DESERET EVENING NEWS.

General News Publishing Company, Lessees.

Friday, - - - July 22, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at corner of South Main and Second South Streets, Salt Lake City.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as matter of the second class.

The Deseret Weekly News is published on Tuesday and Friday; each issue complete in itself.

The Deseret Sunday is a magazine form of 8 pages issued every Saturday.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should always give the former as well as present address.

Daily 12 months	$6.00
Daily 6 months	3.00
Daily 3 months	1.50
Daily 1 month	50
Daily per week	12
Saturday edition 12 months	1.50
Saturday edition 6 months	75
Semi-Weekly 12 months	3.00
Semi-Weekly 6 months	1.50
Weekly 12 months	1.50

Payment for subscriptions always in advance.

City subscribers will kindly notify the Publication Office of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

All communications should be addressed to DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 26.

THE MAINE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

President Frank J. Cannon and Representative W. H. King have been selected by the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the governor of the State of Utah to speak at the Maine memorial services in the Tabernacle on Sunday, July 24, at 2 o'clock p. m. Contrary to the usual custom a collection will be made at the close of the services for the benefit of the Maine monument to be erected in honor of the American sailors killed in Havana harbor by the destruction of the Maine on February 15, 1898. All are cordially invited to attend the services. The selection of speakers is a guarantee that the occasion will be a notable one, as far as eloquent expression of loyal patriotism and the presentation of facts can make it so. The beautiful result should be gratifying to those who have charge of the patriotic enterprise.

THE NEW PARK.

Salt Lake City should have more public parks than it has. So far as the interior districts are concerned there is none at all, unless the grounds surrounding the city and county building can be so considered. There is one in Capitol Hill, which cannot be counted at present because not equipped, and a beautiful and commodious one in the southern edge of the city, the showing being inadequate for a place containing somewhere near 50,000 people.

The present city government is showing itself equal to the situation and abreast of the times by arranging for a park in a part of town where one is most needed—the middle western part. The square on which the Pioneers pitched their first tent and built the first home in this valley has been obtained and on Monday next will be formally delivered to the city. After this, it is to be hoped such improvements will be inaugurated and pushed along as can be afforded with the revenues attainable. It would be gratifying if the original log cabin could be reproduced with its immediate surroundings and preserved to remain permanently as a reminder of the day when and the manner in which Utah was breaks within the charmed circle of civilization.

While the park would of course be for the whole city, it would be of special benefit to the section where it is and the part further west, which is an exceedingly dry, dusty portion. Children should be brought up in the midst of verdure, the most luxurious and carrying the frame the better. Besides this, such recreations properly conducted are objected beneficial and by diffusing a certain cheering influence and imparting general comfort in warm weather are a means of sanitation not to be lightly estimated.

THE COST OF WAR.

Because of its infinite resources, its ability to float loans for any amounts and the cheerful alacrity with which the people permit themselves to be taxed, the United States has not yet felt much pressure because of carrying on a great war. The stress will be felt later on as the already enormous output increases and a little division, growing gradually after its starts, becomes manifest because of the constant drain upon those who in the end pay everything. It is quite impossible to give anywhere near an exact statement of just how much is being paid out to keep the machinery rattling, but in operation, but it is safe to say that the aggregate, the estimate of $10,000,000 a week being it anything under the actual figure.

While this country is taxing out as much, however, the use with which we are at war is in frequent drains on its resources, its ability to pay in full has long been exhausted. When such cash as the case has to go to those places and persons where credit cannot be obtained and without which continues the fight would fall all asunder. This is made full for million days to go along with their old credit, with poor food and but little of it, and so pay of all, because they would have nothing to do without arms, ammunition, food and many other indispensables, without the shadow of which means "cash on the nail." Patriots, men, for officers of state and the higher ones of the army and navy must have some money, or they would soon rise in a heap with the commonest and then authority would then speak by exigencies. Add to these the natural excess of providing the Navies with even the little that they must have to fight at all, transportation, etc., and we have a total expenditure in cash sufficient to bridge every dollar that Rome can raise to every means known to national finance. The rest she goes to her feet not to those who advance money, for then her so longer work pieces for Rome—but to commonest, in interest, and as previously stated, to those who every dollar they should receive careful and constant attention—the soldiers, sailors and subordinates of the realm generally. This and the other incidentals mentioned must be met somehow or other or calamities, one so large that it can never be paid, and to add to the severity of the situation, the sailors revenues from natural sources from customs duties and taxation are kind-hearted for many years to come.

Perhaps if Spain paid her obligations in full she would be receiving an amount equal to that which the United States is now receiving from her. As it is she is estimated to be paying about $10,000,000 a week. The indemnity made this month April, the Bank of Spain has advanced some $10,000,000 on national security bonds, secured by mortgage on the revenues and bonds $20,000,000 of the relief fund per cent bonds on which $2,000,000 more was advanced. The actual operations of these bonds in the financial centers of Europe made the whole amount paid to the bank which was $10,000,000 or more less than the amount advanced on them. By the transaction the bank will not be a loser by any means as it had agreed to take the rate, minus the commission and return to Spain ultimately which would not be an adding either new expenditure for Spain. Spain received $10,000,000 and gives security on her revenues for $10,000,000 with interest added, the whole of which comes with the consolidated treasury bonds, payable in 1904 and 1905 and further from the first of September perhaps not so far.

This is not all of Spain's financial woes by many. An additional evidence of good faith in government was advanced the bank in its advances on the security of Spain's revenues. There is one to be paid in January next and every month thereafter for months of which this amount must be loaned alone as there is a probability that conditions will not improve at the time. This does it appear that the cession of contributed indemnity payments for the years about the Spanish and Cuban, making the full payment in cash and succeeding day. It would be Spain for the most sensible thing that could happen to the end were to come at once while there is something left to begin anew with, otherwise, there may come the finishing and not be marked. The financing there by that condition of things proposed by Cuba when he said that the war would not have the end of Spain. Perhaps, the end is at hand—a few months more of hostilities may prove only to be such a fall as may end of Lazilla the Fool which there will be no willing.

SPANISH HOSPITALITY.

It is announced and not denied that Don Tomas de Carlos Madrid is to be married to a wealthy American lady of Santiago and his wife without orders or permission from our Bureau of Havana. The Spaniards have ideas and methods which, compared with those native which have only been in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, seem very much out of place, to state it mildly. Any other country would be more likely to praise than to censure one of its commanders who, after having given to the world an exhibition of valor and skill rarely excelled, and, thinking that the City was meeting rapidly and was already breathless, had made direction the better part of wisdom by yielding to the inevitable especially would this be the case if, in doing so, the lives of many thousands of men that Spain will need some day when she regains her senses were saved, and such favorable terms otherwise secured as no other commander ever received before. Instead of endeavoring to punish or humiliate Toral, Spain would accept a much more favorable condition before the battle is fought than she would a falling to the of his services. He is worth very much more to her, even in defeat, than a dozen Blancos or any number of Weylers could possibly be.

It seems that Toral had permission from Madrid to capitulate, and if he had not, why when she regains her senses she will be sorely, and such favorable terms otherwise secured as no other commander ever received before. Instead of endeavoring to punish or humiliate Toral, Spain would accept a much more favorable condition before the battle is fought than she would a falling to the of his services. He is worth very much more to her, even in defeat, than a dozen Blancos or any number of Weylers could possibly be.

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Right now Spanish vessels, this protests and then transported to Havana by the Americans in Manzanillo and other ports on Spanish ship masters in search of Cuban ships would be compelled to take the place of those now broken up.

Fifty-one years ago Tuesday, July 21, Spanish troops under Prim and Serrano defeated the forces of Juan Valdez through Malgarejo Cuesta, in South in advance of the Prince Lulos and Rafols, who here proved to be to be worthy foes to the mountains of Israel.

It will take Congress from the opening of its session in December to Christmas to thank the heroes of the present war in the way the national legislature should and to solve the riddle of battles for the country.

Under Spain's lamp of misgovernment must be pretty large on the latter side of the account. Thirty-two Spanish ships destroyed and captured, have been destroyed since the war began, little does can.

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