

school law, it is poorly administered, because the superintendent is not responsible to the people for his office and he does not consult their wishes or desires.

"But the judicial system is the greatest hardship to the people of Utah. There is a chief justice and three associate justices who sit separately as district courts and hear appeals from probate and justice courts. These district courts have original jurisdiction over all kinds of cases, civil, criminal, legal and equitable. All appeals from these district courts are to the Supreme Court. The same four justices who have before heard the cases nisi prius sit together as a supreme court, or court of appeals, on their own cases, excluding, however, at the hearing of each appeal the justice who tried the case in the lower court.

"This system never has given and never can give any more satisfaction in Utah than it would to the people of any of the States. My bill proposes to give the people a supreme court of three justices to be elected by the people to hold office for two years. At present there are four district courts in the Territory, and they are compelled to hear as original jurisdiction all United States cases, and under the Territorial laws all civil cases where \$300 or more or the boundaries or titles to land is in controversy, also a criminal cases wherein the punishment prescribed is a fine of \$300 or more, or six months or more imprisonment; also to hear all appeals from the justice and probate courts in twenty-five counties in the Territory. These courts are always overrun with business. They are located in the centre of population, and jurors, witnesses and litigants are compelled to travel thousands of miles unnecessarily each year to attend the courts.

HARD TO OBTAIN JUSTICE.

"I have received from a friend an instance of the hardship of obtaining justice in the Territory. The branch of the First District court held at Ogden brings jurors, witnesses and litigants in Box Elder county from fifteen to 150 miles along the Southern Pacific railway to Ogden to attend court. The people of Cache county have to come from sixty to eighty miles to Ogden, and the people of Rich county are compelled to travel from 200 to 250 miles to reach Ogden. In the southern part of the Territory the distance in many cases are not only much greater, but there are no railroads, and the jurors, witnesses and litigants are compelled to travel by team. The courts being stationary and so far away from many of the counties are in effect a complete denial to the citizens of those counties of the right to litigate their claims when less than \$500 is involved. It would cost nearly that much in some instances for the litigants to get their cases before court.

"My bill proposes to relieve the courts of all United States business, confers territorial business on seven courts instead of four, and takes the court to the county seat of each county, and consequently to the people, instead of compelling the people to go to the court. The litigant will be made to feel that the court is a friend created for his assistance whenever wronged, rather than a strange enemy seeking to oppress and unnecessarily carry

him away from his home. I also propose the election of a district attorney in each of the seven districts of the Territory.

"The President appoints the probate judges of the Territory at present, and these judges, with the clerks of the district courts, who are appointed by the district judges (and they by the President), make up all the jury lists for the Territory. There is no power in the present Territorial legislature or in the entire people of Utah or in any official provided by Territorial laws to select one juryman. My bill remedies this evil by divorcing the United States business from the Territorial, and providing for the election of a probate judge in each county in the Territory.

"I also propose that the probate judge and county clerk of each county be empowered to draw the juries from lists prepared by jury commissioners who are to be appointed by the district courts for the respective counties. The holding of court in each county and selecting the jury therefrom would save thousands of dollars each year.

ONE UNITED STATES COURT.

"I propose that there shall be one United States court where all violations of the laws of Congress will be cognizable. The crimes classed as polygamy, adultery, and unlawful cohabitation (if there should be any such) would be tried in that court before juries selected by the Federal officers. My bill also provides that the expense for apprehending and maintaining Territorial prisoners shall be borne by the Territorial treasury and all salaries of Territorial officers shall be paid from the same.

"The bill I have introduced proposes the election next November and every two years thereafter of a delegate in Congress, a governor (\$4000), lieutenant-governor (\$2000), secretary (\$3000), auditor (\$3000), treasurer (\$2000), attorney-general (\$3000), superintendent of public instruction (\$2500), three judges of the Supreme court (\$4000 each), seven judges of district courts (\$3500), to be residents of the districts, and seven district attorneys (\$2500), to be residents of the districts. In each county there shall at the same time be chosen a probate judge, recorder, clerk (who shall be ex-officio clerk of the district court while sitting in his county and of the probate court), sheriff, assessor and collector, treasurer, three selectment, superintendent of schools, surveyor, coroner, and in each election precinct in the Territory one constable and one justice of the peace.

"It also provides for the election of twelve members of the Legislative Council and twenty-four members of the Assembly at \$6 per diem for sixty days. The Territorial Legislature may change the salaries of the officers but can not change their own. In general the bill practically gives Utah the rights of statehood, except that Congress reserves the right to cancel the privileges granted, and does recognize the Territory as a State.

"I also propose to abolish the board of Utah commissioners, and empower the governor, attorney-general, and justices of the Supreme court to take their place."

There is a strong disposition to advance the bill of Senator Faulkner. It is regarded as eminently conservative and just to the people of the Territory,

and the right to abrogate the privileges granted by Congress is still maintained by the latter. The bill has received the indorsement of the highest officials and most prominent men in the Republican and Democratic parties of Utah, many of whom it is understood will be here to urge its enactment on Congress.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The meeting of the Sunday School officers and teachers of this Stake, held Monday evening, Feb. 15, was well attended. Nearly all of the city schools, and Union and Mill Creek schools, were represented. Stake Superintendent T. C. Griggs presided.

The excellent musical exercises were rendered by the Eighth Ward Sunday School choir, led by Prof. John M. Chamberlain.

Professor Willard Done delivered an instructive lecture on "The Bible as a Text Book." In beginning the study, the teacher should make his class acquainted with the character of the book itself; with the history of its translation and compilation and the arrangement of its general divisions. The study of the Old Testament should be divided into subjects, as the historical, as for instance the books of Genesis, Exodus, Kings, etc.; the prophetic, the books of Isaiah, Ezekiel, and the like; and the didactic, as the Ecclesiastes, and like books of instruction and doctrine. Lessons may be given in the form of lectures, presented by the teacher, and followed by systematic catechisation. But the speaker recommended as a much better plan, the assigning of a lesson a week in advance to a few or all the members of the class, and have the members assigned each a certain portion of the lesson to speak upon before the class. The advantage of this method is that the students will better remember those things which they have themselves learned by self-preparation, and afterwards told it to others. In taking up the New Testament history, the life of Christ should be the principal object sought. In this study the Sunday School Leaflets should not be used exclusively, as the study would be fragmentary. The teacher should prepare himself and be able to fill in with the intervening information, so that the study will be complete. In presenting any study, either from the Old or New Testament the teacher should fully explain the peculiar circumstances that called for the different laws given by Moses, or the parables and instructions of the Savior, or of the Epistles of the disciples, so that the pupils will better understand the lessons and studies as they are presented to them. Teachers should avoid all subjects that are too difficult for their pupils to thoroughly understand, particularly avoiding all mysteries. The speaker particularly urged the necessity of earnest application on the part of the teachers to thoroughly inform themselves upon the lessons, so that they may be efficient workers. No one who cannot devote time and labor to do this should continue to teach.

The Choir sang, "Zion prospers, all is well."

Elder William Bradford delivered a