

LULU'S COMPLAINT.

It's a poor little sorrowful baby,
For Bidget is 'way down stairs,
My titten has stashed my fender,
And Dolly won't say her prayers.

I hain't seen my bootiful mamma,
Since ever so lon' ago,
An I ain't her tunnin'est baby,
No longer, for Bidget said so.

My ma's dot anoder new baby;
Dod dived it—He did—yes'erday
An it kies, it kies, oh so deffull
I wis' He would take it away.

I don't want no "sweet" 'tittle sister!
I want my dood mama, I do;
I want her to tiss me, an' tiss me,
An tall me her p'ecious Lulu.

I dess my bid papa will be b'in me,
A tittle dood titten some day,
Here's nurse wid my mamma's new baby:
I wis' He would take it away.

Oh, oh what tunnin' yed finders!
It sees me yite out o' its eyes!
I dess we will teep it, and dive it
Some tanny whenever it kies.

I dess I will dive it my Dolly,
To play wid mos' every day;
And I dess, I dess—Say Bidget, I
As' Dod not to take it away.

Child's Hour.

TERRITORIAL COURTS AND JUDGES.

DEBATE IN THE U. S. SENATE,
APRIL 7, 1874.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. BOREMAN. I did not mean by anything I said to convey the idea that the Judges in the Territories were worse than other men; but we admit that they are human, and if you leave this matter to them, it will be nothing but what would result from the ordinary course of things that each judge would like to have a better place, and in these Territories there are great preferences. Some portions of a Territory are comparatively a wilderness, while in other portions they have cities, comfortable places for living, and so on. The assignment to a particular district in a Territory is sometimes almost a banishment for the time being, away from railroads and the ordinary conveyances of travel, and the other conveniences that we have in the States.

Now, sir, this provision is anomalous. I do not know of any State where this is allowed to be done by the judges. As I remarked before, it is generally fixed for the time by a constitutional convention, and subsequently by the Legislature. Judges are elected for particular districts by the people. They are elected by the people for a particular Territory. Here we propose to allow the Legislature of the Territory to set off the districts. Judges are human beings, as I remarked, and they are influenced just like any other men as to their own interests. We propose not to devolve upon them the necessity of taking action upon their own interests, but we propose, or the House proposes by this bill, to repose that power in an impartial body of men, to wit, the Legislature of the Territory, which, as has been well remarked by the Senator from California, must know the wants of the different portions of the Territory equally with the judges. They are sent up by the people to represent their interests. They understand better no doubt how these districts should be arranged, and they will understand the will of their people as to the quality and character and capacity of the judge to be assigned to a particular district. I cannot see from the various reasons which have been assigned by different members of the Judiciary Committee, why we should substitute what they have reported rather than take what the House has sent to us. I think the House proposition is the better one.

Mr. WRIGHT. I only wish to add one word. If I supposed, as is implied by what has been said on the other side of this question, that there was a necessary or probable antagonism between the judges and the people of a Territory, and that the judges would arrange the districts for their own interests and would not consult the interests of the people of the Territory, I should conclude just as those Senators do. But the result of my observation and experience is that the judges are in as hearty sympathy with the people of the Territory and as solicitous for the best interests of the Territory as any other officers who are sent there or who may be

there. I have no idea that these judges when they come to arrange their districts will ever for one moment think of anything else than what they believe to be the best interests of the people over whom they have to preside as judges. I believe that there is such kindness of feeling between these judges, men of character and intelligence, that when they come to determine this question they will have reference to the best interests of the people and the convenience of each judge as far as possible.

It is suggested by the Senator from West Virginia that he is not aware that in any State it is left to the judges to assign the times for the holding of courts and who shall hold such courts. I beg to say to him that in my own State we have a general law, under which the district and circuit judges, the territorial jurisdiction of each being the same, meet during the month of January each year and arrange the terms throughout that year when the courts are to be held, how many are to be held, and for what length of time. The places are fixed by the general law; that is of course at the county towns; but the judges themselves fix the time of holding the courts, how long they shall hold their terms, &c., and I have never heard a single suggestion of any trouble in connection with the power thus given to the judges. I doubt not it is the same in other States also.

Mr. CAMERON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CONKLING. I ask the Senator to withdraw that for a moment while I make a remark. Indeed I think he ought to let us take a vote on this bill.

Mr. CAMERON. May I ask the Senator for what purpose he desires the floor?

Mr. CONKLING. I simply want to make a remark.

Mr. CAMERON. Will the Senator renew the motion afterward?

Mr. CONKLING. I wish the Senator would not insist upon his motion now, because this bill ought to be disposed of. It is a crying matter. We can vote in a moment. I do not think there will be any more debate.

Mr. CAMERON. I will yield for a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. SCOTT in the chair.) The Senator from Pennsylvania withdraws his motion.

Mr. CONKLING. Mr. President, a moment ago, when somewhat inadvertently I said a word about this matter without having the bill before me, I did not venture to say what I recollected, as I thought, and what the bill shows. I want now to bring it to the attention of the Senate. The House bill contained not one word of that upon which my friend from North Carolina so eloquently discoursed, not one syllable touching the fixing of boundaries of districts, the places where courts should be held, or anything whatever of that sort. Let me read to the honorable Senator the House bill:

"The Legislature of each of the organized Territories, except the Territory of Utah, shall at each regular session thereof make an assignment of the judges to hold the courts in the several districts of such Territories."

That is all.

Mr. MERRIMON. I think that is right.

Mr. CONKLING. That is another question, whether the Senator thinks that is right or not; but he went on to argue that the districts ought to be fixed by the Legislature, that the place of holding the courts ought to be fixed by the Legislature, and so on, and therefore he was in favor of the House bill. Now it turns out that the House bill has not one syllable or one letter on that subject, but is confined wholly to a provision authorizing the Legislature, hit or miss, to send every man where it pleases to the districts which have been constituted.

Now what is to be the effect of that practically? Either the Legislature is to go on without consulting with the judges and allot them, so that whether it is judicious and convenient or not is about either way equally probable, or else it is to do it in connection with the judges, they being, as every lawyer understands, far more able to do this, if they act sincerely, than anybody else can be. If it is to be done in consultation with the judges, then it becomes matter of favoritism, it becomes matter of

legislative persuasion, it becomes matter in which members of the bar are asked to take part as friends of this judge or of that judge to the end that these questions of preference in districts may be settled to please them.

I say, Mr. President, that if it be true that such questions must be carried to the legislature, it will be time enough to carry them there when judges have shown so little manhood, so little sense, so little fitness for their places that they cannot adjust that in themselves—a thing adjusted among all other courts and among all other men without difficulty.

But my purpose was simply to bring to the knowledge of the Senate the fact that the House bill conferred no power upon the Legislature to bound or fix districts or locate courts or do anything in the world save only to assign the judges to particular districts; that is all. Now, in lieu of that comes the amendment of the Senate committee. I see the Senator from Pennsylvania rising to renew his motion for an executive session; but before taking my seat I wish to say to the Senator that I think if he would withhold his motion so long as would be necessary to enable a vote to be taken on this subject, it would be useful, as I understand from the judges themselves that there is occasion for some expedition in this matter.

Mr. CAMERON. Before I renew my motion—

Mr. SARGENT. I ask the Senator to allow me to reply to a remark made by the Senator who has just taken his seat.

Mr. CAMERON. I only wish to say to the Senate that I believe if we adjourn upon this question the calendar will come up to-morrow as a matter of course. I now renew my motion.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland. Allow me to ask, if we adjourn now will the Calendar be in order to-morrow?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland. I mean is there any arrangement or agreement about the Calendar to-morrow?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will come up at one o'clock without a motion. The Senator from Pennsylvania moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to.—*Congressional Record.*

April 8.—The Senate, as in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 1393) providing for the assignment of judges in the Territories.

Mr. WRIGHT. Inasmuch as objection has been developed to this bill which was not expected, especially on the part of the committee, I trust it will be acceptable to our friends on the other side if I move that the bill be recommitted to the committee on the judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa, moves to recommit the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. SARGENT. I do not make any objection, but I ask that an amendment which I have proposed to the original bill may accompany it back to the committee and may be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no objection, the bill will be recommitted to the committee on the judiciary, and the proposed amendment will also be referred to that committee and ordered to be printed.—*Congressional Record.*

Correspondence.

A Trip on the Utah Northern—Brigham and Willard Cities.

OGDEN CITY,
April 16, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

In obedience to the solicitations of the laws of nature, to flee the sombre and musty walls of the schoolroom, to cast off the trials, troubles, and cares of pedagogy, and yield to the pleasures of imagination and the love of liberty, your correspondent, in company with E. A. Box, Esq., left the Junction City to take an excursion over our narrow gauged enterprise, the U. N. R. R.

The day, as it should be on such occasions, was delightful, and all nature seemed to rejoice in bidding our hoary friend from the North adieu and receiving balmy Spring

with exultation. The green bosom of the beautiful lake, in the West; the Wasatch range, with its rugged sides, deep recesses, waterfalls, and snow capped heights, radiating the different hues of the rainbow; the King of day, casting his golden lashes over the dead sea of the western continent, all united in presenting a scene of grandeur, of rare beauty, to the lover of nature. All pleasures, however, have their end, and while our imaginations were yet pondering upon nature's pride, our little steam horse summoned us to mount and the

UTAH NORTHERN

next demanded our attention.

On first beholding the cars of this road, one is struck with their diminutive appearance; this, however, is soon dispelled, when he finds himself safely ensconced with its comfortable cushion seats, and all the conveniences attending the broad way which leads to—well, to Corinne for instance; but here he has the satisfaction of being on the straight and narrow way which leads to Brigham City. The road is under the management of Moses Thatcher, Esq., who is gaining many friends by his affable and courteous manners, which is, in fact, a characteristic of all the officers. For a distance beyond Ogden, the track is very irregular; this, however, will soon be remedied, as there are, I am informed, over one hundred men engaged in leveling it. It is now transporting the Montana trade and mail, and with Cache Valley, the granary of Utah, in the North, with the Soda Springs, the Saratoga of the West, and Montana, with its mines, Idaho, with its grazing facilities, Oregon and Washington, with their forests and farming facilities, which places the road is ultimately destined to reach, it has as bright a future before it as any road in construction; and this should, it seems, induce our men of capital to render all the assistance necessary, and complete it at the earliest date possible. The Utah Northern, however, like all other great enterprises, has to struggle in its infancy for notoriety.

BRIGHAM CITY,

is announced, and we alight, full of curiosity to obtain an ocular demonstration of its grand co-operative system. Much rhetoric has already been expended in its behalf, and one trembles to touch its sacred confines with the pen, for fear of not doing it justice, or only reiterating what has already often been written. If, however, I shall not be able to present anything new, I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that I am advocating a system whose circumference should extend to the utmost bounds of "Mormondom," and as there is nothing new under the sun, I am only following in the wake of my predecessors.

The city is beautifully located for sanitary and scenic purposes; it is watered by a beautiful stream from Box Elder canyon, and is of sufficient volume to furnish water for milling purposes and supplying the wants of agriculture. Upon its banks the co-operative factory, grist mill and tannery are situated. The former is at present in a flourishing condition; it employs fifteen hands, turns out excellent material, and of sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants of the burg, besides exporting great quantities to Cache Valley and settlements in its immediate vicinity. To avoid sending abroad means to bring on material with which to carry on the institution, a large sheep herd has been established, consisting of the best imported sheep. In the co-operative system fifteen branches are at present carried on, which are as follows—store, factory, tannery, grist mill, shoe shop, hat shop, blacksmith's shop, cabinet shop, carpenter shop, harness shop, dairy, sheep herd, farm, saw mill, and meat market. I need scarcely add, that the above are all in a flourishing condition. Now they are situated in different parts of the town, but by an excellent plan, prepared by Mr. Pets, they are soon to be consolidated upon a twelve acre square, embracing the factory, and each branch furnished with an independent institution. For further convenience a street railway is to be constructed from the square to different parts of the town and to the U. N. R. R. track. This will facilitate travel to and fro, and enable the workman to appear upon the theatre of action, at the proper time. The tolling of a large bell is to summon the laborers to their daily task, and again dismiss them to their fireside home and happy

family circles. Thus a community is growing up, independent of the outside world, self-sustaining in every branch, and proving co-operation to be one of the grandest plans for the amelioration and aggrandizement of mankind ever inaugurated. One is lost in wonder and admiration when contemplating the beautiful operation of this plan and longs to see the day when he shall hear the din of the looms, the echo of the anvils, and the merry songs of the workman reverberating in the air and presenting a scene of busy life only equaled by the little ant. There is but one department lacking—a co-operative school, where the merry children, with their innocent games and happy and smiling countenances, will be mingling their pleasures with the busy scene. This, however, I am pleased to state, is under consideration, and by the guidance of the far seeing mind of President Snow will perhaps, ere long, rival many of the leading institutions of our Territory. President Snow, under whose supervision the above departments are carried on, deserves praise for his indomitable energy and perseverance; he has proven himself to be one of the greatest financiers of this Territory. To the kindness of Mr. Lewis, who is conducting a high school here, and who deserves praise for his indefatigable efforts to promote the cause of education, we are indebted for a team, kindly furnished by him, to convey us to

WILLARD CITY.

Willard, like Brigham City, is situated upon a plane, at the foot of the Wasatch range, and commands a beautiful view of Salt Lake. The houses are mostly built of quartz rock, which gives the little city an air of neatness, firmness and durability. The Utah Northern passes through one of its main thoroughfares, while the Central Pacific skirts its suburbs. It contains a commodious school house, of large dimensions, and is furnished with Andrews' patent school desks. The institution is under the care of Mr. Chas. Wright, who is gaining many laurels with his excellent mode of teaching "the young ideas how to shoot;" he seems, however, anxious to share the palm with his coadjutors, Bishop Ward and the trustees of the school. All seemed quiet in the city, but upon the sides of the mountains, wherever the sturdy farmer can find access for his plow and near the environs of the town, traces of life and busy scenes are everywhere exhibited; and as the shades of eve are slowly casting their sable mantle over the quiet town our minds wander, and

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

Our little iron-horse again summons us to mount, and brings our excursion to a close.

Very respectfully,

L. F. MONCH.

Recorder Hackett, of New York, after directing the jury to find a boy guilty, was dumfounded to hear a verdict of acquittal rendered, whereupon he sweetly remarked to the twelve idiots: "The court instructed you as to the law, and it is your duty to regard that as the law, not your mere private opinions. I have the pleasure of informing you that this boy is a thief; that you have made a mistake in choosing to find him not guilty. Your sympathies are misplaced."

A Massachusetts farmer says: "My cattle will follow me until I leave the lot, and on the way to the barn yard in the evening, stop and call for a lock of hay." Smithson says there is nothing remarkable in that. He went into a barn yard in the country one day last week, where he had no acquaintance with the cattle, and the old bull not only followed him until he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raced with him to the house in the most familiar manner possible. Smithson says he has no doubt that the old fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he didn't want to keep the folks waiting dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the bull's horns, and went into the house.