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THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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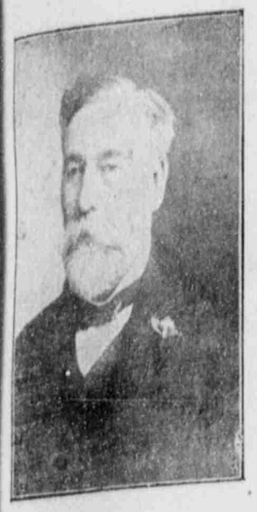
TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 51

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

RANGED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY STOOD ON THE TENTH BALLOT.



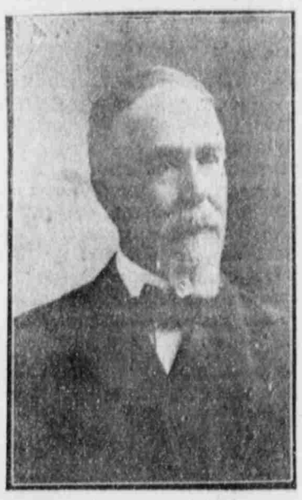
WILLIAM S. McCORNICK—
Nine Votes.

THOMAS KEARNS—
Eight Votes.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS—
Eight Votes.

ARTHUR BROWN—
Five Votes.

GEORGE M. CANNON—
Four Votes.



O. J. SALISBURY—
One Vote.

THOMAS FITCH—
0

THE WOOL GROWERS HAVE THEIR TURN.

The First Time the Association Has Ever Met West of Mississippi River — Vice President Bennett's Speech.

Seventeen States and Territories were represented at the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association which held forth in the Assembly Hall this morning. This organization, which is a very old one, dating as it does back for the past forty years, met west of St. Louis for the first time in its history today. Apparently the sheep men have found the festivities that have been tendered by Salt Lake, to the strangers within her gates during the past week, too much for them to the extent that they have developed a propensity to sleep until the sun had risen high in the heavens. At the time set for the calling of the meeting there were exactly four delegates in evidence upon the floor of the house, who, in conjunction with Held's band, had the building to themselves. It was 9:30 before the meeting was finally called to order.

The meeting held today and which was in progress at the time the "News" went to press, is essentially an important one as matters of vital interest to the sheep industry are under discussion. The National Wool Growers' Association is in a prosperous condition and the rapid growth of that representative body during recent years has made it imperative that radical changes should be instituted in the constitution and by-laws of the association; this accordingly will be accomplished ere the convention adjourns sine die tonight.

Owing to the long sessions of the convention which closed last night the program as set forth by the sheep growers has been materially changed and curtailed and all the work will be crowded into one day. Among the subjects handled today, outside of the detail work connected with the selection of the various committees, were addresses upon sheep grazing in forest reserves, freight rates, the obnoxious skirting clause, government inspection of sheep, leasing of government lands and the tariff questions as affecting the sheep industry.

Vice President F. P. Bennett of Boston, Mass., who now practically fills the position of president of the National Wool Growers' association, owing to the lamentable death of President Lawrence, called the meeting to order at 9:30, and in a brief speech introduced George A. Smith, who delivered the invocation, while the 150 delegates who by this time had assembled, reverently bowed their heads. Governor Wells, who was to have delivered the address of welcome, was not present and it was generally understood that Hon. J. T. Hammond, secretary of State, would take his place on the rostrum and welcome the sheepmen to Salt Lake City, however Mr. Hammond was also absent. The band was consequently called upon to render a selection in order to give the absent secretary of State time to reach the hall. Mr. Hammond, however, was conspicuous by his absence so Vice President F. P. Bennett proceeded to plunge in medias res and deliver the opening address.

Mr. Bennett said:

To the Members of the National Wool Growers' Association:

This is the first meeting ever held by our association in the far West, the region of wide areas, of great flocks and herds and of broad views of men and measures. The National Wool Growers' Association was organized at Syracuse, N. Y., December 12, 1865, and took an active part in framing the tariff law of 1867, under which the number of sheep in the United States increased from 22,471,275 in 1870 to 50,360,243 in 1883, which was the highest point ever reached in our domestic sheep industry. The very next year the number had fallen to 48,322,331, and in 1899, to 42,593,973. The tariff law of 1867 contained some loopholes, but it was the only tariff law which has ever approached an honest treatment of the duty upon wool.

INGENIOUS TARIFF LOOPHOLES.

The great majority of manufacturers are honest and sincere in their treatment of this subject, but there has always been a little coterie employing a legislative agent under the name of secretary, whose sole business has been to juggle the phraseology of the tariff law so as to create ingeniously planned loopholes through which a large amount of wool could be so imported as to evade the nominal duties. Of such a character are the provisions of the present law respecting skirted wools. In a recent letter by Mr. S. N. D. North, the legislative agent to whom I have just alluded, he says, "The practice of skirting has long been the nightmare of the domestic grower." This is specious reasoning, because the domestic grower realizes the advantage of imitating the Australian in skirting his fleeces or in introducing any other invention or improvement which the wool buyer suggests. It is not the practice of skirting which is the nightmare of domestic growers, but it is the fact that a sufficient ratio of protection is denied upon skirted wools as compared with the unskirted. For instance, if the duty upon unwashed wool is 11 cents per pound and the duty upon scoured wool is three times 11 cents, or 33 cents, it is evident that the 11 cent duty is based upon wools shrinking 66 2-3 per cent. If, then, the unwashed wool is scoured so as to shrink but 50 per cent and is still admitted at 11 cents duty, it is apparent that the duty would be equivalent to but 22 cents upon the scoured pound, thus affording a net protection of but 7 1-3 cents to our domestic growers of unwashed wool. This statement is so plain and the argument so palpable that it would seem as though no legislative agent of an importer of wool would be so disingenuous as to deny it.

THE TARIFF REDUCTION OF 1883.

I have said that the high-water mark in sheep husbandry was reached in the United States when a total of 50,360,243 sheep were maintained here. From that time forward, the decline was due to the tariff reduction of 1883, whose immediate depressing influence upon the wool growing industry so speedily discouraged the wool growers that two years after that date the reduction of flocks began.

The total number of sheep in the United States, however, began to increase a little in 1890, and had risen to 47,273,553 in 1893, whence under Cleveland's administration with free wool, it declined to 36,878,643 in 1897. With the passage of the present Dingley law, there has been some increase until the number of sheep in the United States is now stated as 41,883,065. In addition to such loopholes as the admission of skirted wool without additional duty, there are also loopholes under the clauses respecting third class or carpet wools, and the McKinley bill of 1890, introduced by the present President of the United States, proposed a specific duty of eight cents per pound on the better grades of class 3 wools. The ad valorem duties on these wools were inserted against his wishes and against the wishes of the wool growers.

If there had been as honest a degree of protection upon wool in the United States during the past forty years as there has been upon manufactures of iron and steel and woolen goods, the sheep industry of the United States would now stand like the iron and steel industries, independent of all the world.

BETTER ORGANIZATION DEMANDED.

I recommend that the organization of the National Wool Growers' association be so perfected as to demand for itself honest and generous treatment in future legislation, not only respecting the tariff, but respecting land laws, the occupancy of the forest reserves and all other matters affecting our industry.

At the last meeting of the National Wool Growers' association in Washington, in the winter of 1896-7, it was due solely to the influence of our organization that the present duty upon unwashed wool was made 11 cents per pound instead of 6 cents, as was generally proposed. But the representation at that meeting, though keen and aggressive, was neither as numerous nor as widely distributed as it should have been, and nearly everybody who attended paid all of his own expenses, as there were absolutely no funds with which to do otherwise.

At the meeting of the National Wool Growers' association in St. Louis, Mo., which preceded the tariff law of 1883, resulting in such a fretwork of loop holes and such diminished protection to the wool grower, that the number of sheep in the United States has never since been able to reach its previous maximum—at that St. Louis meeting, Hon. A. M. Garland was elected president of the National Wool Growers' association by five votes under section 5 of the by-laws of this association, which reads as follows and of which I have caused copies to be distributed at this meeting: Section 5: the president, secretary and treasurer shall be hereafter elected annually by the executive committee." Under that section Mr. Garland was elected president, and because of that office, he was made a member of the tariff commission which framed the law of 1883, and which consented to doing away with the compound duties upon wool which had been so successful for the wool growers previous to 1883.

BY-LAWS SHOULD BE CHANGED.

I recommend that a committee of reorganization of thes National Wool Growers' association be appointed at this meeting to recommend such broadening and strengthening of the association as will make it truly representative, and in order that we maynot be obstructed in our work at this meeting, it is suggested that the present by-laws be suspended or repealed by the two-thirds vote required in section 9.

On the 8th day of May, 1899, the honored and respected president of this association, Judge William Lawrence, of Bellfontaine, Ohio, at the ripe age of 80, passed from us.

To the land upon whose blissful shore.
There falls no shadow, rests no stain,
Where friends shall meet to part no more,
And those long parted meet again.

The memory of his long and useful life will be a constant inspiration to those of us who were fortunate enough to know him, and this meeting will undoubtedly take suitable action upon the subject.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT.

Because of the death of Judge Lawrence, and after consulting with wool growers as far as possible in all parts of the United States, the duty of calling a meeting of this association devolved upon me under section 6 of the by-laws of the association, namely: Section 6: It will be the duty of the president, or in case of his inability, one of the vice presidents, in the order of seniority, to call and preside at all meetings of the association." While Judge Lawrence was yet with us, and by votes of the association at meetings in Washington in the winter of 1896-7, I accepted a proposition that if I would establish a "Bulletin" of the association, it should be made the association organ, and as first vice president, I was appointed general agent of the association and was directed "in co-operation with the executive board to take all proper means to secure a more enlarged and complete organization of the wool growers of the United States and wool organizations in co-operation with the National Wool Growers' Association, and that he [the general agent] make report to the meetings of this association as they may from time to time be held."

As there were no associations of wool growers in New England, excepting one or two breeders' associations, the first vice president, as general agent of the association, organized the New England Wool Growers' Association, and as we have been able to obtain, a membership of nearly 1,000 in that association, it affords excellent testimony as to the possibility of similar work in every part of the United States. By further effort a membership of 3,000 can be obtained for the New England Wool Growers' Association, and if 3,000 members can be obtained for an association of sheep men in the New England States, 5,000 members can be obtained for such an organization in New York State, and several times that number in Ohio.

DIRECT NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP NEEDED.

But your general agent has naturally hesitated to canvass for members in a State where a wool growers' association exists, even though it may not have had meetings for several years, but may resent any such movement unless conducted through its own organization. It is recommended, therefore, that the constitution of our association be so broadened as to include all members of existing State wool growers' associations and of the New England Wool Growers' Association, and also that members of the National Wool Growers' Association may be obtained by direct application of individual wool growers to the officers of the national association, and that the personnel of the National Wool Growers' Association include direct members; that is, those joining the National Wool Growers' Association without being members of existing State wool growers' associations.

Under this plan by the employment of a sufficient number of organizing agents in all parts of the United States, 100,000 direct permanent members of this association can be secured in a few years. The total expense of obtaining these members can be borne from the "National Shepherd's Bulletin," and in addition thereto a fund of ten cents per number can be paid into the treasury of the national association as a fund to sustain the expense of meetings in Washington, and the attendance of delegates, together with the employment of a paid secretary.

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER.

The general agent has taken the responsibility of securing a charter for the National Wool Grawers' Association, with a preliminary capitalization of $20,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each, which capitalization can be readily increased to $100,000 of $1,000,000, if it is desired to incorporate in this way. This charter is at the disposal of this meeting, if it wishes to so incorporate, and to make every member of the association a shareholder upon the payment of $1; or, if this plan is not approved, the charter can be laid aside.

That the National Wool Growers' Association should be so broadened in its scope as to consider the matter of promotion of sheep husbandry in every possible way, has been asserted by very many of our members in all parts of the United States. The presentation of the various merits of different breeds of sheep, the discussion of questions of transportation, of methods of marketing wool, of the cultivation of proper forage plants for sheep husbandry in the arid sections of the United States, of the tenure of occupancy of public lands, of restricting the depredations of wild animals and of dogs, and a multitude of other questions of great importance to keepers of sheep in the United States, can properly be discussed by this organization in such a manner as to lend interest to its meetings. The meetings should be held annually, and with a fixed date, and it is recommended that the next meeting of this association be held in Chicago, Ill., and that half fare rates be secured for all persons desiring to attend; and if the constitution is broadened, as so many of us desire, and active work is done during the next twelve months, we shall have a meeting of an organization of which we shall be proud.

THE FOREST RESERVES.

The matter of excluding sheep from grazing upon the forest reserves of the United States is one which has received a large share of attention from your general agent during the past year, and which will undoubtedly receive the attention of this meeting. A large share of attention has also been devoted to the subject of leasing the public lands, and after consideration with well-known sheep men west of the Mississippi river we have opposed such leasing of public lands vigorously and persistently. Action upon this subject should be taken at this meeting.

At the conclusion of the address motions and appointment of committees was in order.

A. S. Gosney of Arizona at this juncture made a motion to the effect that the by-laws be suspended and that for the purposes of this meeting all the wool growers pregent be included in the deliberations of the meeting. This motion found a second in Jesse M. Smith. Nelson of Montana, however, rose and offered a substitute to the motion to the effect that all States be represented according to the number of sheep it represented, the former motion prevailed.

Finally the committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: New Mexico, H. W. Kelly; Oregon, J. G. Edwards; Idaho, A. J. Knollin; Montana, H. H. Nelson; Massachusetts, O. B. Munroe; California, Harry Quinn; Utah, H. A. Kearns of Gunnison. The seven States were named by the chairman upon the motion of Jesse M. Smith, Arizona and New York being originally named in the place of New Mexico and California. Arizona, New Mexico and subsequently Ohio which was chosen in the place of the Empire State, retiring in favor of the first and last named respectively on the committee.

The committee on nomination of officers was finally selected as follows:

C. J. Gavin, New Mexico; Jesse M. Smith, Utah; W. H. Smart, Idaho; A. H. Wood, Mich.; J. H. Kirkpatrick, Ohio; R. Scott, Oregon; T. C. Power, Montana; E. S. Gosney, Arizona; John E. Webb, Indiana; G. R. Shipp, California; W. H. Coe, Illinois; E. P. Snow, Wyoming; Chas. B. Ladd, Mass; W. G. Markam, New York; E. E. Shinn, Colorado; G. W. Nation, Nebraska; George Ernst, Nevada; Daniel Leonard, Iowa.

Committee on By Laws—Gosney of Arizona, Powers of Montana, and Snow of Wyoming.

Following the selection and retirement of the various committees selected, the "complaint and question box" was in order. This elicited a query as to what action should be taken in the interest of law and order in the matter of the killing of $12,000 worth of sheep in Wyoming by masked men last summer near Sheridan, Custer county. This query went over for consideration.

During the momentary lull in the proceedings, a paper on the skirting clause was read to the delegates assembled.

THE SKIRTING CLAUSE.

Mr. Wallace's paper, which in his absence was read by Secretary Markam, in part was: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: The schedule K of the so-called Dingley Bill was formulated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in Boston during the summer of 1896. It was signed after a great display of impartial hearing and taking of testimony, by the dying ways and means committee of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The skirting clause contained in section 336, was an inheritance from the fifty-first Congress." Mr. Wallace then entered into a succinct account of the origin of schedule K, during which he quoted the late president of the association, Judge Lawrence, in regard to the ways and means committee, in which he set forth that the committee had labored with the tariff on wool, woolens and worsteds and apparently they had laid awake at night, to devise ways and means of doing something without its being discovered. After setting forth what had been accomplished by that committee he recited the incidents surrounding the vain endeavor to be heard by the House committee during the special session of the fifty-fifth Congress and then went on to state that the skirting clause was first added to the tariff laws in 1890. And thereby the evasion of tariff dues was possible. The law, he said, was based on the condition of wool as it is when shorn from unwashed sheep; second, as shorn from brook washed sheep; and third, as washed after being shorn, commonly called scoured. Section 356 imposed penalties of double duties where evasions of the law were attempted, such as, in any other than ordinary condition, as sorted, as skirted, in mixed packages, but this section has been amended again and again at the solicitation of our friends, till it is little more than a bundle of contradictions, yet still they complain and say it is a reflection upon them and greatly hampers them in what they would like to do." Mr. Wallace's paper went on to state that there is not an expert in custom houses of the United States who could tell the difference between skirted and sorted wools. He maintained that wool practically scoured at a duty of 11 cents per pound and reduces the protection of the sheepmen in that instance 3 2-3 per pound of wool in the grease. The speaker closed by asking for immediate correction of "the outrage, the imposition, the injustice of this skirting clause."

INSPECTION OF SHEEP.

Mr. Hagenbarth followed with a paper on "Government Inspection of Sheep." He said that it has been hard to rid the sheep of the "scab" and about the only solution to the matter is to get the government to take it in hand. Many abuses have been suffered in the past, some of the county inspectors neglecting their work, while others abuse their duty by overinspection. The speaker objected to the much red tape that now prevails. He cited an instance in the shipping of a car load of sheep from Idaho to Montana, which was subjected to seven inspections before it got to its destination.

The whole thing should be put in the hands of the bureau of animal industry and the convention should take some action that would remove any conflict there may be between the State and federal laws regulating these things.

Mr. Hagenbarth concluded his paper with some resolutions, which, he said,

(Continued on Page 2.)

THE PHILIPPINE ELECTORS.

Must Own Five Hundred Pesos' Worth of Property or Pay Thirty Pesos Taxes.

Must be Males Upwards of Twenty-three Years Old and Read or Write English or Spanish.

Manila, Jan. 19.—The section of municipal code relating to the qualifications of electors was much discussed today before the Philippine commission. The bill requires voters to own real estate to the value of five hundred pesos or to pay taxes to the amount of thirty pesos or upwards and be males of upwards of twenty-three years of age who speak, read and write English or Spanish. All are required to swear allegiance to the United States.

Judge Taft, president of the commission, promised to amend the bill so as to include men paying twenty pesos taxes.

Buencamino and other federal party leaders object to the feature empowering the provincial governors to determine the legality of the elections of the local officers.

The effect of the section covering the taxation of church properties will be to largely put the assesment in country districts on persons to whom the friars have nominally transferred the large tracts of land which they formerly claimed to own. The friars left all the country districts during the disturbed periods. Large holdings of land and business property in Manila are owned directly by the church and as a similar provision for the taxation of church properties will be included in a separate bill for the civil government of Manila, that question will then be more directy at issue.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

England May Send Some Amendments for America to Accept.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The expectation here is that the British government will return the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty with amendments of its own, and it is not expected that these British amendments will be acceptable to the United States Senate. Whether or not this expectation is based on advices from Mr. Choate or communications from Lord Pouncefote, it is not possible to determine. In either case the communication must necessarily have been informal in advance of the action of the British government itself on the treaty. The officials here say frankly that they have no knowledge of the character of these probable British amendments, so it is likely that the opinion that they will be unacceptable to the Senate is based on nothing more than a general understanding as to the feeling in the Senate toward the whole canal project on the one side and on the other of the broad purpose of the British government to avoid a complete abandonment of the interests it has heretofore claimed and asserted over the isthmian transit.

QUEEN VICTORIA NEAR UNTO DEATH

Official Bulletin Says Symptoms Cause Anxiety—Wales Assumes Power of Regent—William Leaves Berlin.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—Noon—The following bulletin has just been issued:

"The queen is suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms which cause anxiety.

(Signed.) DOUGLASS POWELL,
JAMES REID."

The bulletin from Osborne house, published at noon today, was posted at the Mansion house at 3 o'clock, and attracted crowds of people whose faces sufficiently attested their deep concern. The people thereafter stood in knots, discussing the bulletin and waiting further news.

During the afternoon sinister rumors commenced and continued to circulate of the death of her majesty, but at 4 p. m., Lord Pelham-Clinton, the master of the queen's household, telegraphed to Buckingham palace that the queen's condition was unchanged since the noon bulletin was issued.

The Duke of Connaught has been summoned by telegraph from Berlin, where he has been attending the Prussian bi-centenary celebration.

PUBLIC ALARM INTENSIFIED.

London, Jan. 19.—The telegrams from Cowes today agree in announcing an improvement in the queen's health, but these reports are somewhat discounted by the fact that the prince of Wales and the Princess Louise (duchess of Argyle) started for Cowes by special train at 1:30 p. m. Among the rumors is one that the queen had a paralytic stroke. Without undue attention being paid to the alarmists, it may, however, be accepted as a fact the official statements in regard to the health of the sovereign are barely so pessimistic as the announcement in the court circular.

The departure of the duke of Cambridge for Paris this morning is taken as indicative of an improvement in her majesty's condition.

Sir Francis Henry Lakin, surgeon to her majesty, who was summoned to Osborne yesterday, returned to London last evening, and is attending to his professional business today. He goes to Osborne again tonight.

The official bulletin issued from Osborne house at noon today was so completely contradictory of the intimations previously given to the newspaper correspondents that it naturally intensified the public alarm. This was accentuated when it became generally known that the prince of Wales had started for Cowes. The princess of Wales and the duke of York proceeded to Osborne house this afternoon.

WALES TO ASSUME THE REGENCY

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19.—There was no change in her majesty's condition at 5:20 p. m.

According to local understanding and report, the Prince of Wales comes to Osborne with the object of practically assuming the regency. He will take over the powers of signing state documents and is expected to return to London, the center of State business, until his return here is necessitated by the possible course of events.

EMPEROR WILLIAM STARTS.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, with their suites, left Berlin by special train for England at 6 o'clock this evening by way of Flushing.

CAMBRIDGE RECALLED FROM PARIS.

London, Jan. 19, 6 p. m.—The British second class cruiser Minerva, (having a speed of over twenty knots), leaves Portsmouth tonight to intercept the vessel bringing Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught from Flushing and take them to Osborne.

An urgent telegram has been sent to the Duke of Cambridge, recalling him from Paris.

HER STRENGTH FAIRLY MAINTAINED.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19, 6 p. m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued:

"The queen's strength has been fairly maintained throughout the day and there are indications of a slight improvement in the symptoms this evening.

(Signed.) JAMES REID,
R. DOUGLAS POWELL."

SIGMUND HERTZ ARRESTED.

Taken Charge of by Officers on His Arrival at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Jan. 19.—Sigmund Hertz, of New York City, who was arrested shortly after his arrival here Thursday evening, on the Allan steamer Corinthian, from Halifax, January 7, charged with forgery in the United States, appeared in the police court today and was handed over to the Scotland Yard detectives who had come here for the purpose of taking the prisoner to London for extradition. When the depositions were read Hertz replied:

"I have nothing to say."

His wife, who had accompanied him across the Atlantic, was present in court during the proceedings.

Prof. Garner Alive and Well.

Wautauga, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Mrs. J. Welsh of this place, sister of Prof. R. L. Garner, has telegraphic information from Mrs. Garner, who is in Boston, that the professor is alive and safe. Prof. Garner is now in the heart of Africa, proceeding with his work, interpreting the monkey language. He is a native of Sullivan county, Tenn. It was recently reported from Boston that Prof. Garner had been killed in Africa.