

worse reflection upon the Americans and the Englishmen than upon the Welsh.

It is to be regretted that there should be any room for doubt about the justice of the verdict. And I hope yet to receive some satisfactory explanation from the adjudicators which may make their final verdict and their preliminary remarks and strictures upon our competitors, consistent one with the other. But let that be as it may. Let us be just, and to be so, none but the judges must be held accountable for the judgment given.

EVAN STEPHENS,
Conductor of Tabernacle Choir.
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 25, 1893.

HARD NUTS TO CRACK.

Dear Sir—As the election of our Legislative assembly is approaching, and primaries and nominations of members will soon be in order, I wish to call the attention of registered voters of all parties and the public generally to what I consider a very important question, namely, the sheep and stock question versus farmers. I am sorry that others do not write up this business. However, I will give you some of the reasoning of the sheep and stockmen, seeing they do not write it out for the press. One man says that sheep are no more a nuisance in corrals or enclosures in or around a town or city than stock are; also that a three wire and one pole fence is no better to keep stock in an enclosure than it is to hold sheep. Another one says that what the farmers want in regard to their lucern seed and sheep and stock is like this: I have a thousand dollars in money, and I place it in the street; there is a crowd of men on the sidewalk who saw me leave it there, and in order that I may be sure they will not take it I want them put in the penitentiary so they cannot; why don't you take your lucern seed out of the way? Another man told me a few weeks ago he had turned his horses in the field the night before and got them out early that morning. He had no land in the field; the people would have to get up early in a morning to catch him, also that he was no hypocrite and would just as soon tell me as not. You may be sure I told him just what I thought of him, so that he found I was very plain on that question. This same man we met (my son and I) on the street last Sunday morning driving his horses, and he said his horses had been in the field last night, and he was thinking of putting them in the pound. He had just driven them past the pound about a block; this in my opinion was meant to mock us, and as an insult added to injury I have heard this man say that he does not want anything of any one but what he is able and willing to pay for, and as far as I know I would trust him with anything, knowing that I would be sure of my pay. We read in the papers about men burning other people's property in order that they may enjoy the excitement appropriate the property or others to their own use. While I would not for one moment think this man referred to would do anything of the kind, yet to me the turning of animals in our fields on our crops, in my opinion, the results are

about the same. We might say the same of all who by failure in taking care of their animals allow them to do this. It is very plain also to me that all of us do not look at it in this way. It seems that we need education on these points, and in my opinion the NEWS could be a mighty factor in educating the people in regard to these things, as I think it is the greatest defender of the right of any paper I ever read.

Now to resume my story: In Payson estray pound on May 29th, this year, there was a mare sold for two dollars and a quarter, and there were men in the corral that said this same animal had done twenty-five dollars' damages in Salem field in tramping and rolling on beet patches and otherwise. Another man told me he had an estray horse that he was keeping up and feeding in order that it might not run over and destroy his grain, the poundkeeper at their place refusing to do anything in the matter on account of defective estray laws and adverse rulings of the district courts. Another way the people have to do to protect their crops when they find animals on their grain is to drive them to town and leave them on the streets where they may be taken up by the city authorities as a nuisance and taken to the pound. What do the farmers think of this kind of protection? Under these circumstances it is certain the animals are protected on the farmers' crops, and their owners from all damage they do, no matter how great the same may be. Don't you think this is the grandest premium on rascality that could be conceived? I would like to know how our legislators like the picture. But the time will surely come when the farmers of Utah will have their property protected as it is in other places. In order that we may understand how they look at this fence question in Illinois I will quote from the *Farm, Field and Fireside* of September 16th:

Hog Fence. — I am a reader of your valuable paper and am well pleased with it, and would like to have you answer a question for me on the fence subject. I have my part of the fence made so that it will turn all kinds of stock and wish to keep sheep and hogs in my pasture. My neighbor has cattle in his pasture and will not make a fence that will turn sheep and hogs. Can I compel him to make a tight fence, or will I have to build it myself? If one can compel a neighbor to build a fence that will turn sheep and hogs as well as cattle, what way is the best to proceed?—George Kirkpatrick, Illinois.

Answer—If you are going to use your pasture for hogs and sheep you will be compelled to pay for the extra fence. You cannot compel your neighbor to build any other than the regular lawful fence required in your township.

Take Australia, for instance, a great sheep country; I am reliably informed that they keep them on land enclosed by good fences, and the most they have to do in the way of taking care of them is to ride around and keep them (the fences) up. In this way they take care of large herds that cost but little in comparison to what they cost in this country.

I wish to ask a question for information. Is it lawful to drive sheep on streets and narrow lanes that are left in our fields for the convenience of farmers, as in doing so they do great damage to fences and crops?

Now the only remedy for this state of things that I have named is, in my opinion, to be sure to put in nomination men that are not too much interested in sheep and stock, but men of good judgment and ability, and last, but not least, honest, full of integrity, the only desire of their hearts being to make laws that will give equity and justice to all men, and stop this destruction and confiscation of the property of one class of citizens to give it to another. To show you how kind some of our legislators would have been to the farmer if they could have had their way, I will state on the authority of one of the members, that there was a proposition made to only have one estray pound in a county. What the effect of that would have been I need not explain.

Question No. 2. If A, B and C each own ten acres of land within one enclosure, their lands not being separated by division fences, is there any law to prevent A from turning his sheep or stock in to graze on his own land after his crops have been gathered, and before the crops of B and C have been harvested; or does the law only provide for the collection of damages that may be done to ungathered crops after said damages have been discovered, appraised and proved in court?

JOHN DONE.

PAYSON, Sept. 22, 1893.

NOT ALWAYS TRIALS.

LITTLETON, West Virginia, Sept. 19, 1893.—It would be impossible for a more merry-hearted and cheerful crowd to get together than we "Mormon boys" who assembled at the home of Mr. Wm. Phillips last evening, to partake of his hospitality and enjoy ourselves before taking our departure for our fields of labor and home to our homes, perhaps never to meet again in this life. The event is one that will claim a cherished spot in the minds of those present as long as memory lasts; and when we have all returned to our homes and loved ones, to enjoy their society, our minds will often wander back to the evening of Sept. 18th, 1893, when we enjoyed ourselves in singing, relating and speaking in the true pioneer style; and as they look back through the vista of past years we will think of this joyful time and wonder, will the dear old times come back again? For Mr. Wm. Phillips and his wife and daughter Ida, who have thrown open their doors to the servants of God for the last two years and whose names are impressed in the hearts of every Mormon Elder who has crossed the threshold of their hospitable home we can feel like saying nothing but the friendliest and most grateful words. May God bless them forever!

After partaking of a sumptuous repast, prepared by Sister Phillips and daughter, we spent the evening in an enjoyable entertainment and by the request of the Elders the following program which was rendered, is sent to the NEWS for publication: