

town. The child was awarded the mother by the St. Louis courts, but the father took it away before the court order could be served on him. Mrs. Thompson has been following him and the child for nearly a year.

Rocky Mountain Agriculturist: Stubbs & Voecker, who have a fine ranch located on sagebrush plateau between Lake creek and the north fork of Snake river, an altitude almost too great for the successful growing of oats or spring wheat, have secured some of the hull-less barley grown by Charles Rader, and should this crop prove a success it will demonstrate the adaptability of a large district in that high altitude to the class of grain. The experiment will be watched with anxiety.

Michael Cody, a lineman in the employ of the Electric Light company at San Francisco, had a narrow escape from death on Sunday. He was making repairs on several wires on the water front, and climbed a pole, accidentally placed his hand upon a live electric wire and was so shocked that he was unable to release his grasp. By throwing his body over one of the cross trees and clinging to the pole with his legs the sufferer was able to keep from falling to the ground. His cries brought one of the other linemen to his rescue. The shock was so great that Cody collapsed as soon as he reached the sidewalk. He was removed to the R-crofting hospital, where the injury to his hand was dressed. The palm and fingers were badly burned.

William Thompson stabbed and fatally wounded James Ford at Silver City, Idaho, on Sunday. According to the story of the affray, Thomas, a Cornishman, who has been preaching to his countrymen in that section, got drunk and started to clean out the town. He said no one could arrest him, and Ford, who was present, replied he thought he was capable of that job if he chose to undertake it. Some words passed, and Thomas, drawing a long knife, plunged it into Ford's left side just above the hip. The blade cut clear through Ford's body. Ford died next day. He is said to be a nephew of Patrick Ford of the *Irish World*.

THE FARMER'S WRONGS.

PAYSON, Dec. 26, 1894.

With your permission I will give some more ideas on the question of stock and sheep versus the farmers. It is evident that before a just and equitable settlement of this question is reached it will have to be based on an entirely different standpoint than heretofore. It is with great reluctance that I approach the subject again, because I may be accused by some of being a chronic grumbler or crank on this question, or as waiting to appear before the public in a sort of "holier than thou" attitude. Suffice to say that this is not the case; but I have a great desire that we as farmers should enjoy protection of our property in the same manner and methods accorded to others; in other words, as individuals are made criminals for stealing or destroying property, what is the reason that animals of the same are only made civil cases in law? Why are they not criminals, and why should they not be dealt with as such? The

farmer pays taxes the same as other property owners; for the maintenance of law and order; but if he should steal a horse or burglarize a store, it is a criminal case and is prosecuted by the state. Yet this same horse or any number of them can destroy his crops entirely or in part and it is only a civil case instead of a criminal case! And such a monstrousness in the shape of law as was passed by our late Legislature, which virtually puts our farms in the possession of horses, sheep and stock for the benefit of their owners, is a great injustice to the farmers. In proof of this read the law carefully; and when it is considered what great numbers can be kept on our public ranges in the summer, it can readily be seen what great damage they can do when turned loose on our farms. In fact a great number are on our farms all the time, and the greater number of them from early fall till late in the spring. If a thief or burglar is caught, he may be delivered to the authorities to be dealt with; if this can be done in the one case why not in the other? Nothing short of this will make some people take care of their animals; and if they do take care of them, such a law could not hurt them—the animals would be good for all costs, whereas the present law makes it cost the damaged party three or four dollars in time and money to collect, twenty-five cents or upwards, besides paying law suits on his hands by the score; or else he may drive them off his land on his neighbor's, and vice versa. Fails is all the show of justice the law gives him.

In order that we may understand the proposition, I will say that it is not intended to make the owners of animals found doing these things criminals, but the actual perpetrators. Of course, the fines and costs would come on their owners as a penalty for not taking proper care of them. There would be some show of justice in this as compared with anything we have ever had in this line in the past. I would say that if any one was caught turning his animals on his neighbor's crops, the certainly ought to be made a criminal by law. It would not necessarily take any more police constables, as the owners of property or those they authorize could take the animals found, as stated above, and deliver them over to the authorities in the same manner as other thieves and burglars, furnishing evidence to prove all cases to the satisfaction of the court. A law of this kind would certainly put a quietus on the plea and excuse that the legislators made when they passed the so-called compromise, namely: that the farmers were just making money out of the stockmen by driving their animals to the pound and charging twenty-five cents per head. When told the contrary they would not believe it, because they were determined to have an excuse to pass the law as it stands on the books, which is a disgrace to the one that wrote it, and every one that voted for it. I could give some examples of its operations if it were necessary, but as far as I can learn it is universally condemned.

If you will find space for the above in your valuable paper, also point out errors or injustice, if any, or if it shall meet your approval, send your

influence to a good cause, for it is only justice and equity that are wanted, you will much oblige,
JOHN LONE.

P. S.—There is a moral or educational side to this question. Take men or instance that build and go to live in the center of our fields and who raise great numbers of horses, stock, cows, turkeys, etc., and let them run loose, sometimes even by herding them of their own—what kind of education is this for their children? They would either follow in their courses or criticize them for their dishonesty. J. D.

CASSIA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Cassia Stake of Zion convened at Oakley Sunday and Monday, Dec 16th and 17th. The meeting house was filled to overflowing each day and many were turned away, not being able to gain admittance, and the same was heard that one hears from wherever the Saints are located, "Our meeting house is too small."

President Horion D. Haight presided over the conference. There were present on the stand Elder F. M. Lyman, of the Council of the Apostles, the Stake presidency, members of the High Council, Bishops of all the wards in the Stake but one, also Elder Arsel Hale, of Grantsville, Utah.

Elder Lyman occupied the greater portion of the time upon the subjects of fasting, praying, of last offering, conducting of last meetings, paying of tithing and the observance of the Word of Wisdom. He made these so plain that even the weakest in the conference could not but understand them and profit thereby. Elders Don C. Loveland and Louis L. Hunter, lately returned missionaries from the Southern States, addressed the conference, relating their experiences while on their mission; they had been greatly blessed and strengthened by the Lord while away laboring for the cause of truth, and were thankful to meet once more with the Saints in Zion.

Sunday evening a meeting of the Priesthood, and as many as wished to remain, was held, where Elder Lyman catechized each person separately upon the Word of Wisdom and paying of tithing. He said the time had come when those holding the Priesthood and prominent positions in the Church must strictly observe the Word of Wisdom or step aside for those who would. Questions of various kinds were asked by the brethren and answered by Brother Lyman, and the meeting adjourned with the feeling that much strength had been received by the words of instruction and counsel given.

The report of the Stake presidency showed the Saints as a general thing feeling well and desiring to keep the commandments of God, having been blessed with a bountiful harvest the last summer. A new branch of the Church had been organized at Hagerman, a small settlement in Logan county, about one hundred miles west of Oakley. Conference adjourned with the best of feeling among the Saints, with a resolve in their hearts to more strictly observe the laws of God, that they may be prepared for His kingdom and coming.

JOS. Y. HAIGHT,
Stake Clerk.