THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

SECOND DAY OF BIG CONVENTION.

Speeches by Hon. George Q. Cannon and Chief Statistician L. G. Powers Were Features of the Proceedings-Questions of Grave Importance Were Ably Discussed.

PROGRAM.

Tonight-Grand Gabernacle Choir Concert.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

9:00 a. m. Concert by band.

Introduction and reference of resolutions.

Reports of committees. Consideration of resolutions.

Special order of business.

Address:- "What the Press has done for the Live Stock Industry." Hon, C. C. Goodwin, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Address:-"The Amercan Saddle Horse and the Assessment Classifica-

tion of Live Stock." Gen. John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky. Address:-"Necessities Required in Army Horses." Hon R. S. Hinde-

koper, Washington, D. C.

Address:-"Relation of Irrigation to Live Stock Industry." Mr. George H. Maxwell, Chicago.

Address:-"The Work of Agricultural Colleges." Prof. F. B. Linfield,

Logan, Utah.

Recess. 1:20 p. m.

Band concert.

2:00 p. m.

Report of Special Committeer,

Special order of business-Report of special committee on Land Leas-2:15 p. m. ing, appointed by order of Third annual convention, held at Fort

Worth, Texas, followed by discussion: Question-"Should the United States lease the Public Domain"

Affirmative-Col. John P. Irish, California,

Negative-Hon. John M. Carey, Wyoming. To be followed by general discussion and a vote on the report of the

committee. :00 p. m.

Adjournment,

Grath of Lethbridge were cordially welcomed to a seat on the floor of the

hall, HON, L, G. POWERS.

In a culogistic speech the president then proceeded to introduce to those assembled Hon, L. G. Powers of Wash-ington, D. C. When the applause which greeted his appearance had somewhat subsided, Mr. Powers proceeded to de-liver his address on "Our National Wealth in Live Stock."

Mr. President and Members of the National Live Stock Association, La-dies and Gentlemen:

form the work of seven men without a horse. One person with two horses can Permit me at the outset to thank you one and all for your kind invitation to be present at this your fourth annual successfully compete, other things being the same, with thirteen men with no domestic animals to aid them. convention. I also ask the privilege of thanking your officers and the officers The last sentence describes the power of competition of the farms of the United States with those of China. That country is a land with few horses of all your associated bodies for the assistance which they have given to those in charge of the twelfth census of the United States. The agitation beused in agriculture. The men depend almost wholly upon their own muscles. gun by your organization some years ago led to the adoption of a new class ification of domestic animals, which it In the United States every farm workis sincerely hoped will make our na-tional statistics of more practical value er on an average has two horses to assist him. The American farmer to all engaged in the raising and han dling of live stock. The labors of you with his norses can produce food at but a fraction of the labor cost of the Chlctive and efficient secretary have been invaluable in organizing the work of or Minnesota can even now be laid ollecting the statistics of animals of he range. Through his exertions, and down in China with profit as compared the range. with Chinese rice. The workmen in that of your worthy president, we were Hongkong or Canton, or even Pekin, able to secure the services of an efficien can live more cheaply on American-grown wheat than on Chinese-grown

corps of special agents in touch with the live stock interests of the great West. Most of those agents were offirice, ables the American farmer under the most adverse conditions to dominate an cers or members of the various State live stock organizations, Oriental market. With well organized The field work for the census has now

transportation service this advantage will grow, and the dream of Mr. J. J. practically closed, and we have begun the tabulation of the data obtained, together with the corresponding data Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, will be realized, of opening up secured by the regular farm enumeraa market in China for American wheat tors. The results of one of the special investigations relating to live stock that will consume more of our bread stuffs than we are now able to sell in ave been completed and given to the public in a bulletin of 100 pages. This Europe. If this is done the price of agricultural staples will enormously inbulletin includes the statistics of live stock in cities and town, or as it is cease and the value of farm lands will touble in a short time. The horse is nere the power that gives the American enominated in the bulletin, "Domestic animals in barns and inclosures, no on farms or ranges." No similar statis. farmer the advantage: It enables us to outbid the English and German farmer tics have ever been collected or dis seminated in this country. The labor his own markets in spite of the barlers of tariffs and bountles which Gerof collecting and tabulating this infor-mation was authorized by Congress at hany has raised against this country. The average farm worker of this the request of the officers and members country has two horses; in Germany the relative number is reversed, and f your association. The bulletin states the number of horses and mules, no on farms, which are employed in the there are two farm workers to every service of man. It thus affords the horse. worker in the United States finds his-

your attention to a factor of our naof the situation not only on the bloody fields of South Africa and China, but also in the industrial conflicts that are tional military power to which you will find but few published references. The war in South Africa has demonstrated now engaging the energies of all the nations of the globe. the superiority of a mounted over an unmounted soldier. One mounted man

I have occupied so much time in the consideration of the economic importis worth, in South Africa, and in gen-eral in modern warfare, three unmount. ince of the horse in modern life that have but a few words to add concerned ones. In war, therefore, the nation that has an unlimited supply of horses ing that of the other domestic animals on our farms and ranges. These aniis thrice prepared for the conflict, other things being the same. This describes the situation in the United States from a military standpoint. Our enormous mals arg in every way as important as those already mentioned. The cow, the steer, and the humble pig are play-ing their part quite as effectively as the horse and mule in the struggle of America for the industrial surranger stock of horses and mules is a means of national defense that must be ranked America for the industrial supremacy of the world. Our cattle and swine in effectiveness along with the trained army of good soldiers, and a supply of the best modern guns. give our people in the aggregate tremendous importance and power, The American horse and mule are to be considered not only in this possible I have said the want of time forbids me to attempt in detail any statement relation to conflict on the field of car-nage; they have a far more vital imof that power. I will content myself with saying that the American hog by portance in connection with industrial conflict. The struggles and conflicts furnishing cheap meat to the workers of nations were once wholly by force of arms. Now such conflicts are becoming of Europe is undermining the power of all the old vested interests of the naless and less frequent. A quiet but no less intense conflict of peace, but for that reason no less far reaching in retions of that continent, and will in time be a factor for toppling over even the

thrones of kings and the power of sults. All the nations at the present time are engaged in one tremendous aristocracy. Those of you who have seen a mil-lion buffalo moving in one vast herd, struggle for industrial supremacy. Here, as in the conflict of arms the horse plays sweeping down everything before their momentum, have the basis from which a most important part. The average horse is able to perform six times the muscular work of an aver-age man. A man and a horse can perto picture the irresistible power of all the cattle fed on the western plains in competition with the live stock interests of Europe. Our millions of steers are stampeded, not to the loss of their owners, but in a way that will cause them to break into and overcome and dominate the markets of the world. Our canned meats furnish the meat food of the soldier in South Africa and China, whether that soldier hails from Eng-land, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Burdie and China, Whether that soldier hails from Eng-land, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, or America, just as our horses furnish the means for mounting the Suropean cavalry and our mules haul their supply trains and move their cav-alry. The Americans are masters of the situation and our live-stock in-terests, more than our steam engines and The wheat raised in California water wheels, occupy the highest seat of power. The sceptre of industrial suremacy is yet in your hands, the hands of those whose representatives are here

net in convention. I congratulate you, therefore, and the country, upon the situation. It is one that is full of encouragement for the American people at the opening of the The horse is the factor which entwentieth century. May that century at its close, as at its opening, find our nation prosperous and its people well fed and clothed! You will, I know, work to secure tiese beneficent ends-ends that cannot be realized without the ontinued growth and prosperity of the

interests here represented. In closing, I wish your organization success in all its plans and purposes, and in so doing I express the hope of the continued welfare of ourAmerican people. I thank you for your kind attention.

A LITTLE PLEASANTRY

Immediately following the speech of Hon, L. G. Powers an immouncement came from the chair to the effect that, wing to some oversight, a banner for the Kentucky delegation on the floor of the hall had been omitted and that conequently the gentlemen from the Blue As a result the average farm Grass State felt that they had been slighted. President Springer said that munication to the he had done the best he "knew how" t right the wrong and had ordingly placed cordingly placed a den.johr av r the scats occupied by the Kenden..john uoay delegation, but apparently Texas fellows had come along and cra-ried off the insignia bodily. This sally had the effect of bringing Gen. Castle man to his feet with a good humored protest. "However, we will not dis-cuss the plifering of a demijohn." he said, "what I want to say is that I want to offer a resolution, and move that the thanks of the convention be

more exhaustively than I could do, but perhaps it might be in: meulties we f you to hear under wh have labored in Utal we cam here Utah was not Un States terri tory; it was Mexican but imme Stars and diately upon coming use). Ther in the firs Stripes were holsted tap were 143 men who can company." Mr. Cannon n proceede to relate the inciden hoisting of the America flag, and til paid a glow ling of the soil. ing tribute to the Pion s as being th Itilized irriga first Anglo-Saxons who tion as a means of rais, speaker then proceeded g crops. Th speaker then proceeded to relate the difficulties and obstacles to be over-come by the Pioneers during the first winter which winter, which, he said, fortunately was very mild. Continuing he proceeded a

Reco Cech

relate the incidents connected with road building, tilling the soil and building operations generally, which the peo ngaged in The speaker then prod to relat S the historic the incidents surrounding nyasion of the Salt Lak valley by th dwelt upon g the Pio nillions of crickets. the absence of fear an neers, who went about daily ave cations regardless of at certain starvation that stared the face and then told of the adv f the gull which devoured the and the omited them up agai the plagu gold dishad been stamped covery in California referred the speaker ated part played by the Mo n the dis. overy of the yellow n the Pacific coast and that marvel to him that always a ople pre-build up ferred to remain in Uta the country. Those wh i not go to California, he said, to Utah when the argonauts r hey were not, by any as well off as the Pioneers who had remained

President Cannon elicited cheers and applause from the vast audience by the inderwent elation of the hardship al of how in the early days. he fed upon roots and t brought was always hungr down the house, while rty laugh went the round of the l ding when h told of his first birth party in audience Utah. Continuing he to that Utah had essentia built up and made what it was the means of co-operat through The story of the 500 emigrant w sent from Salt Lake hat were Missouri river to assist the em was told with intense feeling that y moved the audience, and the le connected with pioneer ding features p to the completion of the Union Par ific rallroad

Amid cries of "go on" President Con. non concluded his address with the statement that he never prepared his speeches, consequently begged the audience to excuse him if his address had been somewhat dis

He resumed his seat amid a hearty round of applause from the crowded house and galleries. At the close of the address Mr. Baker

the hall and presented a resolution of 20100 of respect to the wife and the late Phil D, Armour. Th family of resolu. tion found instant favor with vention, and was carried unasimously The secretary was accordingly instruct. send the ed to draw up the same

cents a pound for a 12 cents to 15 cents article "It is sought to kill oleomargarine with a 10 cent a pound tax, claiming that it is colored in imitation of butter that it is covered in initiation of putter. The inference is that butter is not col-ored. As a matter of fact, practically all winter butter is colored; so is the bulk of submer butter to heighten its rich appearance

statute. "A pure, natural colored, rich dairy

"A pure, natural colored, rich dairy butter is one thing. A poor, waxy, cold tar colored preparation, with its poverty and tailowy appearance covered up with and tailowy appearance covered up with nostrums and dyes and then folsted up-on the public for what it appears to be is another matter. The great buik of the butter sold is of this poor, white, waxy kind. It is simply flavored with cultures and brightened by art. "I will step in further and say that there is scarcely a high grade butter-

whether winter or summer-made which has not both artificial flavor and artifi ial color in it. The purpose of these delusions is to appeal more strongly to the sense of sight and the sense of taste of the purchaser. Why should butter alone have this artificial color right?

"The market is full of fraudulent but,

"Renovated butter is the best of the frauds. There is more renovated butter made in this country than there is of pleomargarine, and this kind of barto butter making is on the increase, makers went so far as to steal th model of the packages specially d signed by the department of sprice ture for export butter trade. This stuf is made by blowing old rancid butte through milk, re-churning it, and then marketing it as pure Eigin creamery

butter. "Sousing butter full of salty water is another fake. Much of the butter now on the market contains as high as 20 per cent and more of these foreign sub-stances; one-fifth of its body. When The dairles buy the Dure butter fat as a solid, then inflate it for the market at

30 cents per pound for water, "It does seem to an unbiased man in the moon that Congress has a bigg and more legitimate field in regulation the dairy industry and the sellers of dairy products in eliminating the fak products, branding the low grade but ters for what they are, and in clearing the butter markets of its frauds, stuffed and ingenius products than in harrass. ing a wholesome and legitimate com-

pound product like oleomargarine. "If every pound of butter made were "If every pound of butter made were in the county jail and I did. When I of the oleomargarine character, it would in the county jail and I did. When I realized that the crowd was bent on domestic animal and farm. Hence it is one class of farm product and farm ani. mal seeking a market which is also sought by another set of farm animals. Has Congress or the one set a right to destroy the product and the field of that other field of farmers and stock raisers? Think it over quietly and impartially, How long will the live stock industries of this country permit such provincial selfishness?

of France needed a cheaper equivalent

of butter and he humanely asked the

famous discoverer of oleomargarine to

discover a cheaper butter for his people.

But the butter fellows are not as hu-

mane or as reasonable as the autocrat

of France. The poor winter while but

all is colored and sold for the ligh

HON D. W. WILLSON.

"It has been believed and the facts

is in favor of the proposition. The

(Continued on page two.)

what they are.

priced and higher grade stuff.

"The relative importance of butter and oleomargarine in the business afnot request that. I am new glad the troops did not arrive for if they had, fairs of this country is magnified by the intrusion of the controversy between these products into the arena of nation. al politics. This controversy is borne of greed

PREPARING THEIR DEFENSE

If butter is butter, then why do the factories add a deeper color to it? There is no copyright on the tint. But the dairy people ask Congress to issue to them a patent in the form of a national

Kansas Officials Say the Negro Alexander Was Guilty. LEGISLATURE TAKES ACTION

> Passes Resolution Deploring and Condemning the Burning-Dr. mands an Investigation.

NUMBER 48.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan, 11-0ff. clais responsible for the life of Fred Alexander, the negro burned at the ter and butter fokes, and it is not olen. Stake yesterday, have begun the preparation of their defense. The negro's guin of the assault and murder last. November of Fearl Forbes, which he denied with his last breath, was they say, proven conclusively by the man's own statements while held at the Langing penftentinry. This evidence will be

sathered and published. In addition Sheriff Everhardy said to-In addition Sheriff Everhardy said to-day that the report that Alexander had assaulted a third girl at Stillings, near here, was true, and that the yoang wo-man had appeared at the pententiary before the start for Leavenworth and positively identified the negro as her assailant.

Sheriff Everhardy, who, together with Warden TomHinson, of the penitentiary, is responsible for the removal of Alex-ander from the penitentiary, offered his information.

inder from the penitentiary, offered his defense this morning. Last night, over-come by the strain under which he has worked since Alexander's arrest, Ever-hardy went to bed and sent out word to the newspapers that he was too lib to make a statement. Today he said: "You have no idea what a trail have "You have no idea what a trial I have had since Saturday night. Those wha condemn me should place themselves in by position. I did my duty so far as lay within my power, but I was over-whelmed by superior numbers. I told the warden that I would land Alexander

getting my prismer I stood up in the carriage and called to the driver to drive through to the county jall in spite of the crowd and overrun any one who should get in the way. I locked the man up and did not give up the keys, aithough several denands were made on me. I deplore the fact that Alexander was burned. I dd my full duty as sheriff of Leavenwarth county." When asked regarding the report that

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

THURSDAY EVENING.

MEMORIALS AND REPORTS.

the committee on the Grout bill

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Charles F. Martin submit-

ed his report, showing what had been

one during the past year and making

ecommendations regarding future

"The readiness," he said, "with which

the requests of the association are con-

ddered by the various departments of

he government is extremely gratify-

ly because it is impossible under ex-sting laws and not through any lack

desire on the part of the officials

o assist the stockmen in every way

"The vexed question of inspection is

The present system of in-

The federal government

"As the association grows in useful-

than for previous years for the reason

"You are desirous of accomplishing the defeat of the Grout bill now before

the Senate, the adoption of an amend-

ment to the 28 hour law, and the in-terstate act, an order or law providing

for an annual classified census of live stock, the substitution of federal for

State inspection, and many other mat-ters of vital importance to the indus-

try. It is well enough to meet in an-nual session, discuss and adopt resolu-

tions and mall copies to congressmen but unless this is followed by the per-

zation of this magnitude spent to de-

tations are now members. It now num-

pers 110 organizations, representing 12,

At this juncture President Springer

that more was required.

If all are not conceded, it is sim

MORNING SESSION. owded House and a Number of Interesting Addresses.

11:15 a. m. on Saturday. have delayed calling this conon to order because I am informed The assistant secretary then read the delegates were out late last nemorials and reports of the executive committee in reference to the attitude ht" apologized President Springer te smote the rostrum with his silgavel this morning until the head esolutions were also read and adopted n regard to the endorsement of a live tock exhibition to be held at Topeka, he mountain goat beneath him led in acquiesence and the big Kans., in 1904. fied owl almost winked its off-side at least so solemnly avered Jim

has been the case at the two pre us sessions of the convention the ates were tardy in taking their and it was not until fully half ir after the convention was called r before the hall was comfort filled with the delegates from the y-seven States of the Union. ring this period Mr. Springer, in absence of the secretary, read the lowing anti-shoddy resolution that d been drawn out at the meeting o recutive committee last night at Kautsford:

ANTI-SHODDY RESOLUTION.

at this time agitating the stockmen of the West probably more than any other subject Whereas, The policy of the American werment for the past thirty years more has been to protect home manspecting live stock in transit at every State line is not only unjust but unnecessary. It appears that the proper way to operate protective measures is by a system of federal inspection, leavrers and home grown products o purify the manufactured article.

reas. Recent statistical facts dising to the State sanitary board the dule paradox that the present pro-of woolen and worsted finished ty of regulating diseases within their States. When stock is loaded in one State for some point in another, it should be inspected by a government inspector, whose bill of health should carry the shipment across any numby the manufacturers of wool he United States, is the largest in ad of twenty years, and that sumption of raw wool is smaller sent than at any time during the period, and believing that the for this condition arises in a ber of State lines without further examination. is in favor of this inspection, measure from an extensive use of on and shoddy in what is ness, the demands upon its treasury in-crease proportionately. The expenses during the past year have been greater alled "woolen goods;" therefore be

solved. By the National Live essociation, in convention aseive it to be our duty to call our representatives in is to these facts, and ask them de and enact such legislation prevent deceit and fraud in wool, when, in fact, the same and largely from cotton and shod. as the case may be, and to provide able penaities for violations of the tsions of such an act and be it fur-

olved. That a special committee of oppointed by the president of octation to investigate these ms and present them to Con-a detail, and labor for the pas-f such a law, and that a copy lutions be sent by the se Y to each representative and senin Congress.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

feat a proposition of this character would be but a bagatelle as compared at the measure had been read Mr with the loss you will sustain should you neglect to provide proper means to secure its defeat. The same argu-ment will apply to other legislative afof Wyoming, in a short yed the unanimous adoption. ation. The motion was secfairs you now have in hand. "The membership of the association

hout a dissenting vote. luncture Held's band renhas steadily increased during the year; not to the extent of former years, for overture from "William Tell." coment that followed, from m to the effect that the Hon the reason that all the leading organi-Cannon had traveled 6,000 der to be in attendance upon 000 individuals, engaged in some one Stock convention was greeted ause. President Springer then of the many branches of the live stock industry, over 10,000,000 wead of live stock, and an investment of about \$600,to state that under the cirreteran orator time to take and as Mr. Cannon was ka, seconded by Mr. Gray of Colorado, the report was unanimously adopted. would be heard the morning. The chairman ceeded to introduce General R. Gray of the Southern Paarose and asked that the courtesies of who sanounced that the railroad by he represented had decided the convention be extended to three

basis for estimating the probable num ber of these animals that can be mar keted in the future, and the relation of the, demand for them to the existing supply. The bulletin also presents an exhibit of the number of rows furnish. ing milk and butter, and the number of swine to be counted on to furnish the Francisco and return, the fare for the meat supply in addition to the similar occasion being \$30 the round trip, Tick. animals on the farms and ranges. ets will only be sold for train No. 5, which leaves Ogden for the west at

In about two months, or a little more, the office hopes to begin to send out bulletins on farms and farm re-sources, by States. These bulletins will give the statistics of Hve stock on th ranges and on the farms. We also hope to complete the bulletins of this class before the close of this year, or within eigh-teen months of the time of be-ginning the collection of the necessary data. This is here than one heats This is less than one-half the data. period in which the same work has been performed in the past.

It is confidently believed that largely through the efficient co-operation of the live stock interests of the great West and Southwest a more perfect census of their industry will be secured this deade than ever before, and thus there will be opened the way for more correc annual statistics in the future, statement is made without casting any reflection upon the labors of those who ollected the statistics of ten years ago We have built upon the results of their painstaking labor and ought to accomplish better work; if we do not do so, w have not been as successful as the were.

The census of domestic animals in cities and towns shows that there are as the present time outside of the farm and ranges, 2,833,877 horses; 162,11 162.115 mules; and 12,870 asses, The total of these three classes of useful animals in cities and towns is 3,008,862. This is less than one-fifth of the total number of these animals at the present time on our farms, and yet our city horses, mules and asses outnumber those of all the same kind on the farms of most of the European countries. Austria at the last census had on its farms 1,606,149 horses and mules, or only one-tenth of those on our farms, and one-half those in our cities and towns,

Great Britan had 2,040,300 on its farms. This is one-eighth of our farm horses, and only two-thirds of those in our cities and towns. The French farm horses numbered 3,466,250, while those in the German empire only make a to-tal of 4.038,485. The latter country has the largest supply of farm horses of any nation of Europe, with the excep-tion of Russia, and yet its supply of such animals is only one-fourth that of this country.

A moment's consideration of these figures brings out very forcibly the reason Great Britain purchases horses and mules, in the United States, for the ply South African war. It also explains the reason Great Britain finds so much difficulty in supplying the anim which to mount any large number of soldiers. To have taken all the horses sonal efforts of bright and influential men, your work accomplishes little as against the powerful lobby of the op-position. Should the Grout bill become and mules needed in this war from he own farms would have so crippled her agricultural industries as to disturb the whole industrial life of the nation. It an operative law, it means a loss to the stock industry of the nation of at least would, in a little more than a year, have reduced the available work ani-\$30,000,000 annually. The expense of a few thousand dollars by an organimais on the farms to three-fourths of their normal number. Before this limit could be reached, England would yield to the Boer demands rather than suf-fer the resulting calamity that would follow the collapse of her agriculture at home. But what England could not have done without a revolution on her farms, the United States has been able to do with ease. We have sent, or are sending, what will be a total of nearly if not quite a quarter of a million of horses and mules, and these shipments have affected our prices to only a very small degree. only have we been supplying

Great Britain with war animals, but this country has been the market in which Germany has secured her war horses and mules for shipment to Chi-Upon motion of Mr. Wells of Nebras. na. It is cheaper and easier and it causes less economic disturbance to her industries to purchase them here than on the farm of the fatherland. The actual and relative number of our farm horses explains why these countries in

in general three times as effective as the correspondng workman competing with in in Germany. This fact enables the inited States to ship our fruits from California or Utah; our cattle from the great plains of the West; and our wheat from Minnesota, and to fix the price of all the farm products sold.

The average man in speaking of the The average man in speaking of the power of competition and the result of what is spoken of as the modern indus-trial revolution ordinarily refere to "the power of the machine," but such reference is in a measure defective. The machine itself, with rare exceptions, gives no advantage. The advan tage comes along from the power that drives the machine. In the ratio

is not the spinning machine, or power loom, or the power press-it is the steam engine or the water wheel that makes the worker so much more effect ve than the man with the old hand ower. So it is on the farm. The mahmine is inert without some propelling nrce. Farmers with reapers and mowers, with no power to propel them outside their own muscles, can cut no more grass than their fathers with rickles and scythes. The reapers and mowers give their users an advantage only when the horse or the mule is utilized to take the place of the men doing the

work on the farm, In this connection I wish to set forth the advantages which our enormous stock of horses and mules gives to our farmers. That advantage is so great that it is difficult to grasp at once. We must approach the subject from a number of points of view, to comprehend fully its economic import. ance. Let us consider the subject from the point of view of the population en-gaged in providing foodstuffs and the material for clothing. The the material for farming population is of the families whose heads and chief members work at some agricultural calling or pursuit. It numbers at the present time in the United States not far from 30,600,000. In this number relatively fewer women and children are now at work than in any similar population on the globe. And yet our 30,000,000 farm population with their horses can produce as much material for food and clothing as the 400,000,000 people of China. They can perform as much effective labor as any 100,000,000 farm population of western and south-ern Europe. Our horses and mules enable this country with its 75,000,000 people to be more than a match in the field of agriculture for all the nations of Europe, outside of Russia. Here then we have one phase of the subject. Let us see if we can find another that will aid us to grasp the importance of our American horse and mule sup-

The effective power of the average farm horse is about four-fifths that of a steam engine rated as one-horse power. Our 19,006,000 horses and mules on the farms and in the cities and towns are then the equivalent of steam engines or water wheels of a rated horse power of \$15,009,000. This statement, so long as it reats in abstract figures, does not im press a single one of those before me with its tremendous significance. You think of the single horses which you ride or drive and cannot grasp the power of that animal when power of that animal when multiplied by 19,000,000. You have visited great factories and have seen the vast aggregate of when You machinery driven by an engine of 10,000 horse power. After seeing that tremen-dous engine your horse seems to you small and insignificant in comparison. You think the farm-horse power very insignificant compared with the power of the factory. Here, however, is where you are mistaken. The power of the American horse and mule-their contri-American noise and mole their contri-bution to our industrial supremacy-fs greater than the power at present em-ployed in the factories in the shape of steam engines and water wheels. Yes, the power of these useful animals in the United States is greater than that of the steam engines and water wheels in all the factories of Europe.

The horse is, therefore, not a played-out force in the industrial world. It is It 18 not as yet "a back number." It must be reckoned with on every battlefield,

The motion went through with a whirl ind the entire house arose to its feel as a mark of appreciation. "You may consider yourself thanked," said Presiient Springer as he turned to Mr. Pow

"Benefits of Horse Shows to the Hors Industry," was the next address. Mr. O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, Kansas, on rising, stated that he had originally inended to deliver a speech of an hour and one-half in duration. On second hought he said that he had conclude o make it about as long as one of Salt Lake's blocks, which he thought would be long enough for anybody.

ddress.

UPDEGRAFF ON HORSES.

Mr. O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, Kas., spoke of the "Benefits of Horse Shows to the Horse Industry." He said in part: In the years 1897 to 1900 the horses

n the United States increased in value This was at a time too 150,000,000. when there were no horses used on car lines, when automobiles were in common use, the bicycle in as much as it ever will be, and now at the dawning of the twentieth century, the horses meeting the requirements at present are not nearly enough to meet the demand. or this reason prices today are higher than for years. Instead of going out of fashion horses are more in fashion than ever before. It is the high class horse that brings the high dollar and the horse shows held in many of our large cities are largely responsible for their value.

"During the past year the record shows the highest price paid for a sin-gle coach horse was \$7,800; for a pair of coach horses \$6,250; for a lady's saddle hack \$2,740; for a lady's phaeton pair \$5,300; for a park four in hand. \$10,250; for a hunter \$5,000. An average of \$1.126 was obtained for 40 head trotting bred coach horses and \$501.50 for an average of 700 horses sold at one sale of trotting bred ones. These sales have all taken place within the year, and while not particularly sensational are indicative of a healthy condition of the horse industry."

After the band had rendered another selection the president introduced Hon. George Q. Cannon to the audience as "One of the broadguage and liberal statesmen of the West."

For the space of some moments when President Cannon stood before the audience he was greeted with applause, and as he continued, the recital of the early trials that the Pioneers in Utah had to content with, worked up the feelings of those assembled to the extent that he was interrupted at stated periods with laughter, applause and cheers. President Cannon is the only speaker

at the convention up to the present time that has delivered an address without the aid of notes.

HON, GEORGE Q. CANNON'S AD-DRESS.

Mr. Cannon said in part: "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Live Stock Convention:--I regret this morning that on arriving here I was one day too late, owing to steam being a day late in reaching San Francisco. It is a great pleasure to me to have this convention meet in Salt Lake City, for I do not know a people who take such an interest in live stock mat-ters as do the people of Utah. I am glad to be with you. The development of our to be with you. The development of our live stock interests is watched very closely in our midst. It was my pleas-ure years ago when I edited a paper to impress upon the people the "alue of raising good stock. It is just as cheap The problem of the convertion be extended to three book of the convertion of the con

and family, as a tribute from the National Live Stock asociation of Amer-

After the discussion of some matters relating to adjourning the convention at four o'clock this afternoon in order that the delegates might be easied to visit some of the points of interest in and around the city, the convention adjourned until two o'clock,

THIS AFTERNOON.

The Discussion of the Grout Bill ended to Mr. Powers for his masterly the Feature of the Proceedings.

The afternoon's session, when the con vention was called to order at 2 o'clock, gave promise of interesting pro reedings from the fact that the Grout bl was up for discussion under such able cham-plons as Col. John F. Hobbs, editor Na. tional Provisioner, New York and Hon, D. W. Willson, editor, Elgin Dairy Report, Elgin, Ill.

After the usual preliminaries Mr. Stickney of Wyoming offered a resolution to the effect that a petition be sent to Washington for the establishment of an additional signal service in the Rocky Mountains. He was followed by Hon, W. Bolton

"Oklahoma Bill," an old-time newspaper man, who indulged in a unique and characteristic address which terminated tyric flavor shall forever rise. with the story of George Cart's angora goat and the possibilities wh h were thereby opened up for the goat raising industry in Oklahoma,

Dr. Gresswell of Denver, in the ab-sence of C. W. Pugh, Phoenix, Arizona, then offered a resolution to the effect that a committee of three be ap inter to walt on the secretary of agriculture Mr in regard to the live stock census Harris of lowa, gained recognit fron the chair and expressed an opinion that the executive committee would be in a position to handle the matter in a more beneficial manner, as he had ad ex. perience of special committees at Washington. After further debate on the resolution, the matter went over and Col, Hobbs was introduced.

COL. JOHN F. HOBES.

Col. John F. Hobbs, of New York spoke of "Oleomargarine vs Butter." He said in parti Dairy nleo-

"If the assault of butter al inte margarine is successfully nutional legislation it will furth crip ple our lame constitution and s to existence the first born of ng in. tamfly of pernicious statutes wh dran. de in gle competition and his more lines than one.

ve the The silk manufacturer precedent and license to on the cotton farmer by asking ized cotton shall not feel look like silk even though ance margarine all over the country, prac-tically the majority of which if not and wearing value of so treated is heighten Illing ould of the mercerized cotto sumed as butter. also give the caustle "The Grout bill, which has already passed the House, provides that a tax of ten cents per pound be placed upon knock out blow. The in woolens being also affect the silk man in his action join ann. deomargarine colored to imitate relat test the manufacture ter, and reduces the tax upon oleospun" silk, a compound margarine in its original state to a Th and wool-might also quarter of a cent. lard man may ask for t of lardine, cottolene, would seem to bear out the statement that, until the element of color is elim. or any other substant form and appearance of innted from oleomargarine the element of fraud in its sale will not be eliminat. may be sold by unscrupt lard. The cane sugar the right to ask for the glucose, which, though 0.0.9 ave ed. It is a serious question whether any other method than that of eliminatrine from sugar more than does from butter. inu facturer and importer legal right and precedent the squenching of cotton of ner. chemical equivalent t cial substitute for the Every other edible o 12.Ve the privilege to get every hew tude by the ear and figur ries Industries may kill

itte complete the mortuary succeeds in its efforts at such such Ing and selfish class legislation, seeks against margarine

"Is butter entitled to a garine has been great and persistent, and the sentiment of the whole country the smear market, and is it vantageous to force a trust of this kind lict upon the people and to force its pri into the stomachs of the people at 30

there would have been several innocent lives lost. The militiz could have done good. Two companies would reed. "The supreme effort of the forming and I have not the sust doubt but creamery trust is to eliminate all com-petition so as to widen the margin between the cost of production and the say whether I think the man guilty of selling price so as to increase the profit the crime."

The cow-milker and the poor consumer LEGISLATURE TAKES ACTION. is alike eliminated before the matter of the profit is figured. The poorer of the

Tokepa, Kan. Jan. 18-A joint resopeople must then eat cow butter at the lution was passed by the Kansas legis lature today deploring and condemning creamery price, or lick a meat skin. Napoleon knew that the poor pishians the burning at the stike of Fred Alexander by a mob at Leavenworth yesterday. The resolution favors a most rigid investigation of all the facts. and circumstances attending the lynch. ing and demands that the per be punished to the full exist of the

The resolution was passed unantter is cheap enough for them, but who mously in the house, but net with some opposition in the senate. ever heard of a creamery labeling i 15 cent waxy stuff "winter" and its richer 30 cent yellow summer batter "summer?" Yet both are made, though

QUAY'S ELECTION VERIFIED.

The Senator Leaves for Washington but Soon Returns to Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 16-Senator M. S. Quay left this morning for Washington in company with his daughter Miss Cora, and Private Secretary Wright. Edgar C. Gerwig, private secretary to Gov. Stone, went to Washington this afternoon with the senator's commission. Mr. Quay expects to qualify to-

The Hon, D. W. Wilson, of Illinais. spake of "the Buttered Side of me Question." He said in part:

practically the some as butter fat, il-though it did not contain that special yesterday's session, after which Lieut Gevernor Gobin formally declared Mr. element that gives to fine butter is Quay's election. flavor and aroma, but having the nutri-

uable as the real butter, was looked upon with much favor by the commer-state Rests Its Case and Defendants

cial world. It was only a few years after the manufacture of oleomargar-ine in this country until it was seen that, made as it was in the semblance of butter, there was an opportunity for fraud in its sale that could be taken of the the total and the semblance of the the total and the semblance of butter, there was an opportunity for fraud in its sale that could be taken hand, was comparatively self-possessed hand, was comparatively self-possessed, but Campbell was evidently troubled and anxious. There is a possibility of the defense closing its case today, and the trial being concluded tomorrow with the summing up and the judge's charge.

J. Prevost Mason of New York Con-

New York, Jan. 15-J. Prevost Mason, third teller of the Continental bank of this div, is in fail charged with embes.

Company, which was on Mason's bond for \$20,080, Mason is forty-eight years been with the bank twenty-seven years Barik Examiner Chas, A. Hanna went to the Continental bank Saturday to look over the books. Mason complain of not feeling well and said he guesse he would so home. A clerk was put in

thing to assist any measure that the shortage was discovered. will bring about so desirable a thing as the actual sale of food products for The acitation along the lines of preventing a fraudulent sale of olcomar-

New York Jan. 16-Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the defaulting note teller of tenced to thirteen years' im

final day the Great Judge may sy the creamery conscience: 'Depart, En ter the chute. Your way is still grass to the eternal kitchen whence yourbut The speaker was followed by Hon D. W. Willson, who spake on "The Butered Side of the Question," as follows: morrow as a senator and then return to Harrisburg and direct the passage of the reform bills to which the Quay Republicans are committed. "The discovery that animal fat was noon and verified the vote for senator at

cious parts, which were equally as val. BOSSCHETTER MURDER CASE.

advantage of, and it was very early that of three of the alleged murderers in its history sold for the real article, of Jennie Bosschleter, the mill girl. The The continued and persistent sale of State having rested its case last night, colored obsommingarine for butter was is days proceedings began with the see great that about thirty States had presentation by counsel of the case for passed a law to prevent the sale of cleo. In defence, of the three men accused, margarine colored to initiate butter. Death showed most the effects of the but with all but this butter. has not been of much value or benefit excepting in a few States in which the dairy industry was jargely doubt the dairy industry was largely developed and a dairy and food commission was established to enforce the law. The re-sult has been a very large sale of oleo.

sold for butter, has actually been con-BANK TELLER GOES WRONG.

tinental Bank Arrested.

1 His diy, is in fail charged wain embeds 2.1e ment. Mason was arrested inte last night, The specific charge is the sical-ing; stand by means of faise entries. The peculations foot up \$12,000, ac-cording to the Fidelity and Casualty Correspondent which was on Mason's bond

old and lives with his wife and daughter at 1'dl Washington avenue. He had ing the color from oleumargarine can be found to prevent this fraudulant sale, a large number of people who are interested both as producers and consumers of dairy producers and con-to be a fact, and if this be true, there can be no group of this and restrict a salary of fissue a year. Bank frammer Chas, A. Hanna wer Bank frammer Chas, A. Hanna wer

can be no good reason why the color should not be eliminated. "There is not a person in this hall but would prefer honest dealing in food products, and I believe is as ready as myself to do anyhis pluce. It was not long before the clerk discovered something which led him to notify the bank examiner and

Alvord Gets Thirteen Years.

the First National bank was today sen-The amount of his defaication was \$180,

at libitum and ad infinitum "The imagination may k and

