

upon this region it is well to remember that one of the first concerns of the Pioneers was to dedicate this land to Him who had so miraculously guided them during their wearisome wanderings in the desert. He who is not content with looking upon the effects but who also seeks for causes, will find in this fact a sufficient explanation of the present condition of this mountain region. To the Pioneers it was apparent that their arrival here was the work of their God. They found that He had placed them "upon the mountains," and their mission was to "bring good tidings of good," to "publish salvation" and proclaim the fact that "God reigneth." They applied to their situation the beautiful words of the Prophet: "Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing; for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion." In that spirit the great leader of the little band laid down rules for the keeping of the Sabbath day holy; for industry and diligence in the labor to redeem the country and for brotherly love and equality.

It is well to dwell on this feature of the entrance of the Pioneers in Utah. It is so uncommon in the history of the westward march of civilization; it accounts to a great extent, if not entirely, for the gigantic strides made here, and it suggests the thought that as long as the inhabitants of these valleys are willing to build on the foundation laid by the noble Pioneers; as long as they fear God and endeavor to do right, the hand of the Almighty will be over them for good. Utah has passed through many vicissitudes since that day, but sunshine has always torn the threatening clouds—calm has succeeded every storm, and the general march has been onward from triumph to triumph.

Pioneer day this year has been made especially significant by being devoted to exercises in memory of the American sailors murdered, it is charged, in Havana harbor by the destruction of the Maine. They, too, were pioneers. It seemed to be necessary to give to the American nation the shock the news of that calamity caused, in order to arouse it to consciousness of the fact that at the very threshold of the country thousands of human beings were sacrificed upon the altar of oppression. To that fearful event was due the determination of a mighty nation to go forth upon a mission of mercy and break the chains of enslaved Cuba. The children of the Utah Pioneers know wherein lies the secret of the successes of this war for humanity, and whence must come the power to carry it out to the end. To them it is most fit that their Pioneer day should be devoted especially to the memory of those other pioneers whose mission was laid in the valley of the shadow of death, recognizing in all, in life and death, the hand of the same eternal Father of mankind.

#### NOT YET FOR PEACE.

It begins to look now as if it were impossible to compel Spain to sue for peace by striking her in her colonies only. A dash for the peninsula seems unavoidable, and the announcement that Commodore Watson's squadron is being made ready for a European expedition is probably true.

The people of the United States have been sanguine in their anticipations of a cessation of hostilities. It was hoped that the destruction of Admiral Montijos ships at Manila would have turned public opinion in Spain. Then the still more phenomenal annihilation of Admiral Cervera's squadron and the fall of Santiago, it was thought, would bring the Dons to their senses, but in

vain. Porto Rico must be taken. Some more lives must be lost, and some valuable property destroyed. Then, perhaps, Spain must be attacked and her coast cities devastated before the leading spirits of that country will sacrifice their "honor" and their "pride" for the benefit of their country.

An American hostile expedition to Europe would be one of the great events of this century. After the successes of our navy and army now on record, it is not probable that it would result in a European coalition against the United States, as long as the object is known to be solely to compel Spain to sue for peace. It is quite generally conceded now that Spain deserves to be defeated, and that she must be dealt a fatal blow before she realizes her position. Commodore Watson's expedition may have to cross the Atlantic in order to end the war with Spain.

#### GUARD VIRTUE.

Those acquainted with the matter claim that the various pleasure resorts in the vicinity of the city are very often made the fields of operation by those who devote time and energy to the nefarious work of destroying virtue and innocence. It is said to be no uncommon occurrence for young girls to follow acquaintances of a doubtful character to such places, only to be led astray. The usual proceeding is said to be to go in bathing; then eating and drinking, especially the latter, and then—the fall.

If the representations made on this subject are true, it would seem necessary to caution parents and guardians not to allow their children to go by themselves where danger lurks, more terrible than death itself. Quite a number of young ladies are in the habit of coming in to the city from the various settlements in the country, to seek employment, and perhaps also in order to be in a position to follow the whirl of enjoyments that always seethes and boils in the larger cities. The fact that so many, figuratively speaking, perish in the social maelstrom should not be forgotten, though. Far better to stay under the protecting roof of home, even with less expensive clothes and more primitive habits, but with a pure soul and a clear conscience.

To some extent the arm of the law undoubtedly has the power of remedying the evil complained of, and it should be used for that purpose with all the force possible. Still, the chief antidote is to be found in the moral influence of parents or guardians. It is this that must be applied as a preventive, while legal measures generally cannot be resorted to until the mischief is done and that lost which never can be regained.

#### THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The woman who at this time is more conspicuous than any other in the family of mankind is Maria Christine, the Queen Regent of Spain. She is a widow and her only son, Alphonso XIII is waiting for the sun to rise on his eighteenth birthday to himself become the ruling power of the monarchy. He has about five years to wait and it may be longer; perhaps he may never ascend the throne at all. Waiving all consideration of death in the meantime, his country is in a very turbulent condition, has been so for years and is steadily growing worse, and a revolution may at any time be the means of forcing his and his mother's abdication or sending them into exile. It is hard to say how things will go there, impossible to say so with any degree of correctness.

It is stated that the queen has changed very much since the war began, and those who have kept pace

with the march of events can easily understand why. This has no relation to her habits or customs, these being adhered to with the most unflinching regularity, in witness of which a statement of her regular routine is given, showing that she is one of the most orderly, steadfast people in the world; and were it not for the war, which is steadily and rapidly eating into Spain's vitality and day by day bringing the country nearer to an awful crash which must affect her and her household seriously, she would doubtless be one of the happiest.

An American correspondent, who is now in Madrid, writes that the queen is always called, summer and winter, at 6 o'clock, and before sitting down to the enormous amount of private and official correspondence which has to be dealt with every day, she always attends mass in the private chapel of whatever palace the court is inhabiting; and, lest some of her son's advisers should find fault with her for doing so, the Queen made it a rule to rise an hour earlier than she would otherwise do, in order that no one should be able to say that her religious exercises interfered with her duties as queen regent. After mass the queen pays a visit to her children and arranges how they are to spend the day, and by 8 o'clock she is ready to receive her secretaries and to devour the Spanish and foreign newspapers for news of the war's progress.

The queen is in constant communication with her mother, but she seeks to avoid the society of her father, of whose church she is a devout communicant, and he is her only confidant. She is represented as a woman of strong common sense, no little tact and considerable courage. It can be said of her that she is altogether moral and has kept her court measurably free from scandal, both of which are all the more mentionable because of their lack of precedents. It has been the object of her life ever since she ascended the throne to preserve it for her son, and she has had no thought of returning to Austria, although circumstances may compel a change as relates to this. Speaking of her son recalls an incident regarding him. The history of the country was ransacked with the view of finding some name which should recall ancient glory and insure future fame. The queen, however, declared that the only proper name for her son was that of his father, and this in spite of the fact that he would in that case be Alphonso XIII. She was upheld in her decision by the pope, who himself offered to be godfather to the fatherless king; and the fact that the greatest pope of modern days was the thirteenth of his name was pointed out as being a good augury. The sequel, however, would seem to cause a vastly different impression.

Just what the outcome will be for the reigning family of Spain is not easily conjectured, let alone foretold. These are troublous times for them at home as well as abroad. That the present dynasty can maintain itself or be maintained for many months as things are going and have gone for a few months past is altogether improbable; it is, in fact, a wonder that it has been able to hold together so long.

#### THE BALLOON IN WAR.

One feature of the battle at Santiago was the use made of a captive balloon for observation purposes during the conflict. Never before have airships been employed in a similar manner, although notably during the German-French war balloons were frequently sent up by both contestants. At Santiago, however, the balloon was utilized in a novel way that is sure to attract widespread attention.