

title to the land under a government patent, our reply is that prospectors have no right to enter on his land without his consent, that he has the protection of the law against the trespass he complains of, and that if ore should be found on his farm it belongs to him.

When a person secures a government patent to land in due form, then it belongs to him as against all comers, and his title is alienated only by due process of law. If a patent were secured to lands as agricultural, and at the time of the application the lands were known to be mineral, the patent might be set aside on the ground of having been obtained through fraud. In such case the burden of proof would be on the party making the application to set aside. So long as the patent remains in force, entering the land against the owner's wish is trespass. If at the time the patent was received the land was generally understood to be agricultural, a subsequent discovery of mineral does not interfere with the title already issued, and the patent would not be set aside.

In the case referred to, our correspondent can have the parties complained of arrested for trespass in a criminal action which the county attorney must prosecute; and he also has recourse to a civil action for damages, if any are sustained and the parties have anything to pay with. He can also go into court and get an injunction forbidding the intruders to come on his land, and if they disobey the court's order they will be in contempt. Thus the owner of the land has every protection the law can afford; and it ought to be ample in this instance.

MR. STEBBINS, OF LOWESTOFT.

The name of Mr. Arthur Stebbins, of Lowestoft, England, is familiar to a large number of people in Utah and in the surrounding States where the Latter-day Saints make their homes. The gentleman is the editor of one of the leading newspapers in eastern England—the Lowestoft Journal; and it is in that position that he became known as "the only editor in England who dared publish the truth about the Mormons." For a number of years past, when Latter-day Saint conferences were held in his city he has had the meetings reported without fear or favor, giving an accurate synopsis of the remarks, free from any references of a prejudicial character.

In the last copy of the Journal at hand, there is a notice of the recent May conference of the Saints in Lowestoft, which was attended by A. H. Lund, president of the European mission and one of the Twelve Apostles, by missionaries from Utah, Idaho and Mexico, and by a large congregation. The Journal says that "great earnestness and zeal characterized the proceedings; the speakers evidently thoroughly believed all they said." The paper also tells of the nicely decorated chapel, gives a brief sketch of several of the Elders who were formerly residents of Lowestoft, but came to America after receiving the Gospel, and contains a succinct report of the remarks made

by the speakers at the meetings. These are in such form that the reader can readily understand the view presented of Gospel principles.

Editor Stebbins may not be styled a Mormon sympathizer any more than one who is prejudiced against them. His method is that of a straightforward newspaper man who prominently exhibits that love of fair play attributed to the ideal Englishman, but which is wanting in the practice of many people. His action is such a notable exception to the treatment Latter-day Saints have received in a majority of cases from newspaper publishers, that he is held in high esteem for his uniform rule of giving a truthful report of the Mormon meetings and honorably refraining from setting down aught in malice.

CUBA TOO EXPENSIVE.

If the Spanish people in general had anything to say in the management of the affairs of the government it is reasonably certain that Cuba would long ago have been cast adrift and left to shape her own course as best she could. The sacrifices at which the home government has held and is now holding the island are out of all proportion to the benefits derived therefrom, except as regards a small and aristocratic class of Spaniards who are made rulers and office-holders. But the people pay too much for these benefits.

The San Francisco Chronicle publishes some figures relative to this subject. Since 1823 Spain has had to deal with no less than six Cuban revolutions at an aggregate cost of \$500,000,000 and a loss of 500,000 lives. The civil war of 1868 which lasted ten years cost the country 200,000 lives and \$300,000,000. It is supposed that these wars have been carried on at the sacrifice of no less than the destruction of one half of the population of the island.

The attitude of the United States has been different during these various rebellions. In the days before the great war in this country the slave-holding interest preferred to see Cuba as a Spanish colony with slaves, rather than as a free republic. This influenced our government against the revolutionists. Some of the early insurrections were weak and ill-advised, but during the ten-year rebellion 1868-78, many extraordinary battles were fought on Cuban soil. It ended in a compromise with Spain and with promises, some of which have never been fulfilled.

The present uprising seems already to have assumed more formidable proportions than any of its predecessors. There are now about 60,000 rebels in the field. Their leaders are bold and experienced men who have a great deal of sympathy in this country, and elsewhere. They seem to hold impregnable positions and to be well equipped with arms and ammunition. As time passes, Spain's inability to re-establish order and law becomes more and more apparent.

Creelman, the New York World correspondent who was expelled from Cuba by order of General

Weyler, thinks the present rebellion will lead to a brush between this country and Spain, both because the latter country is anxious for a fight and because the United States' honor requires revenge for the American property destroyed and the American citizens killed by Spaniards. We do not believe this view will be generally accepted as correct. By diplomacy all possible differences between this country and Spain on account of Cuban affairs can be arranged satisfactorily. But it is quite evident that if the United States in a peaceful way could assist Spain to get rid of Cuba, no matter how, this would be an act of friendship to Spain, for which the common people in the country ultimately would feel everlastingly under obligation. It costs the Spanish people too much money and too much blood to rule the "gem of the Antilles."

USED AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

An incident related in a recent issue of the Washington Times regarding Congressman Elijah A. Morse of Connecticut has special interest in this locality for two reasons: one, that the congressman is brother of a well known resident of Salt Lake, and the other that the representative of the wooden nutmeg state is the gentleman who was "trimmed" in great shape by Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, in the House of Representatives, when he interrupted the Utah Delegate during the latter's speech on the Enabling Act. The Washington Times story runs this way:

Several members of the House were having a good deal of quiet fun yesterday afternoon at the expense of Mr. Morse. They had in some way obtained possession of a circular advertising letter sent out by the stove polish firm of which he is the founder and head. The communication is on a sheet surmounted by the letter head of the company, with a picture of the establishment where the polish is manufactured. The contents of the letter paper are of the most legitimate advertising character and set forth in detail the superiority and paramount merits of the polish. At the bottom is a four line postscript stating that "our Mr. Elijah A. Morse" is a member of Congress and should the recipient of the letter desire any documents or information from the national capital he would be glad to serve him.

Yet there are many worse uses that a congressman can be put to than serving as an advertisement for stove polish—especially when the article is as good as that manufactured by Mr. Morse is reputed to be.

Paul Wellendorf, a teamster, was instantly killed near Morgan's ranch, Trinity Center, Cal., Saturday morning. His death was caused by the explosion of black powder. Wellendorf had two freight wagons, four horses and a load of merchandise. The front of the wagon was loaded with barley and ten kegs of black powder. It is supposed that some powder leaked out and, rubbing against the iron work of the wagon, was exploded by friction. Wellendorf was killed, also the horses, and the wagon demolished. He was a young man 30 years old.