

ownership, but indemnity secured through two of them and independence to the inhabitants for the third. Will it not be time enough to arrange regarding these matters when the occasion presents itself, and be wise not to add to the present stock of trouble by borrowing it?

A BRAVE PATRIOT.

In these days when the alarms and ostentation of war are sweeping over the land, the impression becomes more or less general that courageous patriotism is displayed only by the men who volunteer to go to the front. But that there are exceptions to this rule was sufficiently proven by an occurrence that took place in the mouth of Hobbie Creek canyon, near Springville, last Saturday, in connection with the sensational bank robbery that occurred in that town on that day.

The robbers, two in number, who had looted the bank and had been so closely pursued by a large posse, were surrounded in a large patch of dense brush, a very effective refuge, and one that gave them every advantage. To undertake to guard their retreat and starve them out meant to give them an excellent opportunity to escape in the darkness of night. This meant the success of their desperate enterprise, the discredit of the law and an impetus to the desperate criminal operations of the gang to which the robbers belonged. In other words, the escape of the fugitives would have been a calamity to the State.

Joseph W. Allen quickly comprehended the situation and volunteered to lead a company of men to enter and scour the area covered with brush in which it was known the robbers were lying. Seven other men answered his call for volunteers for this dangerous piece of work. While it was in progress, Allen saw one of the robbers, covered him and demanded that he surrender, instead of shooting him on sight. With a defiant reply the robber shot at Allen, severely wounding him in the leg. With a nerve, coolness and courage that are astonishing when all the circumstances are considered, Allen, though badly hurt, drew a bead on the robber and shot him dead. Then some of the posse conveyed Allen to his home in Springville, from whence he was immediately sent to a hospital in this city, and his leg was amputated.

Joseph W. Allen is a brave and patriotic man. His courage and his patriotism are of an order as high, and are as worthy of recognition, as if he had been made a life-long cripple on some battle field fighting a foreign foe beneath his country's flag. Not all of Utah's heroes have enlisted for the war with Spain.

BIG EVENTS PROMISED.

At this writing the war news is not important, so far as developments go. The relative positions of the American and Spanish fleets have not changed much, and there is an expectation that the contending forces will get together under some kind of circumstances within a short time; but it is sincerely hoped the means selected for the bringing about of a collision will not be the following up of the Spanish ships in their present quarters. The odds would be greatly against the Americans in such a plan. The narrow inlet for its whole length is supposed to be a network of mines and torpedoes, while batteries of greater or less calibre crown nearly every eminence along the tortuous way; so that, while Schley might get through to the harbor, he also might not, and if he did it could not fail to be without serious losses

which might be avoided. He ought to be at his best when he meets Cervera and so make short work of it. To be so enfeebled that nothing or little was accomplished would be to give the Spanish encouragement and needlessly prolong the war. Let those who are so eager for a battle possess their souls in peace until one that will be a great and complete victory for our arms at as little cost of life and treasure as possible can be had. Doubtless Commodore Schley knows what to do and appreciates the entire situation; what he may do is looked forward to as being the correct thing at the proper time.

Meantime large bodies of American troops are on the way to Cuba, and a great many have already landed. It is within the possibilities that these will soon effect a junction with the insurgents, who hold the country adjacent to Santiago, and capture the city by means of an assault from the rear. This would simplify matters very much and make the capture and destination of the Spanish fleet, together with the complete occupation of the eastern part of the island, matters of fact. The reader should be able to see without assistance what this would mean. Let us be patient and wait. Great events are at hand.

JUNE FIRST.

It was a long time after Washington died before there dawned upon his countrymen such an appreciation of his achievements and his greatness as impelled them to signalize in an appropriate manner the anniversary of his birth. The work and goodness of Lincoln, and the magnitude of what he accomplished in behalf of human liberty, were more quickly recognized, because enlightenment was more advanced and general at the close of the rebellion than at the finish of the American revolution.

June 1st is the anniversary of the advent among the children of men of a leading, presiding genius whose works, viewed in the light of results that have already flown from them, entitle him to be classed among the greatest and most remarkable men of his age; and as time rolls on and his works are compared with those of Washington and Lincoln, and the motives that actuated him are compared with the motives that impelled them, it will be deemed no injustice to them to rank him with them.

The man here referred to is Brigham Young. Not a man of his generation was hated more cordially nor for less reason than he. Not one was made the object of as much slander as was he. Not one was so universally by all mankind except his followers taken to be so completely the very opposite of what he actually was. Conversely, no man on earth was more loved and revered by those who truly understood him than was Brigham Young by the people whom he led away from desperate bondage and murderous persecution to the heart of the desert which, under his wonderful leadership, became a fertile field.

In connection with him is exemplified an extraordinary inconsistency in human nature. During his lifetime, which was extended to a ripe old age, the world had abundant opportunity to look upon his works and judge his merits; but in the light of what the world saw to demand its praise, admiration and reverence for him, it condemned him without stint. Such was the measure meted to him while he lived. But as soon as he was dead, men began to think, talk and write differently of him.

And ever since his death his fair fame has been rapidly growing, until now, though but twenty years have passed since that event, there is a world-wide

reversal of the world's former opinion of him. When, at the Jubilee last year, a monument in honor of him and his associates was unveiled in this city, the standard bearer of the great Democratic party, who had received almost half of the votes cast by the American people for the highest political office in the world, Hon. W. J. Bryan, spoke in terms of lavish and eloquent yet reverent praise of him.

Great men are quick to comprehend greatness, and so is a great nation; and for this reason the leading minds of our country, closely followed by the great mass of the American people, are growing more willing, year by year, to concede to Brigham Young the place to which he is justly entitled as one of the master minds of his country and his age. It is more than proper, it is morally obligatory, that his birthday should be remembered, and that it should be appropriately celebrated.

PORTO RICO.

The Springfield Republican is one of those conservative journals which oppose the acquisition of extra-continental territory by the United States. It thinks Hawaii ought to wait awhile before becoming a part of the American Union, and speaks as follows of Porto Rico:

"People talk lightly of adding Porto Rico to our list of distant countries to be governed, as though it were no more of a task than managing Martha's Vineyard. It is not generally realized that this queer little parallelogram in the Caribbean has more than half as great a population as the whole of Cuba. The population of the Hawaiian Islands is only about a tenth of that of Porto Rico, which is one of the most thickly populated portions of the new world, its total of 807,708 (in 1887) giving over 216 people to the square mile. There are just two of the United States so densely settled, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The average of our northern Atlantic states is but 107 to the square mile. And in the aggregate Porto Rico has more inhabitants than either Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia, Florida, or both Dakotas or any of the states of the far West except California. So it will be seen that it is quite a mouthful, even if it is only a speck on the map, and it is as well to consider what other uses there will be for the army before we talk of occupying it."

BAD FOR THE CONTINGENT PATRIOTS

News comes from Washington which is bad for the contingent patriots, by which term is here meant the American gentlemen who have expressed a willingness to eat army rations on the contingency that they can partake thereof in the officers' mess rather than with the common, low down soldier, who enlisted just because he thought his country needed him, instead of keeping his eye on the main chance. The news is to the effect that most of the 75,000 troops for which President McKinley has issued his second call will be used for the purpose of filling up existing regiments to their full capacity, instead of creating new regiments. The estimate is made that at least two-thirds of the men enlisting under this second call will be so disposed of, leaving only about 25,000 as material for new regiments.

This means that there will be fewer regimental officers by several hundred than would be required were the whole of the 75,000 recruits to be made into new regiments; and it means that several hundred men who desire to be