

The St. Petersburg *Globe* bewails the effects of the Berlin Treaty and the campaign against Turkey, and says: It is felt that Russia has not attained her object; that she has been deceived by her friends, and that she has foolishly helped her enemies with her victories.

\* One-half per cent of our population have perished in the war, hundreds of millions have been expended, and yet the Eastern question is not solved. Just so, Russia is being punished for a war of greed and ambition, without excuse, national, religious, or political.

A new freak of fashion has seized the "high-toned" ladies of New York. Dyeing the teeth is the latest "agony." We use the word advisedly. A delicate rose-colored tint is imparted by the application of a costly liquid. A dentist does the work; the change takes place in five minutes, but in six months the teeth are ruined, and become as brittle as gingerbread. The process is of Chinese origin, from which country has come the barbarous fashion of coloring the lips. It is not improbable that spoiling the feet will be next copied from the "Celestials," it is not half as senseless and injurious as compressing the waist with tight corsets.

A coat of tar and feathers was deservedly fitted on to a fellow named W. J. Jones, at Reno, Nevada, a few days ago. A San Francisco girl advertised for a situation, and was answered by Jones, who induced her to go to Reno as "companion for a widow." On her arrival Jones attempted to drug her, but was foiled, as she would drink nothing with him. One H. J. Carson pretended to rescue the girl from the villainy of Jones and then attempted to assault the girl himself. She escaped to the Pollard House and told her story. Carson was arrested and confined in jail. Jones was dragged out of bed, tarred and feathered from head to foot, and shipped on the train to Truckee, where he obtained assistance to unclothe. That is the short way with would-be violators of female virtue.

## NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

### REGISTRATION OF THIRD CLASS MATTER.

THE following circular to postmasters contains information that is of value to the public. We therefore publish it in full with the exception of those paragraphs which only concern the postmasters:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General,  
Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1878.

With a view of affording a public convenience and of promoting the efficiency of the postal service, the Postmaster General has ordered that the registry system be extended to mail matter of the third class, to take effect on the 1st of October, 1878, and that the registry fee for each package of such matter be fixed at the uniform rate of ten (10) cents, additional to the postage now required by law.

Postmasters will, therefore, on and after the date mentioned, register to any post office in the United States, or to any foreign country within the limits of the Postal Union, all packages of third-class matter that may be offered for that purpose.

No package, however, must be received for registration as third-class matter until a proper examination shall show it to be entitled to transmission through the mails as such matter.

Great care must be exercised to prevent the registration and admission into the mails of matter that is unmailable, and also to prevent the admission at third-class rates of matter upon which postage is properly chargeable at first-class rates under existing laws and regulations. Postmasters should require packages to be put up securely, so as to safely bear transportation, but not in such a manner as to prevent an examination of their contents, either at the mailing office or the office of delivery. Matter offered for registration in violation of these requirements will be treated as now provided by law and the postal regulations.

Both postage and registry fee must be fully prepaid with postage stamps affixed to the packages.

Registered packages of third-class matter will, as far as practicable, be treated in the mails the same as registered letters.

The name and address of the sender must be indorsed, either in writing or in print, upon each package of third-class matter offered for registration; and there may be added to this a brief description, in writing or in print, of the number and names of the articles enclosed. No additional written matter, except the address, is permitted by law. A request to return may also be printed but to write such request would by law subject the package to postage at first-class (letter) rates.

Unclaimed registered packages of third-class matter will be treated the same as unclaimed registered letters.

By order of the Postmaster General,  
A. D. HAZEN,  
Third Ass't Postmaster Gen'l.

## RAILROAD LANDS.

### Secretary Schurz's Decision—Instructions of the Commissioner.

SALT LAKE CITY,

September 24, 1878.

Editors *Deseret News*.

The decision of Secretary Schurz on railroad lands, referred to at length in an able article in your columns some time since, has now come into force, by the necessary instructions of the General Land Office Commissioner being duly issued and received. The Secretary, at the instance of the railroads reconsidered his decision, and has reached the same conclusions as before, namely, that those lands actually sold by the companies before the expiration of three years after the completion of the roads are the only lands which the companies were entitled to control, and that the remainder revert to the government of the United States, are subject to pre-emption and purchase for cash at \$1.25 per acre under the pre-emption law, the proceeds to be paid to the companies.

The Union Pacific was completed July 15th, 1869, as also the Central Pacific; and the three years for sale of land consequently expired on July 15, 1872. This materially affects the people of Utah and the west generally, as millions of acres are thus thrown open to settlement and pre-emption at \$1.25 which otherwise would have to be bought of the railroad companies at large and speculative prices. It also interferes with the title of lands purchased of the railroads since 1872, as they had no title to convey, and no right to sell after that date, as the lands without any action of the railroad or Congress, reverted to the Government by limitation. Parties should therefore immediately consider the matter, and take steps to secure their lands according to law, and the decision which is now in force; and not wait till some speculator with a few hundred dollars gets away with their fine fields and cultivated homesteads. Parties looking out for land, had better immediately settle and file their claims for tracts of a quarter section or less, and get the benefit of prior rights.

Respectfully, etc.,

CHAS. W. STAYNER.

### TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN RAILROAD LAND.

I HEREBY furnish, for the benefit of all concerned, the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Register and Receiver in this city, pursuant to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, on RAILROAD LANDS, requesting that the matter be made sufficiently public to give all bona fide claimants, the opportunity of securing their rights.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office,  
Washington, D.C., Aug 10, 1878.

Register and Receiver, U. S. District Land Office.

Gentlemen—On the 23d ultimo the Honorable Secretary of the Interior rendered decision in the case of Nelson Dudum vs. the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, involving a construction of the last clause of section 3 of the act of Congress

approved July 1, 1862, entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean."

"And all such lands, so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company."

In accordance with such decision, a copy of which is herewith sent you, the following instructions are given. They will apply only to lands granted by said Act of July 1, 1862, as amended by the Act of July 2, 1864, and the Act of March 3, 1869, authorizing the transfer of part of the grant to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, to the Denver Pacific Railway Company.

Where any person shall apply to file a pre-emption declaratory statement for a tract, or tracts, not exceeding a quarter section, within the limits of such grant, and where the entire road shall have been completed for more than three years, such applicant will be required to show that he or she is duly qualified as a pre-emptor. Thereupon the declaratory statement will be conditionally received and the proper note thereof made.

You will immediately thereafter call upon the proper officer of the railroad company for a statement showing whether the land applied for had been sold by it prior to the date of the application to file a declaratory statement therefor.

If the company shall report that the land had been so sold, the report must show the date of such sale, and the name of the person or persons to whom sold, and give a description of the deed or instrument of conveyance. On the receipt of such a report you will reject the application to file a declaratory statement, subject to appeal to this office.

If the company shall state that the land had not been so sold, you will allow the declaratory statement, and upon the applicant showing, at the proper time, a full compliance with the requirements of the pre-emption laws, permit payment and entry at \$1.25 per acre.

Each declaratory statement allowed, and entry permitted, should be given its proper number of the current series.

Should the company neglect or refuse to furnish the required statement within thirty days after your call therefor, you will, upon a request by the pre-emption applicant, order a hearing to determine whether the tract or tracts applied for are subject to such filing, giving due notice of the time when and place where such hearing will be held, in some newspaper published and circulated in the county where the lands are situated, notifying said company, and any and all persons, if such there be, claiming title to said lands under it, to appear at the time and place mentioned and show cause why the declaratory statement should not be received.

At such hearing the applicant will be required to prove that he or she is an actual settler upon the land, and a qualified pre-emptor, and that the records of the county, where deeds and conveyances are recorded, do not show that the land had been sold at the date of the application to file declaratory statement therefor; and the company, or its grantee will be permitted to establish the fact of such prior sale by it.

If the company, or its grantee, fail or refuse to appear and offer any testimony, and the proofs submitted by the applicant be, in your judgment, satisfactory, you will allow the filing of the declaratory statement, and transmit the record to this Office for examination and instructions. If both parties appear at the hearing and submit testimony, you will transmit the record to this Office with your joint opinion thereon.

As the law requires the proceeds of the sales of such lands to be paid to the company, payment therefor must be made with cash, and not with military bounty land warrants or agricultural college scrip; nor can a pre-emption filing therefor be transmuted into a homestead entry.

In making returns of the lands thus sold you will transmit separate

abstracts of such lands and accounts of moneys received therefor, for each company, in order that such moneys may be passed to the credit of the proper company.

For your information and guidance I subjoin the following list of companies whose grants are clearly under, or subject to, the terms of the Act of July 1, 1862, with the date of the completion of each road, as appears from the records of the Department:

Union Pacific Railroad, completed July 15, 1869.

Kansas Pacific Railway, completed October 19, 1872.

Denver Pacific Railway, completed, May 2, 1872.

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, completed March 2, 1869.

Central Pacific Railroad, completed, July 15, 1869.

Western Pacific Railroad, completed January 21, 1870.

Question as to the completion of the Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the company, and is now under consideration. Applications involving that company's lands, therefore, will not be considered by you until further instructed.

Should application be made to file for lands within the limits of grants other than those named above, with allegation that such lands are subject to the same or a like condition as imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, you will transmit the application to this office for instructions.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

Approved:  
C. SCHURZ,  
Secretary of the Interior.

September 4, 1878.

The Secretary having reconsidered his decision, is very sanguine and positive that it is correct, and in connection with the matter he says:

"It has been from the earliest history of this government one of the most important and beneficent principles governing its land policy, not to favor the creation of large estates, but to put the public lands at such rates, and in such quantities, within the easiest possible reach of the poor and homeless, that the latter might acquire homes for themselves and their families, and thereby promote a healthy development of the agricultural resources of the country. This principle has evidently been kept in view by the law-making power in nationalizing the construction of grants of land, and in accordance with it, it was wisely provided in this grant that unless the lands granted were sold by the companies within a reasonable time, they should be opened to actual settlement under the auspices of the Government of the United States, and under the provisions of the pre-emption law, so that they might be acquired and settled upon by persons of limited means, while the proceeds of such sales are to be turned over to the companies.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that an actual sale to a bona fide purchaser, for a valuable consideration, within the time limited, [before July 15, 1872,] is the only disposition which was intended by Congress should exempt any of said land from sale under the pre-emption law."

Hence it will be seen the decision affects all U. P. and C. P. Railroad Lands sold as well as unsold since 1872. As each case has special merits, I would not wish to give any general advice, except to secure their rights at once. I will give information and advice respecting any given case, free of charge at my office, north of Salt Lake Herald, or by mail on application.

Respectfully,  
C. W. STAYNER,  
Attorney-at-Law.

References by permission: Hons. L. Snow, E. Snow, A. O. Smoot, L. John Nuttall, W. W. Cluff, and many other prominent parties.

## Correspondence.

Sunday-School Gathering, etc.

HENNEFER, Summit County,  
September 27, 1878.

Editors *Deseret News*:

A meeting took place here last Sunday, which I thought might be

of interest to some of the readers of the *DESERET NEWS*; it was the occasion of a visit of Croyden Sunday school to Hennefer Sunday school.

Both schools assembled in the Hennefer school house at 10 a.m., which was gracefully decorated with evergreens, roses and banners by the teachers and members of the Hennefer Sunday school. The morning was spent in singing, reading of select pieces, answering of questions on the Book of Mormon, Catechism, History of Joseph Smith, Restoration of the Gospel, and brief addresses by Supt. Hall, of Morgan Sunday school, and Supt. R. Jones, of Hennefer school.

In the afternoon the assembly was addressed by Supt. Hall, Bishop Hopkins, of Croyden, and others, upon the duties and requirements of the Saints. The children of both schools did much credit to themselves and their teachers. About 225 were present, some from various other settlements. The day will long be remembered by all who took part therein.

The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition; Supt. Jones, Bishop Charles Richins and counselors with a body of teachers taking a lively interest in the same.

The crops, cereals and vegetables, are better this season than we have had before for three years, but were damaged with the grasshoppers.

WILLIAM G. BREWER,  
Secretary of Hennefer S. S.

## Cache County Convention.

LOGAN, Sept. 27, 1878.

Editors *Deseret News*:

A convention of the delegates from the precincts of Cache County of the People's Party, met in Logan tabernacle, Friday Sept. 27, 1878, for the purpose of choosing seven delegates to represent Cache County in the People's Territorial convention, to meet in Salt Lake City, Monday, Oct. 7, 1878.

The convention was called to order by M. Thatcher, chairman of central committee of Cache County, and on motion of Wm. B. Preston, Moses Thatcher was appointed temporary chairman, and Ezra D. Carpenter was chosen temporary secretary on motion of H. A. Shaw.

On motion of O. C. Ormsby, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three on credentials, who appointed Alma Harris, O. N. Liljenquist and John Donaldson. The committee reported 12 precinct representatives in convention. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

O. C. Ormsby was chosen permanent chairman, and Ezra D. Carpenter secretary.

On motion of Ezra D. Carpenter the chair was authorized to appoint a nominating committee of three, who appointed T. F. Smith, Evan Owen and W. W. Carbine, who reported the following names to the convention: Moses Thatcher, Wm. B. Preston, Wm. H. Maughan, John Jardine, M. W. Merrill, O. N. Liljenquist and Samuel Roskelley, the report of committee was received and committee discharged. The gentlemen who were reported by the committee were unanimously sustained by the convention.

On motion of Ezra D. Carpenter, the delegates chosen to Territorial convention were given power of proxy. Voted to publish the proceedings of convention in the *DESERET NEWS*, Salt Lake Herald and Ogden Junction.

Adjourned sine die.  
EZRA D. CARPENTER, Sec.

## MRS. MUSSER

Will be pleased to see her friends at her

## MILLERY & NOTION STORE

South of the Old Constitution Buildings,  
East Temple Street.

## Prof. BELL'S TELEPHONE

And is in waiting

## PROFESSOR EDISON'S ELECTRIC PEN,

For Multiplying Letters, circulars and all kinds of blanks are on exhibition. No charge for explaining their uses.

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