

In order that you may fully understand the situation, we mention the above fact in this connection.

"It may not be out of place to call your attention to the fact that the right was given to the Governor of this Territory to 'appoint the time and place of holding court in each' of the districts of this Territory by section 1916, Revised Statutes, United States; and it might be further noted that section 3 of the act of Congress of June 23, 1874, entitled, 'An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah,' to be found on page 107 of supplement to Revised Statutes of the United States, Vol. I, does not interfere with the right already given our Governor. It may also be noted that the Utah legislature has passed enactments fixing the place of holding terms of court, but as this was a power given the Governor, and never given to the Legislature of Utah, the said legislation on the subject by the Legislature of Utah was without and contrary to authority and consequently void. (Compiled Laws of Utah, Vol. II, p. 454). Section 1865, Revised Statutes, United States, has a bearing upon this question also.

"We did not think it necessary to get many subscribers for the petition, and got a list only of the leading men.

"Hoping that you will make the amendment asked, and confer upon the Governor a power that is consistent with previous legislation on the subject by Congress and which will authorize him to exercise a power which is doubtful whether he now possesses, and thus confer upon the people of northern Utah a right long needed.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. H. HART,  
RICH & RICH.

TO HON. GEO. F. EDMUNDS,  
United States Senate.

There is one feature of the foregoing correspondence which is brought into prominence by its absence—modesty. These young men who have exhibited such deep interest in the public local welfare and shown such feverish impatience at the mere prospect of a delay of benefits, inform the stoical Senator from the State of Vermont that the passing of enactments by the Utah Legislature fixing the place of holding terms of court was a usurpation by that honorable body of "a power given the Governor." This was a power "never given to the Legislature." Therefore the conclusion is inevitable—the enactments were "contrary to authority and consequently void."

This is, on its face, a strong plea for tyranny and autocracy, and a knock-down argument against popular rule. Unfortunately for its safety the gentlemen who made use of it overlooked the necessity for the preservation of the consistency of one part of their statement with the rest of it. Had they grasped this essential they never would have written the closing paragraph, which asks Mr. Edmunds—whom the Logan gentlemen seem to regard as the entire Senate—to "confer upon the Governor a power that is consistent with previous legislation on the subject by Congress and which will authorize him to exercise a power which it is doubtful whether he now possesses, and thus confer upon the people of Northern Utah a right long needed."

Such a statement as that after having previously asserted that Congress had already given such power to the Governor, and that to exercise it by the Legislative Assembly was consequently without authority and void, is, to say the least, a trifle absurd. If the astute Senator from Vermont critically

examined this document it would be interesting to know what he thought of the legal elucidation. He could hardly have been infatuated with its logic, although he has given ample evidence that he is in line with its sentiment—the reduction of home rule in Utah and its concentration in a few officials in whose selection and appointment the people have no choice.

The correspondents of Senator Edmunds appear to have forgotten that Congress empowered the Legislative Assembly to enact laws "on all rightful subjects of legislation." This certainly includes authority to designate the places of holding terms of court. Surely the representatives of the people ought not to be charged with usurpation for performing a duty so simple and so plainly within their right as that.

It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to contend for the rights of the sovereign people, opposing every encroachment upon their prerogatives under a republican form of government. This contention should enter into the minutest details, and it is regretful that men can be found in the community who, on account of creating local professional business, will urge a reduction of popular rights and their bestowal upon an official who has exercised all the energy and cunning of which he is possessed to obtain a kingly power over Utah. He has also sought, by all his resources of device, to produce the disfranchisement of a majority of the people—including, we presume, the correspondents with Mr. Edmunds. No man should perform any act or utter a word that would, in the smallest degree, tend to the production of fetters which would shackle himself.

We will here introduce, as a fitting conclusion, a striking paragraph clipped from the *American Sentinel*:

"If the citizens do not regard their liberties with a jealous care, if they do not vigorously oppose the first indication of despotism, if they do not resist the first steps in unjust taxation, if they do not antagonize the minor violations of the principle of religious equality, the time will come, and it may not be very far distant, when the rights of the people will be trampled in the dust. This is a danger that has been seen and emphasized by the greatest of our American statesmen. It is a trait of human nature too manifest to escape the observing mind. Some of the most important of the writings of our early statesmen utter this warning to the American people, and the truth of their words is so evident to the lover of our free institutions that we cannot disregard them with impunity."

### THE LATE PRESIDENT BULLOCK.

In our issue of March 21 we published a brief notice, sent by telephone, of the death of President Isaac Bullock, one of the old pioneers of Utah, which occurred at Provo that morning. The *Provo Enquirer* furnishes the following interesting facts concerning the life and labors of the deceased:

President Isaac Bullock departed this life at 7:45 o'clock this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, A. O. Smoot, Jr. He had been ailing for three weeks past, with la grippe, but on Tuesday he went out as one of the appraisers of the Seaton Milner estate and caught cold. On Wednesday

morning at 4 o'clock symptoms of pneumonia appeared, and since that time he had not left his bed. Everything was done that medical skill and nursing could do, but he gradually grew more feeble until the hour of his death. His wife, Mrs. Electa Bullock, is at Laramie, Wyoming, or some point between that place and this city. She stopped off at Laramie, on her return from her trip to Washington as a delegate to the North American Woman Suffrage Convention, to visit some relatives. Three telegrams have been sent to various points to hasten her return.

Telegrams have also been sent to Isaac Bullock, Jr., in Wyoming, and to Mrs. Tucker at Scofield, breaking the sad news. Piedmont is the nearest point from which Mr. Bullock can receive word by telegraph. From Piedmont the message will have to be carried by horse-back, a distance of forty miles, to the Bullock rancho.

President Bullock was born in the northern part of the State of New York in October, 1824, and was consequently 66 years and 5 months old at the time of his death. He was one of the early settlers of Provo, and had assisted in opening up a number of other new countries. He has held a great many important offices in Provo City and in Utah County, both in civil and religious capacities. He was the first attorney admitted to the bar of the First District Court of this Territory. In 1863 he was elected mayor of Provo City, but resigned in favor of his brother, Kimbal Bullock, on account of his numerous other duties. In addition to the civil offices mentioned above, he has at various periods held the following: Sheriff of Utah County, deputy United States Marshal for this district, alderman in the Provo city council, member of the Utah legislature, and United States mail contractor. In a religious capacity he has been a hard and faithful worker. He has traveled abroad and preached the Gospel to the nations of the earth and has baptized many. At one time he was president of the London conference. He has been a home missionary in the Utah Stake of Zion for several years. For many years he was a member of the high council of this Stake and at the hour of his death he was president of the High Priest's quorum.

About two years ago Brother Bullock was sent to prison for the observance of his religious principles. He had a hardy constitution, but it was shattered by the many severe trials and ordeals which he has passed through. His health has been gradually failing for several years past.

BERLIN, March 25.—A conference in which a number of prominent German manufacturers took part and at which the Chicago World's Fair and the prospects of Germany there were discussed took place today. The manufacturers concurred in the belief that a representation worthy of the German empire could only be obtained if the government commissioner to the United States were clothed with powers to insure to the manufacturers of Germany who might contemplate exhibiting, all the advantages which German industry is entitled to.