

are busy writing out checks for the fortunate exhibitors. The management of the show today made a correction to the announcement that A. T. Knollin of Chicago had been awarded the national woolgrowers' loving cup. Mr. Knollin won the loving cup awarded by the Chicago Union Stock-yards and Transit company for his collection of 30 fat lambs.

collection of 30 fat lambs. To a Utah man was given the honor of taking the cup posted by the na-tional association, the cup stays at home! Senator J. H. Seely of Mt. Pleasant gets the prize for his collec-tion of five ewes. J. R. Allen and Bros. of Draper have been awarded the cup posted by the Commercial club of this city.

program,

SOME CASH PRIZES.

Among the cash prizes being distrib-uted today and the successful exhibit-ors are: W. S. Hansen, \$140; Senator J. H. Seely, \$125; J. R. Allen, \$175; A. W. Allen and Bros, \$25; J. F. Jensen, \$15; Hehar Bennion, \$56; Edwin Ben-nion, \$50, and W. D. Candland, \$50, Utah has won two cups and nearly every cost award. Out-of-state sheep raisers have shown unusual enterprize in bringing the finest of their flocks to this city.

Among profane writers, Homer, He-slod, Virgil, Theocritus, introduce them in their pastoral themes, while their heroes and demi-gods—Hercules and Ulysses, Eneas and Numa-care-fully perpetuate them in their do-mains. Visitors will find the exhibitions in excellent shape until 5 o'clock this evening. Some "ba-bas" will be taken home tonight and others will return to their families on the range during tofully mains ESSENTIAL STAPLES.

In modern times, they have engaged the attention of the most enlightened nations, whose prosperity has been fu-timately linked with them, wherever wool and its manufactures have been regarded as essential staples. Spain and Portugal during the two centuries in which they figured as the most en-terprising European countries excelled The talks being made today are on subjects which do not interest sheen terprising European countries, excelled in the production and manufacture of wool. Flanders, for a time, took pre-cedence of England in the perfection wool. Flanders, for a time, took pre-cedence of England in the perfection of the arts; and the latter country then sent what little wool she raised to the former to be manufactured. This being soon found highly unwise, large boun-ties were offered by England for the importation of artists and machinery; and by a systematic and thorough course of legislation, which looked to the uttermost protection and increase of wool and woolens, she gradually car-ried their productions beyond anything the world had ever seen. Although the British isles are in area but little more than the state of Utah (England and Scotland being a triffe less in area than Utah), it has supported at one time 40.000,000 of sheep. In 1574 she had over 30,000,000, and in 1905 had over 25,-600,000 of a'very large and superior quality, and this in the midst of a dense population. Then what are our possibilities, and what must we do to develop this great latent industry for which our great arid empire is so pe-cuilarly adapted, as well as the rich farms of the Mississippi valley and sea-board states. Will it not be best pro-moted by sheep raisers from all parts of the country meeting in conventions, and exchanging their views and experi-ments and stimulating their efforts by competitive exhibitions of their best samples of sheep, each learning from samples of sheep, each learning from the other something of advantage to his section? \$10,000. The horse has been about to be put The horse has been about to be put out of commission many times, when steam and electric power came into general use; later the bicycle, and then the automobile, and much has been said of the horseless age, but of the sheep there never has or will be such a statement, his wool is indispensable, and no one has ever thought, much less suggested, the sheepless age.

Abel, Abraham, his descendants and most of the ancient patriarchs, were engaged extensively in the business. Job possessed 14,000 head. Rachel, the fa-vored mother of the Jewish race, "Came possessed 14,000 head. Rachel, the fa-vored mother of the Jewish race, "Came with her father's sheep for she kept them." "Moses, the statesman and law-giver, learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." busied himself in tending the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law. David, too, the sweet singer of Israel, and its destined great monarch-the Jewish hero, poet and divine, through whom the Savior Himself traced His lineage, was a keeper of sheep. To shepards, abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night, came the glad tidings of a Savior's birth. The Hebrew term for sheep signifies in its etymology, fruitfuiness, abun-dance, plenty, indicative of the bless-ings which they were destined to con-fer upon the human family. In Holy Scriptures this animal is the chosen symbol of purity and the gentier vir-tues, the victim of propitiatory sacri-flees, and the type of redemption to fallen man. Among profane writers, Homer, He-

and stock men to unite for the common

TWENTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW. "The twenty-eight hour law" was dis-cussed by Fred W. Gooding, president of the Idaho Wool Growers. This speech held unusual interest and was followed

held unusual interest and was followed closely. It follows: "The shipping of live stock to the markets is one of great importance to the producers, and is more or less so to the consumers. The quicker we can get our live stock to market, the less shrinkage we have, and with the least shrinkage possible, the better and more palatable and healthful are the meats that are put upon the markets for the people to consume. Railroads, which

to consume Railroads, which people to consume. Rannoads, which are the great arteries of commerce be-tween the east and the west, are today inadequate to handle the business of the country, and livestock seems to be injured more than any other class of for their or the second seco Only a few years ago we could ship our livestock to the mar-

ing into the building were cut at 3 o'clock, to prevent further conflagrations from broken and short circuited wires. The State Bank and Zion's Savings bank, located on the ground floor. soon had their entire office force at work storing valuables in the safe, while women tenants, losing their selfcoatrol trapped in and out of the dripping building in search a some forgotten article.

At 3:30 o'clock the flames were again in control of the south side of the roof. and an additional line of hose was run over the building's front, making three on the roof. Plaster began falling, while the broken lines of house hose played havoc in flooding the lower floors.

One of these plaster bunches struck the elevator boy square on the head. He sank down helpless for a moment. raised up again, and turned the lever to shoot back up to the sixth floor again, and soon smilingly came down are insured for \$500. with another load of valuables, and tenants. He said he was not hurt, and refused to leave his machine for the reason, he said, that there might be someone up there he could "bring down." Firemen soon started to use the elevator to help them in C. Woods, architect: Mr. and Mrs. from floor to floor, as they became Wetzell, music studio, slightly damaware that they had a big fire on their aged; Hugh Dougall, music studio, floor flooded; W. C. Clive, music studio; hands. The chute in which the fire started Dr. Keogh, floor flooded; Miss J. was a garbage chute, and not a mail Sloan, manieure; C. D. Schettler, music chute as at first reported. The fire studio; Mrs. Small, electopath; Mrs. started high up in this and traveled Effie Knappen, voice culture studio,

by fire was confined almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of the waste flue. Dr. Kate Stringham threw many NEW PLAN TO TURN things out of her room, and they were caugh by persons below. These consisted mainly of wearing apparel, bedding, etc. When a trunk appeared at the sill, ready to be sent below, the rescuers beat a hasty retreat, and the trunk remained on the fire escape. Miss Stringham's room was flooded with

window hangings. Actual destruction

water, and she claims a loss of \$100. Prof. C. D. Schettler was giving a music lesson to a boy when apprised of the fire. He rushed to the door, but could not see the elevator for the thick smoke. He and his pupil and out as soon as possible. The studio is on the sixth floor, and the worst part of the fire was immediately above it. The damage that he sustained will be considerable, and the contents of the room

NAMES OF TENANTS.

The tenants on the fifth and sixth floors who are chiefly damaged by water, as the fire did not get into their rooms, are as follows: Sixth floor: J.

New York, Jan. 19.—Capt. Albert F. Eels of Rockport, Maine, who is the contractor building the Diamond Shoal contractor building the Diamond Shoal lighthouse off Cape Hatteras, has been in consultation with government offi-clais and also with engineers of the Southern Facilic railroad concerning a new method which he has proposed to turn the Colorado river back to its old channel and thus save Imperial valley from the Salton sea.

THE COLORADO RIVER.

from the Salton sea. The plan which Capt. Eels has in mind is to build water gates near the break in the river's bank which will be connected with sluices to carry the water into the lowlands which are now being inundated. These gates, he said, should be built to drain the river at a lower level than the break. When they are opened, the water instead of rush-ing through the break in the river's bank as at present, will flow through the break more stagnant and enable the railroad to fill it in by running trains of dump cars out over trestlea and dropping stones and sand over-board. At the present time this process has been rendered futile because the current carries away the waste as fast as it is dumped.

is dumped. When the broak has been mended by a strong solid wall of earth and rock, says Capt. Eels, the gates may be closed and the Colorado will again con-fine to the old cherrod and a fine to its old channel and flow into the gulf of California Instead of Salton sea. Capt, Eels said that the cost of carrying out his scheme ought not to exceed \$500,000.

and private car were injured, but none killed. None of the freight crew were injured. Some of the injured passengers were brought here in the private car.

ident Schaff of the Big Four, and a

combination day and baggage coach.

Some of the passengers in the Pullmans

Mrs. Schaff, who had been visiting n Chicago, was in the private car on her way to Cincinnati, and she had some of the injured taken on board and brought here, assisting in dressing their injuries.

The number of injured is said to be about 40. Three of those brought here are not expected to live.

SEVEN SURVIVORS OF WRECK. Kankakee, Ill., Jan, 19 .- Seven survivors of the Big Four-wreck at Fowler were brought here in the private car of Vice President Schaaf this afternoon. The private car was the only one on the train that was not burned. It was said that possibly 25 pered. If was said that possibly 25 per-sons were burned in the wreek. Only five are said to have been rescued. The conductor and baggagemaster of the bassenger are missing. The engineer of the freight train told the passengers that his train had a clear track according to orders, and that the passenger train was going at the rate of 50 miles on hour when the collision occurred.

All telephone and electric wires lead-

men alone. "Co-operation," "The Twenty-eight Hour Law," and "The Car Shortage," were treated in a broad Way. Special stress, of course, was placed upon their bearing towards sheep industries sheep industries.

CO-OPERATION THE SUBJECT.

The opening address this morning was delivered by Hon. Johnney H. Bearrup of Albuquerque, N. M. His subject was "Co-operation Among Sheepmen." Mr. Bearrup is heavily in-terested in co-operative woolen mills at Albuquerque, and his address reflected his deep consideration of the subject from a practical standpoint. His idea from a practical standpoint. His was for the establishment of a exchange, and the best methods of bringing it about. Before laying his subject be-fore the convention, the speak

Before laying his subject be-fore the convention, the speak-er referred to the marvelous success following the organization of the famous Rochdale institution which eriginated in a small way in London, but which last year distributed profits exceeding 55 millions of pounds. Of the 18,000 linhabitants of Munich, Germany, 18,000 belong to a co-operative body which purchases four by wholesale for the benefit of all the members, who thereby get their bread at minimum rates.

The speaker then laid his co-opera-tive plans before the convention, giving tive plans before the convention, giving results of his New Mexico institution as an example.

results of his New Mexico institution as an example. "In this western country," said the speaker, "there is a market of five nume annuality 75,000,000 pounds of wool. The sheep owner who will join the co-operative plan, and contribute 10 cen's per head for the sheep owned by him. will find that his investment will be re-turned to him in one year, by the dif-ference paid for the transportation of weel to and from the eastern manufac-turing centers. Cashmere suits are furnished by the association at \$14.40. and all wool blankets of first grade for the to and after paying 3 per cent upon the tack of the association the balance of profit is divided among the stock-bodes. At the conclusion of the speat.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Barup referred in highly complimen-ing terms to the concert at the tab-track Thursday evening, and invited al meetinen interested to confer with him after the convention in regard to the co-operation plan exploited in his spech.

JAMES H. MOYLE.

lames H. Moyle of this city was the enspeaker. His subject was "Bene-of Sheep Shows at National Con-

THE VARIETIES.

But we are most concerned with fa-niliarizing ourselves with the varieties miliarizing ourselves with the varieties which are successfully produced, and the condition under which each does best They are successfully produced. which are successfully produced, and the condition under which each does best. That we may utilize the re-sources for their production on our farms and ranches at the least expense, risk and profit. The exhibi-tion at national gatherings of sheep-men, is an ideal time and place in which to show them. It not only af-fords a convenient place for exhibition and comparison, but adds interest to the convention. It will attract and in-sure the attendance of many delegates who would not otherwise be present. Who can profit by a national exhibit of sheep and which may possibly develop into an international exhibition, and why should it not? Ours is indeed a strenuous age. To keep up with the activities about us, time must be utilized to the uttermost, and this is accomplished in affording at opportunity to attend a convention and sheep show at the same time. Neither should detract from the other as ample time is afforded for both.

GETTING POINTERS.

The power and effect of the exhibition schools and experiments by which all tassies the sheepoman in making at flar of an arready known, at pleasure in raising sheep of the est quality; for it is just as easy and may be should be proud of our calling We should be proud of our calling

(Continued on page two.)

What Utah's Inheritance Tax Has Yielded State

Law Went Into Effect in 1901 and Since That Time the Public Coffers Have Been Enriched to the Amount of \$147,049.26-Greatest Sum Paid Came From The Estaste of Thomas D. Dee of Ogden and Reached \$21,091.12.

Treasury.

.....\$21,091.12

revenue getter for the state is beyond SOME BIG ESTATES question. A glance at the books of State Treasurer Christiansen will convince any one that the law has worked Ard What They Paid Into the successfully and is now a source of substantial revenue to the state. Since the law went into effect in 1901 the Dee state has received the total sum of Campbell 19,278.71 \$147,049.26 as inheritance tax upon es-Amussen 12,965.20 tates of the market value of more than Dinwoodey 10,507.16 Peery 8,480.94 The law provides that the administra-Scowcroft 6,102.84 tors or executors of deceased persons Fowler 6,024.52 Tucker 5,157.41 \$ Spargo 4,328.95

shall pay a tax of 5 per cent of the market value of the estate of said persons above \$10,000 after the payment of all debts against the estate. As a great niany other good laws have been, the inheritance tax law was attacked in court. A test case was brought in 1902 the state is concerned. After the test by the executor of the estate of J. M. Ricketts, deceased. The question of

the constitutionality of the law was raised and the matter was heard by the supreme court with the result that the law was held to be constitutional. Its form was amended slightly by the legislature of 1905 and it stands today as one of the best laws of the commonwealth so far as creating a revenue to

case was decided the Ricketts estate paid to the state treasurer an interitance tax of \$772.88. Since the supreme court upheld the of John Scowcroft, \$6,102.84; estate of law, the money from that source has Allen Fowler, \$6,024.52; estate of J. H. been coming in steadily. In 1902 the Tucker, \$5,157.41; estate of J. H. Spargo, amount of inheritance tax collected was \$4,328.95. There are a large number of \$1,639. In 1903 the amount received estates which paid a tax of from \$1,000

\$5,000.00 TO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

tional factor. Lake City, by presenting the Salt Lake

Symphony Orchestra with the sum of

At the request of J. D. Spencer, business manager of the organization. Mr. Newhouse made an appointment for 11 o'clock this morning with Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, president, Arthur Shepherd, director, and Mr. Spencer, at which the aims and the needs of the orchestra were fully gone into. Mr. Newhouse stated that he had been an

Hon. Samuel Newhouse has once | inception, and that he was a firm be- | ing further aid in case he made a subliever in the immense amount of good that it could accomplish as an educa-

Messrs. Goshen and Spencer then frankly related something of the difficulties the orchestra had had to contend with in the past, showing the immense expense attendant on maintaining a body of 59 performers, the necessity of rehearsals, engaging soloist artists, purchasing music, etc., and showed the loss at which most of the praised, and he sincerely hoped that public concerts thus far had been given. Mr. Newhouse made some further inquiries as to what other citizens had admirer of the organization since its contributed, and the chance for secur- follow in his footsteps,

amounting to \$51,901.86.

year.

probably make this a record breaking

The largest tax received from any one

estate was that from the estate of

Thomas D. Dee, which amounted to

scription. The up-shot was that he agreed to subscribe to the Orchestra association \$1,000 a year for five years. in the hope that others would fall in line and raise a sum which would not only place the orchestra on a solid basis, but enable its officials to enlarge and improve its scope of usefulness. President Goshen, in speaking of Mr Newhouse's handsome gift, said to th "News" that he felt such an act of liberality could not be too warmly

other wealthy citizens who had the welfare of Salt Lake at heart, would

25TH INFTY. SAILS MARCH, 15.

Fort Reno, Jan. 19.—It is announced at the Srt that the battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry, colored, slated to serve in the Philippines, would sail March 15 for the islands. The negroes negroes are pleased with the indications.



Strange Disease Proving Very Fatal In Indian Territory.

Shawnee, Okla., Jan. 19 .- Twentye deaths within the last 15 days is remarkable record of fatallities from to \$9,971.17, but 1906 was the banner year, the tax received that year strange disease in a region along the a strange disease in a region along the Canadian river, about four and a half mlles from Konowa, Indian Territory, southeast of here. Many others are seriously fill. The disease resembles spinal meningitis, but physicians de-clare that the malady is different in a number of ways. There were at the close of 1906 about 24 estates subject to the tax which had not been adjudicated and the tax from these with others during this year will



Washes Away Much Snow and Ice,

Improving Situation.

\$21,091.12. The tax from the estate of Kansas City, Jan, 19.—A downpour of rain during the night washed away much of the snow and ice that had cov-ered the southwest for the past 48 hours. As a result wire and train ser-vice in all directions from Kansas City was improved holay, though still more Allan G. Campbell was the next largest, it amounting to \$19,273.71. Next in line so far as amount is concerned, are the estate of C. C. Amussen, which paid an inheritance tax of \$12,965.20 and the vice in all directions from Kansas City was improved today, though still more or less interrupted. Over two inches of rain fell in the western half of Mis-sourd and in the eastern half of Kansas. According to the local weather bureau the rainstorm extended from south-eastern Iowa to the Texas line. At Kan-sas City and vicinity a rainfall of 2.06 inches was recorded. estate of Henry Dinwoodey, which paid \$10,507.16. Other large taxes received during the past four years are: Estate of D. H. Peery, \$8,480.94; estate

BOOKBINDERS

Taking a Referendum Vote on Demanding an Eight-Hour Day.

New York, Jan. 18.--The Internation-al Brotherhood of Bookbinders, which has 12,000 members, about 200 of them in this city, are taking a referendum vote as to what date a demand for an eight-hour day, which the organization has dedided upon shall go into effect eight-hour day, which the organization has decided upon, shall go into effect. Three dates have been selected, one of which the members must choose. Seey. Doherty of the brotherhood, who is now here, said yesterday that as soon as the date has been fixed by the vote the demand for an eight-hour day will be made upon the United Typothae of America and upon all the independent employers as well. Some of the inde-pendent firms, he said, are already working under the eight-hour rule.

INSULT TO CASTILLIAN WOMEN.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—An article in the Tralla couched in offensive terms to Castillian women lead to a hostile dem-onstration outside the office of that paper yesterday. Copies of the paper were burned and several shots were fired. The governor ordered the confas-cation of the issue of the paper contain-ing the offensive article.

on occurred. a following is a partial list of the The dea dand injured:

INJURED.

At Kankakee-C. L. Barnes, Cin-

cinnati, severe bruises. M. A. Cretoù, New York, burns, — Griffin, miner, severely bruised. Walter B. Harris, Indianapolis, both legs mangled. L. F. Lang, Chicago, back and jeg

injured. H. W. Lynch, Chicago, internal in-

juries, will probably recover. E. W. Trip, engineer of passenger train, jumped and nearly drowned in pool beside track, condition serious. NAMES OF VICTIMS UNKNOWN.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.-At the Big Four Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—At the Hig Four headouarters in this city this morning it was stated that the names of the un-fortunates who were reasted alive in the wreck at Fowler. Ind., will not be known until later in the day. The bodies of three people were consumed with the timbers of the cars. The conductor and baggagemaster of the passence train are sufficient.

conductor and baggagemaster of the passebger train are missing and the foreman was killed. Several in the sleepers were injured but all escaped before the fire added to the horror of the scene. The killed were in the combination coach which bore the brunt of the crushing impact of the collision ahead and the heavy sleepers in the rear.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—A special to the News from Lafayette, Ind., says reports received there indicate that 25 persons were killed in the wreck of the Big Four passenger train near Fowler early today, 20 of whom were cremated. Those killed, it is stated, were nearly all those killed, it is stated were nearly all carly today, 20 of whom were cremated. Those killed, it is stated, were nearly all in the combination car which took fire and burned. The sleepers turned over. Owing to the dense fog the engineer of the Hig Four flyer was unable to see the light of the senaphore which di-rected him to stop as a westbound freight had the right of way. The train dispatcher, knowing that the fog would prevent the trainmen from seeing the block signal, went outside and waved his lantern frantically and fired at least half a dozen shots from his revolver, but the train went crashing by and a moment later the smash came. The tender of No. 35 telescoped the baggagg car, the rear end of the tender cut through to within 10 feet, of the rear of the smoker. The firemen of both trains were killed instantly, but the engineers escaped by jumping. The report of the collision was heard all over town. Fire bells and whistles called the people to the ald of the in-tured

alled the people to the aid of the in-

jured. Immediately following the crash the wreckage caught fire and the bodies were burned before they could be ex-tricated from the ruins. The heat of the burning cars was so intense that the would-be rescuers could not get near enough to help. One man who was pleading pitcous-ly for aid was pinned under a car seat. He was rescued when the flames were within six feet of him. Another man was thrown out of the window of the

within six feet of him. Another many was thrown out of the window of the smoker into a ditch. These were the only two passengers rescued from the smoker. The killed included men, wo-men and children and all that could be seen at day break this morning was the smouldering skeletons of human bodies and the wreekage of the smoker and baggage cars. None of the passengers in the siesper was killed. Coroner Comley has taken charge and Prose-cuting Atty. Hall will assist the coro-ner's jury in making an investigation of the wreek. The sleeping cars were not destroyed by fire as at first reported. Gen. Supt. Houghton said his infor-mation at 19 a, m. was that between 19

was \$44,143.74, while in 1904 the sum to \$3,000 and many more which paid of \$39,393.49 was received. In 1905 the sums under \$1,000.

MR. SAMUEL NEWHOUSE PRESENTS

more evinced his generosity, and demonstrated the interest he feels in Salt