

for; and all causes pending in the said supreme court of the Territory of Utah on the first Monday of January, 1893, and arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be transferred to and determined by the circuit court of appeals of the United States for the eighth circuit, and said court is hereby declared to have jurisdiction of said causes.

Sec. 20. That all causes arising under the laws of the Territory of Utah, which may be pending in the district courts of the respective judicial districts on the first Monday of January, 1893, shall be heard and determined by the several district courts as follows, to wit: Those from that part of the fourth judicial district comprising the counties of Cache, Box Elder and Rich, by the first district court; those from that part of the fourth judicial district comprising the counties of Weber and Morgan by the second district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Davis by the second district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Salt Lake by the third district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Tooele by the fourth district court; those from that part of the third judicial district comprising the county of Summit by the fifth district court; those from the second judicial district comprising the counties of Kane, Washington, Iron, Beaver, Garfield, and Piute by the seventh district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the county of Sevier to the seventh district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Utah, Emery, Grand, and San Juan to the sixth district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Wasatch and Uintah to the fifth district court; those from that part of the first judicial district comprising the counties of Millard, Juab, and Sanpete to the fourth district court; and all causes pending in the several district courts of the Territory of Utah on the first Monday in January, 1893, and arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be heard and determined by the Territorial district court hereinafter created.

Sec. 21. That there is hereby created a Territorial district court for the Territory of Utah; said court shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and shall have jurisdiction over all prosecutions in said Territory for violations of any laws of the United States. Said court shall hold two terms in each year, and its place of sitting shall be Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake, in said Territory. There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, a judge of said district court, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The judge of said court shall appoint a clerk of said court. The salary of said district judge shall be \$5000 per annum, to be paid in the same manner as the salaries of other district court judges of the United States.

Sec. 22. That the board of commissioners created by the ninth section of the act of Congress of March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," is hereby abolished, and the duties prescribed by said section and the acts of Congress amendatory thereof shall, until some other or different provision is made by the Legislative Assembly, be performed by a board consisting of the governor, secretary, and the three commissioners to select university lands in said Territory.

Sec. 23. That section 4 of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," is hereby repealed, and until some other and different provision shall be made by the Legislative Assembly it shall be the duty of the district judges elected as provided in this act to appoint in each county three jury commissioners, who shall meet in each county on the second Monday in January of each year and prepare a jury list, which shall contain the names of two hundred electors of the county duly qualified to serve as jurors. From such list the probate judge and county clerk of such county shall, at least ten days prior to the beginning of any term of the district court, upon order of the district judge, draw the necessary number of names to constitute a grand jury or trial jury, or both, if so ordered by the district judge. No person shall be competent to serve as a juror unless he has resided in the county for six months next preceding, is an elector of the county, and can read and write the English language. If in any county there be less than two hundred qualified electors, then the jury shall be drawn from the whole number of electors in the county. This section shall not take effect until January 1, 1893.

Sec. 24. That section 1 of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," is hereby repealed. All process issued by the supreme court of the Territory of Utah shall be served by the United States marshal of said Territory, and he shall be paid therefor out of the Territorial treasury the same fees and charges that are allowed for like service in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. All process from the district courts of said Territory shall be served by the sheriff of the county in which such process is to be served. Or, if the sheriff be a party to any suit, then process in such suit shall be served by such person as the district judge may appoint. This section shall take effect January 1, 1893.

Sec. 25. That it shall be the duty of the district attorneys elected as herein provided to attend upon the district courts in their respective districts and prosecute or defend therein all causes in which the Territory, or the people thereof, or any county, is a party, on behalf of the Territory or people of such county, as the case may be. Sections 2 and 3 of an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," are hereby repealed. This section shall take effect January 1, 1893.

Sec. 26. That all prisoners in the Territorial penitentiary at Salt Lake City,

Utah, and in custody of the United States marshal upon the first Monday in January, 1893, serving under sentence or commitment for violation of the Territorial laws, may thereafter be confined in said penitentiary, provided a contract agreeable to both parties be made between the governor of said Territory and the attorney-general of the United States; and all prisoners committed to said penitentiary after that date may likewise be confined in said penitentiary under such contract, provided that the Territorial Legislature may at any time provide any other or different place of confinement for said prisoners or any other or different arrangements for their sustenance and confinement.

Sec. 27. That all laws in the United States in conflict with this act are hereby repealed, and all laws of the Territory of Utah in conflict with this act are hereby annulled.

Mr. Payne—Now, Mr. Speaker, I make the motion that the House adjourn.

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor—I move to amend that so as to provide that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock p.m.

The Speaker—A motion to adjourn is not amendable.

"MORMON" ENERGY AND THRIFT.

THE *Illustrated News* of July 9th, published in New York City, has the following article in reference to the "Mormon" settlements in old Mexico:

"Few are aware of the wonderful progress made by the Mormons who have during the last few years settled in the northern parts of Mexico, principally in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of Mormons have taken up their residence in the valley of the Corralitos, above Boca Grande, in the latter State, and the results thus far attained bear witness to their energy and to the fertility of the soil. The Corralitos valley, throughout its length, is nearly level, sloping merely enough to effect its perfect drainage. The whole valley is one vast alluvial deposit, the rich dark loam being extremely fertile; and, with the expenditure of even less energy than that which transformed the desert above Salt Lake, Utah, into a garden, the valley of the Corralitos will quickly become a veritable paradise. Several colonies of Mormons are distributed throughout the valley; that of Diaz, established in 1883, is situated at some distance from the river. The soil is rich, and here the Mormons have wrought wonders. On all sides are evidences of their thrift and energy. Here are seen neat and comfortable adobe houses, windmills for raising water—both for consumption and irrigation—well-filled barns and corn-cribs, while thriving vineyards and orchards of the choicest fruit-trees are on every hand. In the background are cultivated fields stretching far out over the landscape, and in place of the barren, treeless plains thousands of acres are under cultivation, and there are hundreds of comfortable homes and schoolhouses. History is, in fact, repeating itself, and the Mormons are repeating at Diaz what they accomplished at Salt Lake. Diaz does not, however, rely entirely on its wells for irrigation, the waters of a large spring in the neighboring mountains being conducted in a vast ditch, several miles in length, to their lands, so that they are now possessed of a water supply sufficient for both present and future colonies. What is claimed for Diaz is true of other colonies; indeed, the first hundred miles of Chihuahua promises to become the most productive part of Northern Mexico.