

bers and officers of the Deseret Sunday School Union, for their noble work and the untiring labors they are performing: God bless the Normal Training school. How God will reveal unto the members of the Sunday school board, unto these leaders, such things as shall be necessary for the good of the schools over which they are called to preside. He will reveal unto them, step by step, the things necessary and at the proper time, until the power, faith, gifts and blessings, and the Spirit of the Living God will bear testimony unto them and the world in mighty power of the good work they are accomplishing.

The power of the Lord is with the Sunday school work, and long may these faithful men labor for the good of this great institution. God bless the Sunday school workers.

Choir sang, "Our God, we raise thee."

Assistant General Superintendent John Morgan called the attention of Stake officers to the importance of having the statistical and financial reports from each Stake correct and properly made out. Too often is the case that they are imperfect, incorrect and makes extra labor for the general secretary, which could be avoided if the care that should be bestowed upon these reports were given them. Please see that they are correct, and forwarded in good time hereafter.

Elder Morgan also called the attention of the Stake officers, that by going to J. H. Parry's, opposite the south gate of the temple, they would be supplied with the lectures of Karl G. Maeser, in pamphlet form, which the Deseret Sunday School Union are distributing free to all the Sunday schools. If any Stakes fail to be present and not get them, by sending to the general secretary, they will be forwarded, as they are for the benefit of each school.

The first Sunday in September of each year has been set apart as "Nickie Day," at which time every student, teacher and officer is expected to contribute at least a nickle. This means is expended in the distribution of Sunday school literature free to the schools. This day should be well remembered and the contribution generous.

The effective work done by the Sunday school missionaries who have visited each Stake and made their reports to the general superintendency, is very gratifying, and we should like each Stake superintendent to immediately send us word at what time would be best for the missionaries to come to their respective Stakes. Some prefer fall, others prefer winter. These missionaries not only do very much good in the Stakes where they labor, but on their return to their own Stakes carry with them new ideas and methods valuable to their own schools.

The attendance at the schools from the reports just read, seem to show a large number; but instead of 67,000, there is nearly 120,000 Sunday school children among the Latter-day Saints, and they should be gathered into the Sunday schools and be taught the ways of truth. The "Sunday School Visiting Book" is an excellent aid for this work and can be obtained at the Juvenile office. There is a mighty field for many workers in the Sabbath schools, and no one can perform a nobler work in any department.

Train up a child in the way it should go, and when old it will not depart from those teachings. If we studiously cultivate these truths in the minds of the children the rank weeds of rudeness will find no place of lodgment in the breasts of the young. Teachers and superintendents cannot do this work alone—fathers and mothers must assist and train their children at home, under their influence, gentle and kind.

Many of the little children who have contributed to the erection of the Temple have said to me, "We have contributed to the Temple, and why can't we go through also?" The proper authorities have been consulted in regard to this matter, and it may be before long that a day, or days, will be set apart for the Sunday school children, who have not already gone through, to go in that Temple, and they will never forget the impressions there will be made upon their minds. There will appear something further regarding this matter in due time.

It is to be hoped the officers and superintendents have taken advantage of the material furnished and normal training classes at Provo, and the "Sunday School Guide," etc., for the grading of the schools, as it is especially desired that every school shall be graded in accordance therewith. New material will appear from time to time in regard to this matter and every school should be kept up with the new methods adopted. And in the selection of persons to attend the normal training class, the very brightest and best should be sent, that they in turn may be teachers in their own Stakes. It is gratifying to see the grand march in the Sunday school work, and the rapid progress and the feeling of union that pervades the hearts of the Sunday school workers. God bless them all.

Assistant Superintendent George Goddard endorsed the remarks uttered by the brethren, and urged it upon the Sunday school workers to see that every Sunday saw the adding of new students in the Sabbath schools, until all in the respective wards and stakes were identified with the Sunday schools. He felt to glorify God for the great strides the Sunday school cause is making, and the good it is accomplishing, and wished all workers therein God speed.

Choir and congregation sang "Do what is right."

Benediction was pronounced by Superintendent John B. Malben of Sanpete stake.

JOHN M. WHITAKER,
General Secretary.

SANBORN TO MADSEN.

In your issue of February 25th, appeared over my signature a letter originally written as a hurried private answer to an apparently private letter from Christian A. Madsen, in answer, however, to a courteous request that I permit its publication in connection with his own letter to me.

In your issue of the 11th of March is an open letter from Mr. Madsen, couched, so far as it relates to myself, in the most courteous terms, and is in discussion of a question of much mo-

ment to the public, and properly demands consideration.

My impression is that Bishop Madsen attaches more importance to my opinion than the public does, and preferring to follow the elaboration of his philosophy of farming in its relation to social and civil life, I shall at least at the present communicate little more than my thanks to Bishop Madsen for the consideration that he has given me in connection with the question he had raised.

As I understand him, three views stand out prominently in the two letters that he has written. First, he expresses the belief that deplorable inequalities exist in society, and that these inequalities rest upon causes that deserve censure; that he would antagonize the past results and present tendencies of economic conditions to minute subdivision of land, thereby securing that equality of condition which the eminent French economist Lavelleye deems so essential to the perpetuity of republics and the repose of man; third, that this subdivision of land would result not only in greater contentment in society and stability of governments but that it is conducive to the increase of wealth.

Upon the proposition that fundamental wrongs grow out of the present economic conditions it would be impossible to say little and not be misunderstood. It raises broad questions in political economy and its allied sciences. That land ownership by the masses in small holdings tends to stability of governments and a restful condition of public mind is no longer regarded, as Mr. Madsen states, as an aphorism by statesmen alone but by most students of sociology. France acted upon this view in subdividing, after the revolution, its lands among the millions, until the great bulk of its landowners hold estates under six acres. The homestead act of our own Congress is an embodiment of the wisest statesmanship in our country upon the agrarian question. There are those who hold, however, that the size of farms should be determined, not by arbitrary acts, but by economic conditions, that under such conditions estates adjust themselves to such conditions to better advantage than paternal legislation can secure. England, with its immense estates, grows about thirty bushels of wheat per acre, while France averages but eighteen with its small farms. The centralization of wealth, machinery, and the use of economic forces that large estates make available give greater product per man in England than in France with its semi-spade husbandry. Whether society is better off with greater increase of wealth under extensive farming made intensive than by intensive farming within narrow bounds, and equality and contentment that follows, is one upon which political economists and sociologists differ and will continue to differ. If the increase of wealth that the genius of one commanding machinery and the many gives per capita of population is distributed with some degree of equity, the majority of society on the whole is benefited by these conditions. So many believe.

The discussion of this question raises issues that differ so much from the purely economic problems that I pass it by, and trust that Mr. Madsen will