THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

GROUT BILL WARMLY DEBATED TODAY

later.

Congress Memorialized by Live Stock Convention to Kill It-"The Buttered Side of the Question."

PROGRAM.

Inustrated lecture on grasses, in Assembly hall, by Mr. R. C. Judson, Oregon; interspersed with musical selections and superb singing by noted artists.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9:00 a. m., Friday, January 18, 1901,

Concert by band 9:10 H. M.

Report of committees.

Consideration of resolutions,

Election of new executive committee,

Address-"Brief review of what the Bureau of Animal Industry is doing for the Stockmen"-Dr. V. A. Norgaard, Washington, D. C.

Address-"Problems of Handling Large Sheep Interests"-Mr. A. J. Knolin, Soda Springs, Ida.

11:00 a. m.

Address-"Hang: Sheep and their Improvement"-Hon. John C. Mackay, Salt Lake City, Utah,

Address- Evolution of Transportation"-Hon. Marvin Hughitt, Pres-

ident Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. 11:49 m. m.

Address-"Alaskan Meat Trade and Its Requirements"-Mr. Charles H. Frye, Seattle, Washington.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

1:30 p. m. Band concert.

2:00 p. m.

Report of executive committee on election of officers. 2:15 p. m.

Address-"Live Stock Exchanges and Their relation to the Producer"-Mr. Geo. B. Van Norman, Chicago, Ill. 1:50 p. m.

Address-"The Relation of the Western Banker to the Western Stockman"-Mr. B. F. White, Dillon, Montana.

1:50 p. m. Address-"Cattle Paper and Changing Conditions of the Live Stock "Trade"-Mr. Richard Nash, Illinois,

3:15 p. m.

Short addresses by prominent visitors on invitation from the president on the "Live Stock Industry and its Future."

4:09 p. m. Selection of next place of meeting, where no sheep men would ever intrude, marking, "How much is this going to GENERAL JOHN B. CASTLEMAN.

where the springs would be unfalling, and where the bunch grass would be richer than it was in Nevada in '60. From last accounts he is still rolling that boulder, and as I look around this and any I have a promotion whet has After Held's band had played "The Holy City," General John B. Castle-man of Louisville, Ky., delivered a most interesting address on "The American Classification of Live Stock." General Castleman is one of the best horsemen audience I have a premenition that pos-sibly some gentleman here will see him, After indulging in classic love to some Castieman is one of the best horsemen of the nation, and his remarks were, therefore, listened to with close atten-tion. Any horse, he said, that a saddle was placed upon was called a saddle horse and any horses that was driven was called a road horse. But the road horse sprung from the Hambletonian animal, which is the standard trotting breed of the country. The American saddle horse came from the famous horse Denmark, born in Kentucky, in 1859. General Castleman went on to After indulging in classic lore to some further extent Mr. Goodwin went on to say: "But I believe that I was to talk about the Press today. There is not much to say of it, except to give an idea of how things were before it was in-vented. In the old days when a con-vention was called it could not be done through the paners: they had to send through the papers; they had to send out runners. Then if there were any out runners. Then if there were any fancy fat cattle shows, only a county or two were represented." two were represented." The speaker then went on to set forth the advantages of that age when a delegate's failings were not published to the world, and the populace was in ig-norance about that brace game or pock-et-picking episode. "In those days." he said, "stock sales were not published in the press and so when the public paid three prices for its beef stank it did not know that it was getting the worst of it." He then went on to set forth some of the advantages that the press had brought in its train. For example, "When the young women learn that spavins, curbs, and ringbones are liable to be transmitted to the colis, they will 1839. General Castleman went on to describe the American saddle horse, describe the American saddle horse, characterizing him as an animal of grace, beauty and endurance. The Con-federate war had proved him to be the best cavalry horse in the history of the world. History affords no parallel of the speed and endurance sustained by the American horses under General Morgan, Gener "astleman toid of how Denmark the father of the American

Denmark, the father of the American saddle horse, served faithfully in the Confederate war for two years and re-turned to his original owner honorably discharged. General Castleman ex-plained that while America produced the finest cavalry horse in the world they could not be purchased by the price the government is paying for its to be transmitted to the colts, they will be more careful about the arrangements they themselves will make." After con-tinuing in a humorous vein he con-cluded his address by saying: "While cluded his address by saying: "While men in the cities are going wild over stocks struggling against the sharp competition of their neighbors, nature is calling on you to mark by days the cavalry horses. In regard to the assessment classifi-

cation General Castleman recommend-ed the elimination of many features such as the enumeration of all the stock, good and bad, old and young, cheap and valuable, etc., suggesting that only the blooded stock be enum-

general's address a motion was put by Mortimer Levering of lilinois and subsequently seconded and take the necessary steps toward the enumeration of horses as outlined in the address delivered by General Castleman,

ARMY HORSES.

Mr. E. C. Hindekoper, of Pennsylvania, then read a paper in substitution of the address that was down on the program address that was down on the program on the part of Hon, R. S. Hindekoper, of Washington, D. C., on the "Necessi-ties Required in Army Horses." Mr. Hindekoper said in part: "I have never made a public speech in my life and should not venture to do so on this organizer, where it not for the

so on this occasion, were it not for the large investment I have at stake and an earnest wish to see the range stock problem satisfactorily settled.

"The range stock industry is in great danger, in fact in grave peril, and un-less the general government comes to the rescue we are absolutely ruined. "And why should not the range stock-

men receive some benefits from the gen-eral government? He has been a brave and bold ploneer, a hardy citizen; he ils range and replaced them with good citizens and domestic stocks. He ha been at no expense to the government

been at no expense to the government, he has made a desperate fight on the frontier for his existence and has ever been the entering wedge of civilization. "There seems to me to be but three ways to settle the range problem equitably and satisfactorily. First, the right to purchase the land from the government. Second, the right to lease Third, a dash contracting the land do This measure is a species of class leg-islation $\cdot f$ the most iniquitions and dangerous kind, calculated to build up one industry at the expense of another, equally as important. It seeks to im-pose an unjust, uncalled for and un-warranted burden upon one of the prin-cipal commercial industries of the country for the purpose of prohibiting Third, a right authorizing the land department to exchange government for railroad lands, so as to seen, e the land its manufacture, thereby destroying in block. competition, as its manufacturers cans. In block.

minds with something practical, would estimate the number of acres it would irrigate and the number of cattle or quires that "the legislature shall proide for the establishment of an agri ultural college for agriculture and nat sheep it would produce, the indifference with which we now watch this great reural sciences connected therewith." Th legislature of 1855 provided for this in-stitution. A farm of 676 acres was pursource running to waste would have an

certain it is if the paleontologist

Man is an observing creature and a down the ages he has been accumulat

ing experiences, frequently, very fre-quently, perhaps, deductions have been drawn from insufficient data, and thus

old Romans cannot be improved upor at the present day. They understood

he value of rotation of crops and prac

of drainage, and many other points were also recognized. There is perhaps

farmers. They are as a class conserva-tive, they lack organization and that

aggressive spirit which characterizes many of those in other callings. These characteristics of the farmer are fre-quently intensified by heredity, as gen-erally the farmer's calling descends

from father to son and not infrequent

, the knowledge of farm practice on

chased near Lansing and buildings erected and on May 13, 1857, the college was farmally opened. This was the first agricultural college started with state support and under state control. The last address on the morning pro-gram was a paper by Prof. F. B. Lin-field of Logan, upon "The Work of Ag-ricultural Colleges." It is the only one so started that has PROF. LINFIELD OF LINFIELD.

April loo

ontinued until the present time. Interest in agricultural and technical Prof. Linfield of the Utah Agricultural Interest in agricultural and technical education continued to grow and a strong impetus to the founding of special colleges for students in agri-culture was given by the first Morrill act passed by Congress in 1862. The Hatch act passed in 1857, which pro-vided for experiment stations in con-paction with the various colleges and grows 15,000 products of the superstation of the state of the super-index of the state of the superstation of t college being introduced said: Man, like all animal creation, must live on the products of the soil, be they the direct or indirect products—plants or animals I will not attempt to decide whether the first man, like his nearest relation in the animal kingdom, the ape, lived on nuts or fruits or whether the products of the chase satisfied his appetite gave \$15,000 yearly for the support cach and the second Morrill act of 1890, which gave \$15,000 per year, the same to be increased \$1,000 per year till it reached \$25,000, for the further supright formed the basis of his sustenance. With the progress of civilization and the increase in population which foiport of these agricultural colleges placed them on a strong and progreslowed, an increased and improved food supply became necessary and thus the o basis. incentive towards the amelioration of the sources of food, animals and plants.

These early colleges had a new field before them. It was virgin soil. They were not alone schools, but had to delve for the facts to be taught and then ar-range and classify the information. It is not to be wondered at that some be-ame discourses and here their enercame discouraged and bent their ener-gies solely along the popular and rapidarises erroneous or only partially true ideas and systems of practice. A large amount of valuable facts has, however, been gathered and put in practice by succeeding generations of successful farmers. Many of the practices of the old Bomone started in the practices of the ly developing lines of natural science and the higher mechanics; forgetting for a time the application of these to the work of the farming and industrial classes. But earnest men had been at work. Those who had looked into and studied by the help of the meager equipment of the past, the agricultural problems, recognized the great possi-bilities to follow from agricultural eduticed some very good ones. The importance of cultivation, of manuring. ation and have endeavored to perfect system that would command the conno class of people in civilized countries that are more isolated than the farmnce and support of all agricultural lasses.

The course in agriculture at the Michigan Agricultural college forty vears ago

their operation, The farm where one man finds occupation is measured by acres, not by years ago; First Year-Geometry, meteorology, history, trigonometry and surveying, elementary chemistry, English litera-ture and bookkeeping. Second Year-Physics, vegetable physiology and horticulture, rhetoric, feet, as in the case of the manufacturer. Then, again, especially in Amer-ica, the farmer has been a pioneer; he has led the way in the march of civil-ization over very much of the present area of the country. This isolation has through generations reacted upon the

civil engineering, botany, horticulture and minerology, inductive logic, Third Year-Drawing and rural en-

rearrent for the second echnology, household and rural econ-

along the least aggressive line; the wide-nwake farm boys form the leaders in nearly every other occupation the country affords. Because of the condi-Modern course in agriculture at the Ohio State University

First Year-Chemistry, physiological and economic botany and vegetable pathology, zoology and entomology, rhetoric, mechanical drawing, carpentions and characteristics above referred most farms in America has been large-ly the result of the family experience handed down from generation to gen-cration, perhaps augmented by the ex-periences of their neighbors surround-ing. Much of this practice was good,

Second Year-Breeds, breeding and eeding of live stock, agricultural chem-stry (lab.), horticulture, anatomy and

physiology, entomology, forging. Third Year-Soils, crops and farm equipment, geology, veterinary science, anatomy, general and special pathology, meteorology, drawing, French or Geryet it was limited in quantity and em-pirical, having no strong basis in rea-son. Neither was there any method of distributing the advanced thought and

Fourth Year-Animal mechanism, airy hushandry, rural economies, political history and economics, elective, ten hours per week.

experience of the best farmers among the great mass of the people, and thus elevating the practice and increasing the returns of the whole. Here was the first field of work for the agricultural colleged colleges. As noted above, the methods of prac-tice in farm work were empirical in their origin; they were based on ex-perience but the season for the results was not known. These deeper prohems advancement has been made courses form quite a contrast, yet still more remarkable is the improvement in he equipment provided for imparting this instruction and in the manner of presenting the various subjects, The subjects taught have been selected with the desire to more fully meet the special needs of the farmer. The courses of study have been systematized and a long step taken towards putting the agricultural work on a pedagogic basis. It is being recognized that agriculture is not science but art-science ap-plied. The basis of the agricultural work is in the Natural Sciences. The work of the agricultural colleges is to connect, in the mind of the student, the sciences which give the reasons for things, with the practice of the farmer thus brondening his conception of both and improving both the man and the farmer But the work of the agricultural college officers has not been confined to the improvement of their college courses. If it has been, the outcome would prob ably not have been as satisfactory is. They have taken an active part in the popular education of the farmer and have often been leaders in this work. The Farmers' Institute, the home reading course in agriculture, nature study in the public schools and university extension have had their strongest advocates and most frequent contributors from the agricultural colleges of Amer-lea, particularly so in the initial work in these lines. The high school course in agriculture and the short and special agricultural courses have also been enavors to give a systematic, even if course in agriculture that would brief. be within the reach of nearly every farmer. Within the last half century there has also come into being the ag-ricultural press which has been largely used by the agricultural colleges and have in turn been rendered much more valuable because of the work of the col-leges and experiment stations. Those papers have been a potent factor in stirNUMBER 49.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

President Evans Announced the List This Afternoon.

WHERE CHAIRMANSHIPS GO.

Both Branches of the Legislature Now Fully Organized - Proceedings in Senute and Riouse.

Every senator was in his seat promptly at 2:10 this afternoon when the Senate was called to order. After disposing of the minutes President Evans announced the following standing committees:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Agriculture and Irrigation-Howell, chairman; Larsen, Murdock, Allison, Tanner, Barnes, Johnson,

Apportionment-Allison, chalrman; Bennion, Johnson, Thomas, Tanner. Appropriations and Claims-Thomas,

chairman; Howell, Barnes, Lawrence, Kiesel, Allison, Whitmore, Banks and Banking-Whitmore, chair-

man, Sherman, Barnes, Lawrence, Klesel. Contingent Expenses-Love, chair-

man; Klesel, Murdock. County and Municipal Corporations-Lawrence, chairman; Thomas, Larsen, Tanner, Howell Love, Alder. Education-Whitney, chairman; Law-

rence, Thomas, Johnson, Smoot, Alli-

son, Bennion. Elections-Murdock, chairman: Alder,

Elections-Murdock, chairman; Alder, Tanner, Johnson, Bennion, Engrossed and Enrolled Bills-Whit-ney, chairman; Howell, Whitmore, Federal Relations-Alder, chairman; Whitmore, Whitney, Love, Smoot, Fish and Game-Smoot, chairman; Love, Barnes, Larson, Wardock, Shon

Love, Barnes, Larsen, Murdock, Sherman, Klesel.

man, Klesel, Forest and Forestry-Barnes, chair-man: Love, Smoot, Bennion, Alder, Highways and Bridges-Larsen, chairman; Bennion, Love,

Judiciary-Bennion, chairman; Law-ence, Thomas, Allison, Smoot, Howell, Murdock. Labor-Barnes, chairman; Sherman,

Allison, Kiesel, Alder. Live Stock-Whitmore, chairman;

Howell, Tanner. Manufacturers and Commerce-Klesel, chairman; Howell, Whitmore, Allison, Bennion,

Military Affairs-Sherman, chairman; Love, Tanner, Smoot, Alder. Mines and Minerals-Murdock, chair.

man; Johnson, Thomas, Tanner, How-

Private Corporations and Insurance-Klesel, chairman; Sherman, Thomas, Larsen, Smoot. Health-Thomas, chairman; Public

Howell, Barnes, Johnson, Tanner,

erated. At the close of the old Confederate

Final report of committees and consideration of resolutions. Unfinished business. Final adjournment.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Stockmen's Smoker, under the auspices of the Elks, at Christensen's Hall. "Adfos."

garine.

lows:

goods as represented, but at the retailer

jected to by Mr. Willson of Illinois.

WILLSON OF ILLINOIS.

the defeat of the Grout bill alone would not be of any benefit to the stockmen

HARRIS OF IOWA.

KNOLLIN OF KANSAS.

his gavel that the end of it fell off.

JUDGE GOODWIN.

Mr. Harris of Iowa denounced the

Mr. Willson of Illinois argued that

who sold the product as butter. Just as

mptly at 9:30 this morning, as the 1 should be aimed, not at the manufac ins of Held's band died away, the ate on the Grout bill was resurned. fter the "News" report closed last ht the speech of Mr. Willison had the st of precipitating a lively tilt ong the supporters pro and con on isomargariae measure which will tly come before the U. S. Senate at hington, According to a resolution yesterday the convention adjourned uptly at 4 o'clock and the debate over till this morning. At the reption of business this forenoon a ution was put and carried to the ef. that the debate terminate at 10:30

e first speaker, under the five-minnue, of the morning was R., president of Breeders' organizaf Oregon. He said in part:

MR. SCOTT OF OREGON.

m here in favor of the cow. I have a the dairy business for 45 years. tockmen are all in favor of the bull. He then proceeded to hit the with a brief speech in favor of the Grout bill. ide hard by stating that he was sion of the question were taken up by President John W. Springer, who aroused the enthusiasm of the convenof letting the purchaser know e was buying. "This conven-he said, "yesterday passed an oddr resolution whereby all should be labeled so that a man know whether he e was buying. tion in a spirited and lucid argument in which he dealt body blows to the Grout ill. He claimed the right to buy oleomargarine if he so desired, but at the same time was not opposed to the pure butter interests of the country. The question was then submitted to know whether he was buying all part sholdy goods; all we ask the purchaser of butter should hat he is getting butter and not traine. It is a poor rule that

STICKNEY OF WYOMING.

s brought Mr. Stickney of Wyoma his fact with a question as to son, after several questions, ad-id this butter could not be said to a my sandard color, as it differed seacording to feed and location.

BARER OF ILLINOIS.

W. Baker of Illinois then gained equilibrium of the chair. He main-eduatithe Grout bill would fail ut-i harronplishing the purpose for th it was supposed to be instituted. it a great honor to be permitted to speak at this convention. In the beginning the live stock men ruled the world, and they have had a good deal to say as to how things should go ever since. BENNION OF UTAH.

a, Heber Bennion of Utah followed. fated that he believed that the conon wanted to do the right thing and when men began to coin money, each coin represented the value of some measure up for discussion, but ments made by both sides were animal. That man Sisyphus who found. ed Corinth was the most famous live ing that, in his opinion, an inng committee ought to be apbok into the matter, had better branding irons, longer riatas, and more accomplished vaquerros than plause from the Grout supor stating that he thought both any of his neighbors. He got to that country carly; he located the valley in men and the oleomar tirine urers should be allowed to colproducts as they pleased; at the me he thought the public ought echd and know what they

CRANE OF UTAH.

was followed by Hon. Charles e of thish, who scoused enthusiasm mating that he represented that big their oracles to threaten the peopl

not assume the additional burdens sought to be imposed by this measure, sell their products in competition with butter. The passage of this law would des-

troy the demand, except for export, of that product of the beef animal, oleo

marvels which have been spread out for your possession, and by night the pro-

cessions of the stars, sweeping on and on, are the lanterns swung aloft that

you may mark the order and the law and the splendor of the universe, and

through them gain glimpses of the majesty of Him who set them blazing on their shining courses." He concluded with the expression of the hope that the visitors might carry back with them

pleasant memories of their visits to Salt

GROUT BILL MEMORIAL.

The following memorial to the Sen-ate by Hon, C. W. Baker of Illinois, which had been adopted by the execu-

To the Honorable, the Senate of the

Your orator, the National Live Stock

association, respectfully represents unto your honorable body that it is an asso-

ciation composed of one hundred and

twenty-six live stock and kindred or-ganizations, all directly interested in the production, marketing and disposi-

tion of live stock and whose holdings thereof represent an invest-ment of over \$500,000,000.

bled at Salt Lake City, Utah, desires

to enter its emphatic protest against the enactment of what is commonly known as the Grout bill (H. R. 3717), and in behalf of its protest desires to record a few of the many reasons in support of its contention.

Your orator, in annual session assem-

adopted by the convention:

United States:

mmittee, was then read and

Lake City.

oil, of which 24,000,000 pounds was used during the year 1899 in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and would also seriously injure the hog industry by a similar destruction of the demand, ex-cept for export, of neutral lard, 31,000,-000 pounds of which was used in the year 1899 in the manufacture of food products; and by thus eliminating the turers of oleomargarine, who sold his lemand for these legitimate articles of commerce, force dealers to seek other he was warming up to his subject the channels for the disposition at greatly reduced prices, thereby entailing a loss to the producers of live stock of the gavel of the chairman fell with a res-onant thud. Mr. Crane asked the indulgence of the convention for an ex-tension of time, but this been was ob-United States of millions of dollars annually The measure seeks to throttle compe-

tition and if enacted will render useless the immense establishments erected at great expense for the manufacture of eleomargarine, deprive thousands of employes of the opportunity to gain a livelihood, and deny the people, and es pecially the workingmen and their dependencies, of a wholesome article of

speech of Mr. Willson as a miserable and abominable subterfuge. He said In oleomargarine, a very large proporthat if the people would make a pure butter the stockmen would not care so tion of the consumers of this country, especially the working classes, have a much. If the dairymen would take the coloring out of their butter the stockwholesome, nutritious and satisfactory article of diet, which before its advent they were abliged, owing to the high price of butter and their limited means, men would take it out of the oleomar-

Your orajor represents that the rights A. J. Knollin of Kansas City followed and privileges of the producers of cat-tle and hogs should be as well respected as those of others, and as they are the The last five minutes of the discusbeneficiaries in the manufacture of this wholesome article of food, they should not be burdened with unnecessary and oppressive special taxes or needless restrictions in the manufacture of this product, other than is absolutely necessary for the support of the government and the proper governmental regula-tions surrounding the handling of same. orator respectfully contends Your

that these products should receive at the hands of Congress no greater exconvention and the delegates voted in favor of the defeat of the Grout bill. President Springer announced the de-cision with such strong emphasis with actions than those imposed upon competing food products and that the man-ufacture and sale of oleomargarine is already surrounded by numerous safe-guards, which Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to provide, stipulating sev. ere punishment for selling same under President Springer then introduced Judge C. C. Goodwin stating as he did so that he felt it an honor to introduce such a distinguished journalist as Judge

misrepresentation as to its composition and that this product has by experience proven to be just what a large majority of the people of this country want and Goodwin, whose speech was as folthat none but the dairy and allied in-Judge Goodwin said in part: "I hold terests are asking for or seeking any further legislation in this mater, and their endorsement of the proposed leg-

islation is purely and simply selfish In conclusion, your orator, in behalf of the producers and consumers of this The first book ever written tells of the horse trainers of Troy. In the oid days the standard of value was live stock, great country, solemnly protests against the enactment of the Grout bill or of any legislation calculated to entail an enormous loss on the live stock producers of this country, to ruin a great industry, and to deprive not only the working classes, but many others, of a stock man of his age. According to all accounts, he did a great business. He cheap, wholesome, nutritious and ac-ceptable article of food.

The National Live Stock Asociation, JOHN W. SPRINGER, President. Attest:-

C. F. MARTIN, Secretary,

A LIFE MEMBER.

country carly: he located the valley in which Corinth was afterwards built. He may have had a summer ranch on the mountains; he took up all the springs, and he was doing a smashing business until once, when he had bought in all the fat cattle on the near ranges, the gods caught him trying to bribe their oracles in threaten the power At the conclusion of the speech of Judge Goodwin Paul McCormick, the veteran Indian trader and cattleman of Billings, Montana, arose, and, in a culogistic speech, offered a resolution to the effect that Judge C. C. Goodwin be tendered an honorary life memberwith a mighty famine, in order to frighten them into laying their corned beef at increased prices. He had trouwho thought if the represented that big r brought if they could get a d fairy butter at 35 cents than the so-lingly resented the introduction of the was to be any legislation that it

cured the range industry will soon be a thing of the past."

C. W. PENROSE TALKS.

When Mr. Hindekoper closed his address, Prest, Springer announced that Mr. C. W. Penrose, the distinguished editor of the Deseret Evening News. was present, and was invited to take a seat on the stand. The gentleman was received with applause and was re-quested to say a word or two to the convention. In responding, Mr. Penrose expressed his appreciation of the courtesy extended to him, and his surprise at being called upon to speak. He assured the convention of the hearty co sured the convention of the hearty co-operation and sympathy of Utah's peo-ple with the alms and purposes of the convention, and took occasion to say that they were a part of the great Union, identified with all its interests, and earnest in a desire for the welfare of the optime country. They were not of the entire country. They were no narrow or bound up simply in their own affairs and pursuits, but wers progressive and whole-hearted and he thought they had exhibited this in the few tokens of hospitality they had been able to extend to the delegates and vis itors. He assured them they were heart-ily welcome, and believed that when the convention shall be held here again in a few years to come, they would find great evidences of progress as the results of the present gatherings. He believed too that having become ac quainted with people who had turned the wilderness into a fruitful field and made possible such a convention as this, the visitors would speak of Utah as they had found her, and thus help to dissipate what remains of the prejudices against her people in the places from whence they came. He said they held some views of their own which they desired the liberty to entertain, and extended the same freedom to people of all creeds, parties and conditions throughout the land. He cordially well conditions comed the delegates and visitors. The impromptu speech was received with hearty applause

LAND RESOLUTION.

The following resolution in regard to the transfer of lands which had been drawn up by the executive committee was then put before the convention and carried:

The National Live Stock association in Fourth annual convention assembled, hereby urges Congress to so amend the land laws of the United States that it may be possible for bora fide residents who are actual settlers to exchange lands with the federal government which, upon examination, are found to be of equal value that land owners may solidify their range properties for better handling of live stock and agricultural purposes. And we further recommend this policy

of land exchange to the various States in the West, as a liberal policy, conducive to the more rapid advancement of land values, and a step towards the onservation of the ranges in the great West.

MAXWELL WAS ABSENT.

Owing to the absence of George H. Maxwell of Chicago his paper "Relation of Irrigation to the Live Stock Induswas read by Mr. Gavin of New Mexico.

The paper of Mr. Maxwell was in part as follows: We are living in an age of most remarkable progress and rapid development. In agriculture, in commerce, in transportation, in manu-facturing, in every branch of trade and industry, old customs are giving way to new, and changes are going on with astonishing rapidity. After saying that the live stock industry had kept pace with the times, that the stock was be-

vas not known. These deeper problems agricultural science seem to have been scarcely thought about, much less was not until about the beginning of the past century that the foundation was laid for the scien-tific agriculture of today. The early investigators in the agricultural field were chemists whose work, or taste, led them into this field.

Among the first in the work was Sir Humphrey Davy in America. Later De Saussure and Boussingault, celebrated French chemists, and about 1840 Lieeg's work placed agricultural chemistry on an advanced scientific basis. Other noted men have followed up this work until now there are thousands scattered in all parts of the civilized world who are engaged in various lines of agricultural research. The work of these early scientific in-

vestigators was largely a contest be-tween various theories and for many years it commanded but little attention rom the man on the farm. Later the conomics of production formed a tity of the crop in relation to the force exerted to get it. The improvement in the quality of the plants and animals seems to have been largely left to the practical agriculturist, and for what has been gained in this direction, we are indebted to the farm and live stock enthusiasis who have devoted their lives to developing some particular families of plants and animals. this most intricate field, where the skill of the farmer has been most nently exemplified, the scientist has only recently entered. It is a field, however, which has had a very great influence in the agricultural development.

The work of the early scientific investigator in the agricultural field shows that, while agricultural practice was largely empirical in its methods, yet it had a scientific basis, and it was at once recognized that the develop-ment of this phase of the research in agriculture promised much in renewed prosperity to the farmers, and thus to all the people of the country. It was from this recognition that the agricul-tural college started, for from the evidence, it would appear that they arose not from the demands of the people but out of a recognition of their needs. The early agricultural societies and early professorships in agriculture, were not created on the suggestion of the farmers, as a whole; nor when the societies were composed of farmers, but rather what might be called "patrons of agriculture." Many of the early teachers in the agricultural field failed to reach their constituency because, while thusiastic in their particular field, they were frequently unacquainted with and sometimes out of sympathy with the practical phase of the farmer's work. which to him is all important and ever prominent. They also failed to recog-nize that the farmers as a class had well as much to receive. To the scien-tist, the farmer was frequently uncouth and ignorant-a man who failed to put thought into his work, and he wished to reform his practice. To the farmer, the scientist was a book-farmer with fine spun theories which were entirely out of joint with the hard facts of practice. Both were wrong, yet there was enough of truth in both positions to keep the muss of the farmers aloof for many years. Happily a new era has dawned, and with increased knowledge, fidence and respect have grown from both sides and the promise for future progress and development is bright indeed.

Several attempts were made in Amer. ion to start agricultural colleges during the first part of the last century, but with a small measure of success. Some of them ran for several years, but the

ring up interest in agricultural educa-tion among the farmers. The work of the agricultural colleges is to gather together all the facts in re-lation to farm work and life that prac-tice has demonstrated to be safe and that science has proven to be true, to classify and digest the facts and to apily them to the work on the farm. Noven with those studies must be such others as will develop the powers of the man, make him a broad, intelligent tilzen in his manly equipment, not one whit behind the man of any other call-

ng. The passing of time has shown that the farmer is not opposed to education, nor even to arricultural education. Experience has shown that the failures of the past have been as much in the col-leges as in the farmers. Only recently have the colleges begun to recognize that their equipment both in teaching fores and laboratory, facilities was all together inadequate for the subjects they were attempting to teach. The best type of modern agricultural colleges looks at agriculture not as one, but as a group of studies, and every to and facility is afforded the student to become expert in his chosen field, be it agronomy, animal industry, dairying, horticulture, or gardening. They have horticulture, or gardening. They have at last mentally grasped the magnitude of the agricultural field and have slanned to become leaders in every line of agricultural practice by placing an expert in charge of each, and affording him facilities for perfecting himself in all phases of his chosen line,

With the beginning of the new contury the agricultural colleges were new-er better equipped to serve the farm-er. A great variety of courses are provided to suit his convenience, and the whole field, in the best schools, is covered by specialists. Three month courses, six month courses, one year, two year, three year and four year courses are offered, and provision is made for general work in agriculture in agronomy, in animal industry, in hor-

(Continued on page two.)

ublic Institutions-S Lawrence, Whitmore, Sherman, Murdock, Howell, Whitney,

Public Lands-Sherman, chairman; Bennion, Larsen, Whitmore, Murdock, Johnson, Whitney, Public Printing-Tanner, chairman;

Whitney, Lawrence, Railroads-Tanner, chairman: Sherman, Kiesel, Howell, Smoot, Larsen,

Whitney. Rules-Bennion, chairman; Lawrence, Whitney.

Salaries-Johnson, chairman; Barnes, Alder, Thomas, Sherman, State Affairs-Allison, chairman;

Kiesel, Johnson, Whitney, Love, Ways and Means-Love, chairman; Bennion, Alder, Klesel, Murdock,

OTHER BUSINESS.

Senator Barnes presented Senate bill No. 5, An act to amend section 1249, Title 32, Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors and preventing certain persons frequenting places of business where

such liquors are sold. The amendment takes from the exist. ing law all equivocal language, making it read that any person who shall give, sell or otherwise dispose of intoxicating drink to an insane or idiotic person or minor shall be deemed guilty of a mis-demeanor, whereas the present law says that he shall be deemed such if he knows these things to exist. And in the case of a minor the clause is stricken out that makes it no offense if minor has the written consent of his parents or guardian.

The Senate then adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

House Proceedings.

It was twenty minutes late today again when the speaker called the House to order

Page, of Plute, was excused from attendance till he recovers from an oper-ation which he is undergoing on one of his eyes. Senate bill No. 1, was signed by the

Speaker. The original which was signed yesterday was not approved by 15 2.8 the Governor owing to its not being engrossed. This is the contingent expense bill.

Under the head of unfinished business the chairman of the committee on rules read his report. Some of the principal changes are as follows:

CHANGES IN THE RULES.

Rule 1. Which takes the place of the proviso in old rule 7, reads: The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at the ast sitting, call the members to order and proceed with the regular order of business. In case the speaker is ab-sent at the hour to which the House adjourned of the last sitting, the chief clerk shall take the chair, call the members to order, and after roll call and prayer the House shall elect a speaker pro tempore to act during the absence of a Speaker, fl

Rule 16 is changed in so far as the provision for lady members is con-

Rule 21, referring to action when a question is under debate, or before tha House provides that motions to adjourn, lay on toble and motion for previous question shall be decided without de-

Rule 22 provides that a motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill if carried shall be considered equivalent

Rule 25 is to the effect that the final passage of any bill shall not be reconsidered except by a majority of all

members elected. In rule 25 the word "majority" is changed to read "two-thirds."

By rule 38 the county commissioners are granted the privilege of the floor. The rule referring to highways and bridges increases the number of the committee from 5 to 9 members, and a similar change is effected in the com-mittee on agriculture, which is also