ces other. Sir, it has been with the people of the United States and England in the matter of the metric system. There has been no enthusiastic endorsement given and no every man is waiting for his neighbor to move and in order for to carry that he is to be made social on the subject. This is the supposed that the two great progressive nations on the globe have been continually sometimes which are yet scarcely emerged from barbarism.

Wood has done in cooking can be estimated in part, but the whole expense of it no man may ever know. The leakage from an imperfect system of weights and measures may come from innumerable places. It is only where the boxes are most conspicuous that we can be informed. For instance, in one report to Congress, a commissioner declared officially—or intended in a way that amounted to a declaration—that a convenience in the weights and measures now in use was causing the country a loss of money for the sum of forty and odd in the public schools. The students of the Salt Lake schools alone are reported at about eighty. Here is a week in the schools of Salt Lake alone, at ten thousand years of school expenses, which anyone can compute for himself without much difficulty, and can it be an easy matter a big amount of he loss on the Territory at large is increasing in the same direction.

I give below the metric table in which is added the table of United States money for purposes of comparison:

[illegible]

Metric Measure.

[illegible]

Weights.

[illegible]

Liquids.

[illegible]

To establish the identity between the advantages of the metric table over the old ones, and that of the table of United States money over English money, as formerly illustrated, I copy herewith a few of the old tables for comparison:

Linear or Line Measure.	Surface Measure.
12 Inches (in.) = 1 Foot (ft.)	144 Inches = 1 Foot.
3 Feet = 1 Yard,	9 Feet = 1 Yard.
5½ Yards = 1 Rod,	30¼ Yards = 1 Rod.
40 Rods = 1 Furlong,	40 Rods = 1 Rood.
8 Furlongs = 1 Mile.	4 Roods = 1 Acre.

Similar Linear Table.

[illegible]

This is one simple example of the heterogeneous character of the old measurements. Multiplying examples would merely make the trouble of figures more apparent or cause them to look more hideous to one who fully comprehends the effect of such confusion. As an evidence of the sometimes extent to which this degradation has been carried, I have Mr. Upton of the United States Treasury for authority that in the English system of weights and measures there are no less than seventy six units in common use, having fifty-six names. In the United States the prodigious elasticity of the term bushel affords a striking example of the power of Yankee invention in creating chaos out of confusion. In the report on the metric system to the United States Senate, 1879, Mr. Upton has quoted a violation of the American bushel, whose multitude of one millions cover two square pages in fine print. President Talmage of the University of Utah, in a recent lecture on the subject, elaborated the absurdities of our weights and measures in the following entertaining fashion:

"In the common units of weight we have to deal with three separate tables, each complicated in itself, and having no simple relation to the other systems. I refer to the avoirdupois, the troy and the apothecary's weights. These have but one unit in common—the grain. There are avoirdupois ounces contained 437½ grains, and the apothecary's drachm to grains. The troy pound contains 5,760 grains, while an avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains.

"Such complications are rendered the more annoying by the prodigality of nomenclature given in terms of measurement in trade. Thus in Great Britain, large coal, if heaped, are sold by the score; heaped coal, as much more; and pickled cod by the barrel. Have no desire to exaggerate the accounts made of better common sense. The Transatlantic friends, so can one be losing sight of Dickens made from a comparatively recent article by an English writer—Mr. Cousins of Leeds. At Germany, so important the matter, a score of weights and measures, are different from that used at Hilburg, are adopted. Thus, when at the same place in successive repairs, fair may be disposed of by the pound, by the stone, "the yard," "the basket" and "the barrel." The "Pennyweight" of 24 grains of silver is mentioned "equal to a bee," and "the bee." It is said that in Grimsby a cottage property cannot be a mass of oysters and was informed that there "oysters were sold by weight but by measure." "Ah," replied the intelligent gentleman "we have a peck." In Ireland butter is sold by the stick, and the stick in England by the pound. In the country of the roll (a measure) by the dozen and the Troy weight, which had it not a further pound, and the "Hundred" just pound sale. What is a pound? answer—a load of straw is 36 pounds, and a load of oat hay is 36 pounds, and a load of rye hay 36 pounds, but we know the load of hay is 36 pounds, and we know the load of what? Ago by measure and by form of hay is heavy is 36 pounds, a form of hay is 36 pounds, and a load of straw is 36 pounds. A bushel of lime is 84 pounds, a gallon of wine is gallons. A pipe is wine may be 92 gallons, or 105 or 126, or 84, or 84 gallons, according upon the locality of the country. A stone weight of a man is 14 pounds, a deal of 8 pounds, a stone of cheese is 16 pounds, a glass 5 pounds, a hemp is 20 pounds, a stone of flax is flaxes is 16 pounds, but of flax is 8 pounds, a stone of flax is 8 pounds, a stone of pitch weight of pots is eight pounds, barrel of Be sure that it is at 42 gals. Mr. Cousins said: 'A barrel of beef is 200 pounds, butter 256 pounds, lime 256 pounds, salt 256 pounds, salt 256 pounds, but in pipes, by the gallon, when a cause of heritage is go heritage.'

"Perhaps we cannot minimize that we are for instance in these matters this one we being relative, but more is much reason to believe that in the time we are living in as and in Regions, should our metric system change as we are five years ago, we will be fully as [illegible] as are five years ago. There is a world here [illegible] among the stars of our Union that, in case of the adoption of Dyne, greatly accelerated in Canada, and in Lothian is possible. A barrel of [illegible] in Maryland, [illegible] in Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire and some other states, [illegible] in Vermont, New York, Michigan and [illegible] when is possible in Nebraska, is in Boston and [illegible] in Washington. So pleasure change designed by the [illegible] are usually sold by weight, is usually in the barrel in Washington, is usually in Utah, and by [illegible] in other states. Some [illegible] in the road in the case of other commodities. With such irregularities, such [illegible] inconvenience as these, it strikes one that we need such the need of a common and a common weight system."

The leading educators and business men of Utah believe that the time has come to seek a point from the common difficulty.

It is with this hope in view that the Utah Metric Society has been organized. The work of the society, as expressed in its articles of organization, is to bring about the desired result through the one remedy which it is the society's aim to try among the society system the exclusive legal standard of weights and measures in the new State. The promoters feel confident that the change will be accomplished in most inconvenient for a time, and in some instances will cause a little trouble, but other states of the Union follow our example. This according to present indications will not be very long, provided Utah has the courage to take the initiative step. But whether others follow us or not, the final blessings of the change will as far overbalance any possible inconvenience and expense that can accompany the transition that the change is something to be greatly desired.

Long at the warm supporters of the metric movement in Utah is Mr. Heber J. Grant, and he when approached on the subject "I am unqualifiedly in favor of the metric system for the State of Utah. To expose it would be like supposing the establishment of monopoly and typewriting for the ancient long hand."

Thomas G. Webber, superintendent of Z. C. M. I., is a vice president of Utah Metric Society, and an enthusiastic promoter of its efforts. A. W. Carlton, treasurer of Z. C. M. I., is another of its warm supporters.

Mr. F. Auerbach, head of one of the largest mercantile houses in Salt Lake City, said when asked to become a member of the metric society: "I am a convert to the Metric System. It is in comparable for convenience and perfection. I understand that when it comes the exclusive legal standard of Utah I shall have to convert all my invoices from the old system into the new, unless I can prevail upon the dealers with the metric system, but I am willing to do this, provided the people will agree to the adoption of the metric system as the legal standard of the State."

Hon. J. E. Dooly's answer when asked to join the movement was, "Put me down for anything that will aid in our relic of barbarism."

There are only a few of the expressions from business men on the subject.

Among the educators this for the metric movement has met with practically no opposition. On the other hand, it is almost universally greeted with enthusiasm.

Professor T. R. Lewis, Territorial Commissioner of schools, writes:

"Secretary Utah Metric Society, I thank you for your consideration in wishing to be on the subject. By all means put me down in any way you choose that will aid in the adoption of the metric system for the new State."

The faculty of the University of Utah concurred in views officially at the very beginning of the movement, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it be the sense of this faculty that the Constitution of the State of Utah should require that the metric system of weights and measures be taught in all the public schools of the State, and that the said system be made the legal system in all public business."

President Talmage and Vice President Kingsbury are among the ardent friends of the metric system, and President Peet of the Agricultural college, when asked to be the subject, replied: "I am in sympathy with the Metric system and I can in any way aid it I shall be most happy to do so."

President Kerr, of the U. V. College, Professor Cull, of the B. Y. Academy and Dr. Stenhouse, principal of the Salt Lake City schools, are warm friends of the society, which is well represent how they feel towards the adoption of the metric system in Utah.

In the legal profession the Metric Society is supported by such names as John Hankins, Judge Hunter, Judge Henderson, Hon. J. L. Rich, M. Logan M. Zane, Judge C. S. Zane, the latter commanding an opinion with the opinion that it will only be a short time before the entire bar will follow our example.

Thousands will see in the remarks of the secretary's office, expressions of the general and not unusual sentiment that is prompting the proposition to make Utah a metric State.

The following from the articles of association of the Utah Metric Society contain the substance of the organization:

"We the undersigned hereby subscribe our names as members of the Utah Metric Society, the purpose of which is to spread correct information among the people concerning the metric system and to bring public sentiment to a point of adoption as the exclusive legal standard of weights and measures in the State of Utah."

The spirit of this document is purely patriotic and the promoters feel sure enough to include any one who is willing to be the metric system for the State of Utah.

According to custom, he is officially [illegible] to work, however as a matter of fact, the work of the society is [illegible] and there is nothing to replace in convenient, behalf of what had become our legal money.

G. C. Cannon,
Secretary Utah Metric Society.

A [illegible]

[illegible] will also find use in [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] Among the features of the society [illegible] "metric [illegible] without [illegible] in [illegible] to secure [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible] in promoting its success [illegible]

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

A Scene of phantom Revelry Whose Mystery is Unexplained.

Written for the News.

Very beautiful, very inspiring, to the Christian, is the idea of a spiritual life—a bright existence in a state where the wrinkles and infirmities of age can never creep upon the soul, where no manifestations of a sore and sad that, perhaps, may at least, can transmit's desire to progress, where knowledge and experience are realized that may accumulate through years and ages, where the pure in heart shall see God, unmingled forever by evil, and where the tender heart need never bewater in bosom in full wealth of affection, for neither death nor change can sever away the riches in its love.

Some there are who, it may be, believe a life beyond the tomb, but so vague as to leave conclusive evidence of their faith in actions acceptable and interesting. It is with this idea that I give the following strange and somewhat grotesque experience of a fellow townsman.

It hardly can be called an adventure, but, to the writer, seems quite as thrilling as reality, and I can hardly to the truthfulness, the quiet, inoffensive nature of this man and woman who relate it, in words of sincerity, that the following is true:

Brother and Sister Hunill were returning to their home in southern Utah from a trip to Salt Lake, where they had been called to attend a meeting in the Lord's House. It was in the latter end of February, and as the days were [illegible] their flocks will into the night that they might [illegible] their destination. Every wedding the faithful sister longed for, never thinking aught or stopping except at the necessities of their types. Upon this occasion for [illegible] his wife had, at point, picked [illegible] well under the stage to cover, to keep out the bitter cold having the [illegible] their way home. Suddenly Brother H. looked out. They were traveling close by a bend in the River Here near what is now known as Sutton, but then called Willow Bend, about five miles south of Salina. Dense twilight. At a short distance from the river bank was just ahead of our travelers, as we of a camp fire, somewhat smouldering, and surrounded by about ten or a dozen campers. Men were very happy and merry, and strangely unmindful of the sharp, whistling wind, hung a stranger and odd lot, Brother H. did not join them but decided to come just around the river bend [illegible] out. It was so cold, however, that having merely [illegible] to the latter, he and his wife [illegible] without moving a foot, drawing the wagon cover well down to keep out the [illegible] cold.

There they lay all night listening to the revelry, the conversation, the jest, the shout, the laughter of the merry-makers, wondering how they raised the [illegible] in such a frosty night with nothing to warm them but a smouldering camp fire. Now they would catch sounds that bespoke the English tongue spoken by white men; then they would hear a dialect that betrayed the Indian voice and speech. Here came a lowing, singing only a song of which the listeners could distinctly hear every word and note, and, flying swiftly past them, rode down to the river's bank and seemed to be recrossing the [illegible] There came sounds of white men driving herds of cattle, the shouting of the drivers and the patter of the animals' hoofs upon the hard sagebrush ground being perceptible distinct and natural.

The night was thus passing with every sound of merriment and evidence of active, vigorous life. The two were interested listeners almost the whole night and even the stress caused their interest and allowed by their wearing, suffering, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gee right and allow to work [illegible]

At last, toward morning, the two left admiring and were astonished to see heavy [illegible] of wagons as if several parties had [illegible] together and [illegible] of wagons [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the driver, the crack of the whip and the loud calling of the heavy wagons were the rough [illegible] and [illegible] Brother H. and [illegible] that perhaps the wagons were [illegible] the strong, [illegible] and looked out to daylight.

But, lo! nothing was there but the broad river, and the willows on its bank, the bright sun and the [illegible] blue sky!

Astounded, yet as amazed for conversation, for [illegible] was no little hour of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]