

2. Do the United States pay the jurors in civil cases, in matters not growing out of the Constitution and laws of the United States?

3. Do the United States defray the incidental expenses of the courts in the Territories, the same when sitting as Territorial courts as when sitting in matters growing out of the Constitution and laws of the United States?

4. Do the United States pay to the clerks of the courts a per diem allowance, when the courts sit as Territorial courts, the same as when they sit in matters growing out of the Constitution and laws of the United States?

5. Do the United States pay the clerks and marshal for services rendered in suits in behalf of the United States, fees for each item of business performed by them, in addition to the per diem allowance?

6. When the District Attorney renders services in matters in behalf of the United States in the Territories, for which the law has not fixed a fee, what is the rule for setting his fee for such services?

7. If a prisoner be convicted of a crime against the laws of the Territory, and is punished by imprisonment, do the United States defray the expenses of enforcing the sentence of the court?

8. If a prisoner be poor, and the court, pursuant to law, assign him counsel, do the United States pay such counsel? If so, do they also pay such counsel if he be indicted for violating the laws of the Territory?

9. At this session of our court there were something more than twenty indictments for violating the laws of this Territory, and, pursuant to an order of court made by me, the district attorney and the marshal and clerk did the business the same as they would have been required to do if the indictments had been for violating the laws of the United States. Are they entitled to pay therefor, the same as they would have been if these indictments had been presented or found for violating the laws of the United States?

The answer to these questions I believe will so inform me that hereafter I shall be able to get along without further trouble.

Please answer each question separately, so that with the question and answer I shall know what the usage is on such items.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

Z. SNOW.

To the preceding letter I received the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office,
April 20, 1852.

Hon. Z. Snow, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

SIR—Your letter of the 22d of February has been received, in which you propound several questions, which you wish me to answer, in relation to costs in that Territory.

1st Question. "Do the United States pay the jurors and witnesses in prosecutions for crimes and misdemeanors committed in violation of the laws of the Territories?" I answer no. Section 9 of the organic act requires the first six days of every term of court, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to be "appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States," and the United States pay the jurors' fees and the per diem of the Clerk, Marshal and Attorney during the days so appropriated, if the business of the United States requires their services, and no longer.

To the second question, I answer No.

3rd question—"Do the United States defray the incidental expenses of the Territorial courts the same when they sit in cases not growing out of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as when they sit in such cases?" I answer they do not. The Territorial courts act in two capacities. 1st as national courts, to try crimes, offences and civil suits arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, which, in the States, may be tried in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and 2nd, to try crimes, offences and civil suits arising under the Territorial laws, such as the State courts in the several States take cognizance of. So long as they necessarily sit as national courts, the United States pay all their expenses, including incidental expenses, as well as the per diem of the clerk, marshal, district attorney, United States jurors,

and witnesses summoned in behalf of the national government; but when they sit as Territorial courts, the United States pay no part of their expenses, and pay nothing to the officers and jury.

4th. The 4th question I have fully answered in my reply to the third.

5th. To the 5th question I reply—that all prosecutions for crimes and offences against the laws of the United States, as well as all civil suits in which the national government is interested, should be in the name of the United States; that all prosecutions for crimes and offences against the Territorial laws, should be in the name of the Territory; and that the United States pay the Marshal, Clerk and Attorney, the legal taxable fees allowed for their services in suits properly presented in the name of the United States, in addition to their per diem.

6th. As stated in answer to No. 5, the attorney is entitled to the taxable fees allowed by the territorial laws for similar services, as provided in the 4th section of the fee bill, passed by Congress February 28th, 1799; but if the Territorial laws allow no taxable attorney's fees for Territorial and local business, then nothing can be allowed to the attorney for such services, except his per diem and annual salary.

7th. To the seventh question I reply, that the United States never pay the expenses for prosecuting, for enforcing the judgment of the court, or confining in prison any person for violating the laws of the Territory.

8th. To the eighth interrogatory I reply, that the United States do not pay counsel assigned by the court to defend poor prisoners under any circumstances. By virtue of the 11th section of an act approved August 8th, 1846, they do pay the fees of witnesses for poor prisoners, and the expenses of subpoenaing them, under certain circumstances, under the special order of the court.

Lastly, I will observe that if the clerk, marshal, or attorney render any services in suits to which the Territory is a party the officer must obtain his pay from the Territory or from the county in which such suit may be prosecuted. I send you herewith a copy of my circular of Dec. 5th, 1851. It should appear affirmatively on the face of every account that every item of it is a legal and just claim against the United States; and the details and dates should be stated as required by my circular of Dec. 5th, otherwise the marshal should not pay it.

Most sincerely yours,
ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

"POOR MONTANA."

UNDER the above heading the Helena Herald, of Feb. 28th, takes exceptions to a letter published in an obscure and disreputable paper in this Territory, and signed John F. S. Williams, who professed to be an old Montanian. The Herald talks in this way about Mr. Williams and his report—

"We re-produce the letter entire, in order to show our readers what monstrous slanders and falsehoods are perpetrated against this Territory, and scattered broadcast throughout the land. We know nothing about this man Williams, but we pronounce his letter a tissue of lies from beginning to end, manufactured out of whole cloth, and devoid even of the shadow of truth. We cannot believe that any man, however base, who has lived in this Territory, and traveled it over from one end to the other, as Williams says he has, could be guilty of uttering such a diabolical and damnable slander. We do not believe that the letter is genuine, but that it was manufactured by interested parties in Utah to prevent emigration to Montana. Such falsehoods, it cannot be denied, do us great injury, for the articles, with imposing and high sounding captions, are copied from one paper to another, and thus distributed all over the States, from California to Maine. Now, we have this to say in refutation of these statements of Williams, that there is not now, nor ever has been, suffering or want of any kind among the people of Montana; that our population, instead of frittering away, is gradually increasing, and has been for the three last years; that instead of 12,000 inhabitants, we have not less than 25,000 bona fide white citizens; that our mines,

both placer and quartz, are the richest and most inexhaustible on the continent; that our farmers and ranchmen (until within the past year) have greatly prospered, and are now doing better than the majority of farmers in the States or in other Territories; that laborers command good wages, and none are idle except those who are constitutionally indisposed to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Of course, we have croakers here, as elsewhere, but they are not half so numerous as in years gone by, and are becoming 'beautifully less' all the time. In fact, we have no reason for complaint. We have a climate that is unexcelled, gold and silver mines that are fabulously rich and exhaustless, hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile soil on the globe, and a thrifty, prosperous, enterprising, industrious and contented people. What more could we ask?"

South Jordan and West Jordan Schools, Canals, &c.—We learn, from Supt. R. L. Campbell, who came in to-day from a visit to school district No. 35, South Jordan, that the inhabitants of that district have just enclosed a commodious schoolhouse, 37 x 42 feet inside, two stories high, the upper story designed for a meeting room. The trustees have engaged a young lady, a late pupil of the Draper school, to teach the juveniles. The enterprising people of this district have stepped forward unitedly, with Elder William Bills, their president, and expended upwards of \$2,000 during the past season on their public building.

The settlers are applying for a post office and have unanimously agreed on recommending George Soffe for postmaster.

The Salt Lake County Court has come to the rescue of the districts on the west of the Jordan by constructing canals, which tap the Utah Lake and the Jordan river. One of the canals is within four miles of district No. 35, and the inhabitants are daily expecting the selectmen of the county to let out the contracts for completing the canal to their settlement. The lack of water is the only drawback in the path of their agricultural prosperity.

Bishop Gardner, of West Jordan, has taken a \$35,000 contract from the proprietors of the smelters at his place, to bring a canal on the east side of the Jordan to their works. He is also importing a steam saw mill and planing machine to furnish the timber to flume the canals west of the Jordan, and to manufacture lumber for the inhabitants of the southern part of this county. He is endeavoring to start a brick-yard at West Jordan and has the orders on hand for 300,000 brick, needed in West Jordan. The trustees there have hired one of the pupils from Draper, who is giving much satisfaction, as a primary teacher, to the patrons of the school.

DIED.

In this city, March 16, 1874, of whooping cough, FANNY, daughter of David L. and Esther Davis, aged 28 days.

Funeral will take place at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Friends are invited.

Suddenly, at her residence, Cedar City, March 3rd, CAROLINE ELIZA, wife of Christopher J. Arthur, and daughter of Isaac C. and Eliza Anne S. Haight.

Her death was so sudden and unexpected that her sisters living but a few rods distant from the house of deceased failed to arrive in time to see her expire. Sister Caroline was born December 5th, 1837, in the old town of Sempranuis (afterwards called Moravia), Cayuga County, New York. She was fifteen months old when her parents embraced the gospel. Two years afterwards her parents moved to Nauvoo. She was baptized when eight years old. Traveled with the Saints in their drivings from Nauvoo to Winter Quarters, and in 1847 came to Salt Lake City in President B. Young's company. In 1853, with her parents, moved to Cedar City, her father being called to superintend the iron works at this place. Was married to C. J. Arthur in December, 1854. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom have passed behind the veil, and four remain with their father. She was a sister of unimpeachable character, a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and was much appreciated, which was exemplified at the funeral by the large concourse in attendance.—COM.

Mill Star, please copy.

At Moroni, March 3rd, of fever, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Zachariah Bump, daughter of James and Mary Ann Cleward. Deceased was born at Payson, July 28th, 1833; left five children, a husband and a large circle of friends.

Spring Work!

Farmers should now purchase their

GRAIN DRILLS,

Experience having proved that Grain when drilled in requires less Seed, and will yield five to ten bushels per acre more than when hand sown.

Every good Farmer should own and use the

CELEBRATED

Thomas Smoothing Harrow,

Which makes the best seed bed, and is the best cultivator known for small grain, grass, potatoes or corn. It will pay for itself on ten acres.

Gang Plows, Breaking Plow, Field Rollers, Etc.

FULL STOCK of WAGONS ON HAND at REDUCED PRICES.

Z. C. M. I. Won & Machine Yard, opposite Tabernacle.

w40 tr

W. H. HOOPER, Superintendent.

WRAPPING PAPER, of various sizes, some of the best ever manufactured here, for sale at the NEWS Office.

L. W. RIVERS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR
Aluminous and Ornamental Building Paper,
INCLUDING PLAIN and TARRED. This is the BEST and CHEAPEST known substitute for Sheathing, Lining, Papering, Roofing and Carpeting yet discovered. Buildings can be made AIR-TIGHT with this material. Also for Torrey's Celebrated Weather-Strips, the only reliable weather-strip manufactured excluding wind and dust from entering doors, windows, etc.

Call and examine, or send for Circular, Price Lists and Samples.

L. W. RIVERS & CO.,

107 Kimball Block, First South Street, Salt Lake City.

w50 fm

NOW READY.

CATECHISM FOR CHILDREN.

Bound in Cloth.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I, Alma Eldredge, Mayor in and for the City of Coalville, Summit county, Territory of Utah, will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, before the Register and Receiver thereof, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, to prove my right to enter the S 1/2, N E 1/4 and S E 1/4 Sec. 8, S 1/2 N W 1/4 and S W 1/4 Sec. 9, E 1/2 N E 1/4 Sec. 17 and W 1/2 N W 1/4 Section 18, Township 2 North, of range 5 East, of the Salt Lake Meridian, in the Territory of Utah, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants of Coalville in said county and territory according to their respective interests under the act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1867, at which time and place any adverse claimants may appear and contest my right to enter the said land as aforesaid. Witness my hand this 18th day of February, A. D. 1874.

ALMA ELDREDGE, Mayor.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

THE wonderful celerity with which this combination of CARBOLIC ACID with OTHER SOOTHING AND CURATIVE EMOLLIENTS

HEALS THE MOST VIRULENT SORES AND ULCERS.

Is something akin to the marvelous.

It is with pride that the Proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that

Physicians give it the highest meed of praise,

and use it and prescribe it in their practice.

Points to be borne in mind.

CARBOLIC SALVE positively cures the worst sores.
CARBOLIC SALVE instantly allays the pain of burns.
CARBOLIC SALVE cures all cutaneous eruptions.
CARBOLIC SALVE removes pimples and blotches.
CARBOLIC SALVE will cure cuts and bruises.

CARBOLIC SALVE ranks at the head of all Salves, Ointments or other Healing Compounds, and HAS ACHIEVED A GREATER REPUTATION AND HAS A LARGER SALE than any other similar preparation of contemporaneous invention.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

JOHN E. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,

Proprietors.

8 and 9 College Place, NEW YORK.

w8 cm

To All Whom It May Concern.

REMEMBER that the Medical Vapor Baths, patented by G. F. MUNRO, placed in any family, and instructions faithfully carried out, will prove preventive against the majority of ills to which human flesh is heir to.

Fever is speedily broken up in the commencement by the use of the bath.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Liver and Kidney Affections, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Tetters, scald Head, Sore Eyes, etc., are cured by these baths.

If your system is charged with mercurial or other dangerous poisons, this process will remove all from the blood, and give fresh tone and vigor to the system.

Small-pox, Measles, Croup, etc., are speedily cured by the e baths.

There is an economy in having one of these Baths in your house, if properly used, and no family should be without one. It is worth ten times its cost to every man who has a family. Don't put off purchasing for a more convenient season, for you may wait too long. But come right to

87 Reese Block, First South Street,

and G. F. MUNRO will take pleasure in showing you his Baths and giving all information desired regarding them. With