

handed to Deputy Clerk Loomis. The judge then requested the deputy clerk to read the report, which ran as follows:

"This grand jury met on the 10th day of September, and since that time has been in session forty-three days.

We have visited and inspected the penitentiary, the county jail and the city jail and the county infirmary.

We have examined one hundred and thirty cases, have found eighty-four indictments under the laws of the Territory and twenty-four under the laws of the United States. We have examined four hundred and seventy-one witnesses.

We find everything in and about the penitentiary tidy, clean and in good condition, the prisoners being comfortably clad, apparently well fed, and allowed as much liberty for exercise as is consistent with their safe keeping. We found that two inmates in the hospital, who are receiving proper care and attention, and to our gratification but two inmates of the woman's ward, and they only for short terms.

The marshal has by persistence succeeded in getting appliances with which to knit stockings, make under clothing and uniform for the convicts, mend their shoes, coats, etc., etc.

We cannot too strongly express our regret that these prisoners are condemned to idleness as well as to confinement, and we believe that some provision should be made by which each convict could be forced to work a reasonable number of hours each day at something, even if it is not very useful. They would then have less time in which to plan mischief or to communicate to each other lessons in crime and vice.

The school which was maintained for some time has been discontinued. We believe this school should be again started whenever the marshal can find ways and means to do so, and be kept going; anything to keep the convicts from listless idleness is certainly beneficial.

From figures furnished by the marshal we find that a saving of about 14 per cent in the total cost of running the prison has been effected during the last fiscal year, and this with a greater number of convicts than for the previous year.

We find the county jail in good condition, clean and well kept. The bars and cells need painting. Brushes and paint should be provided at once for this purpose. The prisoners could do the work.

This building badly needs a yard in which the prisoners could have exercise.

We find the county infirmary kept in good condition. The inmates are all as comfortable as is possible for them to be. House clean and orderly, the manager taking a personal interest in all the departments, being by his knowledge of medicine and his interest in his charge especially fitted for his position. A hospital is badly needed and should be constructed as soon as the funds can be obtained for the purpose.

We find the city jail in no good condition as is possible to keep it. It is a disgrace to the city and fit only to be pulled down for the material, some of which could be utilized in a new building, the need of which has been shown by every grand jury for years.

In cases sent before us from the police court there has been in some instances a crowd of witnesses subpoenaed, some of whom have shown a remarkable lack of any knowledge bearing upon the cases under consideration, and in others they have only served to iterate and reiterate evidence. We are forced to believe that the fee in the case is the incentive in many instances and suggest that more care be given in selecting the evidence necessary for an understanding of the case and no unnecessary witnesses be sent before the grand jury. The cost to the city in criminal cases is a very serious item to the taxpayers and any unnecessary increase of them is certainly to be condemned.

In the matter of the case in which the chief of police placed himself in contempt before the court, we beg leave to report that the case out of which this contempt grew, was presented to the jury in the regular course of business. A reputable citizen swore to a complaint and the jury proceeded to its investigation, with the results known to the court. There was no desire on the part of the jury to go out of its regular duties, or to do anything beside an honest and impartial investigation of an alleged crime. The United States attorney was not present at the taking up of the case, nor has he in any way sought to influence the jury or any member thereof in this or any other case.

We refer to this matter on account of the charges made in open court that the case was forced upon the jury by the district attorney.

In the matter of the charges brought in open court by Chief of Police Pratt, that members of this jury have divulged the secrets of the jury room, we beg to report that we have examined all the witnesses named by Pratt and others, and failed to find one who has heard any one of this jury reveal any of its secrets.

In the matter of the Tyre case, we find that Mr. Tyre was arrested and held for eight days without any complaint being filed against him, or warrant issued for him, and then discharged by order of an officer of the court. We believe that a grave mistake was made in this matter. All this was done during a recess of the grand jury. Upon reconvening, Mr. Tyre was indicted for embezzlement. We recommend that the law governing these cases be more carefully enforced.

We call especial attention of this court to the unwarranted liberties taken by a portion of the press in this city in trying to influence the action of the grand jury by their cartoons, utterances and recommendations. We believe it is within the province of the court to take cognizance of the unjust attacks upon its juries and officers, and ask that the same be given due consideration. If juries cannot be protected against the assaults of the press, but are to be held up to public ridicule and scorn while they are investigating crimes against people of influence or wealth, it will only be a short time until the press will dictate who shall or who shall not be punished in this community."

The report was signed by Foreman H. C. Hill and all the other members. Judge Barch—The report of the

grand jury contains a number of recommendations, some of which should receive serious consideration on the part of the officers of the law, and also of the parties to whom the report refers, notably the reference to the city jail and other matters. For this reason I will refer the report to the prosecuting attorney, who will give it such reasonable consideration as he deems proper.

District Attorney Judd said it had come to him unofficially that cases were pending which had they reached here in time would have gone before this grand jury. To save any technical objection or future question he desired the court to now make a general order that all criminal business now pending and not disposed of by this grand jury be continued over until the next term. He had been advised that a case of murder—not yet in shape to be sent here—would probably come from Park City.

Judge Barch directed that such an order be entered.

It being now 10:50 the September term of court was declared closed and the courtroom was soon empty. Ten minutes later Judge Barch again took his seat upon the bench and Bailiff Nielsen announced the opening of the December term.

The release of Chief Pratt and his two officers was immediately directed by a telephone message to the penitentiary from the United States marshal's office.

ON THE BACK TRAIL.

The Indian war scare is over and peace and tranquility once more reign supreme in the hearts of the San Juan settlers and their friends throughout the Territory who have genuine cause for rejoicing and congratulation over the successful termination of a condition of affairs which for a protracted period was alarming and dangerous in the extreme.

Governor West and Colonel Tatlock arrived from the seat of "war" over the Rio Grande's Saturday midnight train. They brought with them information confirmatory of the dispatches published in this paper of that date. Both officials are of the opinion that the Indians are now well on the way to their own reservation. It will, however, require several days for them to get all of their stock out of the Territory, for they were scattered over a large tract of country. Agent Day is providing the necessary supplies at the expense of the government, he hopes. From Thompson's Springs, Governor West on Saturday morning telegraphed to General McCook at Denver asking that Colonel Lawton be allowed to remain in the San Juan until the Indians were all out of Utah. In answer to that telegram he yesterday received the following dispatch:

DENVER, Dec. 15.

Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawton has been ordered to remain in Monticello until the Indians are restored to their reservation. By command of Major General McCook.

THOMAS WARD,
A. A. General.

Judge F. A. Hammond, an esteemed and valuable correspondent, writes to