THE METALS.

Silver, 47⅞c per ounce; New York, 47⅞c. Copper, 11½c per pound; New York, $12.12½ per 100 pounds. Lead, $3.50 per 100 pounds.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

FORECAST FOR SALT LAKE.
Fair.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WATER IN THE GREAT SALT LAKE HAS BEGUN TO RISE

Level of the Inland Sea Is One Inch Above the Mark Registered Two Weeks Ago.

Predicted That It Will Continue Until It Reaches a Point Where There Will Be Bathing at Saltair Pavilion.

AFTER receding to the lowest point on record, the water level of the Great Salt lake has again begun to rise. The water is now one inch higher than it was two weeks ago, and the indications are that it will continue to rise until the old level is regained. A rise of two feet will bring the water back to Saltair, and two feet more of water will restore bathing about the pavilion.

From present indications Section Director Murdoch of the bureau believes that the water may reach the pavilion by summer and another wet winter will put the water at a height that will give a bathing depth all about the bathhouses. It is believed that the cycle of dry seasons that has caused the falling of the lake has been completed and that now it may rise even to a higher point than it has reached for some years.

If such is the case the sudden change in the behavior of the lake is of no little importance. A rise sufficient to bring the water back to the pavilion, will, of course, do away with the necessity of constructing the proposed wall about Saltair to furnish bathing there and save the work and expense of making an improvement that would be valueless if the water level does gain its old point. A rise of one inch a month from now until the opening of spring is confidently expected, and with the opening of the wet season, if the lake does as it has done in the past, a rise of from one to two feet may be expected within a month.

Depends Upon Precipitation.

The permanency and continuation of this rise will, of course, depend upon the conditions of precipitation the following winter. If the dry cycle which seemingly has been experienced throughout the world, has been broken, as the indications seem to point out, what the waters of the lake may do may be a surprise, according to the statements of those who have made a study of conditions not only here, but throughout the country.

"For the past two or three years the lake has been going down at the rate of two inches a month until the record breaking level of three feet and six inches below zero was reached a month ago," said Mr. Murdoch yesterday. "Then there came a change. The measurement taken two weeks ago, it will be remembered, showed that for two weeks the level remained at the same point.

"At that time it was predicted that a change had come and that the lake would begin to rise. The regular measurement taken Thursday and received at the weather office yesterday, showed this prediction to be correct. The water had risen one inch in two weeks, making the reading three feet and five inches below zero. This gain is at the same rate at which the water had been falling, and it is reasoned that the gain will continue at the same ratio at least until the wet season opens, when, of course, a more rapid rise should follow."

Predicts Rapid Rise.

This rapid rise, according to Mr. Murdoch, should come during the month of February if conditions of previous years repeat themselves. In 1891 the lake rose two feet and two inches between the 15th of February and the 1st of March. A reference to the records show that almost every year during the month of February there is a decided rise in the lake. For several years past, though dry winters have followed these rises, and the temporary gain was overbalanced by the continued deficiency in precipitation, until the lake was reduced to the level which it attained.

"During the present winter," continued Mr. Murdoch, "conditions have been different, and it is argued that the rise will be a permanent one. While the precipitation during the present winter has not reached the normal, yet it is far above the records of the past few years, and as the level of the lake is but a gauge of the rainfall, the increase in precipitation must have its effect upon the lake level.

"The deficiency in precipitation is at present only .62 of an inch. If February, as it has done in the past, proves to be a wet month, this deficiency may be made up, and with the melting of the heavy snows that have fallen in the mountains during the winter, the lake may be expected to rise rapidly and to a good height.

Dry Cycle May Be Broken.

"The month of January, as is shown by the weather records, has been exceptionally dry since 1897, and deficient in precititation since 1892. The fact that a rise in the lake has been noted in this dry month is taken as an indication that the dry cycle or cycle of deficient precipitation has been broken and that now we may expect a wet cycle or cycle of increased precipitation. If the precipitation does no more than regain its normal status, it will take only two winters to put the lake at the level at which it stood when the remarkable recession of the waters commenced.

"If, as is believed, the dry cycle is over, the necessary increase in precipitation may be expected. In view of its importance in relation to the lake, the weather of next month will be watched with no little interest."

In regard to the dry cycle which caused the falling of Salt lake, Mr. Murdoch has gathered some interesting data showing that this cycle of deficient precipitation has been general all over the world, causing a decided falling in inland lakes everywhere. Reports from weather stations in various parts of the world show that for from six to fifteen years past the annual precipitation has been decreasing in almost every country.

General Decrease in Precipitation.

Of course, in local districts, the conditions in many places have been the reverse, but the general tendency is toward a decrease in precipitation. This decrease has been followed by a falling in the levels of inland lakes everywhere. One report from the coast of China shows that for the past six years the precipitation there has been decreasing from one to two inches, and even more, each year. In fact, it has decreased so much that the report states that rice crops this year will be a total failure.

In regard to the cause of this decrease in precipitation, a number of theories have been advanced, but none of them seems to be generally accepted. A theory advanced to explain the remarkable decrease in precipitation on the Chinese coast, where it is perhaps more marked than any other place in the world, is that submarine seismic disturbances have affected the Japan current, thus affecting the monsoons that play such an important part in general climatic conditions along the China coast. Other authorities, however, believe that something far more extensive and important is responsible for the general deficiency in precipitation.

Heat From the Sun.

A theory that has been advanced, and that is looked upon as quite probable, is that there has been a change in the amount of heat that the earth receives from the sun. It is argued by these theorists that the sun is slowly but surely cooling and shrinking in size, thus diminishing the amount of heat that is received by the earth, and causing a relative change in climatic conditions. As precipitation depends upon these conditions, it is evident that a decrease in the heat received by the earth would, of course, reduce the amount of evaporation from oceans, lakes and rivers, thus reducing the amount of precipitation. As these conditions are of world-wide extent, scientists seem to be of the opinion that the conditions must in some way be the result of solar changes or influences.

If it be the case that the sun is shutting off the earth's supply of heat, and will continue to do so, the question is, what will happen? Wil lthe heat be reduced to such an extent that there will be no more evaporation through solar influences, and what will happen then?

MINE OFFICIALS TELL THEIR STORIES TO THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 16.—More mine officials were called to the witness stand today and informed the coal strike commissioners that under the influence of the union the mine workers restricted the production of anthracite coal and otherwise interfered with the discipline of the employes. The Erie company, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillside Coal & Iron company, closed its case early in the day, after calling a physician, who testified to the good health of the mine workers.

The Scranton Coal company, which operates, besides its own, the collieries of the Elk Hill Coal & Iron company, then took up the attack on the demands of the miners. The Scranton and the Elk Hill companies turn their coal over to the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, which virtually controls them.

The witnesses called today testified generally that no blacklist exists; that the contract miners work on an average of from six to seven hours a day, that the local unions compel the men to load an equal number of cars, thus restricting the output; that the men are careless in obeying orders and that frequent petty strikes occur because a union man is dismissed for insubordination.

One inside foreman, in his testimony, said the employment of a check weighman, insisted upon by the union, has proved to be a good thing for the company, because the miners sent to the surface cleaner coal; that is, coal with very little impurities in it. The accountant for the Scranton Coal company presented figures that showed since a check docking boss was employed by the company, at the request of the miners, the dockage against the men has been reduced about one-half. The miners pay the wages of the check weighman and the check docking boss. It was also stated that the checkmen have no trouble with the regular weighmen and docking boss of the company.

Superintendent May of the Erie company testified a few days ago that the employment of check docking bosses is not practicable, because the two men would not agree regarding the amount of dirt in a car.

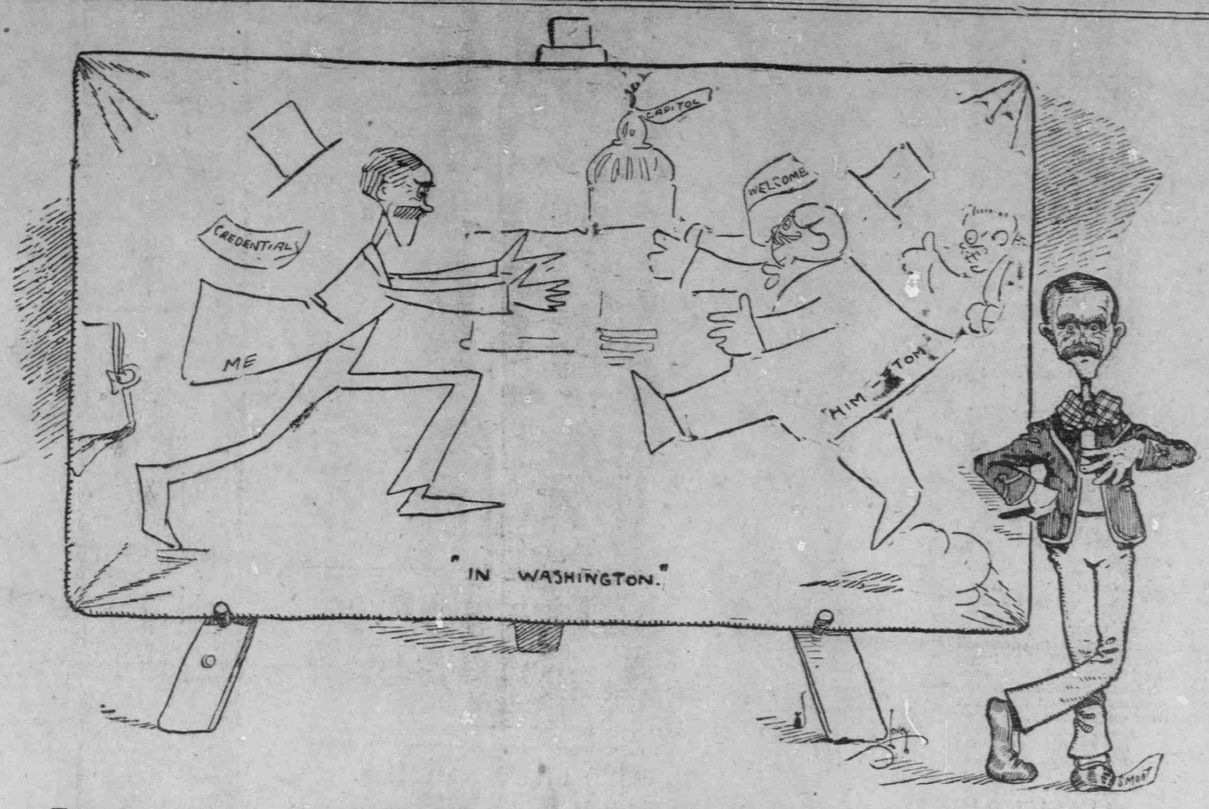
POPE LEO'S CHOICE.

Rome, Jan. 16.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli has been appointed vice chancellor of the Catholic church in succession to Cardinal Parocchi, who died yesterday. The haste with which the pope filled the vacant office is much commented upon. Cardinal Vannutelli is now regarded as the probable successor of Pope Leo, as vice chancellor of the church is one of the highest positions in the papacy.

WHIPPING POST.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 16.—A bill was introduced in the house today by Mr. Haines of Saline to establish a whipping post for persons convicted of petty larceny. The bill provides that a constable will inflict from ten to fifty lashes, according to the sentence of the court.

Mr. Elmer of Dent introduced a bill to abolish the death penalty for murder.



The lightning charcoal artist, Reed Smoot, draws his impression of Apostle Smoot's reception in the Nation's Capitol.

USED REBATE SYSTEM

Pennsylvania Railroad Makes Confession to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Pennsylvania railroad, the Pennsylvania company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Lehigh Valley have submitted to the interstate commerce commission reports that the increases in freight rates on grain, grain products, dressed meats and packing house products and a few other commodities are merely restorations to a usual or reasonable basis and are justified by increasing expenditures. The Pennsylvania railroad admits that during the six months ended Jan. 1, 1902, it participated in the payment of rebates on shipments originating at points west of Pittsburg to the extent of approximately $110,000. From then until June 30th last the Pennsylvania says it paid no rebates. While the cost of material and labor is an important factor in justifying its restoration of rates affected by the increase, the Pennsylvania points to the increased cost of operation due to the difficulty of moving an abnormally large traffic.

The Pennsylvania company says that allowances or rebates approximating $50,000 or $60,000 were made from July 1, 1901, to Jan. 1, 1902, but none have since then been granted. Since May 1st last, the average rate of wages has increased about 8½ per cent. The Pennsylvania company estimates that at the advance in the rates on grain, grain products, dressed beef and export provisions will increase its revenues only $150,000 to $180,000, while increased cost of labor and material will aggregate at least $2,000,000.

DISBROW CLEARED OF MURDER CHARGE

Rivershead, L. I., Jan. 16.—Louis A. Disbrow was acquitted today of the charge of killing Clarence Foster at Good Grounds on the night of June 9. The verdict was reached by the jury after brief deliberation. The case of the prosecution throughout was weak, the strongest point made against the accused being that he was the last person seen with Foster and Miss Lawrence on the night of the tragedy. The contention of the defense was that Foster and the girl committed suicide.

PAPER MAKERS HAVE TO EARN THEIR MONEY

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 16.—The secrecy surrounding the negotiations of the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers with the manufacturers, which will determine whether western paper mill employes are to go on a strike because they are asked to work seventy-two hours a week, was penetrated today. The union has offered terms of compromise on the basis of Saturday night work until 6 o'clock without pay, or work until midnight with full night's pay. National President George Mackey said that no decision had been reached.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS HAS BEEN SIGHTED

New York, Jan. 16.—Word reached this city this evening that the American Line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton Jan. 3 for New York, was sighted off Nantucket lightship at 6:40 p. m., going dead slow. Signals were made to the South Shore lightship but owing to the fact that a heavy gale was blowing they were unintelligible.

The slow rate of speed at which the St. Louis was traveling indicates that unless she is assisted she will not reach New York until late Saturday night. Appearances indicated that the St. Louis was short of steam power and the signals were thought to imply that trouble with her boilers had been experienced.

Clement A. Griscom, jr., said tonight that the agents of the line had heard nothing of the St. Louis beyond the fact that she had been sighted. It was not considered necessary, he said, to dispatch a vessel to her assistance, as, if it be needed, the St. Louis will have ample time to signal for it when she arrives. He does not expect that the St. Louis will reach Sandy Hook before noon tomorrow.

THIEVES OF 40 YEARS AGO

Gigantic Frauds of Civil War Revived by the Introduction in the House of a Claim For Equipment of the Third Iowa Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—This being Friday, the regular order (the department of commerce bill) was displaced and the house today proceeded to the consideration of private claims bills.

An interesting controversy arose in connection with a bill to appropriate $8,446 to pay the claim of B. F. Moody & Co., of Keokuk, Ia., for balance due under a contract for the equipment of the Third Iowa cavalry during the civil war, and some sensational chapters in the history of the alleged army contract frauds in St. Louis were exploited. Mr. Smith of Iowa was in charge of the bill. The original amount of the claim exceeded $50,000, but it was scaled down by the committee to $8,446. Mr. Smith contended that the claim was just, the contract having been executed under the authority of General John C. Fremont, through his agent, General Cyrus Bussey.

Claim Denounced.

Mr. Hedge of Iowa, Mr. Smith's colleague, denounced the claim with a vigor which attracted the attention of the entire house. He impeached it first on the ground that it had been allowed to slumber for forty years without being presented to congress, and then proceeded to point out that it had its origin in the action of the famous commission consisting of David Davis, Hugh Campbell and Joseph Holt, which unearthed the alleged frauds in General Fremont's department of the St. Louis in 1862. He declared that the commission had scaled millions upon millions off army contracts, one of which was that of Moody & Co., and that General Fremont had been superseded because of the intolerable conditions that were found to exist. "The report of that committee," said he, "was never printed, because Lincoln believed that its revelations would make the people despair."

"I have that record here," said Mr. Smith, raising a package of papers, musty and yellow with age.

"But it was never printed," insisted M. Hedge. "It would not have been advisable to print it." Then he called on Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, who had been an interested listener to the debate, to bear out his testimony, explaining that Mr. Hitt had been the stenographer of the St. Louis commission.

The latter corroborated Mr. Hedge, saying that the report which Mr. Smith had displayed had been written by his own hand. He told of the gigantic frauds unearthed in that investigation and of the unwillingness of the authorities to permit the complete story to become public, owing to the disheartening effect it might produce on the people. Personally, he said, he did not remember the details of the particular claim of Moody & Co.

Bill Voted Down.

Mr. Smith, in reply, while admitting that the contract might have been technically without authority insisted that the claim was not fraudulent in law or in fact.

The house, however, voted the bill down, 30 to 70.

Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, led a strong fight against an omnibus resolution to refer to the court of claims ninety separate claims aggregating $400,000 for finding of fact under the provisions of the Tucker act. He contended that the resolution would remove the statute of limitation, which already barred many of these old claims. The claims were all for stores and supplies taken by the federal forces during the civil war. Mr. Payne conducted a filibuster, but he was overridden by friends of the measure, who comprised all the Democrats and half of the Republicans. On a roll call the adoption of the resolutions, however, a quorum failed, the vote standing 97 to 51, and the house, at 4:45, adjourned.

ARIZONA JUSTICE ARRESTED IN BOSTON

Boston, Jan. 16.—After having been chased across the country by Arizona officials, who wanted him on a charge of embezzlement, Justice T. Hinds was arrested here today. High Sheriff Joseph J. Roberts of Prescott, Ariz., immediately served requisition papers upon Governor Bates from the governor of Arizona, charging Hinds with being a fugitive from justice. Transactions in a mining enterprise are said to be the basis of the complaint against Hinds.

IOWA EDITOR SWINDLED.

Two Buckeye Sharpers Invade Land of the Hawkeyes.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 16.—The grand jury has returned indictments against H. K. Roenke of Akron, O., and C. W. Gray of Philadelphia for larceny by embezzlement. They came to Iowa last April to introduce a newspaper circulation scheme by giving books as premiums. They made a contract with the Evening Gazette, which furnished them the books to deliver to subscribers. After collecting nearly $400 they disappeared the night before they were to make the accounting, and have not been heard from since. Efforts will be made to locate them and bring them to Burlington for trial. The men presented to the Gazette letters of recommendation from prominent book publishers.

CROPSEY MURDER CASE.

Girl Went Out With Wilcox and Never Returned.

Hartford, N. C., Jan. 16.—The first witness called today in the trial of James Wilcox for the murder of Nellie Cropsey was Miss Ollie Cropsey, sister of the dead girl. Miss Ollie said that Wilcox and her sister had been sweethearts for several years. They quarreled in September and in October. Made up, but quarreled again in November. The night of Nov. 20 Wilcox called at the Cropsey home and remained several hours, but did not talk much. Wilcox rose to go at 11 o'clock and asked Miss Nellie to speak with him in the hall. The girl went out with the defendant and was never seen again.

Several other witnesses corroborated the testimony of Miss Ollie.

SIGNS OF THE END.

New York, Jan. 16.—This bulletin was issued at 10:30 p. m. at the residence of Abram S. Hewitt:

"After an uneventful day, Mr. Hewitt is more restless tonight."

BAD ACCIDENT ON RIO GRANDE ROAD

Denver, Colo., Jan. 16.—A special to the Republican from Gunnison, Colo., says westbound passenger train No. 317, on the Denver & Rio Grande, was derailed three miles east of Sargent at 9:20 o'clock this morning and thirty of the sixty passengers on board were more or less injured, though none fatally. The most seriously hurt are:

S. P. Gutschall, Montrose, Colo., head and back cut; internally injured.

Charles B. Miller, Chicago, leg injured.

E. G. Lohr, Kansas City, arm wrenched.

Assistant Superintendent Griffith of the D. & R. G. railway, face cut.

The cause of the accident was the breaking of a bolt of a fish plate by a freight car, which jumped the track a little earlier. The section crew had been notified and was on the way to repair the track when the wreck occurred. The deep snow prevented the accident being more serious.

WARRIORS OF CUBA DEMAND THEIR PAY

Havana, Jan. 16.—The manifesto which was issued here yesterday setting forth that the liberating army of Cuba will not wait later than March for the completion of the work for the payment of the soldiers, and that if longer time is asked the army will reunite and occupy every town from Point Maysi to Cape San Antonio pacificially was an anonymous one. General Gomez and the other generals have expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the attitude of the Cuban government regarding the payment of the army. Gomez is still revising the lists of those who are entitled to pay.

OLD HEBREW BIBLE JUST DISCOVERED

London, Jan. 17.—In a dispatch from Cairo the correspondent of the Daily Mail reports the discovery in Syria of one of the oldest Hebrew manuscript Bibles. It consists of the five books of the Pentateuch, written in Samaritan characters on gazelle parchment in the year 116 of the Mosiem era. It shows important differences from the existing text.

ROASTED A PRISONER

Diabolical Deed of Filipinos Witnessed by a Spaniard in Their Hands.

Manila, Jan. 16.—At the continuation of the trial of Major Edwin B. Glenn of the Fifth infantry, who is charged with unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar, a Spaniard, who was at one time held prisoner by the insurgents, testified that while he was confined at the headquarters of General Lukban in Samar in May of 1900, he saw an American prisoner roasted to death. The Spaniard said sticks were driven into the man's body and he was slowly turned over until dead. The body was then left to be devoured by hogs. He did not know the man's name, but thought he was an officer. Several officers and men were captured or missing in Samar in 1900, and the victim is believed to have been one of these.

Other witnesses reviewed the Balangiga, Gandara and Catubig massacres. The defense produced a letter written by the insurgent leader Gueverra, in which he admitted that the Balangiga massacre was contrary to the laws of warfare.

Captain Abraham P. Buffington of the First infantry testified that Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith frequently had offered protection to the natives, and urged them to come inside the American lines. Lieutenant Pratt testified that General Smith, in his orders, had directed that the war be waged against able-bodied men, not against women and children.

OTHERS IMPLICATED.

Baker City Sheriff Not the Only Official Short.

Baker City, Ore., Jan. 16.—Charles W. Whitney, ex-deputy sheriff, who served as tax collector under Sheriff A. H. Huntington, was arrested today on a complaint charging him with the larceny of $2,000. He waived an examination before Justice Messick, who fixed his bond at $2,500. Up to a late hour this evening Mr. Whitney had not secured bondsmen and was still in the custody of Sheriff Brown. This arrest grows out of the alleged defalcation of Sheriff Huntington, who was taken in charge soon after his return from the east, about the 1st of January, and released on a $7,000 bond. The fact that Huntington was placed under arrest has just come to light, as the county officials in charge of the case have declined until today to give any positive information in regard to the status of the affair.

The arrest of Whitney puts a new phase on the case and it now appears that there will be some very interesting developments within the next few days.

SIX MEN LOSE LIFE IN POWDER EXPLOSION

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 16.—Four kegs of powder exploded in a Slav boarding house in Windber tonight. John Chupa, Staco Chupa, Meek Soutemba, Frank Fresak, John Modes and M. Federick are believed to be mortally injured. The men were seated together in a room, and it is said that one of them was endeavoring to dry a quantity of the powder when the explosion occurred. The side of the building was blown out and the six victims were found unconscious on the floor. Those surviving in the morning will be brought to a hospital here.

INSPECTOR KILLED FIVE BAD BOLOMEN

Manila, Jan. 16.—Constabulary Inspector Fletcher, while traveling alone in the province of Albay, Luzon, last week, was attacked by thirty bolomen. Fletcher killed five of his opponents, but was himself wounded. He escaped and formed a party, which pursued the bolomen, overtook them and killed six more.

Death sentence has been imposed upon one of the natives who murdered five American soldiers in the cemetery at Binangonan, Luzon, on Decoration day of last year.

THAMES FROZEN OVER.

London, Jan. 16.—For the first time in many years the Thames is frozen over. At Marlow the ice is nearly an inch thick. Drift ice has formed in solid packs on the river at Windsor and Richmond. Intensely cold weather prevails, which has largely increased the number of the unemployed, as much outdoor work has been suspended.

ANTI-SMOOT MEN ARE PUNISHED

Given Undesirable Assignments on House Committees.

OTHERS RECEIVE REWARDS

THE DEMOCRATS FARE WELL IN BOTH BRANCHES.

REWARD and punishment for the attitude of the various members on the senatorship question figured largely in the appointment of committees in the house, as announced by Speaker Thomas Hull yesterday. The most desirable places were given to representatives who had voted for Smoot in the Republican caucus. Those who had opposed Smoot in or out of the caucus were relegated to the committees of the "lonesome roads" variety.

In the state senate Democrats got the better of Republicans in so far as quantity was concerned in President Allison's committee appointments, but the Republicans skimmed off the cream of the quality. There was not a Democratic senator who was given less than nine committee appointments, and not a Republican who was given more than that number. Senator Bamberger, the Salt Lake Democrat, was placed on more committees than any other member of the upper house, as President Allison gave him eleven appointments. Senator Harden Bennion, also a Democrat, was placed on ten committees. Each Democrat was given a committee chairmanship. Some of the Republicans were given two and three chairmanships. The chairmanship of the apportionment committee was given to Barber, a Democrat.

Senators George N. Lawrence and Hoyt Sherman of Salt Lake county were given the cream of the chairmanships. Lawrence was put at the head of the important judiciary committee, and Sherman was made chairman of the committee on railroads and banks and banking.

Stewart Is Hit Hard.

In the house, J. J. Stewart of Salt Lake, who has openly opposed Smoot from the first, and who declined to attend the caucus, was hit hardest. He was given not a single chairmanship. He was made a member of the committee on elections and of the committee on capitol and capitol grounds. As there are no contested seats, the first named committee will probably never be called together, while the second may meet to recommend an appropriation of a few dollars to keep the weeds out of the capitol grounds on the hill.

Charles Brink of Bingham, who remained away from the caucus, gets a membership in the committe on elections and mines and mining. The latter committee is consistently made up of members from mining counties. E. C. Lee of Carbon county, another member who stayed away from the caucus, is made chairman of the committee on salaries and fees, and a member of the committee on industrial school, livestock and public health. William E. White of Piute county, another man who did not attend the caucus, is a member of the committees on elections, federal relations and memorials; judiciary; legislative apportionment; mines and mining, and state library. As the only lawyer in the house besides Mrs. Coulter and D. H. Morris, his appointment on the judiciary committee was almost forced.

The men who attended the caucus and voted for Governor Wells fared thus:

J. W. Cahoon—Member industrial school, legislative apportionment, manufactures and commerce.

E. P. Evans—Chairman municipal corporations; member mines and mining, penitentiary and prisons.

What Sutherland Men Got.

The Sutherland men fared a little better. They were apportioned as follows:

A. L. Hamlin—Chairman contingent expenses; member mines and mining, penitentiary and prisons, public buildings, salaries and fees.

William Metcalf—Chairman horticulture and agriculture; member claims and accounts, highways and bridges, livestock, militia.

A. Molyneux—Chairman enrollment and engrossing and state library; member education and art, highways and bridges, legislative apportionment and public printing.

L. Peterson—Member forestry, municipal corporations, public lands.

There was considerable feeling over these appointments.

"It strikes me as a very narrow principle to follow," said Representative Stewart, who was relegated practically off the earth as far as the committees are concerned. "It is going on the principle that the only business of the legislature is to elect a senator, and that the places on the committees are to be bought and sold with that in view."

Representative Hamlin was so angered that he declined to serve as chairman of the committee on contingent expenses. He expressed similar views as to the bartering of the places on the committees.

The most important committee in the house is the judiciary. Next come revenue and appropriations and claims and accounts, dealing with the state finances. Places on the railroad committee are always sought, while members from mining counties usually want to get on the mining committee. Education is also an important committee. The members from the country districts prize appointments on counties, highways and bridges, horticulture and agriculture and irrigation.

Places For Smoot Non-Mormons.

The non-Mormons who voted for Smoot were apportioned places as follows:

W. H. Barrett, chairman railroads and mines and mining; member labor and rules.

Dr. A. S. Condon, chairman school for deaf, dumb and blind, industrial school and public health; member militia and revenues and appropriations.

Mrs. Mary Coulter, chairman judiciary; member education and art, and industrial school.

A. H. Nash, chairman militia; member claims and accounts, counties, municipal corporations, revenue and appropriations and state library.

The Ogden members wanted places on the committees on Industrial school and on School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, both of which institutions are located in that city. It is understood that these four got practically everything they asked, and in some cases more than they asked.

In accordance with the custom, the

(Continued on Page 3.)