

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE  
TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Hon. P. H. Emerson, Judge Presiding.

PROVO CITY,  
November 4, 1874.

Court convened at 10 a.m.

No particular cases were before the court, and after a few cases of law motions, the grand jury appeared, and by their foreman, presented the following reports of the prisons in this district:

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:*—We the undersigned committee, having been appointed to visit the county jail, at Provo City, Utah Territory, and find it in the following condition: There is one passage-way running east and west six feet wide by fifteen long, with iron grating door, and an outside heavy batten door on the east, and window for ventilation about three feet high and one foot wide with shutter to close against storm; and one stove in poor condition; with rock floor. On the north is one room for the use of prisoners through the day, it is fifteen by twelve, with three ventilators three feet by one, with iron grating about six and a half feet above the floor, said floor is all rock flag, about the level of the outside ground, which is a very good room. On the south is three cells, one seven and eight-twelfths feet long by four and five-twelfths, with no ventilation, only one four inch square hole, and no light comes in said cells, with solid rock walls about two feet in thickness between each cell, and open iron grating doors, a little or no ventilation in them, and no bunks, the bedding is laid on a rock floor and said floor will not add any to the comfort of the prisoners; we do believe these cells are kept free from all body-lice, but mice, we are informed, are by the hundreds.

Treatment of the prisoners is as follows: They have bread, butter, meat and tea and potatoes, and all they want as far as necessary can be obtained by the sheriff; and we do think that the said sheriff treats the prisoners in a gentlemanly way, said Mr. Rogers, sheriff, says that he has not a complement of irons, that is necessary for his use, that is furnished by the county officials.

And we do hereby certify that the cells are in a very unhealthy condition, and no ventilation whatever, and not fit up with bunks, etc., for the use of prisoners.

HENRY H. BOLEY, } Grand  
JOHN W. DEAL, } Jurors.  
PAUL JONES, }

Report accepted and adopted by the Grand Jury, October 3rd, 1874.

STEPHEN B. MOORE,  
Foreman.

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:* We the undersigned committee appointed by your honorable body to visit the county jails of Sanpete, Millard and Juab counties, having given the jails a thorough inspection, and inquired into the treatment of prisoners when in custody.

Manti, jail, Sanpete county, was visited by Henry N. Larter, Saul Norman and Harrison Edwards, on October 14, 1874. Found the present jail filled almost with building material, lime, etc. Front room is 16 by 21 feet, well ventilated by two twenty light windows; walls are 2 1/2 thick, of rock, iron bars across the windows, plank floor, this is for the use of the prisoners through the day, and at night they are put into cells, these cells, three in number, are six feet wide, 12 feet long, 9 feet high with 3 inch plank thoroughly doweled together and fastened strongly to the rock work; good solid doors of the same material three feet above the level of the ground, and the prisoners are kept from all damp, and good bunks with good bedding worth \$40; the present fare is good and all prisoners are treated well, furnished with writing materials and books to read.

The new jail is of the same size, built of red rock block work, with two large windows fronting east, four feet from the ground; the large room is 16 by 21 and 10 feet high; the cells are 6 by 12 and 10 feet high, with a good ventilation running through north and south with small spouts running through the walls of the cells to urinate in, by this method will keep said cells from so much stench; these cells are to be lined with 3 inch red pine wood strongly doweled together, the sleepers for floor are one foot above the level

with rock fitted in a compact way and grouted with cement, then a floor of 3 inch red pine, with bunks, a yard 24 feet square 12 feet high, of rock block work, will be built for the benefit of the prisoners, so they can have the benefit of the sun; the doors of the cells are to be iron grating made in Chicago; also a room is in progression for the jailor; when completed we think it will be a very good, strong and healthy jail and will pass inspection. The sheriff has got a good complement of irons and fastenings of all description that is necessary; splendid record books, so it can be seen when a prisoner is brought there, when away, or set at liberty, the crime, etc., etc.

Visited Fillmore jail on the 17, 1874; the jail for present use is under the State House, four feet below the surface, with a four foot window with iron grating of 1/2 round iron, no glass or shutter; the cell is all rock, about twelve feet square, rock floor and liable to be very damp, no bunk, and not very safe, in fact it is like the State House, getting dilapidated and not fit nor safe for prisoners.

The new jail is under the Court House, there is three cells 6 by 9 and seven feet high, rock sides and floor with sheet iron over head, iron grating doors are to be used, no large room, and three feet below the surface looks quite damp, and in fact, in our opinion, we think it is not a fit place to put prisoners in on account of too much dampness and too much confinement, in fact we, the Committee, have condemned the said jail. The sheriff is much of a gentleman and does all he can for the benefit of those who have charge over them; and bad ventilation. This jail is in an unfinished condition.

Visiting Nephi jail on the 20th day of October, we found it situated under the Court House that is in erection, they have one large room 33 by 21 with two windows for ventilation, 9 feet from ground, 2 1/2 feet long by 1 1/2 with grating in front; the cells are three in number, 7 by 9 feet, with arching roof, all rock, about eight feet high in the centre and near six feet at the sides, there is a small hole in the centre of the arch for ventilation, but when the floor is laid all ventilation is stopped; iron grating doors. Prisoners fare is good; no bunks; walls are two feet thick, all rock and rock floor, and six or seven feet below the surface, it is a very unhealthy place, in fact we, the undersigned, consider it no jail, but a thorough dungeon, and not a fit place to put men in and we condemned the same. When the covering or floor is over the large room it will cut off more light and less ventilation. The cells are entirely without fresh air.

Very respectfully,

HENRY N. LARTER, } Grand Jurors  
SAUL NORMAN, }  
HARRISON EDWARDS }  
EDWIN HORLEY }

Report accepted and adopted by the Grand Jury, Oct. 2nd, 1874.

S. B. MOORE, Foreman.

After presenting the above report the grand jury were discharged from further service.

Court adjourned till 2 p.m.

2 p.m.

Court resumed its session, and after disposing of some law motions adjourned sine die.

—Utah County Times, Nov. 5.

## Our Status Abroad.

We have called the attention of our readers to the ignorance of and indifference to us existing in Europe. The people there know little, care less, of the greatest nation and best government under the sun.

It were well for us could this fact be realized. Separated by a wide ocean from the great civilized centers of the world, we have no means by which to measure ourselves, and in this ignorance have cultivated a conceit that is not only ridiculous but largely in the way of progress or reform. Until we can see our own defects it is impossible for us to remedy them, while there is nothing so enervating and destructive as the self-praise in which we puff ourselves. We have been fed on Fourth of July orations until all healthy food is distasteful.

European nations absolutely know nothing of us, and the one from which we claim descent, the one speaking the same language with ourselves, tinctures its ignorance with a contempt that would

be charming could we fetch the fact home to our own knowledge.

How pleasant it is to have our President congratulate his constituents upon the influence our republic is exerting over the effete despotisms of Europe and their enslaved subjects, when the most enlightened of those far-off shores have only a dim knowledge of our existence, coupled with the belief that we are a lawless people trying on the experiment of self-government, that so far has succeeded only in creating a clumsy machine, where a mob rules through a corrupt civil service.

Could this humiliating truth obtain at home we might set about some reforms and learn that in establishing certain pet theories we have given up the substance of good government for the mere form of a free government. We have the most extended and cheapened privilege of the ballot, free schools, free speech and a free press, without any protection, through them, to life, liberty or property. On these we are robbed by the very government we hold up as a model to the world.

In all parts of Europe we find the material evidences of American ingenuity. The cotton-gin and spinning-jenny, the sewing machine, the telegraph, the tramway and a hundred other results of American invention and discovery have won their way into general use, but in no part do we find a knowledge of or an interest in our greatest achievement—self-government.

This is melancholy. The live patriot shrinks and mourns. But there is comfort in knowing that such information would only deepen contempt.

The noble American, standing on London bridge, who in emulation of the old Roman, would draw himself up and exclaim, "I am an American citizen," would, if noticed at all, be regarded as an escaped lunatic, and would be saluted by some cockney with the cry of "Vell, vot ov it?"

We met a United States Senator in England's great political, social and commercial center. We failed to recognize the article. All the swell had been taken out of him. He was the humblest, quietest and most unassuming individual in the whole circle of our acquaintance. He led us to a corner of the huge hotel and said sadly:

"These benighted people know nothing of us, sir; positively nothing. The better classes drink gin and water, the lower orders drink 'hale,' as they call it. I attempted to enter the gallery of the House of Commons and I was stopped by a myrmidon in calves attached to a long stick. I showed him my card, sir, card of a United States Senator, and the insolent creature thrust it back upon me, saying that it was not 'han order.' I tried our minister, General Schenck, and he said that admissions were few and very difficult to obtain. He spoke as if it would exhaust his gigantic diplomatic brain to get a United States Senator admission to the gallery of the House. Sir, I am disgusted."

And the poor collapsed senator smoked in a subdued manner that was pitiable.

A friend reading our article on this subject sends us a number of the *Belgravia Magazine* with an article therein entitled, "A Presidential Election," which further illustrates what we have been striving to impress upon our conceited compatriots. Now, the *Belgravia Magazine* is not a leading monthly, but it is respectable, and from it we quote the closing paragraphs of this remarkable essay. Read and weep, oh, proud American—

"We may yet go a little farther. The scene now changes to Washington, a sort of neutral ground for meeting after the battle, where the victors can recapitulate their triumphs and the vanquished mourn their miserable *vix victis*, declaring that the glory hath departed from Israel."—*Washington Capital*, Oct. 25.

A Paris dispatch says authentic information has been received there that Russia is fully convinced that she will, in the course of three or four years, be engaged in a desperate struggle with Germany. Bismarck is determined to demand the restoration of the German provinces of Russia, and Von Moltke has already his spies in those provinces, and it is said the proposed organization of the new Landsturm has been decided upon in view of these possible events.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animal:  
One red yearling BULL, crop off each ear, no brands visible.  
If said animal be not claimed before November the 16th, 1874, he will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder; sale at 10 o'clock a.m.

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