

Such a proposition is unfair and improper on its face, as it opens the way for a powerful corporation, noted for having no conscience, to impose on the personal rights of people they might select for victims. A struggling granger who might object to having his farm laid under six feet deep of a miscellaneous mass of refuse could readily be smashed under the weight of a railroad company. But perhaps it might be claimed that the contractors would dump the horrible mixture on the open prairie. Be that as it may, there should be no haphazard method of disposing of it. It is the duty of the city to provide an adequate dumping place for its rubbish and retain the responsibility associated with its disposal.

However, we presume that it will not require more than six policemen to keep back the crowd of railroad managers, superintendents and agents who will rush around to the City Hall and clamor for the first chance to put in bids. The company to whom the contract shall be awarded would probably have to change the name of its line, and if so would this be appropriate: "The Inter-Mountain Responsible Garbage Railroad." We suggest, by way of advice, that excursionists be not taken on the same trains as the rubbish, for obvious reasons. It will probably be unnecessary for the approach of the garbage trains to any inhabited point to be heralded by the bass whistle of the American locomotive, as there are other mediums besides sound by which the proximity of certain classes of objects can be ascertained.

The city should take some other, more consistent and more generous methods of disposing of its surface filth than the one proposed by the resolution, which is neither liberal nor ingenious.

MOST USEFUL HORSES.

A FRIEND who has a local reputation as a judge of horses has directed our attention to an article on the subject in *Farm and Home*, embodying the views of George E. Brown, of Kane County, Ill., a well-known authority on the matter. We present it herewith:

"Cleveland Bays stand 16½ to 18½ hands high, and weigh 13 to 14½ cwt. They have sufficient range to give them a lofty and commanding appearance, bone and muscular development and sufficient compactness to give them great strength and endurance. They have plenty of energy which, with their high knee action, and easy graceful stride, carries them over the road at the rate of 10 to 12

miles an hour with seemingly no more effort than another horse would expend on a six or seven mile gait. Having been carefully bred for more than a century for this especial purpose, their form and characteristics are firmly fixed; and they can be depended upon to transmit them with as much certainty as any other known breed.

"The prevailing color is a rich bay, with black points, and this being transmitted to their grade offspring, accounts in a measure for their popularity, as it is a very desirable color for fancy matched teams. The requisites for a fine coach team are also those for first class farm horses, and none have ever been found that give as uniform satisfaction for farm use as Cleveland Bays. Being pleasant and tractable in temper, they are reliable. Having the very best of feet, they stand firm and ordinary road work the greater portion of the year without shoes, unless in gravel and stony soils. They have nicely rounded forms and need not be fleshy to look well, therefore endure the summer heat, doing their work without distress, and still maintain a fine appearance.

"The most desirable mares on which to cross Cleveland Bay stallions are those having trotting or running blood. From these one may safely expect elegant carriage horses; and from the ordinary native mares, weighing nine to ten cwt. they produce good drivers and excellent farm horses weighing 11½ to 13 cwt. Well-bred Cleveland Bays introduced into the South would, in a short time, become highly popular for breeding the class of horses required for general farm and ordinary road work and would add immensely to the wealth of its stock interests."

THOSE PIOUS PARSONS.

THE case of H. J. Carrigan vs. R. G. McNiece et al. has excited considerable comment. We refer to the suit brought against the defendants because of their having exhumed the body of plaintiff's wife from its resting place in Mount Olivet Cemetery, of which they are trustees. The body snatching operation was resorted to because the plaintiff failed to pay, within a given period, a three dollar water tax. The first intimation Mr. Carrigan had of the exhumation of his wife's remains was by seeing some fragments of the coffin of the deceased strewn around the lot.

Mr. Varian's rebuke in court to the Rev. McNiece and his fellow Christian clergymen must have made those meek men feel, although not present to hear it, as if a Kentucky cyclone was whirling around their ears, the lightning singeing their hair, ending with a douche of ice water down their backs, resulting in a dumb chill. Mr. V. occasionally, in his rhetorical flights, rises to the fury of a simoon, finishing with a perorative northwest winter blizzard, which exposes his hapless victim to all kinds of atmos-

pheric extremes in close and rapid succession.

The climax came when Judge Powers gathered the loose sections of his corpus, arose, elevated his sepulchral index finger and delivered one of his incisive thrusts at the reverend three-dollar grave desecrators.

It was a pitiable spectacle of uncharity. It should be remembered by the two gentlemen who indulged in denouncing the pious and reverend trustees of Mt. Olivet Cemetery that some allowance should be made for men, especially those laboring under the burden of an excess of piety, when they are merely acting out their natures.

We have always wondered how it was that the Rev. McNiece could tell and publish so many cold-blooded falsehoods about the "Mormons," but this body-snatching business seems to throw some light on the subject.

This exhumation affair will do to pickle, that it may be duly dished up to the good man whenever he seems to get an anti-"Mormon" spell. The odor of it will doubtless have a sedative effect on him. We have a notion to try it, should he furnish the proper occasion.

CONTROL OF WATER RIGHTS.

In behalf of citizens of Rockport and Wanship, Andrew Peterson forwards the following questions:

"Has a private company of citizens not incorporated, a right to control their water rights?"

"Have they power to collect damages from persons interfering with and damaging their water ditches?"

The answer to both of these questions is, Yes. A number of citizens may agree on the management of their water rights, and so long as they do not interfere with any person not a party to the agreement, no outside party has a right to interfere with them. Damages may be recovered for injury to water ditches the same as for injury to any other kind of property.

MORE ANTI-REPUBLICAN WORK.

MONSTROUS measures, whose aim is the disfranchisement of all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, are being multiplied. Another of those blows at human liberty and the "Mormon" people has been introduced into Congress; this time in the Senate, the gentleman acting for the originators of the bill being Senator Cullom.