

the publisher. In such case a judgment could no doubt be secured against the officer in a court in the locality. In fact I am of opinion that a register of a land office is, like other people, amenable to the laws and liable for the amounts of contracts entered into by him, and when he orders advertising, without specially stating that in making such order he is merely acting as the agent of another, the giving by him and execution by the publisher of such order constitutes a contract under which payment of the usual advertising charge may be enforced by legal process, provided, of course, the register has properly subjected to execution.

Certain publications are required by law in other classes of entry. Under the Stone and Timber Act, applicable to Oregon, California, Nevada and Washington Territory, publication is required in advance of entry. Under this law the district land officers have nothing to do with the publication of notice, further than to furnish a copy of the same to applicant to be published at his own expense, in the newspaper published nearest the location of the land. Of course, registers may, as a matter of accommodation to the applicant, forward the notice to the publisher, but he is not required to do so by the statute, and such action by him without disclosing the fact that he is merely acting as the agent of the entryman, would render him legally liable for the amount of the publication fees. The publishers can protect themselves in these cases, where the applicants are in good faith, by demanding their advertising fees before furnishing the evidence of publication, whether the order be given by the register or by the applicant.

The remarks relative to the legal liability of registers in the matters mentioned, are based on general business principles, and will be modified, of course, by the usages of the localities in which cases arise. If publishers have been accepting orders for publication in timber and stone entries from registers and looking to applicants for compensation, and it has been long understood that in giving such orders the officer has acted as agent for applicants, of course the officer would not be liable for the amount of publisher's fees.

This letter is called out by complaints and inquiries recently received from publishers, indicating that the questions herein discussed are imperfectly understood by many publishers. Now that election is over, let the farmers who want taxes reduced demand the early abolition of the entire internal revenue system.

HENRY N. COPP.

EDUCATION.

With Special Reference to the Teaching of Theology in Schools.

BY A. W. R.

A published statement made by a French writer, that the departments in France which are the most enlightened and send the greatest number to the schools, produce the greatest number of criminals; and that the most moral of the departments are those which send the fewest children to the schools indicates most distinctly that mere education without reference to its character is not enough.

This condition demonstrates an important fact that the social safety and prosperity of any people are not to be measured by the number of schools alone. It is the character of the schools that must influence and determine the moral status of society.

The cry in Utah is and ever has been—"Educate;" and it is urged that public schools should place the means of education within the reach of all, exclusive of any moral or religious teaching that would influence the youthful mind. This kind of teaching and education is claimed to be essential to the maintenance of that freedom of thought necessary to preserve free institutions from being brought under the influence of religion, respecting which there must be no law, and in schools, no moral or religious training.

Knowledge, simply considered, is nothing but power. And knowledge that is imperfect—merely mechanical or speculative—without the culture of the mind and without being blended with moral influences, is a dangerous power. Schools alone have not the talismanic virtue to preserve and promote free institutions. Something more than free education is necessary to train up the people to that free and happy condition, for which enlightened nations are seeking. The failure of schools to accomplish this in France, as well as in parts of our own country, as shown by statistics, is a lesson that should not go unheeded.

This lesson teaches us that popular education to answer its purpose, must be not only thorough and practical, but must be moral or religious.

What I mean by a thorough education is something more than is usually taught in the common school; it is the education of all the faculties or constituents of human nature. Man's moral nature must be put to school and be educated, or the most important faculty of the being remains undeveloped, and without which, that which he does acquire, is often misapplied to life's great purposes; being used for evil instead of good.

The kind of common school education that serves to fill one with vain

conceit and a contemptible pride of what he knows, rather than the use he makes of it, is not what is needed. An important requisite to a sound and wholesome popular education, is that it be practical.

By practical education I do not mean merely or chiefly that which is to be employed upon machinery or other physical improvements, however valuable or important to the progress of civilization, but that which is most truly practical is that which bears upon the machinery of the human mind—that which brings forth the fruits of intelligence and virtue. This is the great and truly practical end of all proper education, and should be distinctly kept in view, especially by the teachers of our youth. They should enter upon the discharge of their duties not merely to make good secular scholastic graduates, who can pass an examination with credit, but to do all in their power to rear up for society intelligent and virtuous men and women; good parents and children, good friends and associates; to engrain upon the youthful mind that love of knowledge and virtue without which they cannot be useful nor happy, nor fitted for the great duties of life. Much of the knowledge gained in our common schools, will in a short time pass away from the memory, and if those taught have not gained habits of thought, of discrimination, of research, the time and expense of their education is largely thrown away.

However thorough or practical a common school education may be made, it is not to be overlooked, that a complete and sound education must be moral; must be religious; must take hold of the nobler part of human nature, and enlist it in the cause of human progress.

It has been said that there can be little or no morality without religion; practically this is not far short of the truth. They are essentially the same in principle, with different objects; the one having regard to society the other to the Supreme Being, in both cases demanding the same principle of rectitude.

Man owes duties to society. Those duties demand the excellence of morality, without which they cannot be performed. A good moral training is demanded by all the wants of society in all civilized communities, where free institutions are to be maintained, and it is of the highest consequence that men should feel that they are bound to the performance of their worldly duties, by their allegiance to Him who made the world.

There cannot be a more fatal mistake, in educating the youth of a free country, than to leave religion out of the plan; to leave the moral culture of the mind to the influence of chance, or the inevitable results of neglect. They should be reared with reference to the essential wants of their being, as well as to the general conditions of life. Man's spiritual nature is his highest nature; his moral capacity and powers are as positive as his agency, or the conscience that rules him. They must be developed, educated, or man is not the representative of his maker; not that intelligent being created for liberty, happiness, power and dominion.

If the object of a judicious education is to develop the principles of human nature and if one of them be the moral principle, why shall it not be put to school, so to speak, as well as reason, or memory or imagination? Why should there not be classes in every school in the rudiments of the science of morals, as well as in the rudiments of geography, mathematics or natural history?

To every instructor of youth, a sphere is opened for the exertion of the noblest talents and virtues. If Heaven has given to any man talent or enthusiasm, or virtue or piety, it is all wanted in the school-room, and he cannot choose a nobler field for its action; to labor for and with his pupils, to win their affections; to quicken in them the love of knowledge; to raise up sound scholars for literature, patriotic citizens for the country, and glorious men for the world. Let him do this and he will have grateful witnesses of his worth, and cause a generation unborn to rise up and call him blessed.

Neither should the instructor's task be accomplished by teaching morals from a book. He ought to blend moral influences, as much as possible, with the whole course of education. He ought himself to be a man of high and pure moral sensibility; to have that strong and feeling perception of the excellence of all virtue that would reveal itself in the glowing countenance and the kindling eye when he speaks of it; to have that highest of all religious culture, which is requisite to the right and salutary enforcement of discipline and infliction of penalties. No man ministers at a holier altar than he; his aim should be to make good men, as truly as to make good scholars; the heart is committed to his care as truly as the understanding.

The fact that in Utah such institutions can be found in successful operation, is more than creditable to the wise counselors who have given direction and aid for the establishment of academic schools in every organized State, in which theology may be taught, and man be permitted to learn of his duties to his God, as well as to society and himself.

That such schools are appreciated by the people is evidenced by the fact that suitable buildings cannot be found large enough to accommodate the applicants for admission. The class of

men needed for teachers can be found among the Elders of Israel, who will make a glorious success of this departure from the old way. Schoolmasters who will not fear to battle with the traditions and errors of past ages, as they educate the hosts of the rising generation, and fill their minds with truth and knowledge for the conquest. Truth must prevail—God's truth for man, till ignorance and error are vanquished, and an enlightened conscience becomes the safeguard of free thought, free government, and the free agency of every human being that lives to honor his Maker.

To leave the moral culture and spiritual growth of a nation or community to the pulpit is a grievous error. It is not when humanity is matured without proper cultivation, that lessons of virtue should first be taught. In the school room, upon the youthful mind is where lasting impressions are made, and the foundation for a virtuous life is laid. That period of life neglected and a life's opportunity is virtually lost, "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." The mother in the family and the teacher in the school are mighty forces in a free and Christian civilization, such as our age demands, and such as is necessary to the perpetuity of free institutions and the liberty that elevates and brings happiness to humanity.

The idea that the young mind should not be influenced by religious teaching originated with sceptics and infidels as an aid to the universal infidelity of the human race.

Latter-day Saints should marshal and train the hosts of their youth to wage a commendable warfare against both ignorance and infidelity, until the earth is filled with the knowledge and glory of God.

PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE

GRAFTON, West Virginia,

November 15th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The Elders and Saints of the Pennsylvania Conference have been much refreshed by their semi-annual conference, which convened on Oct. 27th and 28th, at the head of Little Fishing, Wetzel County, West Virginia. Arrangements had previously been made with the trustees by the Elders traveling in that county, for the use of their schoolhouse, in which to hold our conference, but at the last moment the one holding the keys refused to let us in. This, however, did not hinder us from holding our meetings, as a friend owning a hall in another part kindly gave us the use of it, and on the date mentioned we began our conference.

There were present Elders D. E. Harris, President of the mission, and Heber Bennion President of the conference, also the following traveling Elders: T. H. G. Parkes, A. H. Woolley, W. P. Fullmer, Mark Bigler, G. T. Tobiason, W. R. Stevens, Leroy Holt, J. D. Leigh, J. A. West, S. C. Huie, Jr., R. E. Robinson, Joseph Bartholomew, Jr., and Henry Bown; the last named two having just arrived from Fayette, Sanpete Co., Utah.

The first two meetings were poorly attended on account of many of the people, not knowing of the change in the place of holding it. The meeting on Saturday evening as also the three Sunday services, were well attended, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity, and the best of order prevailed throughout. At these meetings the Elders spoke forcibly upon and explained many of the principles of the Gospel, which seemingly left a good impression upon those in attendance. On Monday at 10 a.m. we held our Priesthood meeting at the residence of Leonard Jackson. Here the Elders gave reports of their labors for the past summer; and expressed their feelings in regard to the great Latter-day work in which we are engaged.

All gave favorable reports, and felt to rejoice in the work of the Lord. All had enjoyed excellent health, had made many good friends, and as a rule, been kindly treated. Together, we have held 398 meetings, baptized 28, blessed 7, emigrated 39, and have only had to be without beds fifty nights.

Through reports from the Elders we learn there are many who express themselves as being satisfied that the Gospel as taught by the Latter-day Saints, is the true Gospel of Christ, as it was preached by Jesus and His apostles anciently; still they have not courage enough to embrace the same and endure the trials and persecutions that must come upon the Saints of God, and that have always been with the true followers of Jesus Christ.

At 3 p.m. we continued our council meeting. The sacrament was administered, after which the clerk read a very interesting letter received from President Palmer. The Elders were then assigned their fields of labor and companions, which was satisfactory with all. President Harris read the rules of the mission, after which much timely advice, counsel and instruction were given by Presidents Bennion and Harris.

During the entire conference we enjoyed ourselves greatly in our associations together, and feel to thank our Heavenly Father for the spirit and instructions received.

Much credit is due the people of this locality for the kind hospitality extended to us; for which we feel to tender our sincere thanks, and invoke the blessings of God upon them, with all others who have ministered to the wants and comfort of His servants.

We all leave for our fields of labor feeling much refreshed by the good time we have had together.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion I remain your brother in the Gospel of Christ. A. H. WOOLLEY, Clerk of Conference.

RAILWAY RUMBLINGS.

The D. & R. G. Third Rail—Union Pacific Improvements, Etc.

The Boulder, Colo., train on the Union Pacific ran through an open switch on Tuesday morning and dashed into a freight train. One passenger was slightly injured and several cars damaged.

The train mileage on the Union Pacific road for October is the heaviest in the history of that corporation. This is due to the great increase in traffic and travel. Hardly a day passes now that as many as fifteen fast freight trains do not leave Ogden for the east.

A Denver paper says: It is rumored that D. B. Robinson, formerly general manager of the Midland, is interested in an enterprise, backed by a Chicago syndicate, which has for its object the construction of a line from Bernalillo through Utah to Salt Lake City. The route is said to be very advantageous for the building of a line.

Pueblo, Col., Nov. 13.—The laying of a third rail on the Rio Grande road which stopped at Canon City some months ago, was resumed today. A large gang is laying the standard gauge track westward. A great deal of blasting will be done in the Grand Cañon to reduce curves, but there will be no delay to traffic.

General Superintendent Dickinson and Division Superintendent Brinkerhoff of the Kansas division have been on a trip of inspection over the Oakley and Colby branch of the Kansas Pacific. The section from Waldo to Colby is to be turned over to the operating department this week. The new track is of sixty pound steel, and is said to be the finest ever built in Kansas. By the widening of the Kansas Central to standard gauge, the construction of a line from Miltonville to Tescott, and the extension of the Oakley and Colby in the manner called for by its charter, the Union Pacific would own two lines through Kansas to Denver. The country tributary to the Lincoln branch extension is very rich, is well settled up and will no doubt give the line a good local business.

The Union Pacific Company is making great arrangements in conjunction with the Central Pacific to put on a through train between Omaha and San Francisco that will make the fastest time possible and give passengers every luxury modern invention has provided. It has been made evident that the increasing number of first-class travelers, both east and west, over the central route demand the best accommodations, and the idea of the "Oriental Limited" is the result. That is to be the new train's name. The cars—palace, dining, drawing room and sleeping and smoking coaches—will be among the finest ever built by the Pullman Company. They have been in construction for some time and are nearly completed. All will have modern vestibule platforms, so that the entire train will be as one long room. The two palace sleeping cars will be longer than usual, seventy feet, and especially designed. Several improved features to comfort and convenience will be introduced. One is the curving of all narrow corridors—no corners for the travelers to run against abruptly. Another is the arrangement of apartments. Two rooms will connect by a large door, so that a family will be comfortably accommodated. The trains will have regular dining and kitchen cars, and in addition a part of the smoking cars will be devoted to bath rooms for ladies. A lady chaperone will accompany the trains to care for ladies and children traveling alone. The train will cross the continent once a week, and will make the trip from Omaha to San Francisco in three and one-half days. In addition to the usual palace car charges \$20 will be charged for the trip in this palatial train.

Among the answers to correspondents in a late issue of the *Family Herald*, we find the following paragraph: "We cannot print your letter, but we find it deeply interesting, and the case of the Mormons has never been presented to our knowledge with such clearness and fairness. Frankly speaking, you have enlightened us on many points, and we are glad to have certain ugly doubts removed. We knew your people only as an outsider may know them, and their strange secretive ways prevented us from learning the things which you, as one within the circle, now tell us. The pamphlet which you send us shirks the question of polygamy, but we are free to say that your letter meets us honestly and worthily. We knew that Utah and the Salt Lake Valley were beautiful; we knew also that the climate is almost a cure for consumption; we knew that an industrious man may become prosperous and even wealthy among you, and we often wondered that English people did not use capital in developing your enormous resources; but until we had a letter from an initiated Mormon we have always shrunk from advising our people to go out as Gentile emigrants. We shall now reconsider the matter very carefully, and you may at least rely on our divesting our mind of prejudice."

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s drugstore.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle, at A. C. Smith & Co.'s drug store.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'Art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

Nearly all diseases originate from infection of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—*Telegraph*, Dubuque, Iowa.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA BALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co. w

SEA WONDERS are in the hands of the public, but are not to be had of any one but the publisher. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send address to H. C. P. Portland, Maine, and receive full information. No office rent, no salary, no expense. \$10 per day and upwards where they like. Do not start free. Capital not required. See it in a newspaper 60 to a single day at this work. A. C. Smith & Co.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION. One brown STEER, 2 years old underbit in left ear and upperbit in right, branded TP on the left side of body. One red 2-year-old STEER, crop off the left ear and swallow-fork in right, branded 6 on left thigh. If the above described animals are not claimed on or before November 23rd, 1888, they will be sold to pay cost and damages, at the Fillmore estray pound, to the highest cash bidder, at 10 o'clock a.m., Friday, November 23rd, 1888. A. MELVILLE, Precinct Poundkeeper. Dated at Fillmore, this 8th day of November, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One sorrel MARE, 5 or 6 years old, two white feet, star in forehead, has a colt 6 or 10 months old, both branded OS on left shoulder. One dark bay HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, right hind foot white, branded C 6 on left rib. One black horse MULE, 10 or 11 years old; no brands visible. If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at West Jordan estray pound, at 10 o'clock on the 6th day of December, 1888. Dated at West Jordan Precinct, S. L. County, Utah, this 21st day of November, 1888. E. A. BATMAN, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One irongray MARE, about eight years old, white spot in forehead branded 6 on right thigh. One bay MARE, about five years old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, branded M on left thigh. One dark bay MARE, about eight years old, white spot in forehead, branded 712 on right thigh. If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away within 15 days from date they will be sold at the estray pound at Lake View, Tooele County, Dec. 1, 1888, at 1 o'clock p.m., to the highest cash bidder. JOHN B. SMITH, Poundkeeper. Lake View, Nov. 21, 1888.