

against the Turks and the subsequent expulsion of the sultan from the ancient capital of Constantinople, then it assumes an overwhelming importance to the whole world, and particularly to the Latter-day Saints who all these years have endeavored to call the world to repentance on the ground that the coming of the Son of God is at hand.

In order to understand this it is necessary to remember that the Turkish power in the prophetic word is represented as being let loose from the recesses of Asia for the express purpose of holding sway over a given part of the world a certain, specified time. Their mission, like that of their predecessors the Saracens, was one of murder and destruction, Heaven's punishment for the worshiping of demons and "idols of gold and silver and brass and stone and wood." (Rev. 9: 13-21.) And the termination of their mission in Europe seems to be equally clearly foretold. It is written:

Tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him; therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many. And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain [which seems to indicate that the Turkish capital will be moved from Constantinople to Jerusalem]; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him. Dan. 11: 44, 45.

How long time the seat of the Turkish rule will remain in "the glorious holy mountain" is not indicated, but when it is ended there, the reign of the Son of God will be established, for it is further written that at that time Michael shall stand up, the great prince that standeth for the covenant people. A time of tribulation will follow, and the children of Abraham will be delivered, everyone that is written in the book. (Dan. 12: 1.)

Knowing then what the revealed word has indicated regarding the history of the Turkish empire, the present rising on Crete assumes an importance it otherwise would not have. According to the latest advices the Greek nation seems to be in fever heat, clamoring for a war with the Turks. The government has yielded and is now gathering a squadron in Cretan waters. The diplomatic negotiations that have preceded this war-like movement are not known to the public, but it is almost inconceivable that the Greek government would have entered upon such an adventure without some understanding with either England or Russia, or both. And if Greece has obtained the permission to take her own course, it is almost beyond a doubt that the Turkish power in Europe is about to be ended. The Greeks themselves are a formidable power against the Turkish border, and they will undoubtedly be joined by Bulgaria and perhaps other Balkan states.

Russia appears anxious to have the Cretan rebellion suppressed, and so does Austria. But if the appointed time has come for the consummation of that which has been decreed in the courts of Heaven, no earthly power can prevent it. As the Temple at Jerusalem once was destroyed (and the Jewish nation scattered), notwithstanding the efforts of the Roman general to save the building, so the

Turkish power will come to an end, even against the desire and the supposed interests of combined Europe.

### SOME WATER-DITCH QUESTIONS.

A Helper, Carbon county, subscriber submits the following communication: Please answer these questions in your valuable paper:

1—Whether a company of men can take out a ditch and call it temporary ditch until the main canal is finished, when it is to be abandoned; in the meantime one of the party conceived the idea of proving up on his land by this little ditch and got the rest of the owners to consent to let him have the ditch recorded for a temporary purpose, till he got his patent, then do away with it when the big canal was out?

2—This little ditch went through several city lots, and when he got his land patented, he thought he had it solid and is going to make it permanent in spite of those who objected, and who want the original agreement carried out.

3—With some of the rest, one man stopped the ditch from going through his lots, and the ditch-makers cut around his lots five feet deep in front of his house and then refused to put him in a crossing, and this fall he filled in the ditch opposite his gate. Can they make him clean the ditch out in the spring?

4—Can they make the ditch permanent? If they can, are they not compelled to put in crossings opposite gates for himself and team?

5—The length of one block was cut in the county road. Can they be handled for that, and by whom?

1—The temporary ditch can be used in the way indicated.

2—The original agreement for abandoning the ditch at a specified time can be enforced. If a man obtains benefits through an agreement, he cannot break the contract and profit by his own wrongdoing, upon legal proceedings being taken against him.

3—If the man who had access to his premises cut off by the ditch took only those steps which restored to him his roadway, he cannot be compelled to do any cleaning. If he did any more he must remove the excess as an obstruction.

4—The ditch can be made permanent, except as such act may be affected as shown in the reply to the second question. Those who make the ditch either temporary or permanent must put in proper crossings wherever a private roadway is affected. A man's property cannot be damaged lawfully by being deprived of reasonable means of access thereto. If a wrong is done, the law gives him a remedy.

5—If a county road is cut up without permission from the county authorities, the latter may proceed against the parties who did the work, by both civil and criminal actions; and any citizen whose interests are affected may make complaint, and may institute proceedings if the officials fail to do their duty in the premises.

### COUNTIES AS SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

There are now pending in the Legislature a number of important propositions affecting the interests of education in the State. Among them is a plan to consolidate, under one

board of trustees, all the schools of the county not embraced in a city having a school board.

In support of this proposition, some strong arguments can be cited, one of the best being the undeniable advantages that have accrued to the schools of this city since they were all placed under one set of controlling officers. What parent or taxpayer in this city would like to see a return of the old condition when each Bishop's ward had its own school house, and set of three trustees? Not one, we think.

Making the city one school district, and passing to one set of trustees the legal title to all school property in the city, gave to the school system of the city immense advantages it could not possibly have enjoyed in a segregated condition. The system was at once vested with a financial status that enabled it to command all the money that was required to equip itself with a magnificent set of school buildings. Then there followed the organization, discipline and methodical work now existing, but absolutely unattainable by segregated schools.

If all the schools of this county, outside of this city, were made one district, and placed under the control of one school board, holding the legal title to all school property embraced in the district, why would not benefits similar to those enjoyed in this city accrue to the country schools? It is hardly possible that the country schools will reap as great a degree of advantage through consolidation as the city schools have done, but that they will be very much benefitted seems to be a conclusion difficult to resist after taking a careful view of the whole subject.

### BOUNTY FOR WILD ANIMALS.

This State has a liberal bounty law for wild animals, in which the counties are authorized to pay rewards for the destruction of those beasts and birds commonly understood to be injurious to agricultural and stock interests. At this time it will be worth while to note the attitude of Game Warden Land of Colorado, who comes out in decided opposition to the plan of offering rewards for wolves, coyotes and mountain lions. In this State the maximum bounty for mountain lions is ten dollars, and for wolves, etc., one dollar. Mr. Land says that during the last four administrations Colorado has paid the sum of \$119,292 for scalp. He maintains that this expenditure is worse than unwarranted; that it is a waste. He says the animals for which bounties are offered do not do the damage they are claimed to do; that even coyotes are useful in their way; they keep down the numbers of vermin and small injurious animals, doing little damage themselves, because there is a general warfare on them, and every one having a chance shoots them. They occasionally kill a few calves, but Mr. Land says that for those calves the state is paying enough money to buy many herds of cattle. The report of the Colorado official is at least deserving of consideration as a suggestion that it does not pay the state to offer