

tracts are taken, are absolutely false and malicious. "Farmers who are out of debt" are almost a new thing under the sun. It speaks well of the thrift and prosperity of our agricultural population that they are so well situated, as described by a loan agent who knows the status of the farming people throughout the country. The policy of little farms well tilled has been a good one, and his evidence of their condition also tells loudly against the libel of the same paper as to the "miserable culture" of the soil by Utah farmers.

Another thing is suggested by this gentleman's remarks: Farmers who are out of debt will do well to keep out of debt. Money will be brought here to lend at a low rate of interest compared with the rates that formerly prevailed. The love of display and the desire to emulate will tempt many, no doubt, to give prudence the go-by and extravagance an inroad. We say to our farming friends who contemplate getting "easy loans," *don't do it!*

Be independent, by paying as you go and keeping a little on hand or in bank. Be economical, while you improve your homes and surroundings all you can. But do not mortgage your farms or your homesteads if you can possibly avoid it. Keep on the safe side, and thus avoid anxiety and remain out of the hands of speculators who are on the look out, all over the country, for good lands on unpaid interest and merciless foreclosure. Be wise and hold your own!

A DEMOCRATIC CHAMPION.

In September, 1889, the *National Democrat* was started in Washington, D. C., by Edmund Hudson, who is the editor and proprietor. It was quite a venture, but being devoted to the interests of the Democratic party as a whole, instead of being controlled by a faction or for personal ends, it has obtained a national standing, and in one year has run up its circulation to 40,000 a week.

The *National Democrat* occupies a field of its own, and one that too long remained unfilled. It gives a complete record of political information, including the most important speeches that are delivered by Democratic leaders in Congress and on the stump. It is rendering the party an important service; and should be read by all who wish to keep fully informed in regard to political affairs, and who want facts and arguments against Republican ideas and pro-

jects. The circulation it has obtained during one year has encouraged its proprietor to further efforts, and he will use it in a vigorous endeavor to secure success for his party in the next presidential campaign. It is a good weekly political paper and contains matter not likely to be found in other papers.

JUDGE MINER'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

At the sitting of the First District Court at Ogden Nov. 17, Judge J. A. Miner charged the grand jury in the following terms:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The law makes it incumbent upon the court to charge the grand jury before they retire, and the court charges you as follows: You have taken an oath that you will diligently inquire into, and true indictments make, of all public offenses against the people of this Territory, committed or triable in this district, of which you shall have legal evidence; and that you will indict no person through malice, hatred or ill-will, nor leave any unindicted through fear, favor or affection, or the promise or hope of reward, but in all your indictments you will state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding.

Now, these obligations are fully imposed upon you, and each of you, by law, as well as by your oath; and the law requires their fulfillment at your hands.

I instruct you that you should inquire into all public offenses committed or triable in this court within this judicial district, and those offenses returned to this court by the proper officers, and present them to this court by indictment if the evidence warrants you in so doing. This indictment referred to is an accusation in writing, presented by this grand jury to this court, charging some person or persons with public crime or offenses, and are found by you on testimony of witnesses produced before you, or other legal evidence. The foreman of the grand jury may administer oaths to any and all witnesses appearing before you, and in the investigation of charges for the purpose of an indictment you can receive no other evidence than such as is given by witnesses and sworn before you, or such as may be produced by legal documentary evidence. You should not in any case receive any 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 or such as may tend to exculpate him for the charge made; but it is your sworn duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to you carefully, and when you have reason to believe that there is other evidence within your reach that may explain away the charge made or show the charge is a mistaken one—a groundless one, or false

and viciously made—you should, in that case, order such evidence to be produced before you, and for that purpose you may request the prosecuting officer of the district, the United States district Attorney or his assistants, to issue subpoenas for this purpose, you at all times bearing in mind that it is the guilty offender that you should indict, and not the innocent. You should first ascertain from the evidence submitted whether or not an offense has been committed, and next ascertain whether there is probable cause to suspect that any particular person or persons committed such an offense; and you should always find an indictment when all this evidence before you, taken together and unexplained, would, in your judgment, warrant a conviction by a trial jury. You are further instructed that if a member of the grand jury knows or has reason to believe that a public offense, triable within this district, has been committed, such juror should declare the same to his fellow jurors, and they should thereupon investigate the charge made.

You must inquire into the case of all prisoners imprisoned in the jails, prisons, reform school, and other places for confinement of persons charged with crimes or offenses against the laws in this Territory; and into the condition and management of the Territorial Reform School and other public prisons within this district, and into the wilful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers; into all cases of bribery and falsifying evidence of every description within this district; and if you find such misconduct in any officer as warrants a public trial, you should so find, no matter who such person may be. In the investigation of offenses you should know no one person or set of persons, favorably or unfavorably. Wealth, distinction and influence on the one part, or poverty or want of social standing on the other part, of the persons charged, should not deter you from a full and careful investigation into every criminal act indictable by law. You should under no circumstances show any partiality or favoritism to any man or woman; all violations of the law must stand or fall by the same rule; in this way only can the law be faithfully and impartially enforced upon all offenders. You are entitled to free access, at all reasonable times, to all public prisons in the district, and have the right to examination, without charge, of all public records within this district. You may also, at all reasonable times, come into court and ask its advice on questions of law. You are also entitled to the advice, counsel and aid of the district attorney of this district, or his deputy or deputies and assistants, and they or either of them may at all times appear before you for the purpose of giving information or advice relative to any matter cognizable by you, and they or either of them may appear before you and interrogate witnesses whenever they or you deem it necessary; but with the above exceptions you will allow no other person, or per-