

juices than the system is able to withstand. The cures attributed to the grape occur for the most part with those who are accustomed to high living, and are really owing to the fact that the organs of digestion are given a much-needed rest. Semi-starvation would answer the purpose almost as well. For the person whose work lies chiefly indoors, a mixed and varied diet is most conducive to good health."

THE PLACE MURDER CASE.

Mrs. Martha Place was recently convicted of the murder of her stepdaughter in the criminal court of New York and thereupon sentenced to death by electricity the same as a man would have been under similar circumstances. The woman's stolid, indifferent demeanor went a long way toward securing the result, the jurors looking upon this as evidencing "an abandoned and malignant heart," as legal phraseology has it, the evidence apparently having given some slight foundation in places for a doubt, but on the whole being decidedly against the prisoner. The question has now arisen as to whether or not it is proper to execute a woman under such circumstances, and the opinions thereon vary widely, as witness two official expressions selected from several gathered by the New York Journal:

"Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly—I believe that life imprisonment is sufficient punishment for a woman convicted of a capital offense. I am opposed to the infliction of the death penalty upon a woman. It is barbarous and opposed to the teachings of our Christian civilization.

Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon—While it is abhorrent to the best impulses of humanity to think of the infliction of the death penalty upon a woman, it should be remembered that laws of this kind are enacted not so much because of the desire to punish the individual as on account of the deterrent effect the execution of said laws may have upon other intending criminals. If women once begin to think they can commit crime with impunity there will be a fearful increase of unnatural murders like that committed by Mrs. Place. The only way to avoid such a contingency is to enforce the law regardless of sex."

Of all the forms of taking life devised by the law in modern times, that of electrocution is the most dreaded if not the most repulsive. It is doubtless this repulsiveness more than anything else which is causing the public and press to take so active a part in the case spoken of. No woman has yet been so despatched, and the procedure is certainly indelicate as well as savoring of barbarism.

THE UTAH LAKE TRAGEDY.

The drowning of four young girls in Utah lake yesterday was a most horrifying thing, rendered all the more so by reason of what appears here to be the absence of a sufficient reason for it. The exercise of the least degree of mind-presence, instead of letting the wildest kind of excitement obtain sway when the first one lost her hold on the plank, would undoubtedly have been the means of saving all. It is, however, an unwise because unsafe thing for those who are not expert and fatigue-proof swimmers, to go beyond their depth in large bodies of water, and is not always safe for them; how much more dangerous is it, then, for girls who cannot swim at all and have to use some floating object as a means of keeping their heads above the water!

It is not the design to be censorious

or to say words that would herein; far from it. The case is one appealing to the deepest sense of sympathy. It is for this reason that anything at all is said; those who have already been sacrificed are gone beyond recall, but it would seem proper to warn others by referring to the tragedy with the hope that such sorrows may be spared our communities hereafter.

THAT SURRENDER.

The formal surrender of Santiago was attended with all the dramatic minutiae that it admitted of. But for its seriousness and the great consequences involved in the transaction, it doubtless resembled a performance on the mimic stage as much as anything that had been prepared to that end could. The mounted trumpeters of the Spanish blared forth a salute for their late opponents, which was promptly acknowledged and returned. Then, properly mounted, uniformed and escorted, enters the vanquished hero who had so gallantly and even successfully defended his people against the invaders, all being drawn up in proper array, the usual amenities are observed and a long line of the defeated soldiery, acting by representation for the entire army, advance and ground arms, then file past and exit to the enemy'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 sent him in token of surrender. These incidents have their uses as well as their beauties. The United States is not waging a war of extermination, savagery in any form, or hatred; it is fighting the noblest fight of all—that for mankind—and will not lose in the presence of the peoples of the earth or its own estimation by extending every civility, courtesy and kindness possible to either the defeated or surrendered foe. The Santiago investment and its happy termination with all attendant incidents have been splendidly worked out, and the climax was a most fitting and happy one.

Once in the present war, Captain Phillips of the battleship Texas prevented a bombardment of the forts at Santiago by calling attention to the fact that it was Sunday, and the firing was postponed till next day. On the memorable Sabbath when the fight was forced by Admiral Cervera's attempt to escape, after the Texas had performed its splendid exploits of that day, Capt. Phillips called all the officers and men of the ship on deck and thus addressed them: "I wish to make confession that I have implicit faith in God and in the officers and crew of the Texas, but my faith in you is secondary only to my faith in God. We have seen what He has done for us, in allowing us to achieve so great a victory, and I want to ask you all, or at least every man who has no scruples, to uncover his head with me and silently offer a word of thanks to God for His goodness toward us all."

The O'Higgins, which it was reported some time back was sold by Chile to Spain, is not a first-class battleship or any other classification of battleship, as some people seem to suppose. It is a first-class cruiser, which is equivalent to a battleship in everything but heft, armor, armament, name and speed; in the latter respect the cruiser is superior, in all the others more or less inferior, to the other craft spoken of.

THE PARK CITY FIRE.

The subjoined circular to the presiding authorities and members of the Church explains itself:

"Salt Lake City, Utah,

July 9, 1898.

"Dear Brethren and Sisters:—On Sunday, June 19th, 1898, Park City was visited by a scourge of fire and all the business and much of the residence portion of the town destroyed.

"The Latter-day Saints' meeting house, a substantial rock and lumber structure, just erected at a cost of \$5,000, was entirely destroyed. It was a well built and conveniently arranged house, with accommodations in the basement for the Sabbath school and similar organizations, and a large assembly room above with a seating capacity of 500. In addition to the building the silver sacramental service, the Sunday school books and a considerable amount of property belonging to the Relief society was also destroyed.

"This loss falls very heavily upon the Saints of Park City at this time when many of the mines are shut down and every effort is necessary to relieve the human suffering consequent upon the calamity which has visited the city.

"The leading brethren of Summit Stake are making an earnest effort to rebuild and place the people there in a position to continue the most excellent work which has been done in Park City during the past few years. But the task is greater than the Saints in that place and Summit Stake can accomplish alone, after having so recently raised such a large amount to build the structure now destroyed.

"They need assistance and we think the members of the Church generally will gladly render it and we commend the matter to the favorable attention of the Latter-day Saints.

Your brethren,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

GEO. Q. CANNON,

JOS. F. SMITH.

The Saints in Park City have for some years past been doing excellent missionary work in the city. At present through the courtesy of the school board they are permitted to use a school house for their services, but when the school year commences they are without a public place of worship. They contemplate the erection of another building, if possible this fall, and need assistance for this work. Contributions can be sent to Elder James R. Glade, Park City.