

Chairman of the permanent organization will probably be Hon. C. C. Wright of Stanislaus, Cal., author of the California irrigation laws.

THE CHURCH CASES.

United States District Attorney Varian filed the following motion:

The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. the late Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints et al., defendants.

The United States of America, complainant herein, by its Attorney-General and District Attorney for Utah Territory, makes suggestions to the court as follows:

That the said United States has commenced certain actions at law in the Third District Court of the Territory of Utah against certain real property and certain individuals making claim thereto, to escheat and forfeit the said real property to the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the Act of Congress of date March 3, 1887, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," which said actions are now pending in said court and yet undetermined.

That the Receiver, Henry W. Lawrence, Esq., appointed by the court here in this suit, is in the actual possession of all and singular said real property and holding the same to await the determination of said actions at law in said Third District court and the further order of the court here in the premises.

That the said real property is not, as the complainant herein is advised, subject to taxation by the Territory of Utah or any municipality therein.

That, nevertheless, the same has been assessed for Territorial, county, municipal and school taxes for the current year and now stands ostensibly charged with the payment of taxes thereon, which the said receiver has been requested and is required to pay by the Territorial, municipal and school authorities; that the said receiver as plaintiff is advised, intends paying said taxes and charging the same against said realty.

And the said United States represents to the Court that the said real property, nor any part thereof, is not subject to any taxation whatever in the premises, and that the said receiver is not authorized to pay said, or any taxes therefor, and therefore objects to the payment by the said receiver of any moneys for taxes, as aforesaid, to be charged against such real property or any part thereof.

That the real property referred to is particularly described in the several decrees made by the court and petitions and reports filed herein by the said receiver and his predecessors and is generally known and designated in these proceedings as the Church Farm, the Tithing Yard, Historian's Office and Gardo House, all situate in the county of Salt Lake.

Wherefore, said United States prays the consideration of the court here in the premises, and that the said receiver be directed to make no payment nor charge against said real property, or any part thereof, on account of the taxes aforesaid.

CHARLES S. VARIAN,
District Attorney for Utah.

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

The United States of America, complainant herein, by its Attorney-General and United States attorney for Utah Territory, makes suggestions to the court as follows:

That there is a large amount of personal property, consisting principally of

money, now in the possession of the receiver herein, which has been assessed for Territorial, county, municipal and school taxes in this Territory for the current year, and the said fund in the hands of the said receiver now stands ostensibly charged with the payment of said taxes and the said receiver, as the complainant is advised, intends to pay the same from the moneys aforesaid in his possession.

And the said United States represents to the court that the said personally and moneys is now the property of the United States, to be devoted to certain charitable uses hereinafter to be appointed under the direction of this court, and is not subject to any taxation, and the said receiver is not authorized to pay any taxes therefor, and therefore objects to the payment by the said receiver of any moneys for taxes as aforesaid.

Wherefore, the said United States prays the consideration of the court here in the premises, and that the said receiver be directed to make no payment or charge against said moneys, or any part thereof, on account of said taxes aforesaid.

STATEMENT BY THE RECEIVER.

A statement by Receiver H. W. Lawrence was also filed. He asks the court to direct him on the following points:

First—Whether he should pay any county, Territory or municipal taxes levied or assessed on the real estate so held by him out of the income of said real estate.

Second—Whether he should pay any special assessments for improvements, such as sidewalks, paving streets, etc., assessed on said real estate within the limits of Salt Lake City out of the income thereof.

Third—Whether he should pay any taxes attempted to be assessed on the personal property so held by him as receiver.

"And said receiver reports to the court that heretofore, both under his administration as receiver and under that of Frank H. Dyer, formerly receiver, taxes have been levied and assessed on said real estate, as well as special assessments laid thereon, and that said receiver and his predecessors have paid the same, but that the undersigned has always refused to pay any taxes attempted to be assessed on the personal property so in his hands, except on herds of sheep sold, claiming that the same belonged to the United States; but that the City Council of Salt Lake City are now threatening to assess the same."

Judge Marshall, by whom the foregoing was submitted on behalf of the receiver, requested that the question at issue be decided before October 1st, when the taxes would become delinquent.

Attorney Dickson—If the property belongs to the United States it is not subject to taxation. If it belongs to the church and is used for religious purposes it would also be exempt. We therefore ask that the receiver be instructed not to pay the taxes.

Judge Blackburn—Put your statement in writing and file it on Monday.

HE WANTS COMPENSATION.

Attorney P. L. Williams filed an application of Attorney Arthur Brown, asking for \$1,000 compensation for services as one of the attorneys for Receiver Dyer. His employment extended from January, 1889, until Mr. Dyer Resigned. The application was accompanied by statements of Mr. Williams and Mr. Dyer, setting forth that the services had been rendered and were reasonably worth \$1,000.

Judge Marshall submitted the re-

ceiver's report of receipts and disbursements, with the request that it be referred to Master in Chancery Loofbourrow. He also asked that the compensation of Receiver Lawrence be fixed, and that an allowance be made for his attorneys.

JUDGE ZANE'S CHARGE.

Chief Justice Zane addressed the grand jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the grand jury:—The law imposes upon you, as grand jurors, a very important duty to the citizen—to the people and to society. Your duty in a general way is stated in the oath that you have taken—that you will indite no person through prejudice, hatred or ill-will, that you will leave none unpresented through fear, favor or affection, that you will not be actuated by reward or the hope of it; in fact, it makes it your duty to ascertain the truth, and that is your only motive—truth according to law. In your investigations you are to take into consideration only legitimate testimony—the testimony of witnesses who appear before you, and such documentary evidence as may be proper. You may on your information gathered from sources outside of the grand jury room bring matters to the attention of the grand jury, and investigate charges that have come to your knowledge, if you believe the information is sufficiently reliable.

In making your investigations you should be careful not to indite anyone unless there is sufficient evidence to induce you to believe that there is a probability of his being convicted. You will be careful also not to be imposed upon by unwilling witnesses. Sometimes witnesses who appear before the grand jury are not supposed to state the whole truth, but to avoid it. You should make your investigations thorough. The crimes that a person may commit in this judicial district of this Territory are defined in the laws of the United States and in those of the Territory. The crimes defined by the laws of the United States are such as may be committed against the mail service—the laws providing for the carrying of the mails and the delivery thereof, against the laws providing for the entering of lands, and for the collection of the revenue of the government; also against the laws prohibiting polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, adultery and fornication.

There are also numerous offenses defined in the statutes of the Territory, ranging from such as are punishable by death to imprisonment for short terms—in some cases simply punishable by a fine.

There are a great many complaints—and many of them, I presume, are truthful—that people's houses are entered by burglars—that they are broken into during the day, when the inmates are out, and their rights, their property and the enjoyment of their homes in that way interfered with. You should investigate this class of crimes carefully, as there seems to be a great necessity for it.

There are some other offenses that seem to be carried on