WAS IN THE WRECK.

A Salt Lake Lady's Experience in the Great Disaster.

HER DOG IN THE BAGGAGE CAR.

It Disappeared But Will Be Sent on to Salt Lake by Express.

Mrs. George W. Hardman, who resides in the Seventeenth ward of this city, arrived home from the East this morning. Since her departure from home she has had the experience of passing through one of the most frightful railway wrecks of modern times—that on the Grand Trunk road at Battle Creek, Michigan, on Friday, Oct. 20.

Mrs. Hardman had with her when she left here a small dog. She did not bring it back, but the pet animal was the cause of conveying to her husband the news that his wife was one of the passengers in the wreck. The lady had placed the dog in the baggage car, and it is sure that it should accompany her. The dog had on a leather collar with which was Mr. Hardman's name and address. When the wreck occurred the baggage man thrashed the dog, and the next news of it came in the following letter, which was received yesterday by Mr. Hardman:

"BATTLE CREEK, Mich., October 21, 1893.

"G. W. HARDMAN: DEAR SIR—There came to my house on the morning of the wreck on the C. & G. T. R., a mongrel with your address. I have him yet. He is welcome to a home but if you will advise me I will send him, express or as you say. Hoping to hear from you, and of your safety, I remain your friend,

ASA MARTIN,
58 Beach St., Battle Creek, Mich."

The receipt of this document naturally made Mr. Hardman a little uneasy, though he knew that his wife was safe; the evening before getting the letter he had been advised by telegram from Cheyenne that she would be home today. When she arrived the whole affair was explained.

The lady was called upon today, and made a brief statement of her experience. She said: "I felt very uneasy from the moment I stepped on to the Grand Trunk train. In fact, I was so nervous that I did not undress to lie down in the sleeper. I did not even remove my shoes. I was in the second Pullman, and about 4 o'clock Friday morning we were startled by an unusual motion of the car. It was not very heavy, but something like what is sometimes experienced when the cars of a train are being coupled. In a moment, however, all seemed white; nonsense of our car, and we knew that a wreck had occurred. In a very short time the fire department from Battle Creek was on the ground.

"There had been a collision. A Raymond and Whitcomb train was coming eastward. We had the right of way, but the excursion train was disregarding orders. No one was killed on the Raymond train, but thirty-five persons on our train lost their lives, and many others were badly hurt. Every person in one car was killed. Two coaches and one Pullman on our train were burned, but in the Pullman no one was injured. The passengers in it were terribly frightened, and it was with great difficulty that the porters could induce them to dress and come out, though the car was on fire.

"In the second Pullman we were told that we would probably have to leave, as it was likely that the car would burn. We all got ready, and crowded to the end of the car farthest from the fire. The trainmen, however, managed to get one car free from the wreck, and it was saved. We were delayed eight hours.

"The day coaches were so lightly constructed that they were crushed into an awful mass. The commodes were piled up on each other. In the two Wrecks cars the stench was terrible. I did not go out because I could not bear it, but remained in the car.

"I had put the dog in the baggage car, that being the rule. I did not think I would ever see him again, though I was told he had been liberated. Now that we know where he is through this letter to my husband, we will have him forwarded by express. I did not send word home that I was in the wreck, because I did not want to cause uneasiness. I telegraphed to my friends who were east, and who knew I was on the train, that I was all right, and expected to break the news to my husband when I got home, but the finding of the dog caused the telegram to get here first. I have had all the experience of a railroad wreck that I care for, and in future will try and select trains on more careful roads."

Railway Mortgages.

The East Bench Street Railway company, by J. S. Cameron, president, has made a mortgage on all its property, franchises and prospective, to Moses M. Downey, trustee, for $1,000, with which to begin the construction of its road.

The Fitzgerald Piano and Post Digester Royal Tonsil company has also executed a mortgage, to Edward F. Colburn, gross-only, $1,000, Downey, to secure a similar amount and purpose.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, and are issued on July 1, 1893, and payable July 1, 1903, with interest at six per cent per annum.

OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

The Press of Sweden—The Swedish Tourist Club and Its Work—Interesting Information About Foreign and Banking in the Far North.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The number of periodicals, newspapers and magazines published in Sweden in 1891 was 841 and during the same year more than 50,000,000 papers were transmitted by post. This figure is, however, far from representing the entire number in circulation, since it is only enough to say that the postoffice undertakes the distribution of papers in the place where they are issued. The official gazette of Sweden, Svensk Ikonlig Tidningar for the year 1890, has its 24th anniversary, and is consequently one of the oldest in the world. Several of the Swedish dailies as regards size and contents, may be considered as nicely and carefully, while both price and cost of subscription are extremely low.

Sweden, which has to say other matters, that the physique of the inhabitants, in 1890. To this day, no statistics whatever relative to the original law governing the liberty of the press, by making a part of the constitution, in 1809. To this day, no statistics whatever relative to the original law governing the liberty of the press, by making a part of the constitution, in 1809. To the credit of the separate form a general condition, having taken place between the Diet and Council concerning the subject, the press law of 1812 is now in force dated from July 1812, 1812.

The Swedish Tourist club, founded in 1885, is at present working very hard for the development and facilitating of travel in Sweden, and for the diffusion of the knowledge of the country and its people.

One of the first measures taken by the club has been to call the attention of tourists to the different parts of Sweden as well as to the fact that there is the greater part of the Swedish public situated chiefly in the northern part of the kingdom, covered by magnificent water courses, during summer time inclined to be light of the most right sun, and inundated by the hosts of Lapps that are about with herds of reindeer, the Swedish also contain a third district of surpassing interest, although formerly somewhat the same—the region of insufficient means of communication. In several parts of these districts roads have now been constructed by the club, boats have been stationed by the river, shelters for tourists have been built, and special efforts have been made by the club for facilitating the access to the waterfalls situated in this part of the country, via Hatfjempnet (Hare's Lake) and Stora Sjoholm (the Great Lake Fall) and only the largest falls in Sweden, but also ranging amongst the most remarkable in the world. The club has made similar arrangements in other parts of the kingdom by the erection of guide posts, the placing of road signs, the grooming of gutter, etc.

For exciting the interest of foreigners for tourist traveling of Sweden, the club has issued regarding Sweden in distributed on the continent by the club, at time with photographic views from Sweden are placed in the reading rooms of the hotels, consuls and each of the wrecks, and, etc.

The subscription of the special benefit of its members where arrangements for reduced prices with a great many hotels, steamers and purveyors of tourist equipment, and, in the most important cities of the country, proper porters have been appointed as agents of the club for the purpose of giving advice and information to its travelling members. The club also introduces members with hotels, maps, etc., to traveling in remote parts of the country.

Sweden formerly used her system of coinage on silver, but twenty years ago the gold standard was adopted. The standard of May 30, 1873, decrees the gold alone shall be the standard of value in Sweden, that the monetary unit shall be called a krona (crown), containing 100 ore, and that a krona gold piece shall weigh 4.480 grams and contain 9 parts of pure gold and one of copper alloy, consequently 4.032258 grams of pure gold. For small coins both silver and bronze is used. Two and krona pieces, as well as smaller denominations, are coined in silver. A Swedish krona is equivalent to 26.8 cents.

In continuity to a decision of a commission held on Dec. 15, 1892, and later agreements, Sweden, Norway and Denmark now have a common system of gold coinage. Bank notes, however, are also used, being issued in Sweden both by the Bank of the Realm and by 20 private banks, of which seven are. Perfect trust is placed in Sweden in these bank notes, and they have always received good gold from strangers.

Hence, the gold being thus stored in the hollow vaults of the banks. The smallest value of bank notes now issued is five crowns ($1.34) or notes of Bank of Realm are not crowns ($1.60) or notes issued by the private banks. The Bank of the Realm is the principal and oldest bank of Sweden, having had a charter since 1668, being then a continuation of one established in 1656 by J. Palmerstruch, the first in the World from which notes were issued. The Bank of the Realm is strictly and entirely under the control of the Diet, and that of the government and is managed by commissioners appointed by the Diet. The chief office is in Stockholm and there are but branch offices. As to the private banks the capital of each could amount to at least one million crowns ($268,000). Among these banks that is Skane, the oldest, the greatest capital and the first that in 1864. Their number is at present eleven.

Most of these private banks have branch offices in various parts of the country, which greatly facilitates the rural business of banking establishments. The notes in circulation on the 1st of January, 1893, were 31 million dollars of those of the Bank of the Realm, and of the private banks, in 5 million.

OGDEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, October 26, 1893.

Beaverdale City Councilmen.

At noon yesterday the aldermen of that Democratic city met in room over the Mr. Dooley's hall. Judge Thomas G. Doe was the temporary chairman and W. A. Holmes temporary secretary.

Committee meeting of the mayor and two each ward on permanent organization was made of Messrs. Hammond and Hammond, were present and a quorum was built 7:00 p.m. was noon.

Promptly at 7:00 the deliberations, headed by the Democratic city fathers, entered the auditorium and said "Let us begin."

The remaining organization was made as follows: Judge A. J. Weber, chairman, and James Wallingford, secretary. Nelson Dudson, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Weber in taking the chair, addressed the contending lobby in his accustomed vein.

The committee on credentials reported the delegates entitled to seats in the convention, and their names were read.

The resolutions adopted included the platform and resolutions of the last national Democratic convention held at Chicago, also that of the territorial convention held at Provo, October 4, 1892. The minutes of Ogden were conglomerated in the division on national here been made by the Liberal party, and vetoed by by saying: "We believe that the municipal affairs should be honestly and economically administered and that no money should be appropriated for which value is not received, and which is not according to law. We believe that the municipal offices should be filled by competent and honest officers, and that no money should be appropriated for such purposes."

Judge Doe took the floor, when nominations for mayor were in order, and nominated Judge A. B. Patton. The nomination was unanimously made by acclamation, Judge Patton was hastily called for and took the stand. He was introduced as the "tall pilgrim of Nob Hill." A speech was made amid cheers.

Balloting for the recordership commenced, J. W. McNair and C. A. Smithwick being the candidates, resulting in McNair receiving the nomination.

The remaining positions were filled as follows, each nomination being unanimous: Treasurer—H. M. Bolton. Police Justice—R. W. Torian. City Marshal—Sam Browning.

Adams Sentenced.

Yesterday Robert Adams, who had been convicted of raping Mrs. Rea, an aged Canon lady, was brought before the bar for sentence. His attorney moved for a new trial but the motion was denied. Sentence for ten years in the penitentiary was then pronounced.

Judge Goodwin's Lecture.

The First M. E. Church was well filled last night to hear Judge Goodwin's lecture upon "Washington Characters Sketches." The library fund was swelled about $60 by the proceeds of the lecture and evening entertainment.

Court Items.

The jury in the case of David Hoskinson vs. W. F. Shaw returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $50.

The Inter-National Loan and Trust company vs. the Citizens' Bank of Ogden, complied a considerable portion of the day. Jury trial was waived and the case was heard by the judge. Case continued, but taken under advisement.

Personal.

G. H. Cone was a visitor to the capital yesterday.

Jas. M. Kinn of Salt Lake was in Ogden yesterday.

Thomas D. Dee, of Ogden, and Chas. W. Nibley, of Logan, leave this evening for the South, and probably Chicago on business and pleasure combined.

John Watson, Esq., of Z. C. M. I., was a passenger to Salt Lake City this morning.

A number of Ingersoll cases in last night from the West and went down to Salt Lake where they will appear in Wonderland.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's exchanges balances amounted to $131,401.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK—Silver, 69¾ bid.

LONDON—Silver, 33 7-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Mingo bullion, $7,[illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today: Hanauer bullion, gold, silver and lead ores, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Bullion, $2,[illegible].

W. A. Hooper has in bullion today 15 tons of Utah ore and 15 tons of Idaho ore.

J. W. Cairns had in today for assay 8 tons of Eight ore.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, June 8, 1893.

William Fairbourne to John M. Wood, [illegible]	[illegible]
John Sharp and wife to [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
C. D. Van and wife to William H. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]