

ing the remarkable Swedenborg, have both heard and seen things not belonging to this shore.

Our belief in another world is, therefore, as rational as our persuasion of the existence of Greenland or Van Diemen's Land. If the one is founded on no facts neither is the other. That "another shore" exists, and that its inhabitants make their influence known more or less every day is, in spite of all sceptics, a fact. The revelations of God, the conclusions arrived at by philosophers, and innumerable cases of experience, all tell us that behind this world lies another the wonders of which will yet be unveiled to our admiring eyes when once our vision has been enlarged so as to perceive what is beyond the veil. J. M. S.

### HAULED OVER THE COALS.

The following account of proceedings in the Idaho constitutional convention is taken from the *Idaho Democrat* of July 21st:

On Thursday morning last, after the reading of the journal, Hon. George Ainslie rose to a question of privilege and sent to the clerk's desk a copy of the *Salt Lake Tribune* bearing date Wednesday, July 17th. After the clerk had read such portions as he had been directed—a part of a dispatch and a scurrilous editorial entitled "Mormonism in Idaho," Mr. Ainslie proceeded to comment upon the same denouncing both as wilful and malicious misrepresentations. He said in substance that he had intended to notice a former attack made in last Saturday's issue of the same journal, but had been deterred because certain republicans had assured him there would be a prompt retraction. Instead of that the *Tribune* was now flaunting its lie and declaring it would never retract. He was followed by Major Cavanagh, Judge Mayhew and Mr. Poe, when Mr. McConnell, a republican, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the correspondent of the *Salt Lake Tribune* be requested to publish a retraction of the charges published against Hon. Geo. Ainslie, or be denied the future privileges of the floor.

Orlando Batten spoke in favor of the resolution. Mr. Beattie (republican) thought the correspondent should have time to make correction of any error he may have committed. Mr. Hagan thought the theocracy of the Mormon Church should be met by the united front of the convention. He was for the resolution and believed the bravest man was he who dared to acknowledge he had been wrong. Major Cavanagh did not believe it best to expel the correspondent and have the convention make itself the laughing stock of the Territory, as did the last legislature in a similar case, and moved to strike out all of the resolution after the word Ainslie. This was agreed to and the resolution was passed unanimously.

During the remarks of Mr. Hagan, who lived in Utah a few years ago, he said that he remembered well when the bravest following the *Tri-*

bune had was a band of true and tried democrats in that Territory. This tells the whole story in relation to the *Tribune*. It was established for the ostensible purpose of fighting the Mormon Church and in the meantime some success having been achieved, partly perhaps, through its influence, it throws off all disguise and becomes intensely republican and vilifies, abuses and traduces all anti-Mormons who will not come at its bidding into the republican camp and in so doing uses the most vituperative language. It has learned a lesson from the Mormons. It has often asserted that Mormons would help jack-Mormons to office until they had an undisputed majority and when that time arrived the jack must join the Church or be left out in the cold. Democrats helped to warm the Salt Lake viper into life and after having done so it turns to rend them unless while abjuring Mormonism and all sympathy with it, they will array themselves under the republican standard. Its pretensions to be classed as anything but a rabid, dishonest, disreputable Republican sheet are too gauzy to deceive any one with a grain of common sense.

In his remarks upon the question of privilege raised by Hon. George Ainslie last Thursday, in the constitutional convention, Mr. Poe asked: "Did the reporter presume upon the number of his political friends in this convention? Of course he did. The *Tribune* is as brave as any hyena when it seems to be backed up by a republican majority, and it acts as if it thought such majority had nothing else to do but to defend it in its falsehoods, libels and slanders at the sacrifice of honor and decency. It missed its figuring just once."

### INJUNCTION DENIED.

Considerable interest is centred in the proceedings on the part of the telephone company to restrain the street railroad company from putting up electric wires on First South, South Temple and Second West streets, to run cars on the new system. The closing arguments were made on July 22, and next day Judge Zane rendered

#### THE DECISION.

He reviewed the grant made by the City Council to each, and said that so far as the municipal government could go, both the telephone and the railway are properly on the streets. Both have valuable properties, and are operated for the use of the public. It is claimed that the current of electricity on the street car wire, being greater than the current on the telephone wire, interferes with the latter by induction, without actual contact. The interference is the noise caused by the railway cars. But I am of the opinion from the distance these wires are apart, the distance they parallel each other, and the amount of current carried on the street car wire, that there will be

#### NO SUBSTANTIAL INTERFERENCE.

I think communication over the telephone will not be interfered

with to any appreciable degree. The evidence shows that there is some liability of leakage from the rails of the street car system, unless the current is properly grounded. When the electricity escapes to the earth from the metallic conductor, it can be felt at a great distance. It is an element that those who operate it must care for; it must be confined so as not to work damage on another, just as one man's cattle are restrained from injuring another man's property. The party using electricity may keep control of it by properly insulating the road on which it travels. If the street car company has ground connection near the groundings of the telephone company, the latter will be the sufferer as it has the weaker current. Whether, situated as these lines will be, the telephone wires will be affected by leakage or contact, is not perfectly clear; there may be some interference. But it seems from the evidence that either party can prevent this by insulation. The earth seems to be

#### A COMMON FIELD

for electricity, and in this matter the question arises as to who shall insulate his conductor of this current, for his own benefit and the benefit and convenience of the public. By illustration: In some parts of the country, some people fence in their stock; in others the fields are fenced. Assuming that the plaintiff's wire will be affected, and either can insulate, the question is which shall do it. A person in all operations should use all practicable means to prevent injury to others, and should use all practicable means to protect his own property. Whether it is the duty of the street car company or the telephone company to insulate, I deem it unnecessary to decide at present, as there is so much uncertainty about the effects. When the road is in operation, if it appears that the street car company injures substantially the telephone company, then another application should be made. If it is practicable for one and not for the other to insulate its wires, it would seem that the one with the practicable means should use them. It may be that the street car company can insulate cheaper than the other, and then it would seem that it should do it. If the difficulties were as great as some experts have testified, it would be almost impracticable. But I do not think the practice will fully bear out their theory.

It is also urged by the telephone company that the street car wire will be dangerous to the employees and property of the former. There is some evidence to support this view. I think there is

#### NO SUCH DANGER

if the telephone company uses due care. I am disposed to think that the current of the street car wire will not produce injury. If, however, by the negligence of either company the other is injured, the affected party can secure damages. Of course the court will not grant