

they will apply it to avert threatened losses. One of the districts so threatened is the western part of Salt Lake City and southward for some distance along the Jordan river. That district, where water is abundant and yet not in sufficient quantity to cause injury by floods, produces considerable for the people's support, and is a comfortable residence for a large population. The probability is that this spring will see much damage there unless the county and city authorities take effective and immediate action.

It may be that in the locality named those officers whose duty requires that they protect the rights of all the people will be equal to the occasion. There are two plans proposed, one to benefit a portion of the district, and the other to include all. There is still another plan, the widening of the surplus canal, that presents the only prospect of permanent security, and hence would be cheapest and wisest in the long run. The choice must be made soon.

In every locality in the State where damage is threatened, it is to be hoped that the best endeavors will be made to avert it. It will be regrettable if, in a year when a bounteous water supply promises good results, there shall be any neglect to cause a loss of the benefits that nature sends. And that the magnitude of the water question may be understood by comparison with past experiences, it may be well to remember that the precipitation this year has been greater than ever before since this valley was settled. The average rainfall for February is 1.37 inches; this year it has been nearly three times that amount, or 3.81 inches; the only year that approached it was 1878, with 3.49 inches. The accumulated excess in precipitation over the average during both January and February is 2.25 inches; so that it will be seen that the water problem will not be of small proportions, no matter how favorable the weather may be during the spring months.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S INAUGURATION.

Before another issue of the **EVENING NEWS** reaches its readers, William McKinley will be the President of the United States, so far as present appearances indicate. His inauguration is to take place at noon tomorrow, March 4, or at 10 a. m. standard time in Salt Lake City; and with this event the administration of national affairs will pass into new hands. No shock or sudden change may be anticipated from this transfer of official powers, for our form of government is such that matters glide smoothly on from one administration to another, and any great change must have time for the legislative as well as the executive branch of government to consider it.

There are several conditions that make the present change an event of unusual importance; and in these it cannot be said that Major McKinley has a prospect for clear sailing for some time to come. The country is in

a most critical situation. So far as its foreign relations are concerned, beset with rumors of war as they have been, these can be settled by a little display of the heroic, since the American people are so full of expressive patriotism that they will make heavy sacrifices wherever there is intimation that the country's flag is not duly honored. And in foreign relations, notably with Spain, a more aggressive attitude, even at the risk of war, would claim the support of the people, and avert any national danger that might now threaten from outside causes. But it is internal troubles which present the greatest crisis that President McKinley will have to meet.

The long continued financial and industrial depression, the corruption that has grown up in political, business and social life, and the failure of politicians and statesmen to check the grinding operations of these evils upon the masses of the people, have created a most unsatisfactory condition in the nation. There is apparent on every hand the oppression of one class by another, and the tyranny has wrought sufferers almost up to the point of desperation; demagogues and scheming agitators have magnified imaginary ills into real causes of offense; and a general state of unrest has been created in the minds of the people. All this has made the public impatient, almost too impatient to give the incoming administration a fair opportunity, in the way of sufficient time, of inaugurating improved conditions, even if it has the ability to do so. And added to all this, is the conviction of millions of people that the policy outlined as to finances and industry will make matters worse instead of better.

All this will have to be met by the new President, and he will have no easy task at his hand. It will take a clear head and a brave heart to secure a triumph on his part over these conditions. Even more will be necessary. There must be a display by the people of that high order of patriotism which indicates patience under great difficulties, till wrong is righted by a comparatively slow process, rather than by a resort to violence which, to many, seems to offer a speedier remedy. And further than that, the peace and safety of the country for the next four years will require an interposition of Providence as marked as that under which the Republic was created in the Revolutionary war or the Union was preserved in the Rebellion. Let us hope that the people of the nation deserve, and that President McKinley will secure, all these favorable conditions for the administration he enters upon on the fourth of March in this year of our Lord.

DON'TS FOR MOTHERS.

A paramount parental duty is to make home happy; and in order that this be accomplished it is necessary that father and mother work together in harmony, displaying kindness and affection for each other in word and act, and upholding each other's authority in the home; then the mutual

consideration and love will come as a blessing to the children. Much advice is given to father and mother on this subject, and perhaps it is as necessary to one as the other; so neither may point to the greater deficiency in the other, as a rule. An exchange gives a list of "don'ts for mothers," and while an equal number might be added for fathers, to whom all of these are equally applicable in principle, there is much of profit in these to the queens of the household who practice them:

- Don't nag.
- Don't be too severe.
- Don't break your promises.
- Don't neglect your husband for the baby.
- Don't spoil the children by over-indulgence.
- Don't talk about the children in their hearing.
- Don't forget that you were once a child yourself.
- Don't forget that your friends can hardly be expected to share your own absorbing interest in your infants.
- Don't claim that the children inherited all their bad qualities from their father and all their good ones from you.
- Don't forget that every child should be entitled to a happy childhood, and that in later life you may not have the power and privilege of making it happy or guarding it from unhappiness.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTICE.

By reason of the great disappointment felt by many hundreds of our Sunday school children who were unable to obtain an entrance to the Tabernacle last Sunday afternoon, President Woodruff has kindly consented to meet the children again next Sunday morning, when the program of last Sunday in all its essential details will be repeated. This invitation is extended to all the Sunday schools of the stake, but their attendance is not made obligatory. If the superintendents and officers consider the distance too far or have other reasons for preferring to conduct their Sunday schools in their own meeting places as usual, it is desired that they feel at perfect liberty to do so. As the public will not be admitted to these exercises until 10:15 there will be plenty of room for all schools that desire to come; and that the younger children may be massed in a body in the lower portion of the Tabernacle, the members of the theological classes are requested to take their seats in the gallery.

It is hoped that the choir, committees and ushers who so kindly took part in last Sunday's services will perform the same duties next Sunday; and they will accept this notice as an invitation to be present and take their several parts.

The doors of the Tabernacle will be opened at 9:30 and the services will commence at half past ten. The schools should be seated a quarter of an hour before the time of the commencement of the exercises.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE REASDALE,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
GEORGE GODDARD,
THOS. C. GRIGGS,
Committee.