LEGISLATIVE WORK.

The Supreme Court Bill Ready for Its Final Passage.

SENATE MET THIS MORNING.

A Recess Was Taken, However, As They Had Nothing to Deal With.

The State Senate met at 10 a. m. today and immediately took a recess until 2 p. m.

It was five minutes after 3 today when Speaker Denny of the House rapped for order, a roll-call showing the presence of a quorum.

After the reading of yesterday's journal, the chief clerk was instructed to notify the Senate of the exception taken to the joint resolution and the substitution of a House resolution in lieu thereof.

Wilson moved that when the House took an adjournment that it be at 4 o'clock.

This was duly seconded and carried, when Condon of Weber arose and moved the action would be reconsidered. "We have been in session two weeks," said the, "and have done nothing to which we can point with pride. I believe it is high time we were doing something, that the public, who are eagerly watching our movements, may see that we are getting down to business, and not wasting time.

Hansen, who seconded the motion to adjourn at 4 o'clock, stated to Condon that if at that time, they had any pressing business under consideration, he would favor a reconsideration of the question.

The hour of 2:30 having arrived, a motion was made to go into a committee of the whole and take up the special order, which was the report of the committee on rules as to the election contests. It was decided, however, that a committee of the whole was not necessary, and the question was taken up in open session.

The committee submitted majority and minority reports, the majority recommending the adoption of rule 49, which provides that the committee on elections shall wrestle with such questions.

The minority report recommended that the evidence taken in the election cases be taken into consideration by a committee of the whole, as they considered that such matters should be inquired into by all members of the House.

Moseley led out in the discussion, favoring the minority report, while Taylor championed the cause of the majority report.

Both reports were argued at some length, after which the ayes and nays were called for on the minority report, which was lost on a vote of 14 to 25. The majority report was afterwards adopted.

A communication from the Senate notified the House of the acceptance of the Supreme court bill as amended by the House, with the introduction of two or three minor amendments.

DEATH OF G. H. SNELL.

Gave Up the Struggle for Earthly Life This Morning—An Interesting Career—Funeral Tomorrow.

The announcement of the death of Mr. G. H. Snell, of this city, will be startling and unexpected news to many of his friends and acquaintance, for it was not generally known that he had been engaged in a long and severe struggle for a further lease on life. Such nevertheless was the case and his demise occurred at his home in the Eighteenth ward, at an early hour this morning, after a considerable period past he suffered from throat and liver troubles and the complications resulting from these ailments caused his death.

Mr. Snell was born in St. Louis, Mo., forty-nine years ago and came to Utah with his parents while but a mere child. He was known in all parts of the State, by which he had unbounded faith. Its resources and possibilities were a theme upon which he loved to talk and upon which he was well posted. He gave his earliest support to every home industry movement, was the promoter and owner of the Utah Soap factory which he piloted through troublous times until he made a success of it. He was the originator of the establishment of a great pleasure resort at Saltair, and in 1886 declared that that was the choicest spot on the Lake for such purposes. His idea on this subject crystallized into the building of the railroad to that place and the construction of the famous pavilion. All of the enterprises of the latter were the result of his suggestions. He was strongly imbued with the ultimate success of both the railroad and resort that he would never sell a dollar's worth of stock in either, though a large holder in both.

Mr. Snell has been spoken of as the most cosmopolitan character of Utah, and without question he was entitled to that distinction. He traveled extensively in every civilized land on the globe, and found his way into many that were not. He was also a very interesting and capable newspaper correspondent and many persons have been pleased and entertained by the productions of his pen. He was married in September last to Mrs. May Allen-Clawson, to whom he leaves a substantial fortune. Soon after their marriage he went East, but was compelled to return home on account of ill health. He received the kindest of nursing and best medical treatment to be procured, but without avail.

Sincere sympathy will be manifest for the sorrow-stricken wife and relatives in their hour of bereavement.

The funeral will be held from the Eighteenth ward chapel beginning at 1 o'clock tomorrow, Sunday.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

An Appeal for Prudence and Conservation.

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 18, 1896.

To the Editor:

Referring to the proposed law before the State Assembly, and referring still more to a sentiment which seems to prevail largely in the community, and which may find expression in future legislation before the law-making body, I beg to draw the opinion that under all the circumstances anything that partakes of the character of railroad anti-railway legislation ought to be avoided by the Legislature as unwholesome. Revolutionary enactments regarding rates and other matters are sure to result in evil, and the first Legislature cannot afford to reach out too far in that direction, but should "make haste slowly." Whatever legislation may be adopted will be, from the temper of these new demanding laws on the subject, more likely to increase the difficulties surrounding local officials, because of its application only in the State; whereas those officials ought to be helped and strengthened, since their sympathies are usually where they are located. Utah should profit by the experience of others; for instance, in Kansas, where anti-railroad legislation was of a radical character, the result was injurious to the railways, but was still more disastrous to the State, which will not recover therefrom for years to come.

The State cannot afford to drive away capital by ill-advised legal restrictions. In the matter of railways, we need one heading to the west and south, for the connection with southern California. A legislative handicap would effectually prevent the investment of the large amount of means necessary to carry out the enterprise. In this, as in projects of other kinds than railway building, there should be also a permanent encouragement for the investment of capital, by an assurance that the State will not adopt socialistic ideas regarding its regulation. I admit that there have been many causes for complaint on the part of Utah business men, especially those whose shipments are not extensive enough to enable them to get favors, in the way of special rates, rebates or passes. At the same time I believe the welfare of the whole community demands prudence less than aggression and calmness more than intemperate zeal in grappling with the question. Let us at least get fairly started and in good running order as a State, before we attempt the reformation of problems that have confronted and still puzzle our elder sisters and the whole family.

Yours, for Utah and Prosperity,
Z. Y. X.

Students' Society.

At the weekly session of the Students' society last evening Prof. George Marshal was the lecturer. His subject was, "What benefits are to be derived from studying English literature?" The great problem to solve is: How can we make life most happy to ourselves and their around whom we come in contact? Education is a training to make ourselves enjoyable and make us what we are. There is more than the body; there is something in this casket, be it what it is, the spirit or the soul, which will live hereafter, this is an instinct within man.

We should not desire to only sustain the body, but we should live to educate the soul to happiness. How many of the ideas of a person originate within that person? Not many; but these ideas are an accumulation of knowledge from another source. Though we do not do much thinking ourselves we may become powerful through the use of the thoughts of great men who lived before.

Books are the banks in which the thoughts of great men are deposited. Because of the lack of knowledge there are many parents who are not worthy of the charge of children. We cannot drive or force children to learn but we can teach them by love. The fondest recollections of a person are of his home. Parents should make home pleasant for the children, then those children will not care to spend their evenings away. Sir Walter Scott was one of the most pleasant companions of men; though he has been dead for many years, yet we may be in his company every day, for his ideas and thoughts are recorded in books. If we are to become great we must do so by reading and studying books, by which we become acquainted with the greatest men of the world and their thoughts. Literature only means book-recorded thoughts.

A great man once said, "If you go into a house and find the walls bare you will find the children upon the streets; if you find the walls lined with books, you will find the children home." Do not give the child too much to do, but gradually train the mind to stronger things. You may kill the desire of a child by giving him a book of too deep thought for his mind.

The speaker closed by citing a man who became great by being trained gradually and slowly in certain lines. He heard and became interested in stories of ancient legends, it were so deep a groove in his mind that it marked out his life. He accumulated books and read all the legends and began to write, until the name of Walter Scott became a power in the world, and Walter Scott was given to the world because of his early training.

LE ROIS C. SNOW,
Recorder.

Fort Douglas Band Concert.

The following program will be carried out by the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry band, in the Post amusement hall at Fort Douglas, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Jan. 19, 1896, to which the public are cordially invited:

Star Spangled Banner.
Overture, Prince Diane.....Suppe
Grand Selection, Il Carabiere Rusticana.....Mascagni

INTERMISSION.

Waltz, La Reine de la Mer.....Strauss
Gracieuse, Mignonette.....Kleinberg
The Golden Vesta.....Of Said
March, The Jolly student.....Fahrbach
Hail Columbia.

Personal Paragraphs.

A. Andrews, of Nephi, is at the Cullen.

M. J. Maloney, of St. Joseph, is a guest at the Templeton.

C. P. Hines is down from Ogden on business today and stopping at the Cullen.

F. D. Fenton, of Ogden, and A. M. Stewart, of Lehi, are Walker guests.

Fred J. Humphrey, a prominent business man of Chicago, is stationed at the Templeton.

S. S. Walters, of New York, is a late arrival at the Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cloutz, of Sacramento, J. A. Gressupp, of Kansas City, and H. P. Pfuhl, of San Francisco, are arrivals at the Knutsford this morning.

BORN.

SATRIEN.—To the wife of W. J. Satrien, of West Jordan, on Wednesday, January 15th, a son.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

An Opportune Time to Consider So Opportune a Question.

A Correspondent's Advice to Sheepmen—Should Be Satisfied with Reasonable Stipulations.

To the Editor:

It is fortunate that the work of the special committee of the Forestry association has been completed and the withdrawals of government land to the three million acres just now, while the points and State land questions are being considered by the Legislature.

The importance of the land grants to the State are not appreciated by the heavy taxpayers of Utah and the great advantages to be derived from the extensive forest reservations proposed are ignored or will be violently opposed by the very people who will be most benefited.

It must be admitted that the areas which the committee proposes to include are greater than most people would expect, and the theory upon which the proposed reservations are based is a radical one. If even a great portion of the land proposed to be reserved is withdrawn from settlement and placed under intelligent control in the future, the benefits will be generally acknowledged within a few years.

The districts proposed take in all lands above certain elevations shown on the maps, and extend from Ogden to Spanish Fork and to Ashley. The reservations include the railroad districts on the mountains east of the settlements between Salt Lake and Ogden; the ranges back of Morgan, Hennefer, Echo and Coalville between East Canyon and Weber; the ranges in Summit county between Chalk Creek and Echo canyon, between Chalk Creek and Weber river, and the lands at head of Bear river, Smith's Fork and Henry's Fork, lying between the southern line of Wyoming and the divide between Bear river and Henry's Fork streams running northward and the Duchesne, Strawberry, Ashley, and other rivers and creeks draining southeasterly into the Green river basin.

The interests affected by the proposed reservations of these vast tracts are: The settlers who have used the ranges or who have patents for or contracts or filings on government or railroad lands now; the sheep men who have used the country for summer ranges; the miners who have now mines or prospects in the mountains, the State owning four sections of school land in each township and with the right to select special grants amounting to over a million acres, which will be made available by water storage in the mountains, and the Union Pacific railroad company, which still owns about 150,000 acres, being the alternate sections within twenty miles of the main line of the road from Ogden east. Settlers of Davis, Morgan and Summit counties have bought some railroad sections in the proposed limits to be reserved and the 20,000 acres watershed lands bought by Salt Lake City from the railroad company will partially fall inside the proposed reservations.

The railroad company has always appreciated the importance of protecting the watersheds and the mountain lands have been sold either to cities or settlers whose interests are permanent.

The State can easily arrange to secure the railroad lands in these forest districts. Railroad lands of the Union Pacific have not in the past, and will not in the future, be handled in a way to interfere with the best use of the ranges or the intelligent and reasonable protection of forest districts. There ought to be some general provisions adopted when the general land department approves the withdrawal of the lands in question, which will enable the State land boards to adjust and utilize the State lands in these reservations to advantage. And the right to prospect for minerals and to operate mines must be preserved. The rights of settlers who have required mountain lands in these districts must be quieted. The selection by the State of valuable lands either for reservoir sites or other purposes must be provided for.

If the sheep men of Utah get together and fight this plan they will probably defeat the whole business but it is to be hoped that they will be satisfied with some reasonable regulations which can surely be established to enable them to make use of the high lands under some method of control to prevent over crowding and consequent destruction such as has too often been the case in the past. Settlers will be unreasonable if they refuse to join in the effort to have this movement succeed after being protected, of course, in the rights which they have heretofore acquired and the reasonable use hereafter of the ranges they have had the unrestricted use of in common with sheepmen heretofore.

Utah people who have been using cattle lands must wake up now and begin to realize that the State is now the one big land owner, and that hereafter the stupidity of Uncle Sam will not be the only factor to take into consideration when they attempt to use or abuse the range lands of the State.

C. E. W.

UTAH'S DIXIE.

Climate, Roads and Other Features Pleasantly Described.

SAINT GEORGE, Jan. 12th, 1896.

To the Editor:

Speaking of Saint George—one who has not been here can form no idea of the winters that are enjoyed by the residents of Utah's "Dixie." We thought we were prepared for anything in the line of climate she had to offer; but imagine being transported in a day from ten below zero, into the middle of spring, where the robin, the meadow lark, and the quail with their presence and their like notes mingled with the balmy breezes of the south which are laden with the delicious odors of June at the north. And if your imagination is very strong and vivid, you may perhaps come within shooting distance.

The Sahara desert to my mind would be more inviting to the explorer than was the country over which we traveled when in its primitive condition. Brave indeed were the men who pioneered this once desert but now fruitful country. All honor to those who have passed away; every comfort should be multiplied for those who are still with us. When we look around and see what has been done, and consider what difficulties had to be over-come—the Indians, the alkali, and controlling the water in the treacherous river, whose freakets would repeatedly sweep away the work of months in the twinkling of an eye—we can form some sort of idea of the stamina required and possessed by those who came first, and are here yet, (the majority in the city of the dead).

From Cedar City the road is one continuous descent for about fifty miles, off from one rock onto two, as some one has said; indeed, for miles it is literally paved with boulders, and where there are no rocks, sand ankle deep, interposes an almost impassable barrier for a wagon with a load. Much work has been done on this road, as is evidenced by the thousands of tons of rock piled on each side for miles and miles, resembling nothing so much as a large canal. An enterprising individual has piled straw and brush across one patch of sand, for something like three-fourths of a mile, and levies 25 cents toll on those who wish to travel that way.

But Saint George is our goal, and we at length turn the point which brings us in view of the beautiful snow-white Temple, and we feel that we have been repaid for our journey. How often had we heard of "Dixie," but like every one else who had never been south in our own State, we could never grasp the idea of summer in winter. Now when we see the boys playing base ball in their shirtsleeves, grass fresh and green along the ditch banks, people irrigating, tools swelling, birds in full feather, and feel the warm delicious sunshine, it is just as hard to believe that you, at the north are passing what is called the dead of winter.

They are not entirely without inclement weather here in Dixie. Snows are quite common, deep snows; this, too, is the home of the fruits. Jack is at present traveling in the north. The peculiar thing about it is, the snow or frosts are not confined to any particular season, you can hear of six inches of snow in the middle of May, to six feet in July; and Jack Frost visits the town sometimes in fruit season without any serious results.

At present the streets of St. George are dry and dusty. We climbed the mesa on the north and from an eminence called Ensign Peak, could see the following named towns: Washington, Leeds, Bloomington, Price and Clara. The Rio Virgin could be traced for miles. Its banks are putting on their spring clothing. St. George is a nice place and will some day furnish homes for many times its present population. A line of balloons, or a rail road would be preferable to the present tortuous, rocky, sandy, wagon road. May one or the other come soon, as we intend to eat pickled grapes and paper-shelled almonds another winter with the whole souled people of Dixie.

HER MAN.

WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Israel A. J. Dennis Departs in the Night With Mrs. Wm. Robinson.

A disconsolate husband in the person of William Robinson, who resides near the corner of Seventh West and Second North streets, was seeking advice from the police this afternoon on a very important matter. It was nothing less than this elopement, last night, of his wife with a religious crank named Israel A. J. Dennis, who, it seems, has been more or less intimate with the woman for some time past. At 4 o'clock Robinson was relating his trouble to Assistant County Attorney Harrington.

LITERARY NOTES.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has written an excellent article for the January issue of Table Talk in Shall Our Daughters Study Kindergarten, and it is followed by the usual departments so helpful to housekeepers and home makers alike. Twelfth Day and its entertainments, Nursery Hygiene, Wedding Fads and Fancies, Lace and Its History, Father Time's Reception, the latest fashions of the day, etc., are dealt with.

Another $1 Bill Gone Forever.

Sympathetic Caller—No wonder you feel sorry, Mrs. Schoppenstoehl, about the sudden death of your little dog. He was a very attractive little fellow.

Mrs. Schoppenstoehl (sobbing)—Yes, and I do you know we had just paid the taxes on him yesterday!—Detroit Free Journal.

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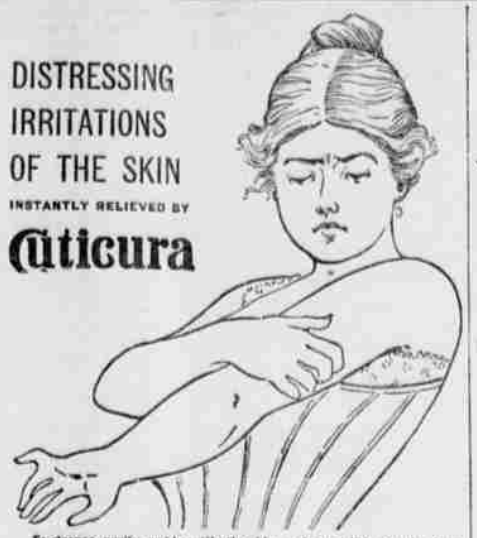

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COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $209,002; same day last year, $188,452.

Week's clearings, $1,342,423; same week last year, $1,291,075.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 67½; lead, $2.90.
London.—Silver, 30 11-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

T. G. Jones & Co., received today: Ores, $2,200; bullion, $5,800. Total, $8,000.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Silver and lead ores, $8,000.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 16.—The market started somewhat irregularly, with most initial prices showing an improvement over yesterday's final figures. After this there was a decided increase in the volume of trading, with important advances in the prices. The movement in the leading shares extended to the last hour, reaching 1 to 4 and 5 p. c., principally Reading and leaders preferred being prominent exhibits. The market closed feverish at newest prices of the day.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

Hogs, receipts 17,000; market active, steady to 5c higher, closing easy, but all sold.
Light 3.60@3.75.
Mixed 3.60@3.75.
Heavy 3.60@3.75.
Rough 3.60@3.65.
Light prices, 4,000; market dull nominally unchanged.
Sheep, receipts, 10,000; market steady slow.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, close, Jan. 16.

Wheat—January, 70½; May, 76½.
Corn—January, 36c; May, 39 3/8c.
Oats—January, 17½; May, 20½.
Pork—January, $8.05; May, $8.20.
Lard—January, $4.07½; May, $4.17½.
Short ribs—January, $4.07½; May, $4.15.
Rye—38.
Barley—Cash.
Flax—82.
Timothy—$2.75.

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Jan. 18.—Reserve, increase, $2,052,400; loans, decrease, $1,250,400; specie, increase, $2,104,900; legal tenders, increase, $1,291,900; deposits, increase, $1,125,800; circulation, decrease, $16,000. The banks now hold $725,350 in excess of requirements.

Silver, Lead.

Silver 67½; Lead $2.90.

DEATHS.

WINDLER.—At the residence of Jesse W. Fox, on Vandeventer ward of this city, at 4:45 p. m., Jan. 17, 1896, of general debility, after a lingering illness of less than two months, Susan Amanda Marvin Windler, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hepsibah Marvin, of Pennsylvania.

Sister Windler was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1825, and was in her 70th year at the time of her death. She embraced the Gospel under the instructions and ministrations of the Prophet Joseph Smith, in Philadelphia, Pa., at an early day. She was married to Mr. Wm. Windler in Philadelphia and bore to him a son and daughter, the latter survives her mother and resides at their old home in Philadelphia. Feeling his wife to be in a low condition, he left her in charge of other parties to the care and that she could not be happy away from the saints, furnished her means in the spring of 1852, and she came to the city, where she has resided ever since. She formed a home of beauty and comfort for her husband, who she says never knew what it was to be a Christian, according to the principles she espoused. Numbers of elders can testify of her kindness, while all the saints who knew her cannot fail to revere her memory.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a. m. tomorrow, Sunday, January 19, at the Fourteenth Ward assembly rooms. Friends are invited.

BROWN.—At Bockport, Utah, January 15, 1896, of rheumatism, after an illness of fifteen years, John Hughes Brown, aged 67 years. He was born in Lancashire, England.

FOLEY.—At No. 67 North State street, this morning, Jan. 18, 1896, of cancer of the bowels, Georgia H. Foley. Deceased was born in Fulton, Fulton county, Illinois, in November, 1847.

Funeral services will be held in the Eighteenth ward chapel on Sunday, 19th inst., at 1 p. m. Friends respectfully invited.

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