

give promise of its success as a revolution, other nations have a perfect right to recognize the belligerents. This right Spain exercised, and now cannot complain at the United States doing likewise.

At this particular time the outburst of Spanish wrath is based on two grounds: the intemperate language of Americans in coming to the point of recognizing the Cubans, and the fact of a country much stronger than Spain giving such recognition. A little time and the Spanish anger will cool off; and while the disavowal of the Barcelona incident will be accepted by this country to good faith, Spain will see how impossible it is for any disavowal of Congressional action to come from President Cleveland. One was the lawless act of a mob, the other the governmental exercise of an inalienable right. When the cooler judgment of a few days' thought comes to the Spaniards it will be a good time for President Cleveland to act as peace-maker by submitting to Spain a proposition to relieve it of Cuba and Cuban troubles for the future. The destiny of this continent is to be free from any iron yoke of a European power: the past experience of the Spaniards here should teach him that it is unprofitable to oppose the fates in this regard. Cuba may or may not come to the United States, but I must be released from Spanish control; and there is no occasion for U. S. troops to fight about it, either.

ARIZONA AND UTAH.

The Congressional House committee on territories is to give a hearing tomorrow (Wednesday) to the proposition to annex a portion of northwestern Arizona to Utah. Representative Allen will uphold and Delegate Murphy oppose the proposition. As to whether or not the piece of land in question should come to Utah, we may here remark that if the people whose interests are there do not want the transfer, Utah does not want it. We understand, however, that people there are exceedingly anxious for the change, since the Colorado river, which is the proposed boundary, effectively cuts them off from county and territorial government south of the Colorado, except by long and expensive travel, while under the change they would be in direct touch with this State and their section of country would be much more quickly developed.

The question at issue is of vital importance to the occupants and other with direct interests in the tract of land sought to be transferred; but it is of secondary interest to either Utah or Arizona outside of that. We believe the matter should be settled according to the wish of the people chiefly concerned. To accomplish this it will not be necessary to disturb in the least the close and amicable relations which exist between this State and our southern neighbor, in whose welfare and progress we have a lively interest. Prosperity for Arizona and Utah lies in the path of union for mutual good; and it is to be hoped that not many years hence the most intimate commercial relations will be established between

them by means of north and south lines of railway affording direct and rapid transportation facilities. Such a development would not be delayed by settling the proposed transfer as we have suggested would be the right way.

WHAT WE SWALLOW.

The subjoined communication touches upon a subject of such timely and vast importance that we feel constrained to give it all the force and publicity that an editorial endorsement can impart. There is no one attempting to deny that, as stated, this community has been in the past shamefully imposed upon in the matter of impure food products; and surely the matter is of such vital interest that it merits the thoughtful consideration of our lawmakers. Our correspondent is in a position to know whereof he speaks, and the News can vouch for his reliability in discussing this question. He writes as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 2, 1896.

To the Editor:

Noticing the deplorable accident to Jos. A. Wright's child at Pittsburg through eating adulterated candy, I respectfully draw your attention to the necessity of a stringent food law being enacted by our present lawmakers, which should be broad enough to prevent unscrupulous parties from making Utah in the future, as in the past, a dumping ground for their villainous compounds, for there is hardly an imported article of consumption in the family that is not adulterated. A few can be named: teas, coffees, spices, starch, syrups, honey, candies, vinegars, baking powders—in fact the list comprises most all of the articles consumed, too numerous to mention. If reports are true the same pernicious practice is somewhat in vogue here at home. The law should be broad enough to its provisions to stop such a corrupt practice, and thus protect the pockets and health of our citizens.

If a health commission should be appointed, with a contingent fund at its disposal, to purchase any article for sale, analyze it, and if found impure, advertise in the public papers the brand of the article, and the firm name, it would put a stop to unprincipled dealers carrying such stuff on account of its cheapness, especially if a penalty were attached.

Yours respectfully,

NOORATES.

A TERRIBLE CASE.

What a strange metaphysical or dualism is that of Miss Overman, the San Francisco woman who publicly confessed herself a blackmailer and perjurer! More than this, if the telegraphic reports are correct, she even smiled and looked anything but abashed while reciting the story of her own infamy before the ecclesiastical court. In view of the object sought to be accomplished, and the manner in which it was frustrated and exposed, some incidents in the life of Lucretia Borgia became painfully redituus.

That it can be possible, at a time and in a place where and where civilization holds high sway and Christianity is a recognized if not a real factor in the composition of society,

for two people, whose sex would to begin with preclude us from linking it with even the mildest shades of diabolism, to sink to such a depth, is a startling proposition; but when to the situation is added the additional loathsomeness that the women not only planned the scheme whereby an innocent man was to suffer and fall but did it deliberately and wantonly, it is then that a form of incredulity makes itself apparent. We say incredulity because, while the correctness of the report may not at present be contested, there must be something beyond the surface that has not yet been disclosed to the public.

The confession includes the remarkable statement that Miss Overman became a blackmailer and a thief in order that she thus might be rescued from a life of work and possible poverty! This alone would be enough to stamp with the impress of ineradicable villainy the character of any sane person of mature years; and when to it is added the infamy that her intended victim was a man whose hospitality she had enjoyed, the recital seems to partake more and more of the infernal. "When lovely woman stoops to folly" somebody prefigures an unwelcome thing; but when he stoops to the bottom of the social scale and becomes a premeditated criminal for mere perishable gain, what may we not look for? Woman's name has long been linked with the word frailty even by poets; but when she authorizes us to link it with a term compared with which frailty is a virtue, we are constrained to conclude that the times are really out of joint with no one in our class presently able to set them right.

MAKE PUBLIC THE DETAILS.

The City Council of Salt Lake has accomplished some very good results in reducing municipal expenses, and may be expected to go still farther in this direction when it gets time to reach a few more official trimmings that can be dispensed with profitably to the people. For its good work the Council deserves the thanks of the people, at least those members who have been instrumental in making the change do, albeit some of them display idiosyncrasies in the way of ultra combiveness that are not altogether becoming. They also deserve the active support and sympathy of the people in any measures which will tend to keep the disbursement of money by officials within the gaze of the public eye.

We take it that no honest official is averse to making a full and detailed report of the expenditures in his office. It is not a matter of private business with him. He is merely the agent of the public, and his principal should have reported to it the minutest details of the expenditure of funds which it provided. The taxpayers furnish the money to meet State, county, and municipal expenses. It is the rule of State and county officials to make a public exhibit of what they do with the money they disburse, and the municipal administration should give reports equally full and complete.

While a city council may be doing its utmost to prevent official and other extravagance in one direction, it