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MUCH TO LEARN.

When I see a saucy, wayward child,
Perverse in talk, in actions wild,
That heedless of all its parents say
With sharp and dangerous tools will play,
Dable in rivers, or rolls in mire,
With firearms play, or sport with fire,
I think he may bleed, or drown, or burn.
At least I think he has much to learn.

When I see young men at old men jeer,
Treat their counsels with mocking sneer,
Afflict their parents by words unkind,
Are to the paths of vice inclined!
Are stubborn, and will not be restrained,
My soul for such is deeply pained.
I watch their conduct with much concern
For I know that they have much to learn.

When wisdom's lessons young ladies spurn,
Reckless from kindly warnings turn,
Think only of fashions, flirts and balls,
Of spending cash and making calls,
Endeavor by base coquetish arts
To lovers gain, then break their hearts,
A sorrowful harvest such will earn,
And some day own they have much to learn

If a wife becomes a chronic scold
Yet love for her expects to hold,
Would live in a bright abiding place
Yet wear no sunshine on her face:
If she finds affection on the wane
She need not wonder, or much complain,
Ere ever the happy days return
She will find that she has much to learn.

A husband whose ways engender strife
Need not look for a peaceful life;
If he in anger makes known his will
Love for him he will surely kill;
If in his garden he does but sow
Thistles and weeds, naught else can grow.
In vain for happiness he may yearn
Before it comes, he has much to learn.

If a judge, or ruler anywhere
Says, "For justice I do not care,
I am placed where I intend to stay,
Right or wrong, I will have my way."
His days are numbered, his throne will quake,
If he thinks the course for him to take
Is to be cruel, unjust and stern
His fate will show he had much to learn.

SPRINGVILLE. WM. OLEN.

DECISION IN THE BLAZZARD WILL CASE.

In the Third District Court December 2d, Judge Zane delivered his opinion in the well-known Blazzard will case, which has occupied the Court's almost constant attention for the past month. His honor said: John Blazzard et al., plaintiffs, vs. Lucy D. Watts et al., defendant:

In this case the plaintiffs ask that the court decree that the title to the real estate described in the complaint is in the plaintiffs, and that it order the defendants, or the person having the legal title, to execute deeds to the plaintiffs. There are four other cases that were submitted at the same time that this one was, which involve substantially the same questions. They all embrace two tracts of land, one in the Fourteenth Ward and the other in the Seventh Ward, in this city.

It appears from the evidence that the late John H. Blazzard died on the 14th day of January, 1871, and that he left surviving him Sarah Blazzard (whom I find under the evidence was his lawful wife), and his children, the plaintiffs by her; that he also left a plural wife by the name of Lydia Blazzard, and his children by her, who are made defendants, and another plural wife by the name of Mary Ison Blazzard. He was, at the time of his death and for years before, in possession of the two pieces of land mentioned and described in the complaint, on which he had made improvements. On the Seventh Ward tract Lydia was living at that time with her children, the defendants named. He had lived with her for a number of years, and until within a few years before his death, after which he resided with Mary Ison Blazzard, who was living on the tract situated in the Fourteenth Ward. He had to this land the possessory right, with the right to occupy it and enjoy it, and to obtain a deed from the mayor by complying with the provisions and enactment of the territorial legislature with respect to townsite property. He also left a will, in which he expressly devised to Lydia Blazzard a life estate in the Seventh Ward property, for the benefit of herself and her children until they should reach their majority, and he devised to Mary Ison Blazzard a life estate in the Fourteenth Ward property with the right to live upon it and to rent such portions of it as she did not occupy, the proceeds to be appropriated to her own use, for her support and maintenance, and to aid in the support and maintenance of Lydia Blazzard and her children, as their necessities might require.

The question arises first, had the testator a devisable interest in this property? The right to the possession and enjoyment of the property, and to obtain a deed by complying with the law, was a valuable one. It was a right that he had against all the world, except the United States, and I am of the opinion that it was a devisable interest. The continuance of the right and the interest of this estate depend, it is true, upon the action of the persons to whom he willed it and left in possession of it. It was dependent upon possession.

A question is also made as to the will, that it was not properly probated and proven. I am of the opinion that at this late day, at least, the will should be regarded as properly probated and proven in this case, by the evidence offered.

The question then arises upon its construction. As has been stated, the life estates were given up by the will, and the uses mentioned. By the sixth clause the deceased disposed of the remainder in these words: "All my estate, real and personal, after the same shall cease to be occupied and used for the support and maintenance of my wives, and the support, maintenance and education of my said children during their minority, as herein provided, I will and bequeath to my said children, who may then be alive, and to the heirs of those who may be dead, and to their heirs and assigns, taking by right of representation share and share alike; provided always, that if any of my said heirs shall not be members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in good standing at the time the distribution shall be made, the share that should be coming to them shall go to the trustee-in-trust for said Church for the use of said Church, and no part or parcel shall be distributed to such non-member."

These two conditions, when taken together, are conditions precedent to the vesting of the remainder in the devisees mentioned, and if the conditions are void, then the law would be that it would not vest in them; but if, on the contrary, they constitute together a condition subsequent, then the remainder