

Third—Providing for a labor statistician, who shall combine the duties of such office with that of factory inspector. In this connection the committee are enabled to present the draft of a bill prepared by Mr. A. J. Johnson, delegate from the Typographical Union.

Fourth—Making it a misdemeanor for any employer to offer to an employee in whole or in part as pay for labor performed, anything but the legal tender currency of the country, the penalty for the offense being the same as the person offering counterfeit money. Such a bill, in its character, would apply also to the compulsory boarding house system under which miners now suffer.

Fifth—Although the evil is not at our doors, with the growth of industrial population and manufactures in Utah, it is wise to take time by the forelock; therefore a bill to prevent prison labor competition at this time is a wise measure. It is not so long that it has escaped our memory that bloodshed was only averted in Tennessee by the bold stand of the miners against a detachment of State prisoners sent to take their places in the mines, resulting in a compromise made by the governor, who called an extra session of the legislature for the sole purpose of repealing this obnoxious law of the State.

Sixth—Against the introduction into the Territory for any purpose whatsoever, any private armed constabulary. This applies to the Bonfield and Pinkerton army. The committee are of the opinion that the Illinois law will cover this measure.

Seventh—Providing for a proper pawnbroker's license, so that second-hand dealers will be obliged to take out the same, charging only a stated discount, and protecting the owner of property pawned from extortion, and enabling him to recover within one year upon payment of principal and interest; and closing their respective places of business at 7 p. m., as at present in force in New York.

Eighth—Making Labor Day a legal holiday.

Ninth—Providing for the Australian system of ballot.

Tenth—Exempting the property of men of families from execution to the amount of \$300 in value.

These were the most important measures informally discussed by the committee and decided upon for presentation. Others were discussed and dismissed as either impracticable or impossible at the present time. With but one labor representative in the legislature and this representative belonging to the party in the minority, it will be seen that our hopes are as small as our difficulties are great for the passage of even half the proposed laws enumerated. There is one thing we can do, however, and keep on doing. We can agitate, agitate, agitate. Organized labor is growing in Utah; organized labor is coming daily to Utah, and another election will be held two years hence.

The committee is not prepared at present to present an estimate of what the cost may be to procure copies of the laws enumerated, but may give some idea after hearing from Samuel Gompers and the labor statisticians it is prepared to open correspondence with. In the meantime it is our intention from now on to engage in active work.

Respectfully submitted,
PHIL. CORCORAN,
WM. NEUBOTH, Per F.
J. L. FRANK.

The report was approved, the committee being instructed to bring in laws preventing the employment of child labor, and the exemption from taxation of building associations.

Five new delegates came forward

for initiation. Among them was the delegate from the Eureka Miners' Union, representing over eight hundred members.

After the transaction of routine business the council adjourned.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending October 24, 1891, says that dullness in Wall Street still continues. The absence of any advance in the Bank of England rate of discount last week, and the continued imports of gold, together with other favorable aspects were expected to revive the stock market, but scarcely a perceptible improvement took place. There are plenty of influential operators who, although they believe in ultimately higher prices, yet think it better to allow the market to rest for a time.

However, it is well known that the chief current factors affecting the intrinsic value of securities are distinctly favorable. The foreign demand for our wheat continues upon a very large scale. The return of gold from Europe shows no abatement. In London the loss of gold has so far produced no effect upon the Bank of England rate, nor upon the rate in the open market. This is a better condition of foreign finances than has been anticipated. The uneasiness caused by the new Russian loan and by reports of fresh trouble in the Argentine Republic seem to have the effect of stimulating the London demand for American investments. In the local markets all indications show that there will be no difficulty in procuring money for stock exchange purposes.

The late reports of damage to cotton are now followed by intelligence of killing frost in the cotton belt, the immediate effect of which is to advance prices both here and in Liverpool. The crop will not realize the earlier estimates of it, but the advance in price will make the financial results about the same.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co., in their report for the week ending October 24, 1891, say that owing to the closeness of the elections business in stocks is rather slow. But industry as a whole throughout the country is improving. Collections are easier everywhere, and money is more plentiful.

At Boston wool is steady, with sales of 2,748,000 pounds at unchanged prices. At Hartford wool is quiet. Wheat has fallen $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents, with receipts at the West of 5,500,000 bushels in four days, and exports of 1,250,000 bushels. Corn is scarce, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher for spot, and oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents higher. Cotton receipts exceed those of the same week last year by 53,000 bales, and the price fell a sixteenth, with sales of 914,000 bales in New York.

The stock market is hesitating. It was depressed somewhat on Thursday because of sales from Paris and Europe. The Bank of England lost during the week \$1,930,000 gold. The treasury in New York has put out, including new treasury notes, \$1,500,000 more than it has taken

in during the week. The merchandise exports for the past two weeks have exceeded those of the corresponding weeks last year, while imports fall far below those of a year ago, so that the balance of trade in products strongly favors continued imports of gold.

For the week mentioned the number of failures reported in the United States was 207 and in Canada forty-two. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 203 for the United States and twenty-two for Canada.

One million telegrams weekly pass through the English postoffice.

Mr. John Ruskin, the great English writer, is improving in health.

A war occurred in Morocco thirty years ago. The evils of it are still felt.

The public bath houses in Boston accommodated over a million bathers last summer.

In the Dresden museum the shoes worn by Luther at Worms are carefully preserved.

It is estimated that 100,000 head of sheep are crossing Wyoming this fall bound for other States.

In Staffordshire and Worcestershire, England, 8000 miners are on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

DEATHS.

HUFFAKER.—At South Cottonwood, Oct. 25, Simpson D. Huffaker, aged 79.

MAYNES.—In the Twenty-first ward, this city, from general debility, Charles William, son of Joseph W. and Emily E. Maynes; born Sept. 15th, 1891.

MILLER.—At Springville, Oct. 15, of heart disease, John A., son of John and Esther Miller; born in Pennsylvania in 1825. He came to Utah in 1851, was ordained a Seventy in 1853, and a High Priest in 1890. He died in full faith of the Gospel.

FOWLER.—In the Twentieth Ward, October 25, 1891, of convulsions, Franklin Green, son of John F. and Lizzie Fowler; aged 5 weeks.

CHASE.—October 21th, 1891, at Centerville, Davis county, Utah, of typhoid-pneumonia, David N. Chase, son of George O. Chase and Josephine Streepier; aged 19 years, six months and six days.

SANIGER.—In this city, Oct. 26, 1891, Eva, daughter of J. H. and Mary Ann Saniger, aged 1 year 9 months and 6 days.

OWEN.—In the Twenty-first ward, Salt Lake City, October 30, 1891, of diphtheria, Nellie Edna, daughter of William D. and Marianne Sanders Owen; aged 4 years, 10 months, and 20 days.

MITCHELL.—October 30, at 9:30 a.m., at 230 A street, in the Eighteenth ward of this city, of croup, Thomas Mitchell, son of Robert W. and Sophie Mitchell; aged one year, one month and fifteen days.

Millennial Star, please copy.

LAWRENCE.—In the Twenty-second ward of this city, October 30, 1891, of typhoid fever, James William, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lawrence, late of Hereford, England; aged 22 years, 4 months and 14 days.

OWEN.—In the Twenty-first ward, Salt Lake City, at 6:45 p. m., November 1, 1891, of diphtheria, Alma Morgan, son of Wm. D. and Marianne Sanders Owen; aged ten years, two months and twenty-four days.

WOODBURY.—In this city, November 1, 1891, of brain fever, George Lamoni, son of the late Wm. J. and Louisa May Woodbury; born November 9, 1890.

WOODBURY.—In this city, November 1, 1891, of heart disease and dropsy, Catherine E. Haskell, wife of Thomas H. Woodbury; born at North New Salem, Mass., July 6, 1816.