

Christ to His Apostles. Is it intended for us ordinary people also?"

"These are instructions in parabolic form and were never intended to be taken literally. As principles of conduct, they are of universal application. As definite laws they have no standing in the court of Christian common sense. They simply forbid vengeance, they do not annul retribution. They enforce forgiveness of injuries, but they do not deny that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.

"Fourth—If my neighbor should insult and violently injure me, would I diminish my honor if I did not use some means to resent the injustice?"

"Certainly. Jesus resented the blow which He received in the presence of the high priest, and He told His disciples on one occasion that the time had come for action. 'Let him that hath no sword sell his cloak and buy one.'

"Fifth—If the German government should deliberately insult the English government, would the honor of the English government be diminished if the latter did not resent it and avenge itself?"

"A deliberate insult demands resentment, not on account of personal vengeance, but in the interests of society; and so a national insult demands an apology or reparation, not on account of the nation itself, so much as in the interests of all nations. Paul says that a ruler 'is a minister of God, an avenger for wrath to him that doeth evil.' The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ is the God of battles as well as the God of peace. Vengeance belongeth unto God, but it is quite possible that man may be the instrument for inflicting it."

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AN ACRE

Last year a man who lives just a few miles southeast of this city made two thousand dollars from four acres of land. It was not imported land either. It was only plain, common Utah soil, and there is any amount of it lying all around in this region. In fact, when he first began to cultivate it a few years ago it didn't look half as good as does an average farm in this vicinity. It was hard, rocky, gravelly and rather forbidding in its general appearance.

But the owner has subdued it, and has made an orchard of it, and such grapes, pears, cherries, peaches, apples, apricots and other fruits as he raises on that four acres are delightful to think about. He has three or four boys big enough to hoe weeds and pick fruit, and he keeps his comfortable income of two thousand dollars a year, in his own family.

Up around Bountiful they will point you out dozens of small farms that pay their owners from \$300 to \$500 a year per acre, with no sign of exhaustion; and of all the independent men in this far-famed region of natural wealth the two most independent are the owner of a big mine and the tiller of a Bountiful truck farm, with honors not far from even. Those Bountiful truck farmers have things in this world pretty much as they want them.

Now there is no magic in the soil of 'uncolored' Utah. The secret of their lucrativeness is no great secret after all: it embraces two very simple elements: The natural fertility of the ground when closely cultivated and the intelligent industry which is devoted to it. When closely and intelligently cultivated and sufficiently irrigated the soil of these mountain valleys is enormously productive and consequently profitable; and a small area of it will give a man and a

family of half grown boys, plenty of work at good wages.

There are many opportunities to work such lands on shares, a business that requires practically no capital to start with; and it would be a very wise thing on the part of a few score or a few hundred idle men of this city to go where they can get such an opening. The land will give them employment and will pay them good wages out of which they can soon save enough to buy a small tract of their own. When there is plenty of land close at hand to be had cheap or on shares that will pay \$500 per acre each year, there ought not to be any able-bodied men in this city who are not earning a comfortable living for themselves and their families if they have any.

GRAND DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM.

The developments and manifestations that have taken place in this city yesterday and today have been a revelation of patriotic feeling that has astonished the whole people. There have been no public speeches nor meetings that have either voiced or incited popular sentiment upon the subject of the threatened war with Spain, and almost the only expression of that feeling that has been made in a manner to form an index of its real nature has come through the columns of the city press. The people have been quiet and subdued rather than otherwise, and have not sounded the feelings of each other, while the local papers, though strongly patriotic, have not been at all inflammatory, nor even excessively enthusiastic; and hence the surprise and gratification over the behavior of the populace is all the greater.

The announcement that the troops of Fort Douglas would march through the city to the Rio Grande depot to take train for the front, had the effect of a welcome call upon the inhabitants of the city to come out en masse and give the departing soldiers a grand send off; and the people came out into the principal streets by the thousands for this purpose. The time at first set for the passage of the troops through the business center was 1:30 p.m.; but on account of the non-arrival of cars the departure from the Fort was postponed hour after hour.

By one o'clock the streets in the business section were thronged with people. By authority of the board of education, the city schools took a half holiday and their pupils to the number of ten thousand, more or less, waited in the thronged thoroughfares to see the defenders of the flag take their leave. Hour succeeded hour and still the multitudes waited, and not until nightfall did the disappointed thousands of children and adults seek their homes.

The attempt to hold school this forenoon was a complete failure. The troops had not yet left for the battlefield and the school children were unwilling to enter the school room; hence an order from Superintendent Millsap for another half holiday. Long before eight o'clock throngs of people were in the streets awaiting the appearance of the troops and when at last, at about nine o'clock, the head of the column reached East Temple street at the intersection of South Temple, it found itself flanked right and left by a dense mass of cheering humanity. The march thence to the Rio Grande Western depot was through a human forest.

The scene that was presented at the depot while the troops were boarding the train has seldom been equalled in its manifestation of popular feeling and enthusiasm in the Intermountain re-

gion. A vast and dense mass of humanity packed the depot grounds, and wave after wave of thunderous cheering rose from it while the soldiers were entering the cars. Such a show of patriotism was glorious and inspiring in the highest degree.

It must be remembered that the troops were not home recruits whose ties of kinship or even of personal acquaintance bound them to the people here. They were not even white men. They were colored soldiers of the regular army who had been stationed at Fort Douglas a few months only, and all of them were total strangers personally to nearly all the inhabitants of the city. But they wore the uniform and bore the flag of the American Union, and that was enough to stir the hearts of our people to their very depths; and all lines of creed and party were buried in the tremendous burst of enthusiastic patriotism with which the soldier train was started on its way to the Gulf coast.

The "News" is hopeful yet that a serious war may be avoided; but it is glad that such an opportunity has been given to the people of this city to show their love for Old Glory, and it is still more glad to be able to record the wonderful unanimity with which that love was shown.

WAR!

A little more than two months ago the cultivated portion of the human race was shocked as only those who occupy advanced ground on this earth can be shocked. A vessel from a neighboring and friendly power was anchored in the waters of a harbor at a point to which it had been directed by those in authority at the place visited. There was no expectation that evil designs would be practiced, no thought of treachery; brave and true men are not prone to harboring suspicion in the absence of overt acts warranting it. At night the ship's crew save the outlook were all snugly bestowed in their beds and many, if not all, of them asleep. Suddenly there was a loud and prolonged but still more or less muffled roar, the splendid vessel reared into the air and fell back broken apart, rent fore and aft, torn into minute fragments from stem to stern and from deck to keel, only a section of plating or planking here and there remaining as it had been a moment before. The men—some 350 of them—what of them? A great majority of them were slain outright and of these a large number yet remain amid the ruins fast passing out of sight and reach in the filthy ooze of Havana harbor. Atrocities infinite, treachery damnable, murder most foul! There had been a mine placed where the ship was anchored and at dead of night the huge bomb was exploded from the shore by those who alone could do it and who alone were under the instructions and in the confidence of the Spanish government.

"Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Not for revenge nor yet reprisal, for none of these constitutes reparation; but as in other cases of infamous crime an example must be made. But for this, the many and resourceful fields of diplomacy might have furnished an adequate remedy for all that our country has to complain of and for the ills which afflict the Cubans; but no diplomacy, no statecraft can make proper atonement for the crime of Havana harbor except through the subjugation and humiliation of the nation which either ordered or endorsed, and it may be both, the cowardly murder. For that reason the United States has declared war upon Spain, war which