

ished from the state under all circumstances that may ordinarily arise.

Three things are necessary to secure the full consummation of such a purpose. These are: First—a combination or co-operation of the class of people who have suffered, in such form that they can mutually assist each other when occasion requires; second—the cultivation of forest areas in Nebraska to provide the inhabitants with fuel in times of emergency and to effectively prevent such drouths as have occurred this year; and third, systems of irrigation which the people have not the means to inaugurate at present, but which the state could institute and control as long as necessary, and which could be brought into existence and operation largely by utilizing the labor of those to be benefited, and at the same time increase the wealth of the state.

Each of these three features has received practical demonstration, and therefore they are not untried theories. They were brought about in Utah by conditions which do not and cannot exist in Nebraska, but may be readily adapted to the circumstances there. If legislation were had encouraging settlement in small towns, instead of spreading over large areas unnecessarily, there is little doubt that the instinct of self-preservation as well as other advantages thus afforded would attract settlers into these model colonies, where the people could more easily co-operate for the mutual good, and would be more readily accessible for needed help. As to forest cultivation this also could be accomplished by unanimity of effort under state direction, and even if there never were a drouth it would be a profitable investment. The institution of irrigation systems is a task of great magnitude, yet with a well-defined plan the people would soon adapt themselves to it. The Nebraska legislature would find the inauguration of suitable methods a work of brains, but assuredly one not beyond their reach, and without which the state's inhabitants cannot be insured against a repetition of this year's terrible experience.

THE GOSPEL OUTLOOK.

As the record of 1894 closes it is appropriate to note briefly the fact that during the year the carrying of the Gospel message to the nations of the earth has been attended with a greater apparent measure of success than for some years past. Not that this is due to any greater diligence on the part of those in the missionary field; for the Elders in preceding years have labored as faithfully and earnestly as those who have succeeded them possibly could do. But in the purpose of the Almighty many obstacles have been removed, increased opportunities have been afforded, and a broader field generally has contributed to growing success.

In this respect the coming year bids well to be an improvement upon the past. The field is rich unto harvest, and there is abundant room and need for willing, earnest missionary workers in carrying the Gospel message to every nation. This condition is one that brings joy to the

hearts of the Latter-Saints, whose highest purpose is to spread the glad tidings of salvation, that all people may hear the same and be partakers thereof. In this the Saints unite in praising the Lord for the manner in which He has opened the way for them to fulfill their calling as His people, and feel to press forward in availing themselves of every opportunity of proclaiming the Gospel to all the world in this the dispensation of the fulness of times.

WEALTH AND GREATNESS.

On the first page of Saturday's issue of the News was an announcement of the death of Ex-Senator Fair, with the information that he left an estate valued at over \$40,000,000, acquired during the past twenty years. In an adjoining column was an exhibit of the financial affairs of the late Sir John Thompson. His estate is valued at \$9,727, of which \$5,726 comes from life insurance, leaving only \$4,001 of his own acquisitions; and when his debts are paid only \$1,500 of the last named amount will be left.

We shall not vary from the rule to speak naught but good of the dead; but the lessons of a completed life are those from which survivors may draw needed instruction. The ex-senator became prominent in his time, but after all he will be remembered chiefly for his acquisition of wealth; or, in plainer terms, as a money-getter. But with the late premier of Canada it will be different. Though he was one of the "aristocracy," yet his memory will be kept fresh in the annals of his country as that of a comparatively poor man who, by his energy and loyalty, earned the highest position attainable in the land where he had chosen to make his home, and where his countrymen honor him for his patriotism and ability.

The illustration is only one of very many of a similar kind that have gone before, but whose lesson will bear frequent repetition and the constant attention of the youth in our land—that wealth does not make the man, and money-getting is not the chief end of the great man's life.

TO THE LADIES.

The field for New Year good resolves is not confined to the sterner sex. The ladies do their share in seeking the general improvement by growing better themselves as they acquire knowledge through experience and observation. It is gratifying to feel that in respect to these good resolves the fair ones do not throw them aside as easily as do the men, but usually when a woman says she will—she will; so in that respect at least her situation is the more hopeful.

We have a distinct recollection of good promises and good work on the part of our sisters in behalf of Utah home industries. Because of their action in this regard there are very many articles of local production which now have a good domestic market where a year ago they were scarcely known in Utah homes. The reason for it is that the mothers and

wives agreed to take up the work, and they did it; and in this instance it affords us great pleasure to give praise to those to whom it is due.

Now we have just one suggestion to offer to mothers, wives and daughters on this subject. We would also include the husbands, fathers and sons were it not that we fear they are too careless and hardened to give the idea the attention it deserves at their hands. But we are more sanguine of receiving kinder treatment from the ladies, and venture to suggest that during the season of 1895 every new dress they wear shall be so far as practicable of Utah manufacture. What a lesson it would be to others, what a glorious example to the youth of these mountain vales, if every woman who has a mind and will of her own, whose heart swells with patriotic love and devotion, in 1895 should be attired in home made goods!

The inquiry now is made, what will be done? To the ladies of Utah the future will look for reply favorable or unfavorable to Utah's people. The record of 1894 gives assurance that the response will not be disappointing.

INDIA'S ENORMOUS POPULATION.

To the average reader, statistics are always tedious and generally uninteresting. This is especially the case where the figures are large, and in such instances a proper realization of the facts presented is almost universally imperfect by reason of the immensity of the numbers referred to. To tell about the millions of population in India, for example, would be to deal with the seventh, eighth or even ninth numeral, and this is bewildering; but by a series of homely and easily remembered comparisons, the same information in a most astounding form can be conveyed to the understanding of the most casual mind. A recent writer in the *Medical Missionary Record* has done this very thing in a number of calculations that are startling in their significance. Starting out with the statement that the population of India equals the combined population of the following countries: Russia, United States, Germany, France, Great Britain, Turkey Proper, and Canada, he continues as follows:

If each person in India could represent a letter in our English Bible, it would take seventy Bibles to represent the heathen population of India, while the Christian population could be represented by the prophecy of Isaiah.

The people of India, holding hands, would reach three times around the globe at the equator.

Put the people into single file, allow three feet space to walk in, and walking at the rate of ten miles a day, it would take forty years to pass a given point; or walking five miles a day, with the present increase of the population by birth rate, the great procession would never have an end.

Could you put the women of India into a column eight deep and allow a foot and a half for each woman, thus walking in lock-step, you would have a column reaching eight times across the continent of North America.

Again, could you distribute Bibles to the women of India at the rate of twenty thousand a day, you would require seven-hundred years to hand each woman a Bible.