DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Deseret News Publishing Company, Lessees.

Wednesday, - - - July 20, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at either of South and East Temple streets, Salt Lake City. Regular edition at 4 o'clock.

The Deseret Semi-Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday, each morning.

The Deseret Weekly is a magazine form is published every Saturday.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give the Editor as well as Publisher address.

Daily 12 months	$ 6 00
Daily 6 months	3 00
Daily 3 months	1 50
Daily 1 month	50
Daily to the week	12
Saturday edition 12 months	1 50
Saturday edition 6 months	75
Semi-Weekly 12 months	1 50
Semi-Weekly 6 months	75
Weekly 12 months	1 50

Payment for subscriptions always in advance.

City subscribers will find the early 7 o'clock morning delivery of our newspaper in the 6th ward of Salt Lake City.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 56.

PHILOSOPHY IN FLORIDA.

There is in Crescent city, Fla., a little newspaper, The Florida Philosopher, edited by Mr. F. M. Murchison. The Philosopher is truly philosophic, evidently after the school of the celebrated diamond. In its issue of July 14, a correspondent of the paper pours out a venomous stream against the Elders of the Mormon Church, to which the paper replies:

"It seems from the above that Mr. ——— has indulged in a bout of bitter, where it was very evident he found the Philistines, and his prejudice apparently knows no bounds, judging from his acknowledgment against the Christian church. His intimation of 'Turkish-blooded conversion' relative to a number of worthy people in the community who have joined the Latter-day Saints, is totally unfounded and an outrage with the truth. They are as to the average in morality and intelligence, much superior to those who would persecute them in word or deed for their religious belief. As to the Elders, they are fully able to defend their conversions, all who pass sound their religion. They are chosen men sent out as missionaries by the Church authorities, ——— says the Mormons have 'cost the government much in money and blood, but if he thinks so he is the country he would do better to turn his artillery on the great evils of the land, which have cost the government much more. When the Mormon Church was first started a number of apostatizing citizens committed the crime of murder, this might have been the work of criminals who may have joined the sect in order to divert suspicion from themselves. It seems that the Mormons were driven out of several places by various mobs, without any proof that the leaders of the Church were guilty of any crimes. They finally settled in Utah, where they grew and prospered.

"The Philosopher, speaking of the influence at work in this country that make possible election frauds, lynch law and the liquor traffic, asks:

"'Why does not Mr. ——— turn his gun on this 'religion,' and let religion take care of itself, which it is amply able to do? Then there is the liquor question. We execute the question that there is not a liquor saloon in Louisville that does not do more harm in a single year than all the evils the Mormons have done since the Church was established.'

"The Philosopher is to be congratulated on the unprejudiced views of which he fearlessly makes himself the exponent. There is much need of the philosophy among the framers of public opinion.

DEWEY THE "DANDY."

Among the dangers which the war has been the means of giving birth to are some lines not to the mode of "Yankee Doodle" and are designed to commemorate Dewey's conquest at Manila. In the "song" he is called "Yankee Dewey," and a line refers to him as being a "dandy." In the slang sense of the word he certainly is not, but according to the dictionary definition he is more remotely from the thing of the fashion than about as exile and uncelebration as our men looking as high in the world's estimation ever saw.

A dispatch in today's "News" relates to a recently reported incident at Cuba, close to Manila, in which some little friction which threatened for a time to result in strained relations between the Americans and Germans in the street, took place. The details of what followed the fuling incident are now at hand and they are highly entertaining matter. They also give us another illustration of the admiral's good judgment, combined with courage and affability on every side of all circumstances. Commerce, and property, that the United States had been partially forced if not condemned relating to the Philippine situation, Dewey opened a controversy with the German admiral blockade by asking him—Yankee politeness—whether his country was at war or at peace with ours, if the latter, he protested against such proceedings as that to the neighboring bay as being unfriendly and unneither impropriety. If the former, he would like to be advised of it so that he could provide for himself accordingly. This brought from the German a courteous and apologetic note, satisfying the demands of the case completely, but objecting to the exclusion of German ships from the Manila harbor that had previously been there and had only gone out for short distances and trades. Dewey happens to be posted on international law and the requirements of such blockade cases, and he lost no time in reminding his Teutonic neighbor of the fact that Manila was a blockaded port, and it made no difference as to the number of times which our vessels could enter and leave the port, whether it was the first or the hundredth time they went in each and every case is determined with. And there was no getting over it. The German had to yield, and it is to be hoped there will be no occasion for further proceedings of the kind, otherwise something much more serious might take place.

Just fancy Dewey being other than what he is in relation to statecraft and diplomacy! Imagine such temerity as that which of, to the credit of some other officer to which the knowledge of how to conduct affairs has during and out of action would show to be inadequate, to positively at once provoke fight of so that was placed in the unmentable Murder mystery being unfolded in the perilous and mechanics of those who only act in harmony in every feeling beyond what they are used to the place entitled to. Dewey, there is no such danger. Dewey's faculty of intuitive and correct judgment on all questions that arise with his personal and official relations is added thereto not only to his ability to guide another's lives into happiness. He is so conscious of his ability to do so, and so serene as well as a conqueror. To see the beginning of the day, "So is all there." And to think that there months are not to exceed 1,000 persons outside of governmental circles know anything of him! What an memorial he will have hereafter!

THE UTAH LAKE TRAGEDY.

The drowning of four young girls in Utah lake yesterday was a most unerring thing, marked as the more so by reason of what appears now to be the absence of a sufficient reason for it. The exercise of the most ordinary of intelligence, indeed of having the weakest kind of excitement always every when the first one had not been on the shoals, would immediately have been the means of saving all. It is therefore a matter of wonder that it is thought necessary to do anything for those who are not expert and fearless good swimmers, to be spread their death in large waters of water, and it is always safe for those, how much more dangerous it is, than, for girls who cannot swim at all and have to use a boat, to go out of sight of the water's edge.

It is not the desire to be concerned or to say words that would hurtle for them it. The case is too appalling to the deepest sense of sympathy. It is for the reason that relating of all is said those who have already been sacrificed are gone beyond recall, but it would seem proper to warn others by attention to the friends with the hope that such serious step be stayed our memories forever.

THAT SURRENDER.

The formal surrender of Santiago was attended with all the dramatic accompaniments that could be desired. But for its sentiments and the great consequences involved in the transaction, it doubtless resembled a performance on the spotted stage as much as anything that had been prepared in that end. Gen. Toral, the honored conqueror of the Spanish Visted forth a subject for their late exploits, which was promptly acknowledged and returned. Then, properly escorted, uniformed and escorted, entire the vanquished here who had so gallantly and even successfully defended his people against the invaders, all bolted down up in proper array, the usual ceremonies are observed and a long line of the defeated soldiers, acting for representation for the entire army, advance and ground arms, then file past and call to the victor's quarters. A few acting for a great number, as a matter of convenience and expedition, was about the most theatrical feature of the performance.

It is pleasing to know that General Shafter returned to General Toral the sword which the latter had previously said him in token of respect. These incidents have their uses as well as their beauties. The United States is not waging a war of extermination, necessary in our form, or based, it is falling the noblest fight of all—that for mankind—and will not fail in the end to see reparation to extending every courtesy, courtesy and kindness possible to ameliorate the defeated or surrendered foe. The Santiago surrender and its happy accompaniments with all accordant incidents have done admirably, without doubt, and the others now to be at Havana and Manila are.

THE FRUIT CURE.

The Medical Record calls attention to the fact that fruit is not only a most valuable article of food but also have dated in many diseases. Ripe fruit should be sold in all the stores in India and Jamaica. Ripe fruit also have an a good food. Among the fruits with which we are familiar, the banana is the most valuable. It is a food and is so nutritious that it should be avoided by those who suffer from the fever. The magnificent of the value of fruit with in health and disease, has recently been the subject of a lecture before the Medical Society of London, and it has become popular in medicinal circles.

On this subject the New York Times says:

"In the early century more medical authorities were considerable in the medicinal uses of the vegetable compounds of fruits, with a certain type of fruit, as a means of cure. Thus, in Scandinavia, it was a common practice to use the juice of the apple, and in Italy the juice of the grape, and in Jamaica the juice of the orange, and in Spain the juice of the pomegranate, and in Turkey the juice of the fig, and in Germany the juice of the mulberry, and in Russia the juice of the cranberry, and in Sweden the juice of the bilberry, and in Denmark the juice of the currant, and in Holland the juice of the gooseberry, and in Italy