decision last spring, which took the ringists here so utterly aback, host of the press reports from Utah were of the extremely partizan character, and consequently were exceedingly untrustworthy, indicating a wonderfully re-lic-able origin. It was surprising how men could sit and inflitted that they unst have known were statements as stingy of the truth as they could possibly be. After the decision, the natural re-action followed, and the senders of said reports must have residual reports must have reported for by law. This section should the fact that the furth and of Congress was repectable to the further for the fact that the furth and different courts, and be. After the decision, the natural reaction followed, and the senders of said reports must have received a rebuke from their employers, for the character of the dispatches sent hence was modified to the mildness of milk comparatively, and a gentleman, understood to have intimate connection with said dispatches, came apologetically around with, "Please don't pitch into me. Don't you see I am reforming" Besides I didn't mean residued in the residue of the same and regulations as regards practice as the district courts. Section thirty of the same act provides for appeals from all decrees or decisions of the probate court to the district court.

The memorialists claim that these sections seek to deprive the district courts of some of the powers delegated to them by the organic act and to confer the jurisdiction both civil and criminal, and as well at chancery as at common law, when not prohibited by the same rules and regulations as regards practice as the district courts. Section thirty of the same act provides for appeals from all decrees or decisions of the probate court to the district court.

The memorialists claim that these sections seek to deprive the district courts of some of the powers delegated to them by the organic act and to confer the probate court. forming? Besides I 'didn't mean probate court. nothing. i

So far so good. But now that a so far so good. But now that a new crusade has been commenced, the edog has returned to his vomit and the sow that was washed to her with the district courts in civil and and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire." The same but if there is any doubt in regard but if there is any dcubt in regard old intensely partizan and therefore discolored and untrue refore discolored and from this doubt is set at rest and made too plain for argument by the first section of chapter four, page 34, which provides all courts of the them, as far from the truth, from the facts, from the real condition of the same deviation of these sections this doubt is set at rest and made too plain for argument by the first section of chapter four, page 34, which provides all courts of the set at the section of chapter four, page 34, which provides all courts of the larly appointed and fully prepared to do would be simply to provide for the election of a probate judge, and the court springs into existence armed at all points extended and fully prepared to administer on the estates of the deceased. The term probate court the statutes of all the States of the never had any such narrow significant.

be likely to be crawling around again, whining, "Now don't be too hard upon us, do let us alone, we never meant any harm. It's only

THAT PROTEST TO CONGRESS.

of a number of influential citizens of Salt Lake, etc., to Congress, protesting against the falsifications and misrepresentations contained and misrepresentations contained in the memorial of certain lawyers, in the memorial special Federal legurging inimical special Federal legurging influence of the affirmative of the support of the affirmative of the second proposition. The document of the affirmative of the second proposition was it wise and proper for the Legurging influence of legislative, extends that the source of legislative, extends that the source of legislative, and seriously urge given to the legislature the right in relation to the jurisdiction of the probate court, we now address our protect court, we now address our protect that time, subject to entry yers, candidly and seriously urge all squatters, as the land was not, prior to that time, subject to entry yers, candidly and seriously urge was it wise and proper for the Legislature to confer the jurisdiction, was it wise and proper for the Legislature to confer commen law as it wise and proper for the Legislature to confer commen law that the source of legislative, extends that the source of legislative, extends that the source of legislative, extends the Territory of Utah extends the Territory of Utah extends the decimal of the court, we now address our protect court, we now address our protect that time, subject to entry yers, candidly and seriously urge all squatters, as the land was not, prior to that time, subject to entry yers, candidly and seriously urge with the Territory was all found in kanton the Territory was all found of the Territory was all found timber of the Territory was all found of the Territory To-DAY we publish the memorial

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, by unanimous consent, presented the follow-

And Lake, Prince of the Control of t

A more fair and correct construction of even these sections would ports are forwarded from this city by the wires and otherwise, statements, many of them, as far from the truth, from the facts, from the real condition of things, from the actual situation at Salt Lake, as it would be possible for even the father of lies to make them.

But the backbone of the new crusade is considerably weakened if not broken, it has been badly over-Salt Lake, as it would be possible for even the father of lies to make them.

But the backbone of the new crusade is considerably weakened if not broken, it has been badly overstrained at least, and by and by the hullabaloo will cease, the unnatural excitement will die away, the fever heat subside, another restrained at least, and by and by the hullabaloo will cease, the unnatural excitement will die away, the fever heat subside, another reaction will set in, and the senders of these inflammatory reports will of these inflammatory reports will not be calculated as a court of the control of these inflammatory reports will not be calculated as a court of the control of these inflammatory reports will not be control of these sections that the Legislature did not intend to deprive the district court of any of its jurisdiction and the partition and sale of real legislature confer upon it jurisdiction. Territory means a court that has jurisdiction in criminal matters below the grade of felony, and in civil matters to the extent of \$500, and the partition and sale of real legislature confer upon it jurisdiction in criminal matters below the grade of felony, and in civil matters to the extent of \$500, and the partition and sale of real legislature confer upon it jurisdiction in criminal matters below the grade of felony, and in civil matters to the extent of \$500, and the partition and sale of real legislature confer upon it jurisdiction. of the organic act. When we add Nevada means a district court that that no attorney or court has ever has unlimited jurisdiction in all never meant any harm. It's only sought in any way to question the things. Probate court in Wyomaway we have. Of course you are jurisdiction of the district court, the ing territory means a court of lim-Legislature has conferred common-

d misrepresentations contained the memorial of certain lawyers, irging inimical special Federal legislation affecting Utah. The document is copied from the Congressional Globe, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says it was presented in the House of Representatives by the Hon. W. H. Hooper, Feb. 17.

SOMURESS.

To confer the J. Wise and proper legislation of the submit that the source of legislative, executive, and judicial authority in the Territories is in Congress, and Congress, to enable the people of this Territory to have full protection of life and property, has given them a constitution, or charter, through the organic act, by which the people are empowered to legislate upon all rightful subjects consistent with the Constitution of the sistent with the source of the sistence of the sistenc We think that the right of the Legislature to determine jurisdiction of the probate courts is clearly given by the organic act; but as the question has been much discussed, term a year, and the last mentioned we will admit the argument that the organic act is not clear on this

of two thousand, it may extend to ten thousand, or one hundred thou-

JUST before that Supreme Court decision last spring, which took

lefines its course, duties and jurisdiction. If the term probate court is so well understood, why is it necessary for this Territory, or any other State or Territory, to pass laws regulating and defining the powers of such court? All that it would be necessary for the legis-lature to do would be simply to provide for the election of a probate never had any such narrow significance under any code of laws in the United States. No such court as the probate court is known to the

two terms a year. The time during which the first and second district

throw ground their infant settlements, so widely separated, such protection as the prolate courts have afforded? It is said by your memorialists the statute was purposely neglected for twenty-one years, to pass a wholesome general system of laws necessary to the welfare of a civilized community, It is a well-known fact that prior to gatton. The memorialists and hitherto unchecked abuse of legislative power. Allow us to inquire with what justice this complaint can be made. The Governor of this Territory, appointed by the President of the United States, or seesse extenordinary powers, which have been unknown to any other portion of the United States, except New Mexico, since the time of George III. He has the absolute veto power. His powers in legislation are coextensive and cocqual with those of the Legislature itself, save that he cannot originate an act. Every law that is passed for the people is enacted by and in the name of the Governor, and must receive his sanction and signature before it is voted for any purpose or enrolled among the statutes. (See section two, organic act of the Territory.) All the laws passed by the Legislature must receive the approval of Congress. Congress can at any time annul and disapprove any law or municipal charter. To a common mind, unacquainted with the legerelamin of memorials, this would seem a number of the common mind, unacquainted with the legerelamin of memorials, this would seem a number of the common mind, unacquainted with the legerelamin of memorials, this would seem a number of the content of the probate courts of the approval of Congress congress can at any time annul and territorial laws concurs to the content of the common mind, unacquainted with the legerelamin of memorials, this would seem a number of the content of the probate court to the around of the memorialists set forth, first, from the beginning the Legislature for the large of a content of the probate court to the around of the memorialists alone excepted, when the content of the memorialists and the probate courts of the said well are of the content of the content

law? As limited by law of Congress?
No; there is no law of Congress on the subject. By the law of Vermont or Massachusetts? No. But it is undoubtedly intended that the law, [limiting] the jurisdiction of the court, should be passed by the Territorial Legislature.

It is contended that the same probate court, of itself, limits and defines its course, duties and juristhrough their respective corporate authorities, may take the title to the lands and lots, and hold the same in trust for the people of said cities, to be conveyed under such regulations as the territorial Legislature might provide? Again, by act of July 1, 1870, (volume sixteen United States Statutes, page 183.) Congress the American Union attest and the many well-governed cities through-out the land bear witness. True it

here wild and roving bands of Indians, whose principal pursuit was theft, robbery and murder, and who, when opportunity permitted, indulged in taking the scalps of the defenseless settlers. These facts more than any others forced the people to settle in close proximity to each other, that they might more readily and effectually fortify themselves against the attacks of the savages. For these widely separated settlements some local government was necessary. The ordinary municipal form was therefore adopted.

said writs, and filed in the office of said clerk. "SEC. 4. The court shall impanned out of the list summoned as grand jury; provided, if from any cause there shall not be in attendance upon the court of those summoned for a grand jury enough to make the number of fifteen, the court may order the panel to be made up of those summoned for petit jurors, or from eligible talesmen summoned from the body of the county or district, as the case may be, and not from the bystanders.

This law is substantially a copy of the jury law of many of the States, and has been found ample for all purposes. The memorialists matters which, in the opinion of many eminent lawyers, it did not possess by virtue of the provisions possess by virtue of the provisions exceed \$2,000. Probate court in other, that they might more readily

Legislature has conferred common-law, chancery, and criminal jurisdiction upon the probate court; we wish to submit the following propositions—

First, had the Legislature under the organic act a right to confer the organic act a right to confer this jurisdiction upon a probate court; we now address our to confer the jurisdiction, was it wise and proper for the Legislature and proper for the Legislature was all found in kan-law of the extent claimed, nor has the Legislature disposition of the soil, or in any other way interfered with the rights of the General Gowernment, or individuals. Until about the year 1868 the people were all squatters, as the land was not, prior to that time, subject to entry and sale. The wood and timber of this objection in the face of the very plain language of Jüdge in the kanyons, that the people might thereby have access to wood and timber; hence these grants as a remuneration for the expenditure. The grantees were permitted to collect toll of the persons using these roads and going into these kanyons for wood and timber. Experience has shown the wisdom of these perceive how these facts, if truly grants as both individuals and the silegred, would make the mode. grants, as both individuals and the General Government have been thereby benefited, as this Territory could never have been settled to

that this code will favorably compare with any code of laws passed by any Legislature, whether State or territorial.

It is also said by the memorialists that the powers granted to the municipal cornerations are propertions. within that Territorial Legianture has resorted to every device short of open rebellion to deprive the Government of all judges appointed by and representing the General Government of all power within the Territory to sussian these propositions; and as proof of these wholesale assertions, they refer to the statute of 1855, page of the best interests of the peopen of these wholesale assertions, they refer to the statute of 1855, page of the justice scours (section and a territorial courts of their authority, sum demanded does not exceed and the memorialists add it is too plain for argument. On examinating the policy of land is in dispute. In the same of the statute referred to, we are the first of the parties in interest, which makes this exercise of power on the makes this exercise of the parties in interest, w

machinery that to obtain a jury panel in any case not justly subject to challenge would be very difficult, and thus the right of trial by jury is in effect denied, and that criminals go unpunished and the rights of the people are unprotected. In answer we would say that the only law in force on that subject in this Territory is found on page 126, and is as follows:—

They also decided that they were United States supreme and district courts, and refused to allow the territorial officers to perform their duties in connection with said courts. This decision has also been revised by the United States Supreme Court, in the case referred to, but much irregularity in legal proceedings was induced thereby.

They have also decided that they were United States supreme and district courts, and refused to allow the territorial officers to perform their duties in connection with said courts. This decision has also been revised by the United States Supreme and district courts, and refused to allow the territorial officers to perform their duties in connection with said courts. This decision has also been revised by the United States Supreme Court, in the case referred to, but much irregularity in legal proceedings was induced thereby.

"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act defining who are exempt from serving on turies, and prescribing the mode of procuring grand and petit jurors and juries for district courts, and for other purposes, approved January 21, 1859, approved February 18, 1870.

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Ulah, That sections five, six, and ten of the act defining who are exempt from serving on juries, and prescribing the mode of procuring grand and petit jurors and juries for district courts, and for other purposes, approved January 21, 1859, be, and is hereby, repealed, and in lieu thereof the following be enacted: when a district court is to be held for a district, and a judge thereof is reliably advised that the ends of justice will be materially promoted by so doing, he may apportion the jurors, both grand and petit, between two or more counties of his district. "SEC. 2. When a district ourt is to be held, whether for a district or for a county, the clerk of said court shall at least thirty days previous to the time of holding said court issue a writ to the territorial marshal of said court if said court is to be held for a county, specifying the time and place of helding said court, requiring him to sumjurors, and eighteen eligible men to act as petit jurors.

"Smc. 3. Upon the reception of said writ the territorial marshal or sheriff, as the case may be, shall proceed to the office of the clerk of the county court of the county from which jurors are to be summoned, and the said clerk shall in the presence of the officer thoroughly shake the tickets previously deposited in a box or safe place of deposit and draw therefrom promiscuously the number of jurors required to be summoned from such county for grand jurors and for petit jurors, keeping separate lists, and those drawn for grand jurors, and those drawn for grand jurors, and those drawn for petit jurors shall be summoned for petit jurors, which list shall be signed by the clerk and officer having said writs, and filed in the office of said clerk.

"Sec. 4. The court shall imparation to the

nance no known encroaciment up-on the inherent rights of their felbetter than we said you were. Everybody knows that." Pity we can't return the compliment, but we really cannot.

In section of the district court, the ing territory means a court of limited jurisdiction in criminal and ited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters; and so we shall find the term has a different significance in every State and Territory. We really cannot.

In section of the district court, the ing territory means a court of limited jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters; and so we shall find the term has a different significance in every State and Territory. What's in a name?" Had Conplaint of the memorialists that the legislature has cantomly considered to its plaint of the memorialists in a name? Had Conplaint of the memorialists that the legislature has cantomly considered to its plaint of the memorialists in a name? Had Conplaint of the memorialists that the legislature has cantomly considered to its plaint of the memorialists in a name? Had Conplaint of the memorialists that the legislature has cantomly considered to its plaint of the jury law of many law is a supplied law its jury law of many of the jury law of many law of many of the ju alleged, would make the mode actually adopted for summoning the jury in this case illegal, but we will examine the objections in the first place. We observe that the

Attorney at law and Chair-man of Committee Chirons. -Congressional Chabe, Feb. 18.

LOKER TOBACCO CO. Plug, Fine Cut Chewing and SMOKING TORACCO. ST. LOUIS, MO. d73 3m-m Peb-Apl, 20-m Jur

They also decided that they were United States supreme and district courts, and refused to allow the territorial officers to perform their They have also decided that the probate courts have no jurisdiction probate courts have no jurisdiction except in probate matters. This leaves the Territory without proper protection by judicial authority, which is certainly productive of great hardship as well as disorder and confusion. A case involving the question of the jurisdiction of the probate court was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States same two years ago and will

States some two years ago and will soon be reached for trial, when it is to be hoped this matter will be fully settled. We are firmly of the opinion, that when these vexed questions are decided by the Supreme Court of the United States the confusion and disorder com-plained of by the memorialists will plained of by the memorialists will no longer exist, and we respectfully protest against any legislation on the part of Congress which would abrogate the method of obtaining jurors by lot from the body of the county, and which would provide for their selection from a particular class of borsons, as being most dangless of borsons, as being most dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons as being most dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons as being most dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons as being most dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons and dangless of borsons as being most dangless of borsons and dangless o class of persons, as being most dan-gerous to the lives, liberties, and property of the citizens of the Terri-tory. We deem it not amiss to contory. We deem it not amiss to contradict the assertion, so widely published, and lately uttered on the floor of Congress, that the courts established here by legislative enactment are wielded in the interests of despotism; that voters are intimidated and overswed, or that any class ted and overawed; or that any class of citizens are by the civil authorities excluded from any of the rights, privileges, and enjoyments apper-taining to citizenship elsewhere. We assert that entire freedom of re-ligious and political opinion exists, and that the most unlimited license of expression goes unchecked. Whatever occurs that may be charge eable upon the body of the people, it is evident to us that they counte-

In conclusion, we desire to reasser in strong terms our unqualified be-lief that the Legislature of Utah in of legislation, that failure has resulted from the interference of the law-makers rather than from any desire to discriminate between different classes in the community. That its statutes will compare favorably with those of other Terri-tories will sufficiently appear to any one who will take the trouble to institute the comparison. With increase of population and the added need of a changing condition, we do not doubt that existing stat-utes will be enforced and new laws enacted, in order that the rights of all classes may be protected.

In view of the foregoing facts, we, In view of the foregoing facts, we, the undersigned petitioners, members of the legal profession, and business men residing in the Territory of Utah, would respectfully and earnestly protest against the reception by your honorable bodies of the memorial to which we have alluded. We thus protest because we know how baseless are its charges how unfair its deductions. charges, how unfair its deductions, how malevolent the intention of its authors. We regret the attitude assumed by the United States courts in Utah, because that attitude effectually blocks the wheels

Citizens join in forwarding this copy by telegraph, fearing action by Congress on imperfect and biased information.

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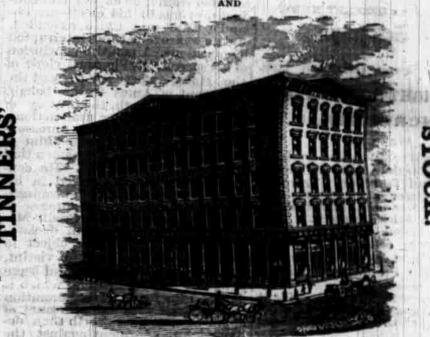
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