# DEMAND FOR WOOL WAS FAIR

## Comparative Quiet After the Christmas Activity.

## DOMESTIC IN DEMAND.

### SPECULATION ON WALL STREET LESS FEVERISH.

**Railway Bond Market Shows Decided Strength—Omaha, Chicago and Kansas City Live Stock Markets—Sterling Exchange Steady—Silver and Lead Quiet.**

Boston, Jan. 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow of the wool trade: The sales in the three principal markets have amounted to 6,038,200 pounds, of which 2,812,500 pounds have been domestic stock, and 3,225,700 pounds foreign. A comparatively quiet week was to be expected after the remarkable activity of Christmas week. There has, however, been a very fair amount of business done. A fair demand exists for most kinds of domestic and foreign wool, and the market is firm every point of view as strong as it was in the last day of December.

In Boston, the sales this week have amounted to 3,000,000 pounds, of which 2,125,300 pounds were domestic. The sales in the corresponding period of 1895 were 2,654,350 pounds. This market, from every point of view is as strong today as it was on the last day of December 1894.

WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 8.—The local stock market today cut loose from the foreign influences that have recently affected it. The speculation was decidedly less feverish than heretofore, and the volume of business showed diminished activity by the bear leaders.

Previous to the opening, the London cables reported increased tension in European political circles and fractional declines in American securities at that center. Nevertheless home prices moved sharply upward during the first hour of business, with the appreciation most marked in the grangers. The market was strengthened by the reported deposit of $50,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks by a national bank. It developed later that the gold was simply deposited for examination and would not figure in the treasury reserve.

The absence of applications for clearing certificates by the banks, and an easy condition of the call money market also had a favorable effect. The market received a set back on selling for both accounts, but the bulls soon reasserted themselves and the upward movement was resumed, around 1 o'clock under the stimulus of sharp advances from the anthracite coalers. Sugar was manipulated upward partly in connection with a resolution of the stockholders at the annual meeting today, ratifying the policy of the management. Aside from the coalers the improvements in the active shares ranged from 1 to 2 per cent. The Grangers were bought freely for local account and St. Paul and other shares for foreign account, on reports of a freer movement of corn.

A feature of the market lending strength to the general market was a revived sharp inquiry for investment bonds. No gold was engaged for export on Saturday, but $20,000 in coin was withdrawn, presumably for Canadian account. The total amount of gold deposited at the sub treasury was $996,000, none of which, as far as can be learned, was for treasury reserve account. In the late dealings there was a sharp reaction. The closing was heavy, but with a general net advance.

The railway bond market showed decided strength throughout the day, liberal gains being noted in many issues. The coal sales were $2,150,000.

Money on call easy at 2@4 per cent.; last loan, 2 per cent.

Time mercantile paper 6@8 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.89@4.89½ for demand and 4.87½@4.87¾ for sixty days.

Posted rates, 4.88@4.89 and 4.89@4.90½.

Commercial bills, 4.85½.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds strong.

Petroleum steady 1.49 bid.

LATE ADMISSIONS.

New York, Jan. 8.—The committee on stock list of the New York stock exchange have admitted to the list the following securities: Union Pacific Railroad company first mortgage, 6 per cent. bonds of 1896-97-98-99; $12,000 Kansas City Railway company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1936; $1,425,000 Kansas City Railway company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of 1936, and $2,979,000 Denver division stocks of 1935.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8.—Flour receipts, 23,400; exports 29,500 barrels. Market for winter straights, spring patents, firm but low grades irregular and dull and heavy.

WHEAT—Exports, 72,000. Spot irregular; No. 2 red 68⅝; No. 1 hard, 70⅝. Options opened firmer in war talk, eased off on disappointing cables, foreign selling, and light clearances, rallied on covering, but weakened sharply in the afternoon under heavy liquidations and absence of export demand and closed ⅝ lower. No. 2 red January closed 67⅞; May 69 9-16@⅝, closed 67⅝.

PETROLEUM—Dull. United closed 1.49 bid.

PIG IRON—Weak, unchanged.

COPPER—Easy, brokers' 10, exchange 10.12@10.05.

LEAD—Weak, brokers' 4.00; exchange 3.90@3.95.

SILVER—87⅝.

TIN—Steady; straits 13.95@13.10.

PLATES—Week.

SPELTER—Nominal; domestic 3.25.

COFFEE—Options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points advance, closed easy at 5 points lower to 5 points higher; sales 39,250 bags, including March 12.30@12.35. Spot coffee—Rio dull, No. 7 11 Mild dull. Cordova 12@18.

SUGAR—Raw firm, but quiet; refined dull.

CHICAGO GENERAL MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Wheat opened strong but very irregular and under some little excitement. The first transactions in May were made over a range of ½ cent per bushel, or at from 69⅝ up to 69¾; only one or two trades were effected at the top and bottom prices, the bulk of the transactions during the first few seconds having been at 69⅞. The price rose and fell for an hour in mighty swells of active trading between 69⅝ and 61, but after the first fifteen minutes of the session the tendency for the remainder of the short time was generally downward. The opening strength was the expression of the doubt in the minds of the operators regarding the possibility of an Anglo-German war. After the opening strength around 69⅝ and 61 there was a gradual decline to 68⅝ and that was followed by a recovery to 61 again, due to a report issued by Statistician Thomas, who gave the condition of the winter wheat plant in the six states which grow it most largely, at 78.1 against 84.4 on December 1, and adding that 78.1 is the lowest status of the plant ever recorded in the month of January, but the upward movement induced some of the big shorts to make a hot fight against the advance, and a great volume of long wheat came upon the market and the advance was checked.

The news, too, turned less bullish; consols recovered all the decline and the later cables quoted wheat lower and the Argentine advices reported clearing weather and said that Argentine wheat was offered in London to arrive at lower prices.

With this the market here soon became heavy, and many of the early buyers began to sell out, and it did not take long for the price to go off 1 cent from the top and ¾ cent below the close last night.

Corn opened strong under the continuation of the warlike political situation in Europe. It acted very nervously for about two hours and fluctuated rather wildly.

Provisions started firm and maintained that condition all day.

Oats were strong, with sympathy with the better feeling on the corn, but most of the early gain was lost. May sold from 20 cents to 20⅝ cents and off to 19⅞@19⅞ still.

HOGS—Receipts were very heavy, but the reports from the yards were that everyone wanted hogs at yesterday's prices. The day's run was 41,000 head and 45,000 is the estimate for tomorrow.

Offerings of products were light and that was a feature of the entire day's trading.

The leading futures were as follows:

| WHEAT—No. 2. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 58 | 58⅝ | 57⅝ | 57½ |
| Feb | 58¼ | 58⅝ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ |
| May | 60 | 60¾ | 59⅝ | 60⅞ |
| July | 61 | 61⅝ | 60½ | 60⅞ |

| CORN—No. 2. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| May | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29 | 29⅛ |
| July | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |

| OATS—No. 2. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | | | | 19½ |
| Feb | 18 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ |
| May | 20 | 20⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| July | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |

| MESS PORK—Per barrel. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | | | | 9.50 |
| May | 9.60 | 9.67½ | 9.37½ | 9.40 |

| LARD—Per 100 lbs. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 5.42½ | 5.47½ | 5.40 | 5.42½ |
| May | 5.25 | 5.30 | 5.20 | 5.25 |

| SHORT RIBS—Per 100 lbs. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | | | | 4.90 |
| May | 4.77½ | 4.90 | 4.77½ | 4.82½ |

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 57½; No. 3 spring, 57½@59½; No. 2 red, 62½@62¾.

CORN—No. 2, 29¾.

OATS—No. 2, 17½@17¾; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 20½@21; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 19½@20.

RYE—No. 2, 35.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 22@40; No. 4, f. o. b., 22@24.

FLAX SEED—83.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, 3.60.

MESS PORK—Per barrel, 9.47½@9.50.

LARD—Per 100 pounds, 5.45.

SHORT RIBS—Sides (loose), 4.75@4.60.

SHOULDERS—Dry salted (boxed), 4½@4¾.

SHORT CLEAR—Sides (boxed), 4¾@4⅞.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, 1.22.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, 5.75; granulated, 5.12.

| Article. | Rec. | Ship. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Wheat, bushels | 15,000 | 48,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 562,000 | 83,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 305,000 | 170,000 |
| Rye, bushels | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 61,000 | 17,000 |

On the produce exchange, today, the butter market was steady; dairies, 12@20; creamery, 19@24.

CHEESE—Quiet, 5½@5¾.

EGGS—Steady, fresh 20@21.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Beef cattle were salable at 2.20@4.65. Exporters continue to buy fairly well in spite of a decline of 1c per pound in British markets, as they are favored with low ocean rates. Butchers' canners stuff was in active demand at strong prices, cows selling chiefly at 2.00@2.35 and bulls largely at 2.25@2.75. Calves were active. Rather more life was shown in the stocker and feeder trade, although values were pretty high for desirable lots. Texas cattle were active and strong.

HOGS—Notwithstanding the large supply which included 5,000 carried over from yesterday there was such an excellent demand from Chicago packers and eastern shippers that prices ruled stronger to a nickle higher almost from the start. Sales were at 3.70@4.85.

SHEEP—There was a good demand once more at strong prices. Sales were on a basis of 2.00@2.50 for inferior up to 3.65 for choice native sheep, choice westerns selling at 3.70@3.85.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Omaha, Jan. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; market active, butchers' stock steady; feeders' stronger. Native steers $4.10@5.00; cows and heifers, 2.15@4.00; Texans, 2.25@3.25; cows and heifers easy, 2.50@3.25; canners, 1.50@2.40; stockers and feeders, 2.60@3.40; calves, 2.00@3.25; bulls, stags, etc., 1.75@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,500. Market steady to 5c lower, closed firm. Heavy, 3.60@3.80; mixed, 3.40@3.47½; light, 3.40@3.47½; pigs, 3.00@3.45; bulk of sales of 3.45@3.37½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000. Market firm, good mutttons in demand. Fair to choice natives, 2.25@3.25; choice westerns, 3.60@3.70; common and stock sheep, 2.00@3.00; lambs, 4.00@5.50.

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS

New York, Jan 8.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belcher | 10 | Dunc. C. | 8 |
| Chollar | 80 | Jacket | 1 |
| Crown Point | 10 | Potosi | 20 |
| C. C. & Va | 4 45 | Quicksilver | 1 50 |
| Deadwood | 10 | Preferred | 11 |
| G. & C. | 55 | Sierra Nevada | 65 |
| H. & N. | 10 | Standard | 1 30 |
| Homestake | 28 | Union Con. | 10 |
| Iron Silver | 20 | Yellow Jacket | 80 |
| Mexican | 60 | | |

SAN FRANCISCO MINING.

San Francisco, Jan 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | 12 | Kentuck Con | 02 |
| Alpha Con | 10 | Lady Washington | 09 |
| Andes | 78 | Mexican | 29 |
| Belcher | 30 | Mono | 05 |
| Bodie Con | 15 | Mount Diablo | 16 |
| Bullion | 13 | Occidental Con | 77 |
| Bulwer Con | 16 | Ophir | 1 00 |
| Caledonia | 10 | Overman | 13 |
| Challenge Con | 24 | Potosi | 65 |
| Confidence | 85 | Savage | 31 |
| Conflauze Con | 1 | Scorpion | 03 |
| Crown Point | 20 | Sierra Nevada | 66 |
| C. C. & Va | 4 60 | Silver Hill | 02 |
| Con. Imperial | 02 | Union Con | 31 |
| Con. New York | | Utah Con | 08 |
| Crown Point | 10 | Yellow Jacket | 72 |
| Exchequer | 40 | Silver bars | 68¾ |
| Gould & Curry | 30 | Mexican dol. | 55¾ |
| H. & N. | 1 25 | Drafts, sight | Par |
| Julia | 02 | Drafts, telegraph | Par |
| Justice | 04 | | |

An assessment of 10c per share has been levied on Mono.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BONDS

New York, Jan 8

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s reg. new | 115 | D. & R. G. 7s | 110 |
| New 4s new coup | 115 | D. & R. G. 4s, A | 78 |
| U. S. 5s reg | 113¼ | N. J. Cent. Gen'l 5s | 110 |
| U. S. 5s coup | 113¾ | Nor. Pac. 1st s | 113¼ |
| U. S. 4s reg | 112½ | Nor. Pac. 2ds | 110 |
| U. S. 4s coup | 112¾ | N. W. Consols | 138½ |
| U. S. 2s reg | 99 | N. W. S. F. deb 5s | 110 |
| Pacific 6s of '95 | 100 | R. G. W. 1sts | 72¾ |
| Missouri 6s | 100 | St. P. Consols 7s | 127 |
| Atchison 4s | 71 | Can. C. & P. 1st 5s | 104¼ |
| Ditto Second A | 30½ | St. L. & S. F. gen 6s | 121 |
| Canada So. 2nds | 104 | U. P. 1sts of '96 | 104½ |
| C. Pac 1st of '95 | 100 | | |

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS

New York, Jan 8

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 13¾ | Northern Pac. | 5¾ |
| Adams Express | 152 | Preferred | 16¾ |
| Am. Express | 111 | U. P., D. & G. | 2 |
| B. & O. | 37 | Northwestern | 103 |
| Canada Pac. | 54¾ | Preferred | 141 |
| Canada Sou. | 46 | N. Y. Central | 97¼ |
| Central Pac. | 1¾ | Ore. Imp. | 2¾ |
| Ches. & O. | 17¾ | Ore. Nav. | 18 |
| Chicago Alton | 158 | Ore. S. L. & U. N. | 6 |
| C. B. & Q. | 78 | Pittsburg | 170 |
| Chicago Gas | 63¾ | Pullman Palace | 157 |
| Con. Gas | 194 | Reading | 3 |
| Col. C. & I. | 6¾ | R. G. W. | 12 |
| D. L. & W. | 147¾ | Preferred | 40 |
| D. & R. G. pref | 11 | Rock Island | 74¾ |
| D. & G. F. Co. | 15¾ | St. Paul | 73¾ |
| Erie | 14¾ | Preferred | 125 |
| Preferred | 29¾ | St. F. & O. | 33 |
| Fort Wayne | 161 | Preferred | 150 |
| Great Nor. pref | 114 | Southern Pac. | 19¾ |
| Illinois Central | 96 | Sugar Refinery | 89¾ |
| Lake Shore | 127¾ | Union Pac. | 8¾ |
| Lead Trust | 27¾ | U. S. Express | 54 |
| Mat. Con. | 10 | Wells, Fargo Ex. | 90 |
| Mich. Cen. | 91¾ | Western Union | 83¾ |
| Missouri Pac. | 23¾ | D. & R. G. | 11 |
| N. Pacific | 14¾ | Gen. Elec. | 37¾ |
| Preferred | 69 | Col. Fuel & I. | 29¾ |
| N. J. Central | 96 | Preferred | 95 |
| North Am. Co. | 6¾ | | |

**Hood's Is the Best**

Medicine all the year around, because it purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and therefore gives strength to resist bad effects from all blood diseases, Malaria, Pneumonia, Colds, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc. Serious illness has often been prevented when Hood's Sarsaparilla has been taken in time.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c

# THE UTAH LEGISLATURE

## But Little Business Transacted in Either House.

## WAS OF A ROUTINE NATURE

### MEMBERS ARE GETTING FAMILIAR WITH THE WORK.

**Bill Introduced in the Senate Relative to Court Stenographers—Selection of the Remaining Officers in the House—Critchlow Offers a Resolution Intended to Expedite the Passage of Urgent Legislation.**

The matter of importance to engage the attention of the legislature yesterday was the reading of the governor's message by his excellency, Heber M. Wells, which took place before the joint session immediately after the convening of the two houses. The message was listened to with rapt attention by the full legislature. It was pronounced an able state document, and the members declared they would earnestly endeavor to carry out its suggestions to the best interests of the state.

In the senate the business was of a purely routine nature, being confined to receiving messages from the house, the swearing in of the minor officers who were absent at the organization on the day previous and the appointment of a committee on rules and a special committee on a bill introduced by Senator Booth relative to court stenographers.

The business of the senate may not be said to have began as yet, and it will be a day or two yet ere that body gets down to business. Of course the report of the committee on rules will have to be received and acted upon ere the chair will appoint the committees of the senate. This report, it is thought, will be ready this afternoon, but it may be delayed one day longer.

In the house there was very little accomplished, but that was transacted in a much more business-like manner than characterized the proceedings of the two previous days. The members had apparently been studying Roberts' Rules, for the breaches of the commonest of parliamentary practices which were so frequent Monday and Tuesday, were much less numerous. The speaker, too, had obviously been applying himself to good effect. It was noticable that his rulings were much more in keeping with proper legislative usage than they had previously been. The result was that although the proceedings of the house were not marked by a high understanding of the most advanced methods of procedure, still they were not marked by the rank errors that went into the minutes the previous days.

The matters of chief interest before the house were the selection of the remaining officers to complete organization, and two concurrent resolutions were introduced. One was by Critchlow and is intended to expedite the passage of legislation that is most urgent, and the other, which was introduced by Harris of Weber, occupied much the larger share of the time of the house. It provided for the purchase of certain supplies and brought about a heated debate on the subject of economy. It was finally adopted, after being amended to meet the views of the anti-extravagance members, a fact largely due to the support the economical feature received from the Democratic side.

SENATE.

When the senate convened yesterday upon the desk of each member was a communication in a long, legal-looking envelope, pasted close and marked "Personal and Private." Upon the upper left hand corner was a note in bold Gothic type to the effect that if the same was not delivered within the ensuing five days the missive was to be returned to Colonel George Pepper Norris.

Pending the arrival of the time when the senate was called to order the senators perused the billet doux referred to, which were printed in bourgeois type, in the language of P. W. McCaffrey, the manager of the colonel's canvass, in manner and form as follows, to-wit, that is to say:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE:

Salt Lake City, Jan. 7, 1896.

Gentlemen—I solicit your votes on the following grounds:

1. I am as well, if not better qualified, by political education, training and seven years' experience at our national capital, for the duties of the position as any other candidate.

2. I am the only practical mining man in the list of candidates and thus represent the leading industry of this state better than any other candidate.

3. If you will make me your senator, I will undertake to have a railroad to the coast within three years' time, and this will benefit the whole people of the state more than any other thing which can be done. I have business connections in Europe, where I have resided several years, to accomplish this. There is no other candidate who can do this but me. Very respectfully yours, GEORGE PEPPER NORRIS.

It is needless to say that no action was taken by any of the members of the senate other than to smile and deposit the communications in the waste basket.

Yesterday's session of the senate was not enlivened by any startling proceedings. The business of the body was transacted quietly and speedily. One bill was introduced by Senator Booth providing for the appointment of court stenographers and fixing their compensation and defining their duties. This bill was read for the first time and referred to a special committee appointed for the purpose of considering the same. It is the intention of all the members of the senate and house to legislate so the courts can get to work as speedily as possible. The house reported Mr. Nye's bill fixing the terms of district courts and defining the qualifications of jurors.

In this connection it may be stated that the committee having this last mentioned bill in hand have before it the advisability of allowing women to serve on the juries. It is contended that they should not be permitted to serve and many lawyers of the city will advocate the measure in that form. The arguments against such a course are that women are too likely to be swerved by sentiment; besides, several other reasons of a nature not to be discussed in public. The two bills will doubtless be passed this week, which will enable the courts to get to work at an early date.

The president of the senate yesterday appointed a committee on rules which will report at the opening of the session today. The other committees will be appointed as soon as the report of the committee on rules is received and adopted. The president yesterday sent each of the members of the senate a communication asking their preferences as to committees upon which they wished to serve, and the replies will be made today.

Routine business of the senate yesterday was as follows:

The senate began its session at 2 p. m. Prayer being offered by Rev. Crook of the Episcopal church.

The chair called attention to the absence of the journal, the printer being derelict in duty and mentioned the fact that the governor had announced a message for the joint session, and asked the pleasure of the senate. It was decided to follow the order of business as laid down in the rules of the old legislative council.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Senator Booth of Salt Lake introduced senate bill No. 1, "An act providing for the appointment of court stenographers."

The first section of the bill makes it the duty of each district judge to appoint a competent man to act as stenographer in his court. The said appointee shall give a good and sufficient bond and in the First and Second districts shall receive a salary of $2,000. In all other districts the compensation shall be $1,500 per annum. In addition to this the stenographer shall receive 10 cents per mile in going to and coming from court provided that this mileage shall not be paid except within the boundaries of the district.

Section 2 defines the duties of the office which are limited to evidence, exceptions and the rulings and charge of the court, the argument of counsel to be not considered.

Section 3 makes it the duty of the stenographer to write out the evidence in long hand when requested by counsel for which he shall be paid the sum of 15 cents per folio of 100 words. If this evidence is used on appeal the charges for the same shall be charged as costs, and paid by the party against whom judgment is rendered. If any evidence is used by the attorney-general or the district attorney then the price of the same shall be a charge against the county interested.

Section 4 provides for the attendance of the stenographer on all sessions of the court, but provides that in his absence he may appoint an assistant.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed and the measure is to take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Senator Booth said the bill was introduced with the idea of inviting a discussion. He realized the bill was not perfect but believed the senate could arrive at an amicable conclusion. The courts could not proceed without stenographers. He suggested its discussion in committee of the whole.

Senator Evans moved the reference of the bill to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chair.

This motion was agreed to, and Senators Booth, Evans, Allison, Snow and McKay were appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

At this juncture the chair announced a message from the house, which proved to be an invitation to unite in joint session, which was accepted.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the joint session of the legislature was called to order by President Van Cott, and the chair announced the business before the house was the reading of the governor's message.

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Pending the arrival of the time when the senate was called to order the senators perused the billet doux referred to, which were printed in bourgeois type, in the language of P. W. McCaffrey, the manager of the colonel's canvass, in manner and form as follows, to-wit, that is to say:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE:

Salt Lake City, Jan. 7, 1896.

Gentlemen—I solicit your votes on the following grounds:

1. I am as well, if not better qualified, by political education, training and seven years' experience at our national capital, for the duties of the position as any other candidate.

2. I am the only practical mining man in the list of candidates and thus represent the leading industry of this state better than any other candidate.

3. If you will make me your senator, I will undertake to have a railroad to the coast within three years' time, and this will benefit the whole people of the state more than any other thing which can be done. I have business connections in Europe, where I have resided several years, to accomplish this. There is no other candidate who can do this but me. Very respectfully yours, GEORGE PEPPER NORRIS.

It is needless to say that no action was taken by any of the members of the senate other than to smile and deposit the communications in the waste basket.

Yesterday's session of the senate was not enlivened by any startling proceedings. The business of the body was transacted quietly and speedily. One bill was introduced by Senator Booth providing for the appointment of court stenographers and fixing their compensation and defining their duties. This bill was read for the first time and referred to a special committee appointed for the purpose of considering the same. It is the intention of all the members of the senate and house to legislate so the courts can get to work as speedily as possible. The house reported Mr. Nye's bill fixing the terms of district courts and defining the qualifications of jurors.

In this connection it may be stated that the committee having this last mentioned bill in hand have before it the advisability of allowing women to serve on the juries. It is contended that they should not be permitted to serve and many lawyers of the city will advocate the measure in that form. The arguments against such a course are that women are too likely to be swerved by sentiment; besides, several other reasons of a nature not to be discussed in public. The two bills will doubtless be passed this week, which will enable the courts to get to work at an early date.

The president of the senate yesterday appointed a committee on rules which will report at the opening of the session today. The other committees will be appointed as soon as the report of the committee on rules is received and adopted. The president yesterday sent each of the members of the senate a communication asking their preferences as to committees upon which they wished to serve, and the replies will be made today.

Routine business of the senate yesterday was as follows:

The senate began its session at 2 p. m. Prayer being offered by Rev. Crook of the Episcopal church.

The chair called attention to the absence of the journal, the printer being derelict in duty and mentioned the fact that the governor had announced a message for the joint session, and asked the pleasure of the senate. It was decided to follow the order of business as laid down in the rules of the old legislative council.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Senator Booth of Salt Lake introduced senate bill No. 1, "An act providing for the appointment of court stenographers."

The first section of the bill makes it the duty of each district judge to appoint a competent man to act as stenographer in his court. The said appointee shall give a good and sufficient bond and in the First and Second districts shall receive a salary of $2,000. In all other districts the compensation shall be $1,500 per annum. In addition to this the stenographer shall receive 10 cents per mile in going to and coming from court provided that this mileage shall not be paid except within the boundaries of the district.

Section 2 defines the duties of the office which are limited to evidence, exceptions and the rulings and charge of the court, the argument of counsel to be not considered.

Section 3 makes it the duty of the stenographer to write out the evidence in long hand when requested by counsel for which he shall be paid the sum of 15 cents per folio of 100 words. If this evidence is used on appeal the charges for the same shall be charged as costs, and paid by the party against whom judgment is rendered. If any evidence is used by the attorney-general or the district attorney then the price of the same shall be a charge against the county interested.

Section 4 provides for the attendance of the stenographer on all sessions of the court, but provides that in his absence he may appoint an assistant.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed and the measure is to take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Senator Booth said the bill was introduced with the idea of inviting a discussion. He realized the bill was not perfect but believed the senate could arrive at an amicable conclusion. The courts could not proceed without stenographers. He suggested its discussion in committee of the whole.

Senator Evans moved the reference of the bill to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chair.

This motion was agreed to, and Senators Booth, Evans, Allison, Snow and McKay were appointed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

At this juncture the chair announced a message from the house, which proved to be an invitation to unite in joint session, which was accepted.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the joint session of the legislature was called to order by President Van Cott, and the chair announced the business before the house was the reading of the governor's message.

The matter of importance to engage the attention of the legislature yesterday was the reading of the governor's message by his excellency, Heber M. Wells, which took place before the joint session immediately after the convening of the two houses. The message was listened to with rapt attention by the full legislature. It was pronounced an able state document, and the members declared they would earnestly endeavor to carry out its suggestions to the best interests of the state.

In the senate the business was of a purely routine nature, being confined to receiving messages from the house, the swearing in of the minor officers who were absent at the organization on the day previous and the appointment of a committee on rules and a special committee on a bill introduced by Senator Booth relative to court stenographers.

The business of the senate may not be said to have began as yet, and it will be a day or two yet ere that body gets down to business. Of course the report of the committee on rules will have to be received and acted upon ere the chair will appoint the committees of the senate. This report, it is thought, will be ready this afternoon, but it may be delayed one day longer.

In the house there was very little accomplished, but that was transacted in a much more business-like manner than characterized the proceedings of the two previous days. The members had apparently been studying Roberts' Rules, for the breaches of the commonest of parliamentary practices which were so frequent Monday and Tuesday, were much less numerous. The speaker, too, had obviously been applying himself to good effect. It was noticable that his rulings were much more in keeping with proper legislative usage than they had previously been. The result was that although the proceedings of the house were not marked by a high understanding of the most advanced methods of procedure, still they were not marked by the rank errors that went into the minutes the previous days.

The matters of chief interest before the house were the selection of the remaining officers to complete organization, and two concurrent resolutions were introduced. One was by Critchlow and is intended to expedite the passage of legislation that is most urgent, and the other, which was introduced by Harris of Weber, occupied much the larger share of the time of the house. It provided for the purchase of certain supplies and brought about a heated debate on the subject of economy. It was finally adopted, after being amended to meet the views of the anti-extravagance members, a fact largely due to the support the economical feature received from the Democratic side.

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