

porter of agricultural products, farmers have been more urgently desired than other classes of new citizens, and in that state the Carey law can and will be of the greatest benefit.

In Colorado probably large reservoir construction will be the feature, to be fostered and developed to the greatest advantage in connection with the grant.

Montana will find its advantages to be general, and in Nevada it will probably be utilized to great advantage to assist in securing reservoir construction.

In Idaho the canal work on Snake river will furnish the base of operations which will prove its usefulness.

The effect of land at 50 cents an acre and perpetual water right at practical and actual costs, is already being felt in the equalization of land values.

With first class land and an ample water supply at less than ten dollars per acre competition forces down on land and water under the older irrigation systems in the State.

It will do more than that, in the very near future, which Utah farmers may as well begin to realize and prepare for. With good land and plenty of water in eastern Idaho at about ten dollars per acre can Utah farmers afford to raise wheat and potatoes on land held at fifty dollars and over?

This suggests naturally, the effect an acceptance of the Carey grant in Utah would have.

If the price should be established at fifty cents an acre would it throw down values of other land unless favored by reason of location or advantage of soil?

If a price higher than 50 cents should be established, to what extent would the utilization of the Carey grant give an advantage over the homestead privilege or the \$1.25 per acre privilege under the desert act? And the heavy taxpayers of the State—who are now groaning under their burdens—may ask to what extent the segregation of land, such as is contemplated under this grant will prevent the best possible utilization of the land grants to the State? They probably feel that the State land grants should be used to the best advantage and while exact justice should be done to settlers who are now using State lands, yet the interests of present farmers and taxpayers generally should be considered ahead of the interests of future settlers if, to encourage same to an unusual extent would tend to reduce present farm values or prevent the State from securing a reasonable share of the remaining good land in Utah in the satisfaction of the grants for State institutions and the support of the common schools.

In the consideration of this subject the following facts may well be considered:

The total grant for common schools is four sections in each township or one-ninth of the total area of the State; the miscellaneous grants for public institutions amount to 1,500,000 acres; the estimated total area in the State susceptible of irrigation (including good lands inside of Indian reservations) is about 3,500,000 acres; that to ever use this full amount many expensive storage systems will have to be established; that to secure reservoir construction the State has been given 500,000 acres, being one-third of the miscellaneous grants referred to above;

that under present conditions the miscellaneous grants can not be entirely filled with valuable land; that under the present operation of existing canals in Utah less than a million acres are under irrigation and over 50 per cent of the available water supply is wasted; that, owing to the unfortunate complications and conflict of opinions now existing, there is but little hope of any effective irrigation legislation at this session of the Legislature.

Under the circumstances and considering the interests of all concerned I believe the Carey grant should be accepted, but that its application should be limited to such operations as may be clearly shown to be of equal or greater advantage to the utilization of the miscellaneous grants of the State.

C. E. W.

### SUNDAY SERVICES.

Four recently returned missionaries addressed the Saints at the Tabernacle yesterday, the services being presided over by President of the Stake Angus M. Cannon.

Choir sang:

On the mountain tops appearing,  
Lo! the sacred herald stands.

Prayer was offered by Patriarch Alonzo H. Ridel.

Choir sang:

Lo! the mighty God appearing,  
From on high Jehovah speaks.

Elder Charles B. Barnett who has just returned from a mission to New Zealand was the first speaker. He felt that the work devolving upon the Latter-day Saints was a great one, and being such it should be appreciated by those who have embraced it. There is one duty which the Latter-day Saints owe to the world—that they who are living here should acquaint their relatives in distant lands with their condition in Utah. Throughout the earth the way is being opened up for the spread of Gospel principles, and the great prejudices which formerly existed against the Church, are now being broken and the Elders are meeting with kindness and hospitality on every hand. The speaker bore his testimony to the truthfulness of the Gospel and urged the Saints to press onward to the end that God's blessings would be poured out upon them.

Elder Christian Peterson, another recent arrival from New Zealand, was the next speaker. The Maories, native, are a hospitable people, and a people who are rapidly improving in the line of civilization. During the three years and a half which the speaker spent in their midst, he had noticed that they were a people who were striving with all diligence to serve God and keep His commandments. While in that land he had gained a knowledge and testimony of the divinity of the latter-day work and knew that obedience to God's laws would bring its own reward.

Elder Lewis G. Hoagland next addressed the congregation. He, too, had spent nearly three years and a half in the New Zealand mission—the first year and a half in the Wararapa conference and the remaining time in preaching over the Mahia conference. A vast change is noticed among the people in that land. Although they have peculiar habits and customs, they are easily led into the paths of truth and righteous-

ness and are fast becoming elevated in the scale of intelligence. At the present time the Saints of New Zealand number 3,400 souls. God has been with the Elders in their labors in that part of His vineyard, and has blessed them unto the doing of much good in that locality.

Elder Alonzo Keeler who had been laboring as a missionary in the London conference said that the people in England were very devout in their religious worship. In the little city of Chatterbury, in the county of Kent, Elder Keeler had had the privilege of preaching the Gospel for the first time in thirty years. Although but a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, it has represented there, branches of every church in Christendom, but that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In that locality there is still some prejudice against the Saints, but it is gradually waning and the prospects for a good work there in the future are quite encouraging.

Elder Heber J. Grant, in speaking to those assembled, felt that the testimonies of the previous speakers must have been a source of joy and satisfaction to those present. Such testimonies are within the reach of every young man and woman in the Church, if they apply themselves to the Gospel principles with that purpose in view. The speaker bore testimony with all solemnity and sincerity that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God; that the Gospel work which we are now engaged in, was the work of God, and that inasmuch as the Saints would obey the commandments of the Lord, they would receive such a testimony and would virtually gain for themselves an exaltation in God's celestial kingdom. Since the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, the promise which was there made, that from henceforth prejudices against the Saints would be allayed, was being virtually made manifest. The Elders on returning from the missionary field, bore witness of it, and on every hand a vast change of heart had taken place with regard to the feelings of the outside world towards the Latter-day Saints. Today the Saints are one, and stand as a living testimony to the divinity of the work of God.

The Elders go out to the nations of the earth, and preach the Gospel without any monetary remuneration whatever. They leave their homes, together with their dearest friends to take up the labor of bringing souls into the fold of Christ. When they return, if they have applied themselves diligently to God's service, they make it known unto all whom they come in contact, that the happiest moments of their lives were those spent in the missionary field. No man or woman that has ever had a knowledge of the Gospel will ever lose that knowledge if they will bow in obedience to God and His servants here upon the earth. To the extent that we yield obedience to God's laws and commandments, just to such an extent will He give forth His blessings for our benefit.

Choir and congregation sang:

Our God we raise to Thee  
Thanks for Thy blessings free  
We here enjoy.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder George Goddard.