

law and of Utah laws concerning juries

are amalgamated and appear as Title III. of the Civil Code. If the provisions of the present bill had been then included there would have been no objection raised. The open venire plan has been since adopted, and it is because of its unfair, and anti-Poland law spirit and workings, that there is a desire on the part of many of the minority to cling to it. The Governor signed the civil code with jury provisions attached to to the Poland law provisions. There is no tangible reason why he should refuse to sign this bill, which merely travels further on the same ground as the other and, as everybody knows, not a step too far.

left untinished. The effort to make it appear that it will against

in the extreme. The Edmunds law excludes all jurors who believe in the rightfulness of either of those offenses, and the courts manage to exclude all

to try them. The bill provides for respectable men, selected with a view to their fitness from both classes of the community, in ordinary cases, and merely stops an officer hostile to the accused from picking out persons specially to convict, and culled from the street, the saloon and the loaflog corners. No one will oppose the bill but those who want to perpetuate an prudence.

We hope the Council will take up the bill promptly and put it through with due speed, that it may soon be placed in the hands of the Governor. However, it should not be rushed with careless haste. There is one point that deserves special attention. The jury expenses of this Territory are becoming so large that they threaten to swallow up all the revenue. Something must be done to check this rapid increase. From \$20,000, the appropriation necessary to meet it has increased to \$65,000, and it is expected that \$90,-000 will be wanted for jurors' fees for the next two years and, to cover the deficiency.

One outlet for this drain upon the treasury is the fees paid to jurers in. civil suits. Mr. Joseph A. West, of Weber County, proposed that a deposit of \$12 be paid by complainants or appellants as a jury fee, to be taxed as costs if judgment is rendered in their favor. The objection to this is that poor men would bejprevented from having their "day in court," and their constitutional right to a jury trial. To obviate this Mr. West proposed the following, to be added to his amendment providing for the \$12 deposit:

Provided further that if at any time it appears to the satisfaction of the court or judge from the affidavit of the party or other evidence that he cannot









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