

boats of future settlers in Millard and the generations which shall follow.

In the working out of such a plan, the future welfare of those affected by it demands full consideration of the methods which shall be adopted. In discussing these, it is well to remember the practical lessons taught in Utah's experience; not that there is any requirement to return to hardships andills of early settlement, but that the good of those systems which necessity and wise counsels impressed upon the people should be utilized for the advantage of those who work today. It has become the fashion to believe that in all such enterprises as the one under consideration, a large amount of ready money is essential to carry on the work; and because of this idea, bonding or borrowing is resorted to, the consequence being that the enterprise is loaded down with an interest-bearing debt from which escape is almost impossible.

It is a question now whether the Millard people shall borrow for the work or look to their own resources. In one view of the case the investment of money by capitalists will be an exceeding great convenience, if nothing more. The people who do the work will get money for wages, and workmen will be easy to find. In this connection it may be remembered also that the laborers who work for the cash under such circumstances will be largely those who drift in from other places, and who are not permanently interested in building up the locality. That is one disadvantage of working on the cash basis in such an undertaking. On the other hand, if the labor is to be performed by the Millard people, or those who aim to settle there, it is likely there will be some difficulty in pushing the work, when the pay therefor is largely in the form of water right. At the same time if this method were pursued, as it was in early days here, the result would be the same as then—the people who did the work would own the canal, and would remain there as recipients of the benefits it confers.

If Millard county people can get together on a co-operative basis, and push the work through, the good results will inure to themselves. It will take a mighty effort, for the men who would be the canal builders and owners under such a method are no rich men. But the greater the effort the larger would be the returns therefor, and these would all go direct to the people, without the cream being carried off in interest for borrowed money, or in dividends to capital invested from the outside. It would be most interesting experiment for the people to unite and by a strong push do the work themselves. As a strike of genuine home industry it would stand in an honored place among the works of the pioneer settlers of Utah. In which direction will the wisdom of Millard county's inhabitants lead them in a project of such great importance? There are many people who are deeply interested in the reply.

DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE.

From Palestine comes the report that Dr. Bliss is having good success in his difficult labor of locating the ancient walls of Jerusalem. At present

he has traced for a distance of over one thousand feet the southern wall of the city which is supposed to have been one of its most ancient defenses. In sinking a shaft in the hope of finding traces of this wall the archaeologist came upon a large drain. Above this he discovered the pavement of a street. Following this for some distance he found the remains of a gateway. There were four sills, one above the other and all foot-worn, representing different periods in the history of the gateway. This find Dr. Bliss considers important, for he thinks he has found the location of the "Dung gate" mentioned by Nehemiah, and the "Gate of the Essenes" of Josephus.

Another discovery consists of a tablet fastened against a wall and bearing a Latin inscription. It had been set there as a tribute to the greatness and prosperity of Emperor Trajan and the Roman people by a legion of soldiers.

Recently, some workmen digging for the foundation of a new house near the Damascus gate on the north side of the city, uncovered a beautiful mosaic, 21 feet by 13, in which are represented a vase, peacocks, ducks, storks and other birds, while an inscription states that the place is dedicated to the memory of "all those Armenians the Lord knows." This is thought to be of Byzantine origin. Other mosaics and remains of the earlier Christian period have been discovered on the Mount of Olives.

The present time is rather remarkable for the rapidly with which the ancient features of the holy land are revealed to the explorer. Within the last few years more knowledge has been obtained about the topography of the ancient cities of Palestine than for centuries past. And new light is constantly being shed upon problems thought to be almost beyond solution. The present pasha of Jerusalem and his subordinates are lending a helping hand in the efforts of Dr. Bliss and even the Mohammedan inhabitants, finding it profitable to assist in the work, are doing their best to facilitate the operations.

The work of archaeologists in Palestine has been of immense value to serving to silence almost every objection to the New Testament on historical grounds. It has established the fact that the authors must have been contemporary with the events they recorded, since at no other time would it be possible for any writer to give evidence of such intimate familiarity with the ancient topography of the country as they do. And this conclusion is strengthened with every new discovery. Additional researches may furnish proof for the unreliability of a human system to which millions of Christians are devoted. For centuries the ecclesiastical representatives of the Roman, Greek and other denominations have worshipped in the church of the holy sepulcher. Millions of pilgrims have there knelt, kissed the cold marble slabs, and performed their devotions. The priests have told them that the ground upon which they trod was sacred, because there their Savior died, died and was entombed, and the hearts of the devotees have been thrilled with indescribable feelings because they placed reliance in the words of the clergymen. Year after year, particularly during this week, "the holy

week," preceding Easter, the story has been repeated to thousands gathered from many lands. At ancient Jerusalem, however, is uncovered it becomes more probable that all this intense devotion has been spent on a holy illusion, the priests and the people being deceived together, while the "infallible" head of the church has been a silent spectator, quietly receiving the revenue to be derived from the pilgrimages but failing to undeceive the ignorant worshippers. What effect upon the claims of the churches represented in Jerusalem a discovery proving beyond a doubt that the place where the holy sepulcher now is located never was outside the ancient wall, and consequently must be given up as a sacred place, is easily foreseen. Thousands, in finding that the "infallible" church was mistaken in this matter would question the foundations of faith in other respects. Recently the head of the Roman church announced that true science and true religion ever conflicted. At present a conflict seems imminent between archaeology and Roman tradition, and to such a conflict science will not be silenced.

But the prominence Palestine has been given lately is interesting for other reasons. It indicates that the day of its restoration is fast approaching. Inch by inch it is being recovered from oblivion. The darkness is lifting and its hills and valleys once more are becoming known to the world. There is a providence in this. The country is now fertile, as of old, and blessed with a climate in which thousands of invalids yearly seek health and strength. With good government and a sturdy people it would today be—as anciently—a "promised land," and it seems to be nearing its redemption speedily.

CATHOLICS IN POLITICS.

The victory of the American Protective association, the anti-Catholic society of the country, in the election at Butte, Montana, is an indication of its growing power in the politics of the nation and of the sentiment of religious persecution which can be aroused among men who have the elective franchise. When political contests are carried along the lines of membership in a religious body, no matter what particular denomination is assaulted, the proceeding is a direct menace to the welfare of the Republic, whose government is based on the expression of the popular will with lines of religious differences obliterated; and the society, be it religious or non-religious, Catholic, Protestant or infidel, which institutes political warfare on the basis of church membership, is itself un-American and un-American in its methods.

As was to be expected, the action of the anti-Catholic organization is bringing into full play an opposition of similar character to itself; that is, one that proceeds in politics upon lines of membership in a body of religiousists. This later movement evidently has the full backing of a powerful church organization, for it would not be reasonable to presume that there would be unanimity of action among the Catholic societies on such an im-