

studies as far as I could without denying the faith and sharing the fate which had thus been shown me by the power of God."

It is needless to add that he took no more lessons from this pious Reverend, but the others continued. The result was that one of them is now in the east, studying to become a minister in the Episcopal Church; another one was cut off from the Church, but after much mental suffering, he realized his position, repented of his sins, and has since been baptized again. While taking lessons, and during his apostasy, he became intimately acquainted with this reverend fraud, and he testifies to-day that he is one of the most corrupt men it ever became his lot to associate with.

It appears from what I have been informed since then, that nearly all of them are more or less tainted with apostasy, and that they will have a hard task to shake off the skepticism that has been implanted in their hearts by this foul priest.

As I am requested to make use of this for the benefit of the Saints of God who are entrusting the education of their children to mission schools, or employing men who are not of us, I submit this to you to make such use of as you may see fit. The realization of the fact that so many of our people disregard the teachings of our leading men on this subject prompted me to write this short article.

This young man informed me that no religious subject of any kind was ever introduced, but on the contrary, seemingly, avoided.

Now, if such was the effect upon young men grown, being under that influence only about a half an hour each day, what must be the effect upon little children, whose little innocent spirits cannot guard against the subtle teachings of such men.

Trusting that the Saints of God may learn a lesson from the terrible ordeal, but providential escape of this young man, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully,

Your brother in the gospel,
L. F. MONCH.

P.S.—This young man's name is Wm. H. Apperley, now on a mission to England; the one who was cut off from the Church, but rebaptized, is Joseph Smith; the name of the reverend is Stoev (I do not know if I have it spelled right or not); the other names I have forgotten. The remarks you made at conference last spring were to the effect that those children who attended these outside schools would have spots upon their garments that they never would be able to rub off; and it was this remark that brought the vision back to my mind again. I should have added that the young man who related to me these facts, had to exert himself to the utmost to throw off the influence which this man had gained over him, and it was only through a persistent effort that he at last overcame it. L. F. M.

PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE U. AND N. R. R.

BRIGHAM CITY,
June 28, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

As has been reported heretofore, on Sunday evening, June 19th, the northern bound passenger train of the U. & N. R. R. encountered an obstruction near Call's Fort, causing the engine to take a dangerous leap, and the breaking of its headlight. On the stopping of the train to have the track examined, it was found that a wooden slab and a board, each eight feet long, and some willows, had been placed on the track, and two spikes had been driven into the joints of the rails. Supt. George W. Thatcher at once sent detective P. Cranney out on the line to ferret out the guilty parties. After having spent considerable time in close observation, his suspicion fell on two boys from Bear River City, who are engaged at farming work at Call's Fort, and who had visited Brigham City on the Sabbath, and on going from and returning to Call's Fort, a distance of about six miles, had been traveling on foot on the R. R. The simple appearance of the boys, aged respectively 14 and 12 years, would hardly permit one to suspect them of any evil design, but circumstantial evidence on the other hand pointed clearly to their guilt, and upon the suggestion of Messrs. Williams and Young, the company's attorneys, Mr. Cranney caused the county attorney of Box Elder County to institute proceedings against Erastus

Jacobsen, aged 14 years, and James Jacobsen, aged 12 years, and they were arrested yesterday by Sheriff C. C. Loveland, on a charge of placing an obstruction on the railroad track, and brought before Justice Bywater at Brigham City. The first named confessed that he had placed obstruction on the railroad, and said that the latter had been with him, but had taken no part whatever in the matter. Erastus Jacobsen was held to answer before the grand jury, bail being required in the sum of \$500, which was given, and on the motion of A. Christensen, for the prosecution, James Jacobsen, the younger boy, was discharged, there being no evidence to implicate him. That the fearful crime of placing obstruction on a railway, thereby endangering human lives and valuable property, is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not over five years, ought to be a warning to giddy headed or reckless youths. The fun of such work is too dear to pay for.

JUSTICE.

IMPORTANT LAND RULINGS.

Editor Deseret News:

We have to answer so many questions pertaining to various branches of the land business that we concluded some general information through your paper would save the people considerable trouble.

HOMESTEADS.

By late laws and rulings on homestead entries, homesteaders can, if they have lived on their land before making their entries, have allowed to them time of residence on their land previous to their entries. Parties to whom homesteaders have by bona fide instruments of writing attempted to transfer the land embraced in their homestead entries, may obtain title to said land by paying government price therefor, provided said homestead entries and attempted transfers were made prior to June 15, 1880.

Homesteaders who made entries before June 15, 1880, can obtain title to their land by paying government price therefor at any time before the cancellation of their entries, provided no adverse claim exists. The advantage of this law is, that homesteaders, if they are contested for abandonment, can at any time during the contest, and before the cancellation of their entries by the department, pay government price, \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre, less fees and commissions already paid, and obtain title for their land.

A party contesting the homestead entry of another for abandonment, after procuring the cancellation, has thirty days in which he has the sole right to enter the land.

Parties who have made homestead entries in railroad limits and have been restricted to enter only eighty acres, can enter additional contiguous eighty, or if they prefer so to do, they can relinquish the eighty they have and enter one hundred and sixty elsewhere, having allowed to their new entry, time of residence and fees and commissions pertaining to their original entry.

PRE EMISSIONS.

Pre-emptors can now make their final proofs before County Clerks in their respective counties, instead of coming to Salt Lake City.

FEES, ETC., REFUNDED.

When homestead, timber culture or desert entries are cancelled for conflict, or an entry has been erroneously allowed, fees, commissions and purchase money will be repaid upon proper application.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Very few persons are taking advantage of the timber culture act. By virtue of this act, a party can take up one hundred and sixty acres or any legal subdivision less, and by planting ten acres of timber trees within four years can get title to the whole quarter in eight years, without residence. He can use this right at the same time as his pre-emption or homestead.

STAYNER & SIMMONS,
Salt Lake City, June 29, 1881.

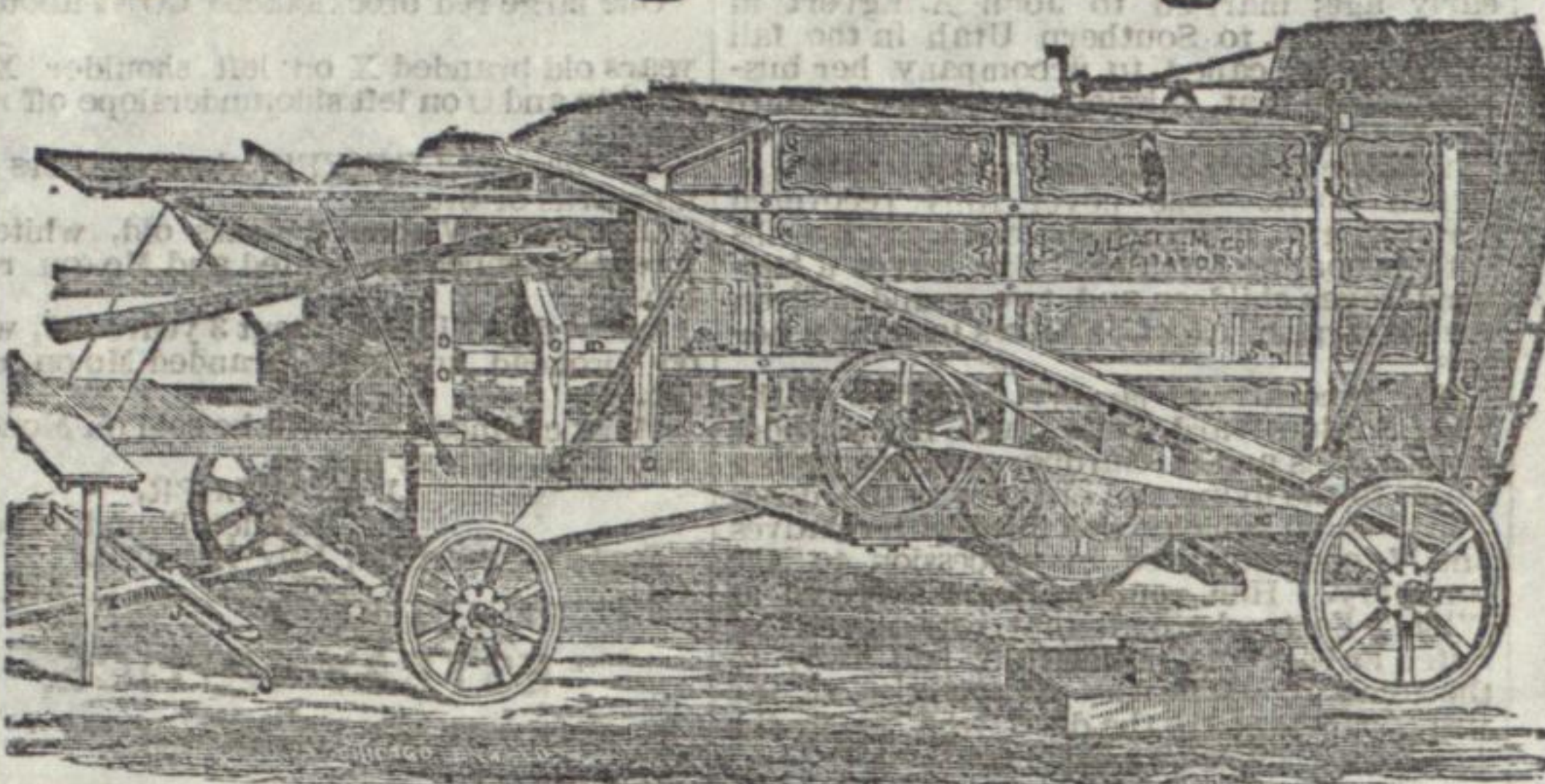
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AFTER twelve years practical experience we have succeeded in producing a

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at any season of the year or any stage of the disease.

It is safe to use at any degree of strength and will

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It eradicates scab with two dippings at intervals of three or four days. This Dip is convenient for use, as it only requires to be diluted with hot water to the desired consistency.

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