

courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The regular terms of said courts shall be held at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November in each year. For judicial purposes the district of Utah shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, and only one grand jury and one petit jury shall be summoned in both of said courts.

Sec. 16. That the circuit and district courts for the district of Utah and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

Sec. 17. That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the said district of Utah, and all other officers and other persons performing duty in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the same fees and compensation allowed by law to other similar officers and persons performing similar duties.

Sec. 18. That the convention herein provided for shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, for the transfer of actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the said State into the Union to such courts as shall be established under the constitution to be thus formed, or to the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Utah; and no indictment, action or proceeding shall abate by reason of any change in the courts, but shall be proceeded with in the State or United States courts according to the laws thereof respectively. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said court, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States; and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and State courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme court of the Territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgements and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory, mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State prior to admission, the parties to

such judgement shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

Sec. 19. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of said convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the Territorial legislature.

Sec. 20. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and a Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, at the time of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, but the said State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of said State shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of State of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representative in the manner required by law, and when such State is admitted into the Union as provided in this act, the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of State officers; and all laws in force made by said Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State, and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 21. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

PLENTIFUL CACHE.

The battle of the wheat throughout this great cereal valley is now in active progress. The grain warriors are attacking the golden harvest and so immense is the labor that not only is the day consumed, but the entire night has been made available by the light of the moon to complete the conquest of the precious store. Thirty-five years ago the coming fall your humble writer was one of six hundred men, who though armed, were not all dressed in uniform, yet "looked like men of war," marched from Ogden City to "Box Elder," now called Brigham City, and passing through Box Elder canyon came out upon the bench land

above what is now called Wellsville. The great majority of the command for the first time saw this grand valley in the bush of quiet solitude, but the look of surprise found expression in words of admiration as we gazed upon its great length, and contemplated what its future might unfold, should it become the habitation of man.

This was at the period of the "Utah War," when, by reason of the scarcity of "store goods" the variegated colors of our patched outer clothing formed a study for human optics, amusing and ludicrous in the extreme. The wonderful transformation that has taken place in the appearance of the valley since the period alluded to, the immense tracts of land brought under cultivation, land heretofore regarded as worthless because of the want of water supply, now dry farmed, yields abundantly its thousands of bushels of the choicest wheat. Even high up on the upper benches, where no one ever expected or could have believed that grain could be produced, now affords a plentiful yield of wheat of the finest quality without irrigation. The people of Lewiston and Preston occupy an extensive country, living on their farms with dwelling houses about a mile apart, which seems to me rather unsocial and not calculated to engender those kindly amenities of social life which a closer relationship would afford. From a religious standpoint people so widely separated may not feel the liveliest interest in regard to attending their meetings, and hence may become stunted in their spiritual growth. From their geographical positions, both Lewiston and Preston will undoubtedly become in time the centres of vast populations, but this can only be effected, in the opinion of the writer, by a division of the extensive lands now held by comparatively few persons. The town part of both settlements contain but few houses, and when one contemplates how far apart people live in a general way, it may be called a country of magnificent distances. The soil is a sandy loam and of excellent quality, producing small fruits and vegetables to a great extent without irrigation. The people of Preston are erecting a fine large rock building to be used as a college similar to the Brigham Young colleges of Logan and Provo.

The people of Preston are anticipating having a United States Experimental Agricultural Station established in their town, and also that Preston may be made the county seat.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. CROCHERON.

LEWISTON, Cache County, Aug. 9th.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY STRIKE.

* BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—At one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning the Central switchmen abandoned all work in the freight yards. This adds reinforcements to the Lehigh and Erie strikers, and a police escort was sent out to bring in the Lake Shore train, due here at 1:40 a.m.

The switch tenders in the Central passenger yard and train houses are included in the strike. This means not a man on the Central, employed as a switchman, is at work.

The West Shore men will go out to-