

and erring. His sincerity was sublime, his devotion to what he conceived to be his duty inspiring, and we believe that we do not overstate the facts when we say that probably no other Bishop in the Church was more familiar with his flock, collectively and individually, than the deceased. It is greatly to his credit that the poor among his people were the special objects of his solicitude.

He was not an educated man, so far as scholastic attainments are concerned, but he had that species of power which exists through a combination of native good sense, ripened experience and a conscientious regard for truth. These qualities gave him a strong influence in his ward and caused his wishes to be instinctively respected.

Joseph Pollard was born at Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, England, Nov. 23rd, 1819, and was consequently in the 71st year of his age. He embraced the Gospel as revealed anew through Joseph Smith the Prophet in an early day. He left his native country for this land and arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1857. He was set apart as second counselor to Bishop Andrew Cunningham, of the Fifteenth Ward in 1861. In 1867 Bishop Cunningham resigned and was succeeded by Robert T. Burton, to whom Brother Pollard acted in the capacity of First Counselor. On June 27th, 1877, the ward was re-organized, Joseph Pollard being ordained Bishop, with William L. Binder and N. V. Jones as his counselors. This was the Bishopric at the time of Brother Pollard's death, this morning.

The respected dead leaves behind him, to mourn the departure of their head, a wife, seven children (all daughters) and twenty-seven grand children.

The deceased was by trade a carpenter, and for several years was in the employ of President Brigham Young, for whose memory he cherished a fond regard. For the last eighteen years he was in the employ of the Utah Central Railway, and in his daily vocation, as in every other sphere in which he operated, was a careful and conscientious laborer. Death came to him as a sweet harbinger of rest which had no terrors for him. Several times of late, in the hearing of the writer, he spoke of the near approach of the end, when in his usual health, saying he was ready at any time the Lord wanted him on the other side. He had been to the Temple and performed what work was within

his power for his dead kindred, and he felt he could meet them in the brighter land without having any compunctions, as he had done his duty, with respect to those who had preceded him to the extent of his ability.

We, together with a host of others, sympathize with the bereaved family, while at the same time convinced that Bishop Pollard was fully prepared to take his departure, having made his calling and election sure.

The funeral service was conducted at the Fifteenth Ward meeting house at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday, February 27th.

STOCK ON RAILROAD LANDS.

We are in receipt of the following communication dated Hennefer, Summit County, Feb. 22:

"I read your reply to a correspondent writing from Littleton, Morgan County. We would also like to ask a question. We have purchased and partly paid for nearly 9000 acres of Union Pacific lands. Can our neighbors, shareholders or non-shareholders, let their stock run at large on our land without being subject to a penalty for trespass? We are legally incorporated, have a no fence law, and bought this land because we were obliged to protect ourselves from intrusion by sheep. Please give your views in your semi-weekly, as it is of interest to a great number of your subscribers. Respectfully,
WILLIAM BREWER."

The rules that govern the matter of trespass by stock on lands purchased by private parties from a railroad may be thus stated: Stock belonging to parties other than the owners of such lands cannot lawfully be pastured or herded thereon. If stock be actually pastured or herded upon such lands, without the consent of the owner, damages may be recovered. But stock may be driven across such lands, in passing from one government section to another, and may graze to a reasonable extent while so passing. If, however, the lands be fenced, stock must not be driven upon nor across them without the owner's consent. If this is done it is trespass, and the owner of the land may recover damages. In fencing such lands, however, a passage-way must be left open that will allow stock to pass from one government section to another.

The above applies to lands which are uncultivated and used only for grazing purposes, and which alternate with government sections. Such lands do not come under the operations of the local no-fence law, and the rules which govern as to them

are different from the rules which apply to cultivated farms, meadows, etc. If the 9000 acres purchased from the Union Pacific, referred to by Mr. Brewer, are *uncultivated grazing lands*, then the above applies to them. But if any kind of a crop whatever has been sown upon them, they come under the operations of the no-fence law, and if stock is driven or strays upon them, fence or no fence, the owners of the stock are liable for the damage.

If the lands are owned by an incorporated company, the rights of the shareholders in respect to pasturing stock upon them should be defined by the proper officers of the company. Until regulations upon the subject are established by such officers, the stock of any shareholder would be regarded the same as that of a stranger from a legal standpoint.

Occasionally, where companies or individuals purchase large tracts of land, and on acquiring possession, forbid persons who have hitherto allowed their stock to run on the land to continue to do so, trouble arises. In organizing companies for such a purpose, individuals who have used the lands and have come to feel that they have a certain vested right in connection therewith, in a moral if not in a legal sense, ought to be permitted to become stockholders.

QUITE CORRECT.

THE Omaha Herald has the following sensible remarks about the late election:

"If current reports are true, it would seem that the recent Gentile victory in Salt Lake City is not much of a subject for congratulation. The charge is made that this victory was gained only by resort to frauds of the most unblushing description. The policy of employing any means to attain a good end is said to have been pushed to its extremity by the managers of the Gentile campaign. If this is a fact the Gentile triumph may prove a curse instead of a blessing. The integrity of the suffrage is the first condition of liberty under American institutions. It would be better a thousand times for the city of Salt Lake to continue under Mormon rule than to fall a prey to the evils of a corrupt suffrage under the most specious pretext."

We can assure our Nebraska contemporary that the "current reports" are overwhelmingly correct.

The Amsterdam (N. Y.) *Sentinel* speaks in the same strain, as will be seen by the following:

"The charge is made that the Gentile victory in the Salt Lake election was secured by fraudulent and other improper means. If the charge be true defeat would have been better. In elections the end cannot justify the means, when the latter are wrong. Better be right and meet defeat than achieve victory when disgrace is deserved."