

sons, to be present during your session of the grand jury, except the members thereof, interpreters and the witnesses actually under examination; and no person, not even those above excepted must be permitted to be present during the expression of your opinion or when giving your votes upon any matter before you.

You are further instructed that it is the duty of every member of the grand jury to keep secret whatever he himself or any other grand juror may have said, or in what manner you or any other member of the grand jury may have voted on any matter before you. You will also keep secret all proceedings before you, including evidence taken before you, except as the court may order for the furtherance of justice, and the punishment of crimes or offenses committed before you or in your presence. You will not disclose the testimony given before you by any person or witness to the person against whom such testimony is given, or to any other person unless it is to be in a proceeding in court or a trial, and as ordered by the court. And you can not be questioned for anything you may say, or any vote you may give, in the grand jury, relative to any matter legally pending before the jury, except for a perjury of which any one of you may have been guilty in making an accusation or giving testimony to your fellow jurors.

Your attention is also directed to all classes of offenses under the laws of the United States; and especially to that class of offenses under the statute known as the Edmunds and the Edmunds-Tucker act, denominated as bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, adultery, incest and fornication. And in this connection it is proper to say to you that all persons concerned in the commission of any crime, whether it be a felony or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act themselves, constituting the offense, or aid, abet, counsel, command and advise others to do so, and those also who not being present at the commission of such crime or misdemeanor, yet who advise, counsel, encourage, aid, command and abet such others to commit such offense, are guilty as principals of the offense so aided and counseled by them if committed, and such persons may all be indicted by you, no matter whether such offense be murder, robbery, larceny, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, or any other crime or misdemeanor. And all persons, who after full knowledge that a felony has been committed, conceal the knowledge from a magistrate or proper legal tribunal, or harbor and protect the person charged with the commission thereof, are accessories to the crime committed and are indictable. You may find occasion to enforce these rules of law as to polygamous marriages and other United States offenses as well as territorial offenses. The use of fire arms and attempts to kill and murder are becoming too frequent, and your careful attention is called to

all such cases. You will also investigate carefully all this class of offenses against the laws of the United States arising within this district, and see to it that you leave no such guilty persons unindicted through fear, favor or affection, or of any promise or hope therefor; the law is imperative and should be enforced as well as obeyed. To you is largely entrusted the lives and property of the people, as well as their safety.

An indictment cannot be found without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors, and when so found it must be endorsed a "true bill" and signed by the foreman of the grand jury.

A grand juror against whom a challenge has been allowed cannot take part in the consideration of the charge against the defendant who interposed the challenge; and the jury must inform the court of any violation of this instruction. In this instance I think there has been no challenge allowed against any member of the present grand jury.

If twelve grand jurors do not concur in finding an indictment against the defendant who has been held to answer a criminal charge, then all the depositions and statements, if any, transmitted to you must be returned to the court with an endorsement thereon signed by your foreman to the effect that the charge is dismissed.

When you find an indictment against a defendant the names of the witnesses examined or heard before the grand jury must be endorsed on the foot of the indictment before it is presented to the court. And when an indictment is found by the grand jury the same must be presented by your foreman in your presence to the court by handing the same to the clerk thereof, without reading the same or other announcement.

With these instructions I submit the matters under consideration to you, gentlemen, and you may retire under the charge of an officer to the grand jury room.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

The English newspapers announce that there has been taken "one more step towards the Americanizing of our institutions." This is the inaugurating of a train service on the City and South London Electric Railway, which was formally opened yesterday, the Prince of Wales being master of the ceremonies. The new venture presents a number of innovations on the present system of railroading in the metropolis which evoke both favorable and unfavorable comments. Probably the most important of these at the present time to the British public is the matter of fares. On street cars and steam railways it is a penny a mile, and you pay for the distance traveled. On the electric line, which is three miles in length, the fare is two pence, whether you ride half a mile or the full distance. Another change from the present underground system is that the new road will be smokeless in operation. At present, pas-

sengers are greatly annoyed by the sulphurous fumes from the locomotives in the subterranean passages, while the cars are far from being well lighted. On the South London road smoke is done away with entirely, as the motive power is electricity, which also illuminates both the stations and the cars. The line is from Stockwell to the Monument, near London Bridge, and is double track, the tunnels passing under the Thames parallel with the bridge. The average depth below the surface is fifty feet, and the line is run under streets, except at the Hibernia Wharf, which is directly over it. The construction has been accomplished without any disturbance with the surface.

The electric current is to be generated at Stockwell, and from there is conducted through the two tunnels. The working conductor, or trolley wire, is placed on the line between the rails, and shoes will collect the current. The mechanism by which the power is applied or closed off is similar in its general features to that on the electric railway in Salt Lake City, and is quite a novelty here. The cars can be entered from the sides, and one can walk from one end of the train to the other by an aisle through the centre. This is also a new feature here. Each train is calculated to carry 100 passengers. The commencement has been with a five minutes' service, and trains run at the average rate of twelve miles per hour, including stops. This is three miles per hour faster than the speed on the Metropolitan, or steam underground railway.

Tramway and omnibus proprietors regard the new system as a most objectionable rival, and have made a steady contest against it. They succeeded in stopping, for the present at least, the Central London Railway, which was intended to be operated underground, by electricity, from the Monument terminus of the South London line to various parts of central and north London. But the objectors have received a set back in the opening of the new line, and if it is successfully operated, the Central London scheme will soon be permitted to be carried out. Its promoters have not the slightest idea of ceasing their efforts, but will continue in their plan to share in the upwards of forty million fares collected annually from the traveling public in London.

Another new-fangled notion from America is to be presented for public patronage early in January. This is the opening of telephonic communication with the Continent. The wires connected with the French coast are to be connected at St. Margaret's Bay, on the English side, and from there the line will be run to London. The work is now almost completed, and the opening ceremonies will be held about the commencement of the new year.

One of the great enterprises to be started this month is the construction, by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railway companies, of a line of railroad from King's Lynn on the east coast to Liverpool