

appropriated for useful or beneficial purposes, but when rights so acquired are abandoned for seven years, they cease. Places of diversion may be changed, but not to the damage of co-owners without just compensation. All persons having water rights not exceeding the flow at low water-mark shall be deemed equal according to their vested rights. A secondary right may be acquired, subject to the perfect and complete use of all prior rights, first, when waters are appropriated only for a part of a year, secondary rights may be acquired for the balance of the year; second, when the flow increases above the average of seven years, secondary rights may attach to the increase. Persons having prior right, and getting more water than they are entitled to, to the detriment of others, shall be required to cause such surface to flow back to the natural channel. Failure to do so within twenty-four hours after being notified render the person so failing liable for the damage occasioned thereby, to be recovered by civil action. Persons appropriating water must post notices at the point of proposed diversion and at the nearest postoffice thereto, stating the number of cubic feet per second claimed, the purpose for which it is claimed, if for irrigation, the number of acres to be irrigated, the means of diversion, the size of flume, ditch, pipe or aqueduct, the date of appropriation and the name of the appropriator. Within twenty days thereafter the appropriator shall file with the county recorder a notice of appropriation, verified by affidavit. Within forty days he must proceed to the performance of the work necessary to direct such water, and must prosecute the same to completion with reasonable diligence. Rights heretofore acquired may be protected by complying with the provisions of this act as to filing notices with the county recorder, but failure to do so shall not work a forfeiture of such rights. If any litigation over water rights the plaintiff may make all parties having rights to the same stream or source parties to such action, and the court may in one judgment settle the relative priorities of all the parties, the jury may assess and apportion the same, and judgment may be entered for or against one or more of several defendants. Any irrigation or reservoir company incorporated or existing under the laws of the State may purchase or subscribe for the stock of any other similar corporation which at the time shall be or is about to be incorporated, provided such purchase or subscription is permitted by the original articles or of incorporation or legally adopted amendments thereto. Amendments authorizing such purchase are declared to be permissible. Right of way for any irrigation work can be had over private, public or corporate lands upon payment of a just compensation therefor, in the manner provided by law for the taking of private property for public use. Canals or ditches already in use may be enlarged by parties other than the owners who may desire to bring water over the same course, by compensating the owners for any damages sustained by reason thereof; provided such enlargement be made between October 1st and March 1st, or

at any other time agreed to by said owner or owners, owners of ditches, etc. Crossing public highways must either be by bridge or otherwise keep the crossings in good repair. Joint owners of irrigation works shall each be liable to the others for the reasonable expenses of maintaining, repairing, controlling and distributing the same, in proportion to their interests therein. Refusal to so contribute after five days' notice shall be a cause of action. Rights to the use of water appurtenant to land shall pass to the grantee of such land, in whole or part, subject to the payment by the grantee of all assessments unpaid, provided that any such right may be reserved by the grantor in express terms in the conveyance, or may be treated as personal property, and separately conveyed. The standard unit of measurement of flowing water shall be the continuous flow as one cubic foot per second of time and shall be known as the second foot. The volume of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot shall be known as the acre-foot, and is equivalent to 43,570 cubic feet. Water used for beneficial purposes may be apportioned among the legal users by fractional parts or with a limitation as to periods of time when used. Persons using or taking more water than they are entitled to or has been allotted to them shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable for damages. Persons obstructing the right of way of any irrigation work are guilty of a misdemeanor. The repeal of previous laws shall not be construed to affect the existence of any district or company organized under such laws. In any case where an irrigation company or district shall have a right of action against a delinquent member, the board of directors may proceed to sell the interest of such member and his right to the use of water. On the petition of one-fourth of the land owners in any district for the abandonment of further operations, the trustees shall call a special meeting, at which the question shall be submitted. Districts shall be abandoned if three-fifths of the landholders shall vote to such effect. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are repealed. The law takes effect at once.

HOME INDUSTRY TALK.

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah,
March 17, 1897.

I read in my last News that Brother Andrew Kimball had been talking home industry to the people of Provo. The report was interesting, as I know Brother Kimball can tell facts in a forcible manner. The speaker named nearly everything "industrial" which the people of Utah should interest themselves in; but one item he forgot to mention. Not that he only overlooked it. I always look in vain for mention of this item when our speakers and writers touch upon the subject of encouraging home institutions and products. Often I have wondered why it is so, and why we do not consider the subject of home literature of as much importance as home shoes or home soap.

No one will deny the fact that the establishing and maintaining of institutions that will make our people self-

supporting is of great importance; but I do not think that this encouragement should stop with the bread and butter institutions. It should also reach to our literature; to our newspapers, our magazines, our books. If it is a wrong policy to buy eastern clothes while the products of our own factories lie on the shelves, why is it any better to let our reading matter from New York while our home publications must suspend from lack of patronage?

I claim that we are just as short-sighted in one instance as the other. Go among the youth of Utah today and what are they reading—I mean a great many, far too many? Eastern magazines (not the first class ones,) twenty-five cents a year papers, full of trash. Go into many a house where a large family of boys and girls are growing up. Do we find anything provided for those craving minds to read, or must they pick up what the can, what is purposely thrown into their hands to get them to buy the next number so that they can get the "continuation of this deeply interesting story." The father would not think of buying anything but home-made sugar and the mother always gets home-made lard; but some silly, oftentimes poisonous literature, from some eastern press is good enough upon which to feed the growing minds of their sons and daughters.

The Latter-day Saints have a message to the world. Truths revealed from heaven have been intrusted to them to bring to the inhabitants of the earth. What more potent messengers than papers and magazines? We should encourage them, and by our encouragement not only benefit ourselves, but make it possible for our publishers to make them valuable messengers of truth unto the world.

Even the minor argument of keeping our money at home and giving employment to home people has considerable weight in this as well as in the other branches. No doubt thousands of dollars are sent out of the State for literature which should be printed at home. Think of the one item of school books. We will soon make another contract with some eastern or western firm to furnish our schools with books for the next five years, and pay them good prices too, if the past is anything by which to judge. Why, such procedure is as bad as—but there I'll stop, as I was going to use Brother Kimball's comparison of shipping hogs to Utah and that is rather odious.

NEPHI ANDERSON.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder Joseph E. Taylor of the Stake Presidency was the presiding officer at the Tabernacle services Sunday afternoon, March 21, 1897. The choir sang the hymn:

Behold the Great Redeemer die,
A broken law to satisfy.

Prayer was offered by Elder Wm. B. Barton. The choir sang the anthem:

From afar, Gracious Lord
Thou hast gathered Thy flock.

Elder James T. Fishman addressed the congregation. He began by referring to the covenants which the Latter-day Saints made when they be-