

After completing the search, and putting together all the lots and parcels of cash which had been found, the money was counted and the total was ascertained to be \$1,665.05. A wagon load of junk, having a total value of perhaps \$10, includes the balance of the tangible estate of the deceased. The junk lies in the rear of the establishment of Joseph Wm. Taylor, undertaker, on West Temple Street. In the apartment used as a morgue in a miscellaneous heap lie a quantity of letters and papers, mingled with pamphlets, etc. Whether or not any documents will be found which will throw any light upon the family connections of the deceased is uncertain. It will be quite a job to sort and examine the papers.

A number of checks drawn during the year 1874 on the Salt Lake City National Bank were found. They were made payable to "Buxbaum, Jurgenson & Thompson, John Rockhill, Boyd & Wittworth, Stevens & Co., and Wood & Petersen. All bear the signature H. A. Van Praag & Co.," and all are endorsed by the payee or payees, but have not been cancelled by the bank upon which they were issued. The one made payable to Wood & Peterson is for \$300, and the others for smaller sums, and aggregate \$300 in value.

It will be remembered that the bank named failed, and the probabilities are that the deceased lost the amounts represented by the checks.

Undertaker Jos. Wm. Taylor has applied to the probate court for letters of administration. It is not known that the deceased was indebted to any person, or that there are any claims against his estate other than the expenses of his last sickness and burial.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY.

Following is the charge in full which Judge Anderson delivered to the grand jury April 15:

Gentlemen,—By section 4909 of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Utah it is made the duty of the court to charge the grand jury and give them such information as is required by law as to their duties and as to any charges for public offenses returned to the court or likely to come before them.

It is your duty, gentlemen, to inquire into all public offenses under the laws of the United States or of the Territory, committed or triable within this judicial district, and present them to the court by indictment.

In the investigation of a charge for the purpose of an indictment you can receive no other evidence than such as is given by witnesses produced and sworn before you or furnished by legal documentary evidence, or the deposition of a witness in the cases mentioned in the third subdivision of section 7 of part XIII. of the Compiled Laws of the Territory of Utah. In regard to the use of depositions, it is provided that when the charge has been preliminarily examined before a committing

magistrate and the testimony taken down by question and answer in the presence of the defendant, who has either in person or by counsel cross-examined the witness; or where the testimony of a witness on the part of the people who is unable to give security for his appearance has been taken conditionally in the like manner in the presence of the defendant, who has either in person or by counsel cross-examined, or had an opportunity to cross-examine the witness, may he read upon its being satisfactorily shown that he is dead or insane, or cannot, with due diligence, be found within the Territory.

You can receive none but legal evidence, and the best evidence in degree, to the exclusion of hearsay or secondary evidence.

You are not bound to hear evidence for the defendant, but it is your duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to you, and when you have reason to believe that other evidence within your reach will explain away the charge, you should order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose may require the United States attorney to issue process for the witnesses.

You should find an indictment when all the evidence before you, taken altogether, if unexplained or uncontradicted, would in your judgment warrant a conviction by a trial jury.

If any of you know or have reason to believe that a public offense, triable within the district, has been committed, you should inform your fellow jurors thereof, who should thereupon investigate the same.

You should first inquire into the case of every person imprisoned in the jails of the district on a criminal charge and not indicted; also into the condition and management of the public prisons within the district; and into the wilful and corrupt misconduct in office of all public officers of every description within the district; and I especially enjoin upon you the duty of investigating all violations of the laws of the United States against bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation.

You are entitled to free access, at all reasonable times, to the public prisons, and also have the right to examine all public records, which are by law required to be kept.

You may at all reasonable times come into court and ask its advice on questions of law. The United States Attorney or his assistant will aid you in your investigations, and may at all times appear before you for the purpose of giving information or advice relative to any matter cognizable by you, and you may interrogate witnesses before you whenever he or you may think it necessary; but no other person is permitted to be present during the sessions of the grand jury except the members, interpreters and witnesses actually under examination, and no person should be permitted to be present during the expressing of your opinions or giving your votes upon any matter before you. Every member of the grand jury must keep secret whatever he himself or any other grand

juror may have said, or in what manner he or any other grand juror may have voted on any matter before you. No grand juror can be questioned for anything he may say or any vote he may give in the grand jury relative to any matter legally pending before the jury, except for a perjury of which he may have been guilty in making an accusation or giving testimony to his fellow jurors. An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of at least twelve jurors. When so found, it must be indorsed "A true bill," and the indorsement must be signed by the foreman of the grand jury. If twelve grand jurors do not concur in finding an indictment against a defendant who has been held to answer, the deposition and statement, if any, transmitted to them must be returned to the court, with an endorsement thereon signed by the foreman, to the effect that the charge is dismissed.

When an indictment is found, the names of the witnesses examined before you, or whose deposition may have been read before you, must be inserted at the foot of the indictment, or endorsed thereon, before it is presented by your foreman in your presence to the court. You will indict no one through malice or hatred or ill will, nor leave any unindicted through fear, favor or affection, or for any reward or promise or hope thereof. Your duties, gentlemen, are of a very important character, and upon their proper discharge depends in a large degree the efficient enforcement of the statutes of the United States and of the Territory, for the preservation of the peace and the order of society.

RAMBLES IN PALESTINE.

After having seen all we could see and admire in Nazareth, the place where Jesus spent His childhood, our little company broke up for Tiberias.

It was about 10 o'clock a.m. when we left Nazareth. It had rained a little in the morning, but by this time the rain was over, and the weather very pleasant. Our road went over a steep hill, from the top of which we could once, more look at the city below and its surroundings. The panorama was a truly imposing one. The first noted place we passed on our way was a little village now called *el-Meshed*, the old *Gath Hephher*, where the prophet Jonah is said to have lived. Further on we passed through *Kefr Kenna*, which according to tradition is the Cana in Galilee, where our Savior performed His first miracle—changing the water into wine. In the Greek monastery here is still shown one of the water jugs used at the time, to the edification of all "orthodox" souls. Yet, recent discoveries point another out as that ancient Cana; but discoveries and "orthodox" have, as a rule, nothing to do with each other.

After five hours' ride we reached a hill from which we could view the deep blue water of the lake of Tiberias and the beautiful land-