

Canadian Court Procedure As Viewed by Captain Smyth.

Capt. Lucian H. Smyth, chief deputy of United States Marshal Wm. Spivy's staff, comes back from Greenwood, British Columbia with the opinion that the courts up there are in the United States each offer methods which could be adopted by the other beneficially. If the Canadian and American courts were to trade methods, the courts here would get five points for every one they'd give. This is a gentle way of saying the methods pursued in the Canadian courts are, with few exceptions, ahead of those used in the United States.

Mr. Smyth's introduction to a Canadian courtroom came about in this way. Francisco Clideo, dynamited in a little town across the border and in the explosion the inn-keeper's daughter was killed. Clideo made his way through a half-dozen states to Salt Lake City. Officer Duff of the provincial patrol, followed Clideo to this city and here enlisted the aid of the marshal's office in the capture. It had to be a cleverly laid plan cleverly executed, so Deputy Smyth was naturally the man who went to work with the Canadian officer. The alien was known to patronize certain saloons in West Second South, so to these went Mr. Smyth and Mr. Devitt. One evening they stood in a heavy snowstorm for hours, but felt amply rewarded at seeing the man they were about to pull into the law's net. Finally the two officers got closer and closer to their man and one evening opened up a conversation with him. He was asked if he desired work. Mr. Smyth explained where there was a great deal of work for trench diggers in the city and if he (Clideo) would go up to Smyth's office, something might be arranged. The crafty alien signified his willingness to accompany the two strangers to the "office."

WALKS INTO TRAP.

The three walked up Second South and into an employment agency's office—but the county jail. When the steel doors clanged behind him the alien saw a great light, crafty as he was he saw he had been trapped and had walked into the trap as innocently as a child. Clideo made a confession to the two officers, so when the trial was called at Greenwood, B. C., some few days back, Mr. Smyth was requested by the English government to come up to Greenwood to tell all he knew about the case. Being an attorney in the Canadian States courts every minute in the Canadian courts was 60 seconds of interest to Mr. Smyth. His comments upon the differences between procedure in a country and in the United States form a most interesting lecture.

JURY SYSTEM.

"Starting at the beginning," he says, "the first thing which impressed me was the method of getting jurymen and making up a jury. The selection of talesmen is left entirely to the sheriff. He selects names from the list of taxpayers and always aims to know his men well. The talesmen are for both grand and petit juries. The sheriff makes searching investigations of each man, the habits, standing and statutory qualifications of each candidate for the jury, being all investigated by the sheriff. Talesmen come into the courtroom and when a jury for a trial is being made up, there is no long examination of each talesman as there is in this country. The sheriff has done all that work before court was ever called. No questions are asked as to statutory qualifications as the court knows they are qualified under the statutes to serve or they wouldn't be there.

"Names and numbers are in a box near the clerk. As each name and number are drawn, the man thus called responds and takes a place near the sheriff, standing to the right of the clerk. If the talesman is acceptable to the government's attorney, he nods his head; the sheriff administers a short oath to the talesman who kisses the Bible and then goes into the box. If the government's attorney is not pleased with a talesman, he tells him to stand aside, whereupon the rejected talesman goes to the opposite side of the room. Twelve jurors are selected and the defense has the right to discharge as many as four men if it so desires. It was a revelation to me, this method of jury making, as the jury which tried Clideo was selected in just ten minutes. No jurors were rejected by the defense, so hours, perhaps days, before the jury would have been completed in the courts here, the trial of Clideo, charged with murder, was on.

WIGS ARE DISCARDED.

"The judge and attorneys for both sides are in robes, black with immaculate white ties. (I may add that wigs were done away with two years ago, only.) The case was opened much as one would here. The government's attorney, king's counselor, he is called, (he is really the attorney-general), makes a short opening statement as to what he intends showing and then calls his first witness. The witness enters a little box, but does not sit down, he stands during his testimony. The attorney conducting the examination of witnesses stands also. The attorney for the other side sits, while not questioning, however. Should one attorney wish to interpose an objection, he rises. His opponent sits down. The objecting attorney makes his little talk and sits down; if the other attorney has some comment to make upon the objection he rises, says it, and sits down. Both remain seated while the judge makes a ruling and then the examination proceeds. There is no confusion, confusion or uproar or 'heated lifts' between lawyers. Everything goes on with a dignity that is good to see and more speed is made because there is no long drawn out 'clashes' between attorneys.

SPECTATORS STAND.

"Spectators are required to stand during all sessions and this has attractions which need no explanation. Were spectators in this country not furnished with comfortable seats 'in which to loll away an idle day, the newspapers would have fewer headlines telling of 'morbid crowds craning their necks to get a glimpse of the child wife, or woman, fighting to get inside the court room.'

"The court addressed as 'Your lordship,' or 'my lord.' Bailiffs in uniform maintain quiet and order and two bailiffs stand at the gate of the prisoner's box. Up there the prisoner does not sit by the side of his attorney. He has no communication with him at all. One thing which impressed me, perhaps, most favorably of all, was the courteous treatment of witnesses by the attorneys. There was no bulldozing, no trickery, no traps laid to bring out a word which would not be the one the witness really intended using. To me each lawyer seemed to let his thoughts tell his story just as he thought best. The one thing which seemed rather odd is that witnesses are required to stand while testifying. They are in a box, but cannot even rest upon the edges. One man told me he testified for two days steadily, and finally leaned against the railing of the box. He was asked if he was sick, by the court, and upon asserting that his legs were worn out and would give way within an hour, a special favor in the shape of a welcome chair was given him.

"When all testimony is in, both lawyers make short talks, the judge delivers instructions upon the law, orally, to the jury, and it retires to a box just off the court room. Upon arriving at a verdict, it announces this to the court and the verdict is then made orally by the foreman.

JURORS ARE ACTIVE.

"I noticed jurors take an active

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tion is now 20 inches, sufficiently high to make grain growing, a success without irrigating even. The government is spending \$11,000,000 for two canals which will put thousands of acres of choice land under cultivation. These canals will be completed within three years. Within the past five years the population of the state has increased by more than 50,000 and during the next few years the increase will be greater. The people are thrifty, industrious and just the sort to work wonders with a young country. Young men cannot do better than go to Arizona if they intend to make something of themselves."

THE SUGAR BEET CROP.

Mr. Austin Says Condition is Satisfactory—New Factory Talk Nonsense.

George Austin, agricultural superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., for the Utah division is in town today and brings reports from most of the fields where the company is growing beets. He says that while the low lands near Lehi have been affected by the excessive moisture, the higher lands where beets are growing have been immensely benefited. In Garland conditions are first class, and 1,200 acres have already been thinned. There is plenty of labor available, and with clear weather, the thinning would be completed in short order. At Sanpete and Sevier everything is reported in first class condition. The only reports he has from the Idaho fields are from Nampa, where they had two inches of rain which was greatly needed, and placed the crop in fine shape. In fact, he said, a survey of the whole field, after the unparalleled rain storm, induced the belief that the beet crop was in very satisfactory condition.

Mr. Austin is just up from Moapa, where he had the pleasure of picking ripe peaches from the trees Wednesday. He passed through the new townsite at Alkin just laid out on the Salt Lake Route. He says that quite a number of lots have been sold here and a town is contemplated, but the statement in a morning paper that the Sugar company had any interests whatever in that locality, or any design to build a factory there, he characterized as so much nonsense.

Kindergarten Building Houses, Colony of Industrious Children.

Among the group known as the University of Utah buildings is one known as the Kindergarten building. But who would know from that, that it is really a community house where a little colony of workers for many months of the year work away at things that are helping them to be almost absolutely self-supporting. First of all, there is a garden where these little people raise vegetables; there is a cooking room where they put these and other things into delicious dishes. There is another place where they sew and another in which two big looms and two spinning wheels sit, where they weave things of their own construction and design into rugs and cloth. There is another room where they make furniture, anything you need, from waste baskets to beds and desks and chairs. In one of the rooms is a tiny store and the store itself was made by pupils. Here these little ones have a practical drill in buying and selling, and manufacturing things they sell under one's very eye. You see tin cans for tomatoes, put together by clever little hands, and so many other things they do that you wonder how they get time to play with dolls or real toys. You are soon shown, for in the littlest class room up there, is a paradise of doll houses, with the houses and everything in them made by each pair of hands—not "botchy" work, either, or "just pretty good for little folks," but genuine, good workmanship, good as is seen and bought in the toy shops down town. These doll houses are carpeted with tiny squares of rugs sewn and woven by their own hands; the walls are covered with wall paper designed and printed by the little tots. All the little beds with pillows and spreads and everything are handmade by the owners. Santa Claus will be a back number pretty soon if he doesn't learn some new things himself to put in competition against these home industries.

How do they do it all? They are furnished with wood and rags and tools, and—and then go to work. The little square rugs in the dollhouses are made from blue calico sewn together, first like carpet rags and then woven on the looms; the wall paper is designed and executed by means of

blocks of wood from which they carve a chosen pattern; then this is colored and printed—block printing, they call it—and the designs range from Mother Goose pictures in the rooms of the tiniest class to pictures of Columbus voyages in the room where they study American colonization.

This is the decorative part of the training; and to see on the walls friezes made from pictures of stories known to childhood from immemorial times, an on up to the more stately ones—shows what a field of resource is opening to these young people when the actual work of life is to be taken up. The block printing is used in many ways; linen dresser scarfs, and splashers and other things are shown in abundance, all made by the pupils and decorated in original designs. There are tablecloths, dollies and napkins, beautifully hemmed and embroidered, and in fact every room shows a new industry made effective by the newly trained hands.

In the American history room there is a frieze of caravans and ancient ships used by the pilgrims, and pictures suggested by poems read in connection with their studies, one taken from Joakim Miller's poem, "Columbus," showing the great pioneer walking the deck of his ship in loneliness and suffering as his project seems on the eve of failure, and there are other things that awaken interest of the liveliest kind in the future of these embryonic artists.

There is a printing press, too, on which art mottoes and other things written or copied by the students are printed, and one sees a number of little volumes with printed poems inside with the printing and binding all done by the students.

A corps of most efficient teachers is responsible for these achievements, among them, Miss Elizabeth Kimball, who is supervisor and critic of the building. Mrs. Virginia Snow Stephens, Miss Eda Muck, Misses Fox and Scholes, besides others whose work counts in the general fine showing. Miss Lucy Van Cott as dean of the women looks after them all and is a presiding influence throughout. She ministers, too, in a delightful way to their material needs for the dainty lunches served daily at the university are the work of pupils in her cooking classes taught outside the institution. It is altogether a fine illustration of the working possibility of a self-supporting community and to anyone not acquainted with the improved methods of manual training in the school visit to this student community will be a revelation.

BRITISH SAINTS.

A record of members of the Church who died in Great Britain, previous to the year 1895, has been recited at the Salt Lake Temple. If temple ordinances have been performed in behalf of any of the dead individuals whose names appear in said record, it is respectfully requested, and urged that information relating thereto be communicated, as soon as possible, to D. M. McAllister, recorder, Salt Lake Temple.

He Knows

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