be in a mix-up with a den of skunks. Meantime the wise course is to believe nothing the hear about the Sultan, unless it is over an official signature.

San Francisco Call.

Since the days of John Sobieski there has been no prospect of Turkey in any way dominating European affairs, either by conquest or diplomacy. No nation in Europe is afraid of Turkey. Any one of the second-class powers could wipe out that empire, its safety rests upon the inability of the first-class powers to agree upon division of the Ottoman estate, and upon the danger of rousing the Sheikh ul Islam, the spiritual head of Mohammedanism, to declare a holy war against the Giazur, which would affect the Christian nations of Europe that have millions of Mohammedan subjects.

ment stands by itself alone, and the Turkish government should have carried it out long ago. But what it does now is to ignore it completely. The reply which we have received under pressure is that "Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects."

New York Tribune.

There can be no legitimate ground for complaint or demonstration by Turkey or any other power at any measure, however summary, which the United States may now adopt for the collection of the debt on which judgment was so long ago confessed. Turkey has a yearly revenue of more than \$50,000,000. If out of that she cannot pay a legacy of \$100,000, it is time for her to resign her sovereignty to some one who can do so.

Philadelphia Times.

In the case of the missionary claims, the cost of collection would certainly be much more than the amount of the bill. If it were necessary for humanity's sake or for the national dignity, the cost need not be counted. But there appears no such necessity at present. If there is to be a general attempt to squeeze payments out of Turkey, we might as well be on hand with the rest. Otherwise, there is not much to be made out of the Sultan's promises, and it would be better to charge them up to profit and loss.

DEWEY AND LABOR.

Chicago Times-Herald.

There is the rub which tells of the sacrifice he has made. He has known subordination to a Farragut, but that was subordination to genius and to superior experience in his profession. What he has to learn is the subordination of his every opinion to Tom, Dick and Harry, to this federation, to that society. When he is at the order of political managers he will find that it is considered fatal to offend anybody, and that he must not speak before the public until his words and ideas have been revised by the pen of capital and the pick of labor.

Kansas City Star.

Nothing can be done in Chicago, it appears, without union labor serving notice on somebody that he can't do this or that because something connected with whatever it is was done by non-union labor. President McKinley was required to join the union before he could lay the cornerstone of a United States postoffice in Chicago, and now Admiral Dewey has been notified that he must not review the procession on a non-union band stand. The United States having a union President, the issue now raised is if Admiral Dewey is a union Admiral. The country will observe the reply of the admiral with interest, for it will indicate whether the battle of Manila was a regular union battle, or whether it was fought under a "scab" admiral, and hence is without force and effect. In this dilemma Admiral Dewey might come to Kansas City, where he can step direct from his car into Union Avenue.

Boston Herald.

It is rather hard to keep track of the Dewey grand stand row in Chicago, but the latest phase of the affair appears to be that, while the union and non-union carpenters were wandering over the matter, a committee of contractors came forward and offered to build the grand stand without cost to the reception committee, but the offer was promptly accepted. It now appears that the tender was less a matter of saving the committee money than it was an effort to get out of the bosses to keep the union men out of making that much wages, for, of course, it will be erected by non-union men; that is, if the strikers do not stop the work. Now the labor unions refuse to march in the industrial parade, at least past the grand stand, and the union brass bands say they will not play a note when they are passing the stand put up by men who do not belong to organized labor. It is probable that the only way out of the difficulty is to build two grand stands, one of which will be unusual and the other bear the union label. It's a queer mess.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for May has, as usual, an interesting table of contents. "Can We Forget?" is a brief article by Dr. James E. Talmage, in which the author shows that memory is a storehouse in which thoughts, facts, and incidents are carefully stored away. "Recollection," he says, "is a faculty, whose duty it is to place the volumes in position, the pages in order. The lesson is: 'Seek rather to cultivate the power of recollection than that of memory,' a valuable hint particularly to the young readers of the Era. The 'Life and Labors of Henry H. Wood' is a book by John L. Anderson, which duty it is to place the volumes in position, the pages in order. The lesson is: 'Seek rather to cultivate the power of recollection than that of memory,' a valuable hint particularly to the young readers of the Era. The 'Life and Labors of Henry H. Wood' is a book by John L. Anderson, which duty it is to place the volumes in position, the pages in order. The lesson is: 'Seek rather to cultivate the power of recollection than that of memory,' a valuable hint particularly to the young readers of the Era.

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Chicago Times-Herald.

The latest answer of the Porte to the American demand is as remarkably evasive and indolent that no one could possibly defend its honesty. There was to begin with a specific agreement that a certain sum of money would be paid as an indemnity for the destruction of American property. Clearly this agree-

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Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colors, all sizes, sold regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per pair, all this week at Z. C. M. I., 75c

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IN THE MEANTIME WE OFFER ON

Saturday, April 28th 83% off, Ladies' Suits. Wednesday, May 2nd 83% off Silk Waists.

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A GENUINE EBONY SOLID BACK HAIR BRUSH FOR \$1.00.

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It's a brush that's nice enough for any dresser, the number is limited, hence you'd better come early if you want one. Remember the price while they last is just ONE DOLLAR.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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Both of these suits for ages 3 to 8.

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