## CAUGHT AGAIN.

### The "Liberal" Organ Goes out of its Way to Traduce Mr. Arthur Brown.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FEB. 15, 1892.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

The Tribune comes out this morning with bitter leadings, "Wanted—Men of Nerve." The way Arthur Brown tried to wait off Dunsany proves that he is not a man of nerve," and goes on to relate a lame story of how "somebody had an doubt which it was—whether he ought to run for judge" and then last night by some "somebody" who attempted to vote at the Hagerty, who had gone to the polls in the Fourth precinct and voted a day and was "rejected" by the judges.

The "Liberal" organ seems ever ready to lend an ear and give space to every and every will rumor or report it may happen to get wind of, and is ever ready to jump at a chance to run, or certainly taking any opportunity to investigate the truthfulness of the report of such a wonderful tale.

A member's reflection by any one is at once reported with the circumstance of its occurrence, and the Tribune has always proved ever since we can remember, ready to speak falsely about Mr. Brown, if you acted as judge of election at the election. Mr. Brown acted as judge at Poll No. 5, which was composed of names from M. to Z., while poll No 1 embraced all names from A. to L. inclusive. Now Mr. Brown was a member of a separate precinct composed of Mr. Brown at Poll No. 5, and we never "rejected" by Mr. Brown. In view of these facts what can the Tribune gain amount to? A tissue of false statements and a daring attempt to injure the reputation of Mr. Brown, and to sustain a cause that is rotten and is rapidly dying of its own corruption.

Mr. Hagerty presented himself at election day to vote. His right to do so was challenged and the statement made to himself and that he had lived at 272 H street since about the first of January. He claim to this he had been over at the Rio Grande Western Railway, like many others who attempted to register the first of February. Now it is a matter of less moment that the register's duty of entering from house to house was illegal before this time, and what reputable man was there who supposed any act of his at the Metropolitan hotel. It is not strange that all those things and more who came into the precinct "to vote" and "rejected" by the judges, should be in a state of excitement, and in our fully explained and in many of them should have evidently lived in the Second precinct, where they used to be well known, and how is it that Mr. Wormell escaped so many of his old time friends? Mr. Wormell probably knows more about how it was done than he is willing to disclose, but to your correspondent it has the old smelle of a great steal. The rights of the house he represents, the Republicans, and the party workers have been shorn by Liberalism and treason, having no fast name, no fixed residence, no repute, and not in any sense entitled to cast a ballot.

The real question is who are the men who have conspired to lose the last house and to place Democ and our cities on high? The Liberal party will have to answer it. The registrars have given indefinite, lady and said to a voter, instead and lying or, answer the ballots left a other or a number of record department sworn not.

Does excuse for failing to so certainly. Having acted as judge of election in the Fourth precinct on official connection, I am somewhat familiar with the record of the "Liberal" party and know that it is a disreputable and unchaste lack it is to act in the capacity of judge. I take pleasure in defending Mr. Brown from the foul and malicious attempts of that party given expression to.

DAVID L. MORGAN.

## WOOLGROWERS IN ARMS.

### The Governor Asked to Veto the Sheep Bill Passed by the Legislature.

The following letters have been received by Governor Thomas except the sheep bill which he is asked to veto:

To His Excellency, Governor Arthur L. Thomas, Salt Lake City:

DEAR SIR—When in the city a few days since, I was informed the free wool committee of the House of Congress, of which I am a member for seeking your D. P. No doubt you have, should not oppose a law

Being in the business of growing wool, I did not have the pressure of calling upon you to give my opinion why should you do it. Could such a law be enforced, it would practically drive our sheep out of Utah, and then during the industry would be of more importance than any industry of Utah. Sheep are worth $1 per head, and the wool is more money, employes more men and more labor, is of more benefit to more people than any other industry. Will you consider the matter and confer with your friends and let us know your decision? The sheep industry of Utah is worth $3,000,000 and the wool is worth $1,000,000, or a total valuation of $4,000,000, and yet under this bill we shall lose $3,000,000 worth of assessable property.

The value of all other production of the state, and mines, was only $10,000,000. This revenue will amount from the wool, sheep, cattle and horses. Can the state afford to kill the cattle industry? Can it afford to drive from the state the men who are employed, and incidentally, merchants, and other people, and yet, will we have a number of millions of dollars and taking the place of sheep? Will we increase or close of the old and sheep and have over $10,000,000 to close out?

Have talked to sheep interests and delegations in the West, and believe the legislature would be wise in not passing a compulsory dipping law, practically the sheep and Utah's sheep are already safe.

This law is aimed at sheep which have been in close quarantine. In section 4 it continues to authorize any certificate to be issued for the purpose of shearing or dipping the sheep. The question of sheep is now a matter of commercial importance, and we are trying to stand clear of scabby sheep and Utah's sheep.

I am complying strictly with the law and have to shear my sheep in their dipping at Rawlins, Wyoming, and California, and shows the sheep are free from scab.

Every interest of our Legislature some such foolish legislation has been enacted. I feel the good sense, judgment and good of our Legislature has called them to vote.

I believe sentiment there are many of certain whose sheep directly into the dipping, and it would be a great hardship to the sheep and to the people of the Territory.

Why, Mr. Governor, you understand, I believe the sheep from Utah around the sheep and practically all the sheep, all the flocks and all the flocks of the Territory, and the sheep from Utah and now I suppose we shall be blessed by the Liberal County in Salt Lake that the Liberal County in Salt Lake that the Liberal County.

I ask you, Mr. Governor, as I have said previously, and with the assurance that my interest will be greatly, that no bill of such a power to the present Legislature, but to postpone it to the next Legislature, and if it passes, it shall receive your approval, and I believe you can consider that you have in and the gratitude of the sheep interests of the Territory.

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Yours respectfully,

THOMAS KEARNS.

President Utah Wool Growers Association.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FEB. 15, 1892.

To His Excellency Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah Territory:

DEAR SIR—Not only are sheep, there is a full and complete interest in the Legislature work. I should not be surprised if we have a bill before the governor of Utah with the sheep industry. A movement is now on foot to form the Utah Sheep Association, and I am in a course of the flocks which are now being without any of the flocks. As it appears to me, the sheep industry of Utah, and the sheep, have changed from wild to semi-civilized, and, nothing is left to be done, but to kill the sheep industry of Utah. This is a matter of serious consideration, and I am sure the sheep owners of Utah have found from the sheep industry of Utah, and the sheep owners