DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 9, 1899.

NEWSPAPER TRICKS.

Hall Caine, the celebrated English writer, recently contributed to the press an article on the tricks and methods of the American interviewer. It was copied from the London Telegraph into the Deseret News of January 24. In a humorous way Mr. Caine related some of his experiences which led him to the conclusion that, "Whether you allow yourself to be interviewed, or refuse to allow yourself to be interviewed you are equally certain to regret it." In some cases he could say nothing, stories were made up as coming from him, and when he did talk, ideas were attributed to him which he never entertained and words put into his mouth which he never uttered.

This is one of the tricks of modern journalism which cannot be too strongly condemned. The reporter, though culpable, is perhaps not so much to blame as the editor or publisher, who urges him on to get news and to fabricate it when he cannot legitimately get what he desires, and the public appetite for something unusual and sensational and which cannot be gratified unless it is highly spiced, is also largely responsible.

The San Francisco Monitor, in an article touching on this subject, has the following in relation to another phase of improper journalism:

"A reporter gets on the scent of some family trouble. He straightway breaks into the home and demands to know what concerns nobody in the world outside the family. If he is refused the knowledge which he seeks he builds a story on what he has heard, takes up the family history, and in an atom of truth adds a whole atmosphere of untruth. And there is no redress. Few men are strong enough to fight a great newspaper. Character and good name are nothing in comparison with the public demand for what is supposed to be news.

We know of no effectual remedy for these evils except public sentiment. The decent and respectable elements of society could show their disapprobation of these things by strong protests, and then by refusing to support papers given to this reprehensible conduct. They can exclude such sheets from their business places and from their homes. They can use a powerful influence in some ways to abate this evil, which is not only injurious to the victims of the reporter's guile, but is hurtful to society and damaging to the State. It is blighting to public morals, and serves no greater purpose than to bring money into the coffers of the journals which make such things a specialty.

Another shameful prostitution of the power of the press, is in the printing of startling headlines above an article which are utterly at variance with that which is found in the text. In these rushing times many people, in scanning a newspaper, depend upon the headlines and the summary which frequently precede the article. When such headings truly indicate what is in the body of the article following, they are a convenience to busy people and are therefore commendable, but when they convey something false and misleading and unwarranted by what follows, they are a snare, and to be classed with the crime known as forgery. In illustration of this villainous practice, we cite the first page of the anti-"Mormon" sheet published in this city, of Wednesday, Feb. 8th. Here are some of the headings, in small type as they appeared in large type: "Purpose of Mormons—Church Purposes to Stand by Polygamist Roberts—So Says Apostle Taylor—Yet He Maintains that the Church Does Not Interfere with Matters of State."

Careful reading of the text of the "special dispatch" which follows, fails to disclose anything that will warrant the assertion that the Church proposes anything in relation to the matter, or has any purpose in reference to politics. On the contrary, the gentleman quoted is represented as saying:

"The Church does not interfere with matters of State. We do not believe in any such union, finding good in all religions. The trouble is wholly political, and not on moral ground in many respects."

That emphatic declaration ought to be sufficient to any fair mind to show that what follows in connection with the subject is given on political grounds alone. The remark, "If two-thirds of the members of Congress are against B. and put him out, we will send another man in his place," is therefore a political assertion. But in the headlines it is thus stated: "If Roberts is Unseated, the Church Official States, Another Like Him Will be Sent to Take His Place."

This is deliberate and intentional falsification of the words said to have been uttered by Mr. Taylor, is perpetrated by the paper that makes a business of misrepresenting everything possible relating to the "Mormon" Church and its leading men. The same sheet has stated that "nothing could be more wicked than to place a false construction on the words of another."

The Deseret News defies the work of polluting and those who attempts to make trouble for the majority of the people of Utah, but finds it necessary in self-defense to expose it to merited contempt and the continual assaults that are made in this direction. We do not expect to shake the perpetrators of these libels, but it is not right that the public should be left in the darkness which comes from such deception. The affiliations, we know, desire our silence, but as we have before announced, they cannot get a minute on the Deseret News for favor in their non-loyalty while we have power to wield it to the fight.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Cannonigh, providing for the release of the University of Utah to the site granted by Congress, will come up for discussion next week. It asks for an appropriation of $200,000 to carry out the proposed removal, in addition to the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the institution.

The bill may be considered one of the very important measures before the Legislature and sufficient time for consideration should be taken to avoid error whatever the final disposition of it may be.

Congress, as will be remembered, granted a tract of sixty acres as a university site, on the condition that it be occupied within a specified time, and this has been extended once. Inquiries regarding the probability of further extension have elicited the following reply from Senator Hawlins:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1899.
Hon. Governor Van Cott, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir:—Yours in regard to the University site to hand. It will scarcely be possible to obtain legislation at this session extending the time for locating the university on the site, or to make the grant absolute. My own opinion is that as soon as possible the site should be occupied, and then go to me for the University it will not be difficult to obtain a grant of additional lands, and it may be possible to make such grant cover all the original lands of the reservation. Until something is done, however, in the way of taking advantage of the present grant new concessions will be difficult to procure.

Yours truly,
J. L. HAWLINS.

From this letter it appears that the present Legislature fails to take some action in the matter. The tract of land granted must either be secured or the claim to it forfeited.

The appropriation asked for is large, but it is explained that the University is asking for about $1,000 for improvements on its present site, and this appropriation would, of course, not be needed, were the institution to be removed. Besides, by the contemplated arrangement the State would receive the present site, which is said to be valued, indirectly, at $200,000. It is believed that the change could be made without increasing the taxes levied for educational purposes, and without impairing the credit of the State.

This point should be carefully considered, for sometimes measures are passed, the full consequences of which are not apparent until put into practical execution, and then the burdens have to be met, somehow.

There is no doubt that the present University site is unsuitable for the institution, to meet modern requirements. The location on the hill is more desirable for many reasons, apparent to both students and professors, and an institution of that kind should certainly have the best of everything the State can afford.

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Gov. Roosevelt is confronted with a problem far more difficult than that which he solved by the famous charge up San Juan hill. A woman, Mrs. Martha Place, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death, and now strong efforts are being made to induce him to pardon the murderess. So far, all efforts in this direction have proved unavailing. He has declared repeatedly that he has no sympathy for anyone who murders a fellow-being, and that the question of sex does not enter into the consideration with him. His sympathies are all for the victims and for the oppressed, the torturer of the slayer.

Opinions are much divided on the question whether criminals of the "weaker sex" should be held responsible for their crimes, or be treated as irresponsible beings before the law but acting in the alarming increase of female murderers lately, there is a strong sentiment in favor of a change of policy in this regard.

A leniency that apparently has a tendency to multiply criminals of a certain class, is not only an imposition upon the clemency of the administration of justice, but it is a menace to the moral progress of the class thus favored. The demand is more and more plainly heard for impartiality without which there can be no equality and no justice.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

The Medical Record discusses the question of "contaminated beef" furnished to some of the soldiers during the late war. The observations bear apply to the administration of food in general and are therefore of universal interest.

The Record defines the fact that the canned goods were imperfectly prepared, that, when opened the stuff was found to be far advanced in putrescence, that worse than all was the unwarrantable experiment of adding chemicals in the shape of boracic and salicylic acids. This, it is stated, in some instances produced worse of the digestive troubles which attacked the soldiers. Two conditions—the presence of the decomposing animals and the addition of a chemicals—combined to make the food sick.

The Record then explains that the practice of adding chemicals of any kinds of food is positively dangerous. It says:

"Theoretically we may assume that either of the acids mentioned may not be used in sufficient quantities in any given case to produce immediately any particular effects; but practically we must conclude if it that substance we must be necessarily freighted with harm in interfering with digestion, in otherwise the proper enjoyment, in complicating metabolism, and continually in irritating the entire intestinal tract. Boracic and salicylic acids are no compounds of the stomach, and are neither needed nor tolerated as distinct food requirements. Besides, under the peculiar circumstances they are distinctly poisonous to their actions. Deaths have resulted from overdoses of both these drugs, and why should not smaller quantities, long continued, have a like effect? The contractors are willing, however, to infect these risks on the mere reports of some advertising chemists who are accordingly paid in advance for favorable opinions regarding the actual healthfulness of these admirable adulterants. The chemist, we repeat, as he must be in practice of analysis, is not a proper judge of the physiological action of drugs. The clinician is the man who can decide between such issues. It is the difference between theory and practice in the framing of the proper conclusions. Dogberry when the reports are made by the surgeons who have had charge of the contaminated beef, is sad to more grossly determined what real harm the contaminated beef has occasioned. In any event a proper public sentiment will be created against the general principle of adulteration, by facts which will be brought out in the impending investigation, morally and scientifically any form of food adulteration is always wrong, and the sooner the guilty jobbers are taught this, the better.

The revelations made in the new interiors beef scandal are appalling, when it is remembered that either through intimation or from other motives, persons were allowed to supply poisoned food to the army, and that when the section of every soldier was needed against an enemy, that if by these revelations public sentiment can be aroused against the murderous practice of selling all kinds of adulterated food, some good will be accomplished.

A FIRM POLICY NEEDED.

Those familiar with the situation in the Philippines agree that the recent conflict in which so many lives were lost was due, partly at least, to the hesitating policy of the United States with regard to the terms of peace. Aguinaldo made use of this circumstance to place himself in an advantageous position, and General Merritt naturally took the ground that he had no power to interfere, as long as the treaty was not ratified. The inactivity of the Americans was misconstrued by the insurgents as weakness, and their insolence increased on this account.

Further, Aguinaldo has constantly told his followers that he brought Dewey to the scene to aid him, and that the Americans were really a kind of auxiliaries to the native troops. They are unloved now, and the danger of renewed attacks upon our forces must consequently be very much reduced.

But there should now be no further hesitation. In dealing with the natives in the Philippines, firmness and justice are well as many should be the rule. Great Britain has sometimes found it necessary to remove from the native soil some irreconcilable chiefs, and to take care of them where they were out of harm's way. Some such measure may be unavoidable with regard to Aguinaldo, whose insurmountable ambition led him to run up against our batteries at Manila. When he is removed the work of pacifying the natives may be commenced in earnest.

When the Filipinos understand that it is not to our interest to subject them to a new set of masters, or make them the objects of the experiments of amateur colonial governors, but to aid them in obtaining such measure of liberty and self-government as their peculiar condition justifies, they will find no excuse for resistance. But in the meantime they must be taught to respect the flag of their liberators. That seems to be, necessarily, the first lesson for barbarians when they come in contact with races that stand higher in the scale of civilization.

Gen. Miles is not to be invested for his services in Porto Rico. That will be a consolation to Secretary Alger.

Gen. Eagan's wild talk to the war investigation commission will cost him $5,000. Rather an expensive whistle.

The Utah Legislature has made a century run on the monotonously wheel. One hundred bullets have been taken, yet there is no election.

The children at Kobe, Japan, did not waste energy in secretary efforts with Lieut. Robson. But their cheerful hurrahs, or "banzai," were given with a hearty goodwill.

The existence of six cases of yellow fever among the U. S. troops at Guantanamo, Pinar del Rio, presents a very unpleasant state of affairs in western Cuba.

THE HOB-ELESS AGE.

New York Journal.

Just as long as the man is left who enjoys a spin on a bicycle, or a well-metaled highway, behind a span of well-bred trotters, so long as men worship at the shrine of Diana, so long as men and women believe that the horse, whether under saddle or in harness, is a genuine instrument of pleasure, we can have no horseless age, once again from the necessities of the dweller in the country. The horse's lot will be lightened, and his mission ameliorated, with the advancement of his mission as involves a diminished production. As a drudge, the horse has more often than not been pitiable, as so did he the endeavors of his, he has been adorable without exception. He may be excluded from city streets, in his own and the city's advantage, but all the animal's behalf be that the hoofs of man can never will never deprive him of his great title of man's best friend.

Los Angeles Express.

The horseless vehicles will undoubtedly make further inroads on the sphere of the equines, yet it will be long before the latter are entirely supplanted. The cheapened cost of the animal has of itself tended to increase its use, and when the full scope of the horseless carriage is filled we shall still have our race horses, our saddle horses, our work horses, our draft horses, our driving horses. The horse will even then be indispensable on the farm. The never civilization will need its aid in the development of the remaining dark continents. There is as yet no occasion to mourn the passing of the horse. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that under the improved conditions that are promised.

San Francisco Chronicle.

We shall be soon have trucks and cabs running in San Francisco streets with compressed air as their motive power. There will be a chance also for an enterprising line to operate in well-paved districts that will compete with the Market-street cambles in carrying passengers, notably with the result of cutting fares. The auto-cambles can climb hills as well as a cable car and maintain an equal rate of speed, and so far as that matter, can the auto-cab. At the new company which is about to introduce these novelties in California has ample capital and the record of success in Paris and New York to encourage it there is no danger that it will be subject to any of the perils and drawbacks of a more competitive experiment.

THE BANDITTI.

Boston Herald.

Aguinaldo's proclamation to the Filipinos, in which he calls them "bandits" and "robbers" and "ungrateful" and "without gratitude," and "without gratitude," Spain might have been better off if she had recognized earlier this American style of doing business.

There is no gainsaying Great Britain's challenge to France, made in the official notice to China that if the latter refuses to grant an extension of French settlement at Mongkhal, Tonkin will uphold China against any threats or pressure that may come from France. The ship is on John Bull's shoulder all right, but it is not certain that Jean Crapaud will try to knock it off.

As there is much curiosity to learn where Senator J. L. Rawlins stands on the question of national expansion, the Deseret News publishes in full today the gentleman's speech in the United States Senate, leaving the public to draw their own conclusions as to the force of his argument. The "News" does not necessarily endorse anything the speech contains by publishing it as a matter of interesting information.

A paper the chief distinction of which is its hatred of the "Mormon" people and its misrepresentation of everything in relation to them and their faith, has for several weeks repeated nearly every day, that the Deseret News is in control of a certain gentleman for whom the anti-"Mormon" sheet has special animosity. The statement, coming from that source, is of course an unlimited and gratuitous falsehood. The Deseret News is only controlled by the persons whose names appear at the head of its editorial column.

The care and wisdom exercised by the American commanders at Manila is well illustrated in the following incident, given in a special correspondent's account of the recent fighting in the Philippines: "The Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, took no part in the bombardment. With the fine strategy for which the American naval commander is noted he placed his vessel in a position directly in front of the city, between the Spanish gunboat General Alava and the German cruiser Irene, and the troops ashore. The significance of this move will be readily grasped. This was a fight between the Americans and Filipinos and no outsiders could be permitted to enter the ring. So Admiral Dewey constituted himself a sort of referee to say 'Hands off' if it became necessary."

THE HAND OF DESTINY.

Rocky Mountain News.

No matter what individual Americans may think about the policy of annexation or the claims of the Filipino Independence, the fight at Manila leaves us no other course than to inflict summary chastisement upon those who have been rash enough to invite armed conflict with an army of the United States. If the Filipinos had been sensible enough to behave themselves and to appeal to the principles of liberty which are dearly implanted in the American heart they would have created for themselves a volume of sentiment in favor of granting them virtual if not complete independence at an early moment. As it is, the leaders have chosen to be treacherous and defiant and the encounter of Saturday evening was brought about by an attempt to ignore the American entry into Manila. Perhaps it was fated that we must undertake a big task in the Philippines whether we wish it or not. Had Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Mirs bay or off the harbor of Hongkong we probably would not have troubled ourselves with the archipelago at all. Had the Filipinos taken the right course they probably would have had little difficulty in building up a powerful ally in their favor. But it was in the bay of Manila that Dewey found the enemy and it was the choice of the Filipinos to threaten the violent expulsion of our forces from the islands.

Review of Reviews.

It was necessary for the best interests of every one that Spain should be eliminated from the Philippine situation. Spain having been thus eliminated by virtue of the agreement at Paris and by virtue further of the concrete fact of military occupation, nothing could be much more ridiculous than for us to volunteer to make statements in regard to assuming any obligation for the future. We do not know enough of the present moment to declare to the world our permanent policy. We can some day know the next generation, and we have no right to declare permanent policies in matters that most concern the Americans of the next century when we are dead. The next century is our concern, not that of the men now living—without first having taken the trouble to know what we are about. There is plenty of work to do, and the problems of the future cannot be solved until they are reached.

Z. C. M. I. Special Spring Sale

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 6, OF

NEW AND ELEGANT WASH GOODS.

36-inches wide fine brand Percales, perfectly fast goods of excellent quality and sure to give satisfaction, in this sale were 12c last week, but during this week are, per yard, only **10c**

36-inches wide Percales, dark, handsome shades, elegant patterns, warranted fast colors and Wrappers, have been reduced from 8 1-2 cents per yard to 14 yards for $1, or, per yard, only **7c**

36-inches wide Fine Percales selling 14 yards for $1. These goods come in dress lengths and are in very desirable patterns and colors. Ladies should call full to examine this stock. Remember the low price, reduced from 12½c per yard in the sale, to only **10c**

36-inches wide Merrimacs—famous for their fine laundering qualities—come in fine dark mourner shades, and in this sale are less than New York prices. We have reduced the sale price, which was 12½c, to now only **11c**

36-inches wide Madras Cords—a special Waist material—elegant, stylish goods, come in stripes, the delicate shades beautifully combined, in this sale were 12½c, reduced for this week to, per yard, only **11c**

Standard Prints, a very fine line that will regularly at 5 1-2 cents per yard, will go in this sale at half price, that is 12 yards for 50 cents, being, per yard **4⅙c**

Yard wide Cambrics, the best Wash Goods that can be purchased, durable and fashionable in this sale, per yard, only **12½c**

32-inches wide Olympia Cloth, in rich, choicest, and novel patterns, perfectly fast goods, at bargains that are a splendid catch, in sale last week were 12 yards for $1.00, are reduced for this week to 11 yards for $1.00, or, per yard, only **7c**

Yard wide "N. N." Percales, choice patterns, excellent dress goods, sure to please, have been further reduced from the sale price of 12 cents for 11 to the unprecedented figure of 14 yards for $1.00 or, per yard, only **7c**

In Prints, 32-inches wide dress goods that give general satisfaction. We have a choice stock of this high standard material, the sale price of which was 10c per yard, has been further reduced for this week to, per yard **8⅓c**

SPRING OUTING FLANNELS. We have just received an immense stock of Spring Outing Flannels, specially purchased for our Annual Sale. 14 YARDS FOR $1.00.

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

New Grand Theatre.
M. E. MEEVES, Manager.
PATRONS AGAIN TO THE DOORS.
Last Three Nights
Matinee Saturday.
YON YONSON THE FARCICAL DRAMA.
NEXT WEEK—"South Before the War."

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,
Clara Smith,
John Christiffersen,
A. C. Sorensen,
Ole M. Johnson,
Brigge Klingsford,
William Anderson,
Samuel Webber,
Joseph Keiler,
Emanuel Petersen,
N. J. Meyer,
M. H. Crandall,
Jane Johnson,
W. L. Webster,
Jorgen J. Johnson.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Utah Sugar Co.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Utah Sugar Company has been removed from the Home F'ire Insurance Company's building at 25 Main Street to the Deseret News building, corner of Main and South Temple.
HORACE G. WHITNEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSTIPATION

Is the life of trade: (the patent medicine trade.)

Vowles' Health Floor.
Vowles' Breakfast Cereal and
Vowles' Graham Flour is calculated to knock the Dressing out of above named trade. Manufactured only at

Utah Roller Mills,

Telephone No. Five. Salt Lake City.
ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

EAT PEERY BROTHERS OGDEN UTAH

Wheat Flakes.

A CHOICE BREAKFAST MUSH
NEEDS COOKING—READY FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER

THE ORIENTAL COFFEE and TEA POT.

It has three great principles combined in one vessel, viz.: Condensing, Distilling & Percolating.

50 Per Cent OF YOUR MONEY SAVED BY USING THIS COFFEE POT.

100 Per Cent BETTER QUALITY OF COFFEE MADE IN THIS COFFEE POT.

Coffee made in two minutes; no boiling necessary.

GIVE US A CALL AND WE WILL EXPLAIN IT.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

We Sell Suits,

Always Tailor-made quality at half tailor-made prices. Now we're selling same tailor-made Suits at two-thirds to three-quarters of ready-made prices. You'll not get another chance like this for sometime—you can wear them right up to hot weather time—some could be worn right through hot weather time. Come in and let us tell you more about them. Prices are reduced like this:

$6 to $25 Suits, Now $5 to $19.

One Price. J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main St.

The New Shirts for Boys are in—very swell—all prices, 50c to $1.00.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

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TEUTONIA, of New Orleans, and
THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH

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Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans in Bank. Irrigated sugar stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
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