

Legislature may properly be invoked for the preservation of the purity of waters that are used for domestic purposes, because the health of the people depends upon the purity of the water they drink. On the ground that sheep besoul streams and springs, this police power has been exercised to an extreme, not to say extravagant, extent, in laws that have been passed upon the subject. The law now in force prohibits the quartering of sheep within seven miles of a stream towards which the drainage from sheep is carried. Who ever heard of drainage from a corral being carried over seven miles of ground by natural means? And yet the bill now pending proposes to make this distance fifteen miles. Obviously, so the sheep men say, this law was passed ostensibly for one purpose but in reality for another, its real design being to exclude them from a portion of the public domain to which they have the same rights as other citizens. This being their view they have not felt morally bound to obey the law, and one result has been the besouling of waters used for domestic purposes, followed by well authenticated cases of sickness due to this cause.

The Legislature may of course control the lands of the State; but its efforts to control the lands belonging to the United States have so far proved unsatisfactory, and it is difficult to see how success in this line is to be attained. To do this under the guise of preserving the purity of the waters is hardly practicable to more than a very limited extent.

The Legislature ought to pass a law that will, if enforced, preserve the purity of waters used for domestic purposes; and such guarantees that the law will be enforced as the Legislature has the power to give should be given. Beyond this it is difficult to see what the local lawmakers can do in the premises until the public lands of the State become more generally reduced to private ownership.

### FEEL AFTER THE YOUNG.

It is most gratifying to learn by reports from the various ward organizations throughout the Church of the increased interest being manifested by the youth in matters pertaining to the Gospel. When this is done among people here it indicates improvement in the ways of living; for a characteristic of the Gospel, or Mormonism as it is popularly termed, is its practical effect upon the lives of those who give it their attention. It has been observed that in many cases there were people, young and old, who did not seem to have much concern regarding their spiritual welfare, giving more attention to temporalities than was consistent with well balanced progress. This carelessness from a religious standpoint has not gone to the extent of leading to much serious error, but its tendency is strongly that way, and if persisted in would result disastrously; hence it is pleasing to note the reformation that is being made.

The increased interest in the Gospel, as shown especially among the youth, gives additional opportunity for more extended and effective work by such

organizations as Sunday schools, Mutual Improvement associations, etc., and by the quorums of the Priesthood, and the opportunity should not be lost sight of. Now that the wave is moving in the direction indicated, those whose special interest is in institutions for the guidance and training of the youth into proper paths of conduct temporally and spiritually should not fail to put forth every effort to secure the best possible results. There is a ripening of the harvest, and the laborers ought not to fail in garnering the crop.

Only words of commendation can be said for the faithful workers in the various wards, quorums, Sunday schools, Improvement and Primary associations, etc., in their labor of love. But the present affords a special opportunity for more to be done. Every worker to Israel should put forth an especial effort in feeling after the youth. There is no young man or young woman within the jurisdiction of the Church who should be passed over or neglected. If each one were visited and converted with by workers filled with the spirit of their calling, if the addresses of each were in the hands of those who would see to it that one or another missionary who could reach their hearts and gain their confidences would do so, great good could be accomplished among the people at the present time. There is now an excellent field for missionary work in the way of personal visitations to those whose activity in Church matters is not all that is desirable for their own good. And the fact that there is a common movement in the proper direction among the young folks themselves ought to be a great incentive for accomplishing still more in improving the spiritual condition of the people. Now is an excellent time for presiding officers and others to put forth additional energy in feeling after and blessing the young people.

### THE INAUGURAL.

Taken altogether, the inaugural address of President McKinley is a straightforward, vigorous statement of a policy of which there is no doubt he is desirous of following. His tariff views may not be admired by his political opponents; that is to be expected. His expressions on finance may not be fully in accord with the ideas held by a great many people, and some may be mere platitudes; but that is not surprising considering the efforts that have been made by political papers and orators to befuddle the public mind on this subject. But in it all there can be no doubt of the President's strong determination to give an administration pre-eminently American. It is consistent with his entire life. He may have leaned more to certain views than some thought he should do, but his leanings have been to virtue's side, so far concerns his intention to give the United States preference over all other peoples. On the two great questions, tariff and silver coinage, he promises steady efforts for international bimetallicism, but will make his tariff views paramount thereto. For a fair test of his administration he would have to be

given his way on this point. If this be not done, then any failure that comes will be charged to obstructionists. From the tone of his inaugural it may be understood that the new chief magistrate will leave no stone unturned to get his administrative views in full operation, and that whatever he does will be with the intention of upholding the interests of the United States, at home and abroad, as preferred to all others—a feature that will bring more confidence in the general situation than has been manifested for some time.

### THE GREEK WAR FEVER.

It now appears tolerably certain that Greece is not to be persuaded from attempting to wrest Crete from the power of the sultan, except by irresistible forces. The whole nation is in a state of excitement, clamoring for war. The reserves are being called in, and in a few days 100,000 men will be impatiently waiting for the command to advance against the enemy. And the war fever seems to be contagious. From France and Italy volunteers arrive in considerable bodies. In the latter country popular demonstrations have taken place in favor of King George. The signs indicate that before long public opinion in Europe will be expressed with so much force as to overrule the more conservative measures of diplomacy.

The cause of the enthusiasm of the Greeks must be sought in the past history of the nation. They once held away over the largest part of the Turkish empire and Persia, and far beyond. They constituted a center of civilization that extended its influence over the whole world. But for centuries, before the revolution of 1821, they were extinct as regards national independence. They were then, and are now, scattered all over the Turkish European provinces, Asia Minor, Egypt and the islands of the Mediterranean, to the number of, as some estimate, 12,000,000 souls, and all dream of the day when the ancient Grecian domain shall be restored. They believe that the Hellenic race will once more be united under one government, and not the subjects of alien rulers. In the trouble on Crete they see the beginning of the consummation of this hope, and they are ready to rally to the standard of any daring leader who proclaims his purpose of effecting the reunion of the scattered race.

In the revolution of 1821 they have a precedent for the position they now take. At that time, too, they had Europe against them in the beginning. They were then less able to take a stand for national liberty than they are now, and their enemies were considerably stronger. But the battles at Tripolizza, Portras, Corinth and the naval engagement off Kappireus demonstrated the superiority of the Greeks, and they all believe that the history of that remarkable war for independence can be repeated. They believe that if they should stand firm together now, they are in fair way once more to become one of the great powers of the world. For this reason they are willing to make any