THE LAW'S REALM.

A Damage Suit Against the Oregon Short Line for $25,000.

ORDERS BY CHIEF JUSTICE ZANE.

The Saltair Railroad Company and John J. Rumel, Sr.—Other Business in Judge Bartch's Court Today.

The Supreme Court session being over, Judges Zane and Bartch this morning resumed work on the civil jury docket of the Third district court.

In Judge Zane's department Joseph Olson, a petit juror, was excused.

John Adamson, a native of Scotland, now of Summit, was admitted to citizenship.

James Johnston vs. Charles O. Whitemore et al. Order of reference to Judge Anderson in this case was set aside and the original complaint dismissed as to W. H. Sherman and H. A. Partridge. Cross-complaint dismissed as to C. O. Whitemore, Sarah L. Whitemore, James Johnston, Wm. H. Sherman and H. A. Partridge. Default entered against all others except J. A. Fitton. Decree of foreclosure for the plaintiff as prayed.

George H. Church vs. Harrison Childers et al. Default of all the plaintiffs. Decree as prayed.

Ed L. Sheets vs. Melinda Pratt et al. Default and decree for plaintiff as prayed.

$25,000 DAMAGE CLAIMED.

The first case called for trial was that of John Robinson vs. the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway company, Jauges Judd and Howard representing the plaintiff and Attorney Van Cott the defendant. Damages were claimed in the modest sum of $25,000.

The action arose out of the killing of the plaintiff's son, John Samuel Robinson, a boy of eleven years, on the defendant company's tracks at North Ogden. The plaintiff formerly resided in Idaho and had been living in this city about two weeks only when the unfortunate lad met his death. It appears that on October 12th, 1891, young Robinson and several companions were playing upon a hand-cart which was standing on the rails, and which had been left there overnight by the company's workmen. The boy lost his balance while it was descending a heavy grade and fell over in front of the cart, the wheels passing over him and causing almost instant death. Negligence and carelessness are charged in that the workmen omitted to secure the handcart, lock the wheels or take some other precaution against accident before leaving their employment on the previous night.

On the part of the defendants, negligence or carelessness is denied in toto.

The trial—which is before a jury—will last greater part of the day.

BEFORE JUDGE BARTCH.

The trial of the case of the Saltair railway company vs. J. H. Rumel, Sr. et al., continued from Friday, was again proceeded with, and the defense opened its side. The particulars of these actions—which are consolidated—were reported in Friday's NEWS.

In the case of Iversen vs. Salt Lake City, five days additional time was given to amend complaint.

D. Alexander vs. J. R. Burnham et al. Hearing on order to show cause in this matter continued till next Saturday.

Colorado Midland railway company vs. E. C. Collin. Motion to set aside report of referee set for trial next Saturday.

Dominick P. Benson et al. vs. Salt Lake City. Continued by consent for the term.

Chas. Hardcastle et al. vs. J. S. Johnson. Stipulation filed, and judgment entered for $194.14, with costs $37.80. A stay of thirty days granted.

Teachers' Institute.

The teachers of Salt Lake county met at the university building Saturday, Superintendent D. R. Allen in the chair. Mr. Marks, chairman of the committee on World's Fair rates, reported that nothing definite had yet been done but he expected an answer from the railway officials in a few days.

The program was then taken up and proved interesting and instructive. The subject was How to Teach Arithmetic, and was introduced by Miss Whipple, who had her little class of first grade pupils with her. She spoke briefly on the object of numbers and said it was necessary to use objects for primary work. By having the pupils discover for themselves what can be done with the minutest the subject becomes more interesting to them. She thought that numbers as high as ten should be taught the first year, and by the time the pupils have learned the number eight the single and symbols should be introduced. She then gave a class illustration of her method.

Miss Hamlin followed and treated the subject of second grade pupils. Numbers from 20 to 30, she thought, should be taught the second year, the objects should be used, and she found sticks the most convenient. She then gave a class illustration of new six bought numbers.

Mrs. F. W. Hess took up the subject where Miss Hamlin left off. She said the work should be simple and systematic to be interesting and thorough. The mathematical course in schools tends so to that the student may be complete. Every number should be thoroughly taught that it becomes a part of the very being of the child to be used by him as he wants to use his hands. She also gave a class recitation of third grade pupils. Numbers for fourth grade pupils were spoken on by Mr. Oscar Lyon, who treated the subject of fractions. He thought one year should be devoted to that branch. He had a class of fourth grade pupils present and gave a class recitation.

The "Station Agent's Story" was then recited by John Holt, and County Superintendent Allen made a few remarks on the necessity of having trees planted on the school grounds.

H. G. Bradford of Murray asked the entertainment to inform the teachers that he (Bradford) has about eight hundred four-year-old poplar trees that he was selling at 10 cents each.

At the next meeting, which will convene in two weeks, Professor Stewart will conduct the subject of the constitutions used in the schools of the sixth. Arrangements will be made if possible to have Miss Hulda continue her lecture on primary language.

H. G. BRADFORD,
Assistant Secretary.

Articles of Incorporation.

The Burton Grocer & Hardware Company have filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The incorporators are Charles A. Short of Park City, Arthur E. Short of Murray, H. A. Kearns and Henry Kearns of Gunnison, and William M. Stewart of Salt Lake. The officers are Henry A. Kearns, president; Arthur E. Short, vice-president; Charles A. Short, secretary and treasurer. The business to be carried on is the manufacturing, selling and handling at the Bur on grocer siloters in Utah and elsewhere, and to sell the right to manufacture and sell the said machines in other states and territories. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, divided into 25,000 shares of the par value of $1 each. The company's headquarters will be in Salt Lake.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARRAH NA-POGUE is the bill at the Theater tonight by a combination of professionals and amateurs.

THE TABERNACLE CONCERTS closed on Saturday night to a very handsome audience. The juvenile portion of the program was the same as that previously rendered, while the second part was made up of a selection from the music specially composed for the dedication of the Temple. A more extensive notice of this part of the program will appear in our regular musical department in Saturday night's issue.

ELDRIDGE AND COULDOCK open in the new play of Davis, Thursday night. Hazel Kirke will be done Friday night and A Woman's Power Saturday.

THE CHIEF OF SOCIETY opens tomorrow night. The sale is proceeding briskly.

Lecture by Elder Roberts.

This evening Elder B. H. Roberts will deliver a lecture in the Assembly Hall on "Ecclesiastical History," given under the auspices of the Sunday School Union.

Twenty-first Ward Sabbath school will furnish the musical exercise on the occasion.

J. H. PARRY, Secy.

THE SALT LAKE & PACIFIC.

Committee to Meet on Tuesday Evening.

Names Reported From Which to Select Seventeen Trustees for the Road.

The Salt Lake & Pacific Railroad committee met Saturday evening at the Chamber of Commerce building with the following members in attendance: Chairman J. W. Donnellan, Secretary C. E. Wantland, M. J. Gray, W. H. Rowe, L. P. Kelsey, W. E. Hubbard, J. R. Gillespie, Heber M. Wells, George A. Lowe, James H. Bacon, L. C. Trent, and F. H. Auerbach. On motion, L. P. Kelsey and W. E. Hubbard were added to the committee appointed to arrange for a public meeting.

M. J. Gray moved the appointment of a committee of five to select and appoint a soliciting committee of one hundred to secure contributions for the Salt Lake & Pacific road. The chairmen appointed on this committee M. J. Gray, James H. Bacon, W. H. Rowe, F. H. Auerbach and L. P. Kelsey.

Heber M. Wells moved the appointment of a meeting of the subscription committee of 100 to discuss the means of canvassing the city in a systematic manner. Tuesday night was set for a joint meeting of the committee of the whole and the subscription committee of 100 to be appointed in the meantime.

The committee appointed Friday night to present the names of fifty men from whom seventeen are to be chosen by the subscribers to Salt Lake & Pacific stock as trustees, reported 100 names instead of fifty. The list is as follows: F. H. Auerbach, C. L. Anderson, Gustavus Anderson, Francis Armstrong, J. R. Bacon, Wendell Benson, C. S. Burton, W. W. Chisholm, J. R. Cameron, A. G. Campbell, E. F. Colborn, George Q. Cannon, H. C. Chambers, A. H. Cannon, Spencer Clawson, John W. Donnellan, Henry Dinwoodey, J. J. Daly, John C. Devine, P. T. Farnsworth, Jesse Fox, Jr., A. M. Grant, H. J. Grant, C. C. Goodwin, J. R. Gillespie, M. J. Gray, S. M. Green, L. G. Hardy, A. Hanauer, L. A. Hink, Frank W. Jennings, Thomas Jennings, T. R. Jones, Frank Kesler, S. J. Kenyon, Emanuel Kahn, H. W. Lawrence, George A. Lowe, F. M. Lyman, Granteville Machin, Jacob Moritz, R. Mackintosh, A. W. McCune, Elias Morris, C. P. Moses, P. W. Madsen, W. S. McCornick, W. F. Noble, W. B. Preston, F. H. Oliver, Boyd Park, William Reiners, Granteville W. R. Rowe, G. Romney, O. J. Salisbury, George M. Scott, J. M. Stout, L. C. Trent, A. L. Thomas, S. P. Teasdel, C. O. Whitemore, M. H. Walker, John R. Winder, George F. Wallace, H. M. Wells, C. E. Wantland, John H. White, T. G. Webber, E. M. Weller, R. W. Young, William Young, president Chamber of Commerce, and mayor of Salt Lake City.

It's All Up With Him.

Case Hite, whose appeal from a sentence of twelve years' for murder in the second degree, at Ogden, was dismissed by the Territorial Supreme court on Saturday afternoon, was brought from there the same evening and lodged in the penitentiary. He He did not seem to take at all kindly to the decision of the superior court.

The Ninth quorum of Elders will meet in the Eighth ward meeting house at 7:30 tonight.

PARTIAL BIMETALLISM.

Suggestions Made by an English Financier.

The Plan by Which It Proposes to Have Bimetallism Established in the United States.

George Augustus Hoig, an experienced English financier, has written an open letter to President Cleveland, in which he suggests a plan by which, in the international monetary conference to meet at Brussels on May 20th, the cooperation of England might be obtained to coin an increased amount of silver as would make it possible for the United States, Mexico and India to open the whole of their mints for the unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the old European ratio of 15½ to 1, the silver to be equal in value of 1 weight of gold.

He cites the danger which forces England, France, Austria and Germany in adopting a bimetallic standard because of the great financial loss it would cause them in making the change and in being subject to the effect of fundamental coinage. He then proposes:

"Now, my suggestion is that the United States government should propose to the British government as follows:

"1. Extend the legal tender for debts from £2 up to £5, and make gold silver coins (all weights—that is, one pound to eight ounces shall contain as much pure silver or weight as 15½ sovereigns contain of "pure gold" by weight.

"2. Call in all your gold half sovereigns, and issue a new full weight silver coin worth ten shillings to the amount of 40,000,000 (£20,000,000 sterling) and open the Bank of England to look those up in the same department, and to save all the half sovereigns which come in entire (not gold pieces of £5 each and not into sovereigns.

"3. Call in 10,000,000 sovereigns (to be coined into £5 gold pieces), and against them issue 150,000,000 worth of new full weight silver coins (£7,500,000) to be locked up in the bank of England, and offer her to issue £7,500,000 of notes against them £1 to £5 notes or pieces of silver.

"4. As England will thus be called on to make a very heavy payment of silver bullion—she will need more than one hundred and twenty million ounces—I would recommend the United States government to offer to supply the British government with two hundred and twenty million ounces of pure silver at ninety cents per ounce. It will cheat the pill, and make it more easily swallowed. You have plenty of silver bought a long way below 90 cents, or you would make money by the transaction.

"Now, as to Germany and Austria-Hungary, I think it would be a prudent thing to propose if they adhere to their gold standard—Germany has taken silver coins a somewhat similar arrangement. Ask them to call in all their small gold coins, and to issue full weight silver coins to the same amount as those called in at 15½ to 1. Germany has gold coins of 10 marks and 5 marks which should be called in. The twenty marks are a little less than the English sovereign. Austria-Hungary has gold coins of 8 and 4 florins worth 20 and 10 francs each—the 8-florin coins should be called in. She also has the gold coins, worth 11 francs 20 centimes, which should be called in and also the quadruple piece, worth 43 francs 40 centimes, which of course would remain. And they likewise should be asked to coin the small gold coins in the largest sized gold coins they have (as suggested for England) so as to take them out of circulation, and to have them locked up in the bank as part of the gold reserve. They both have more silver than they want, so would not want to buy silver of the U. S. A. treasury so I suggest for England.

"The Indian empire has almost no gold coins, but the gold mohur (15 rupees) is exactly the same weight and same alloy (nine-twelfths alloy) as the silver rupee. Her ratio is therefore out of order. They should be called in and demonetized, and she should be asked to make her ratio correct from 15½ to 1, and not to coin smaller gold coins than the rupee (nearly £1). Which would prevent any gold circulating.

"Now it all the foregoing could be arranged, I venture to think that the United States and Mexico might join the Latin Monetary union, and all the other states of Europe (except England, Germany and Austria-Hungary), as well as the Indian empire, to join them to stop indefinitely receiving at their mints to the unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the old French ratio of 15½ kilos of pure silver as the equivalent of 1 kilo of pure gold, charging to each country a uniform mintage of three quarters of a per cent on silver, and a quarter of a per cent in gold (silver is more work than gold), and each country making its gold and silver coins uniform to the agreed ratio. But in order to secure the final adhesion of the Latin Monetary union and the rest of Europe, I venture very respectfully to suggest that the United States should come to an agreement with Mexico, so that six months after the mints are open for silver shall be sold to any part of their doublions at a less price than 90 cents of pure silver for one ounce of pure gold, with a discount to the tune of 15 per cent. Now, how is this to be done?

"Give it, let each republic pass a law that all silver produced in their dominions shall be deposited in certain government warehouses provided by each government, and under the control of government officials. Further, that when silver is deposited there, the owner shall receive, as soon as is convenient, a receipt, stating that government at the rate of 90 cents for each ounce of pure silver deposited, and also a certificate, numbered and dated, that so is a weight of pure silver has been that day deposited, and so much delivered thereon, and that when such silver bullion have been sold, the holder of that certificate would be entitled, on presentation, to receive the difference between the advance made and the amount the silver produced, but subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent, on the whole value to cover cost of storage and of management.

"Which an arrangement, I venture to think, would be satisfactory to the present silver owners, because for a long time past they have not received so much as 85 cents per ounce of pure silver; and if, as is probable, this arrangement raised silver to its old parity (15½ to 1) it would be worth 90 cents, but they have gained nothing by delay therefore. Now, on the arrangement I suggest, they would immediately receive 1 ounce of gold (less 5 per cent for charges and expenses) for 15 ounces of silver.

"The open gold mints would also draw up the quotation of gold in the United States to 15½ to 1, which is almost to equitable adjustment."

THAT TRAFFIC CORNER.

It Is Not Modified and Grain Will be a Rush by the Union Pacific and Other Roads to the Coast.

The big traffic corner recently entered into by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific roads is still the ruling topic of conversation in railway and other railway circles. The Chronicle spoke upon the subject the morning of the 14th but some further developments have taken place since Jeffery of the Union & Pacific stated that no change had taken place in the agreement, so far as possible, without knowing what the agreement reached between the two companies.

General Manager Dodge of the Rio Grande Western thinks that if the agreement holds, it would result in diverting a portion of the traffic through Colorado.

At the Missouri & Pacific offices the officials were not in the mood for talk, one of the officers said the agreement was openly discussed and the conference at Galveston was not in any way secret. It was known to the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific and completely shut out from east traffic.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether the agreement would hold. It was thought that the issue of the agreement might be prevented by the Missouri River lines, because of the demands made by the southern traffic that they take a big percentage of the tariff, but cases arising should be in the.

It is believed that the promises was entirely made by the officials of the Santa Fe and Rock Island, President Stubbs of the latter road being in Galveston.

"This is the only effective move which the Santa Fe has ever made and it is the work of the vice president," said a prominent official.

A few of the representatives declared that the Southern Pacific never entered into an agreement unless it got the best of it, and in addition to taking the largest share of the traffic of the country, it never has lost the Santa Fe bound by an informal agreement which would keep that road out of San Francisco for many years.

There is a feature in the condition which may lead to trouble between the Denver & Rio Grande and the lines of the Rio Grande Western. If all Southern Pacific freight over the east of the old Central Pacific is to go to and from Ogden by way of the Rio Grande Western and the Midland, in addition to the Midland may receive extension of the Denver & Rio Grande westward from Grand Junction.

One thing seems certain. If the agreement is not made there will come a great rush for the coast. The Union Pacific might not collect upon to extend its road from Milford, Utah, via Pioche, across northern Nevada to the Sierras and beyond to Los Angeles or San Francisco, while the Burlington would probably hasten its construction westward through Wyoming and Idaho.

It is stated that work on the Missouri Pacific, which has been coming along building west from Portal in a leisurely sort of a way, will begin at once. It was reported yesterday that Colonel Treasurer Collins had the contracts for the first hundred miles of track and had gone east to perfect arrangements. One railway official declared that the Missouri Pacific would be in San Francisco within two years.

A Year from Mexico.

A. R. Simmons, writing from Jacomino, Chihuahua, Old Mexico, says:

In your issue of March 21st you solicit a collection of incidents and relics in Temple history, "especially such as have never before been printed."

When I was a boy I was "fired" from the Temple walls. They were then on a level with the ground. This little incident has never been printed, except with neither type or my position in mind. If anything is in possession of that kind, I think it will be an appropriate relic to put by the side of that one or pieces of it.

I did not go near those walls again for twenty years, and as I stood on that grand structure my thoughts reverted back to those days. The time, however, I was not cast off like a rocket, but left to a more tedious way, sending down the stairs.

Now, I do not puncture with a pick the personal interest and neither did I take the gilt gracee or at the sticky nectar, but I think this little incident ought to place me among those veterans who are now so rare.

ROASTED IN FLAMES.

Four Horses, Six Pigs and Other Property Burned.

EAST DENVER, Colorado, April 16, 1893.—A car accident happened here yesterday. The wind was blowing very hard from the southwest and the weather was cold. By a heavy drought a coal of fire was taken from the stove pipe of Frank M. Mortenson and must have lodged in the straw with which he covered and stable was covered. The country contained in an area of 30 feet and rain for the summer, the hay building and other stables of the residence, Jose Santiago. Almost as quickly as the fire was discovered it was a mass of flames, Jose ran to a house to the house to rescue the suffering horses, but to no avail. He found two of them and succeeded in cutting the rope on one of them, but at that moment they sank in unconscious.

In a desperate effort Jose escaped without injury to himself. Just as he emerged from the stable it fell with a crash, almost behind him. The horses got burned the canary and sparrows, where they were turned to death. Hide Francis W. and Jesse lost their only horses and harness, leaving Jose nothing but his outfit that he wore at the time. Mortenson and all were not in the house. Six pigs were burned.

The fire raged so fiercely that no assistance could be rendered by the neighbors in saving any property. The engine hose carried a description, for the nearest the nearest fire hydrant to the fire.

The property was only good for another year. We have made a search for the owner, but have failed to find him. We expect an inquiry will hold sufficient water for the covering of our corps. East Dale is found nearest of the owners, about twenty miles below. The horses are insured for a small settlement. Jessie Mortenson.

Relief.

To Sunday School Superintendents:

To prevent misinterpretation of previous circulars and notices, we wish it distinctly understood that every account rendered for the Sunday school in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is to be paid in full at the quarter ending June 30, 1893, and not before. Blank reports will be sent to the Presidents of Stakes on Monday, April 24, and 25, whether sent or not. Other blanks will be furnished on application.

For those who are behind with their reports, and who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of the remission of the balance, we will accept the amount of the balance, as reported on the last report received, and credit the balance as remitted, as upon an adjustment of books.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE C. LAMBERT,
JOHN M. WOOLLEY,
General Superintendency of Sunday Schools.

Spiritualistic Séance.

The spiritualistic séance or séances by Miss Eva Fay, the noted trance medium, at the Salt Lake Theater last night drew an immense audience. The building was turned from the first floor to the gallery. The majority of those who presented were people who had witnessed the performance in that or a religious institution. Spiritualism and necromancy have been overthrown when it has the whole after the ministry a significant of the associated tricks performed by spiritualists everywhere and which we New Fay gave while on her visit to this city several years ago. Not even in the broadest sense of the term can the word "medium" apply to what was made off to the public. Miss Fay and her assistant, Professor Hull, or Hewlett, or Lal Manager Burton keep secret of what constituted the secret the theater could or have been secured by Miss Fay's agent at a Sunday night performance.

Theft of a Bicycle.

This afternoon Robert Cummings went to the Commissioner Greenwood to secure a complaint of grand larceny. He informed with Ed H. a lady's new bicycle, valued at $75, the property of Mr. Frederick Decker. The accused that early and was held to the grand jury in a bond of $500.

Identification.

Hack cushions and boxes are invariably good stickers for identification. Even when their proprietors are by some peculiar circumstances, let them out on wholesale personal identification is unnecessary they in so doing pass through the form. A gentleman of high character, who lives in New York, found himself obliged to get a cash cushion, at a bank in a small New England town. Some time ago, says the New York Times. The town was the place of the gentleman's early home and he was known and respected by almost every resident. But to make sure, after identifying the signature on the draft, said, briskly: "You will have to be identified."

"Do you know me?" said the presenter of the draft.

"Know me?" replied the teller.

"Well, I am acquainted with pretty nearly everybody in town," said the gentleman. "There is Mr. H——, mentioning the name of the leading merchant of the place, whose store was a very rule from the bank.

"All right," said the teller, obliging, "I will go over there with you," and leaving the money drawer, he put his hat on and walked across the street with the presenter of the draft. The merchant was standing in front of the doorway of his store. "Say, sir, you know this man?" asked the teller.

"Know him! I am proud to know him!" was the quick reply. Without another word the teller returned to the bank and cashed the draft. The New York man, exceedingly amused, when he he pocketed the money "Is that what you call an identification? Why, you did not ask Mr. H—— what my name was."

"Why, that's all right," answered the teller, frankly; "I just wanted to find somebody who knew you."

Generic Selected.

A Paris hotel keeper is amending the line of gilt which was extracted from his under evaporating conditions. He was informed by a person who pretended to be speaking from the proprietor of police, and who said that a swindler who was being shadowed by the police would shortly present himself at the hotel with a check for $50 in some perfect or other. The police requesting added that the hotel keeper was to pay the money and that the swindler would be arrested on leaving the hotel. The instructions to pay were acted on, and the clerk of the hotel, after a long and tedious wait, handed quietly out with the $50. It is believed that he belongs to the Paris police force.

WITHIN OUR GATES.

Mr. A. T. Wilcox, editor of the Mt. Pleasant Pyramid, is in the city. He came down to attend the funeral of his wife, which takes place tomorrow.

John Healy, chairman of the democratic committee of Lehi was in town yesterday. Lehi is busy, as lively as any other town in Utah, and is sure to capture the situation.

W. C. O. Bee, Jr., who another column shows his goods are patronized, is in the city. He says the Bee goes, and the old order will soon pass within the shadow of the penitentiary.

Apollo Nourse, who recently resigned as assistant to Mr. Utah in the new Tribune-Herald, is in the city and is circulating among former friends and seems extremely busy. He drop ped in on the NEWS and submitted humorous among other useful things.

H. P. Henderson, formerly of the Supreme bench of this Territory, residing in Ogden, but now recently engaged in a law partnership with Arthur Pierce in Los Angeles, became sick morning from a point south the national headquarters. He is hopeful.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE CLIFF.—A M Lewis, Nashville, N Y; Mrs Lewis, Nashville, N Y; Miss Lewis, Nashville, N Y; Miss Lewis, Nashville, N Y; Miss