

any one who professes to be a member of the Church of Christ, of any age or standing, young or old, lay or clerical, against the sin of Sabbath-breaking. We do not depend upon any ancient injunction or modern interpretation of former scripture for the Divine will on this subject. It has been made known by direct revelation to the Latter-day Saints. It has been repeatedly referred to in these columns. But for the benefit of the thoughtless and forgetful we will here produce it again:

"And that thou mayest more fully keep thyself unspotted from the world, thou shalt go to the house of prayer and offer up thy sacraments upon my holy day;

For verily this is a day appointed unto you to rest from your labors, and to pay thy devotions unto the Most High.

Nevertheless thy vows shall be offered up in righteousness on all days and at all times;

But, remember, on this the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren and before the Lord.

And on this day thou shalt do none other thing, only let thy food be prepared with singleness of heart that thy fasting may be perfect, or, in other words, that thy joy may be full."

This is only one of the duties of a Latter-day Saint. But it is of importance to each member and to the whole Church. And those who disregard it and despise the Divine command, are not entitled to the blessings of the Holy Temples nor the rich gifts that God has in store for the faithful and true.

All the excuses that are offered for Sunday excursions and neglect of Sunday worship are as transient as the air and as weak as vanity. The day of worship and of rest can be observed in the spirit thereof, and yet afford ample opportunities for breathing the fresh air, inhaling the perfume of the blossoming trees and flowers, and taking that moderate exercise which is suitable to the occasion. There is no need to fly in the face of Providence, violate the rules of the Church, and outrage prevailing sentiment because of regular week-day employment in any capacity.

We hope our young friends will have sufficient strength of mind to resist the allurements to wrongdoing which abound, and that they will learn, without the lesson of affliction, that there is more true enjoyment, in the long run, in keeping the commandments of God than in enjoying the pleasures of sin for a season.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

IN ANOTHER column will be found a letter received by Governor Thomas in regard to the irrigation question. The visit of the Committee of the Senate, which is to take place in August, will be of very great importance to the people of this Territory and the regions surrounding. Committees should be at once appointed by the people in the several irrigation districts, who should collect data and all possible information relating to this subject, so as to be prepared, when the Senate Committee arrive, to present the required points for their consideration. The problem of an adequate water supply is a serious one and is pressing on the public mind today with special force. If we only had water enough, Utah would be made a veritable garden spot from north to south. The arid wastes now left to sagebrush and greasewood could be turned into tillable soil and hundreds of thousands of people would find homes where now the rabbits only can find refuge. Farmers and practical men of Utah, take notice of this letter, read it and act on it with promptness and intelligence!

THE UTES.

THE article written from Moab to the *Rocky Mountain News* in regard to the treaty with the Colorado Utes, and their contemplated removal into the southern part of this Territory, has drawn out a reply which is published in the same paper.

Of course the writer wants the Indians removed that their reservation may be thrown open to white settlement, and that ranchers in the neighborhood may be relieved of the annoyance and possible danger of close association with the uncertain red-skins. But he, like the author of the first communication—which has been copied into this paper—writes from purely selfish grounds and not from motives of general public policy. This is very natural, but will not do for a guide in the determination of a public question.

If the people near the present Ute reservation will be benefited by the removal of the reds, it looks pretty clear to a man on an eminence overlooking both locations, that it will be of some detriment to the settlers near the proposed place of removal. So the ranchers and farmers on this side of the Utah line are as much opposed to the project as

those on the other side, in Colorado, are urgent in its favor. The reply says:

"The only settlers affected are a few Mormon families about Bluff City and Monticello, not, probably, exceeding forty in all. They are all squatters, having no vested rights in the land. The treaty proposes a liberal compensation to them for their improvements, and they are satisfied with the treaty. They are anxious to remove from their present location to the rich and well watered lands of the present reservation in Colorado. At least I am so informed by their bishop, who most zealously assisted in the making of the treaty, and who is one of the firmest advocates of its ratification."

The difficulty in this part of the matter is that the treaty does not propose a liberal compensation to the "Mormon" settlers, but less than half what would be a fair consideration. They are not "anxious to remove from their present location," but are willing to do so if anything like justice is done to remunerate them for the consequent loss of breaking up their homes and leaving their tilled lands. As to where they will go, that is a different matter, but it is doubtful if they will want to go into Colorado.

It is to be hoped that the friends of the treaty, whether in Colorado or in Washington, will use their influence to secure a proper compensation to the settlers who, if it is ratified, will have to vacate the farms and gardens they have redeemed from the desert, and make new homes in some part of the country out of close proximity to the Utes, whom the Coloradans are so desirous of dumping into unresisting and afflicted Utah.

Says the *New York World*: It is asserted that President Harrison is a physiognomist and often appoints a man to office or rejects his claims as he is pleased or displeased with his face. The same gossip was at one time current regarding Mr. Cleveland. In a general way, of course, there is some ground for a President's reliance on the science of Lavater, but a man's features and expression are often misleading. If Mr. Harrison could find time to combine phrenology with physiognomy he might arrive at more just conclusions than can be reached under his present method. Perhaps a Cabinet officer having office-seekers' cranial bumps under his charge might possibly be very advantageously established.