DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1906.



Mr. Howell Declares Enactment Of Philippine Bill Into Law Would Destroy It.

QUESTION DEBATED IN HOUSE.

McCall of Massachusetta Sees No Difference Between Tree, Trade With Islands and Rest of the World.

Washington, Jan. 12 .- Interest was injected into the Philippine tariff debate in the house of representatives today by " a Massachusettts idea" tariff expression by Mr. McCall of that state; by a character study of the Filipino by Mr. Longworth of Ohio, and by a defense of President Roosevelt by Mr. Pou, a Democrat from North Carolina. Besides these, there were a number of speeches, delivered on the merits of the bill, nearly all of which were in opposition to the measure.

During the day agreement was reached whereby the debate is to continue for two days more. The house is to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow and Monday and to close general debate at t o'clock on the latter day. The measill be taken up for amendment under the five minute rule Tuesday and doubtless disposed of on that day. Mr. Brooks of Colorado declared the sugar industry the essential factor

in the success of the vast irrigation pro-jects of the west, and that its death knell was sounded in the passage of the pending measure. Mr. Lamar of Florida said the bill

was in the interest of the "tobacco trust," and meant the breaking down rust, and meant the breaking down of the Chinese exclusion act, so far as cigar manufacturing is concerned. Mr. Howell of Utah, and Mr. Clark of Florida both opposed the bill. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana favored it, and

Mr. French of Idaho closed the discus-don for the day against it. Mr. Broussard (La.) opened debate the Philippine bill today. He fig-

ured the Philippine treasury would re-ceive \$5.61 on every ton of sugar ship-ped from those islands to the United states under the bill; that the shipper would make a profit because of the tariff concessions of \$10.50. With this situation, the Philippines could buy ugar for their own use from Java or

other sugar countries. Mr. Broussard asserted with great emphasis that to reduce the tariff on raw sugar as contemplated in the bill. benefit the "sugar trust" more han any one else, simply by providing t with raw material at less than cost, Asserting that the beet super indus-y was the essential factor in the sucthe irrigation projects of the Brooks of Colorado characerized as bad statesmanship any move o cripple it. If let alone, in 10 years he sugar beet would furnish half the ugar consumed in the country. In six years the industry in Colorado has inreased her production to \$5,000 tons innually with a value of \$4,750,000,

Mr. Brooks provoked good-natured applause by applying Mr. Dalzell's ar-gument, addreased to the beet sugar Industry: "You need no protection; what you need is improved methods,"

**BABY COVERED** WITH SORES Would Scratch and Tear the Fiesh

Unless Hands Were Tied-Wasted to a Skeleton-Awful Suffering for Over a Year-Grew Worse Under Doctors-Skin Now Clear.

WOULD HAVE DIED BUT FOR CUTICURA.

"My little son, when about a year and a half old, began to have sores come out on his face. I had a physician treat him, but the sores grew worse. Then they



ed another physi-

"He got to be a mere skeleton, and was hardly able to walk. My Aunt advised me to try Cuticurs Soap and Ointment. So great was her faith in it that she gave me a small piece of Soap to try and a little of the Oint-ment. I took it home without any faith, but to please her I tried it, and it seemed to dry up the sores a little.

never had any sores of any kind since. "He is now strong and healthy, and I can sincerely say that only for your most wonderful remedies my precious child would have died from

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Bumor, from Plunies to Scroftals, from Infancy to Age, ionsiding of Coldant Scap, 25c, Ohimeni, 80c, Resol-ent, 60c, for form of Checkine Costand Fills, 35c, per clai-ched and the form of Checkine Costand Fills, 35c, per clai-ched and the Chem. Corp., Sole Propr., Baston. 1927 Stalled Free, "How to Care licby Humors."

Pennsylvania Ohio and other states

would join in this demand. "If the tariff cannot be revised when two-thirds of the membership of both houses are Republican, when is revision to come

to come?" In a 15-minute speech, Mr. Long-worth of Ohio gave the house his im-pression of his Philippine trip last sum-mer. Mr. Longworth was greeted with applause, and marked attention was given his castigation of the Filipino character. He favored the bill as the best means of developing the Filipino into a condition of self-sovernment at into a condition of self-government, at which moment he would be more than

The United States Wool Supply on Jan. 1, 1906.

#### (Flock Figures Show a Change for the Better.)

- HE Deseret News is indebted to ; Mr. L. L. Downing, of this city, western representative for the well known wool house of Chas. J. Webb & Co., Philadelphia, for the lows: following figures in regard to the sheep

and wool industry of the United States, which he has carefully complied from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, the recognized authority on wool matters in the United States, and from the annual report of the National Association of

Wool Manufacturers. These figures can be relied upon as being as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain them, and should be of great interest to the many sheep men of Utah

 $\begin{array}{c} 1904.\\ 239.0.00\\ 63.039\\ 160.000\\ 30.000\\ 6,500\\ 30.000\\ 675.000\\ 32.000\\ 850.000\\ 850.000\\ 6,500\end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{r} 0.000\\ 100,000\\ 475,000\\ 575,000\\ 2,033,072\\ 1,200,000\end{array}$ 

200,000 109,000 525,000 700,000 540,000 575,000 225,000 205,000 50,000 50,000

 $\begin{array}{c} 230,000\\ 100,000\\ 290,000\\ 230,000\\ 155,000\\ 200,000\\ 200,000\\ 200,000\\ 200,000\\ 200,000\\ 5,576,000\\ 5,576,000\\ 5,576,000\\ 5,576,000\\ 5,576,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,300,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,300,00\\ 1,3$ 

1896. 1895. 1894. 1893. 1892. 1891. 1889. 1885. 1885.

and the west. The following table shows the number of sheep on hand at the time of the largest flock in the history of the country, which was on Jan. 1, 1893, and also the number on hand on April 1, 1904 and 1905;

 $\begin{array}{c} 199,000\\ 63,000\\ 160,000\\ 28,000\\ 65,000\\ 65000\\ 32,000\\ 850,000\\ 6550\\ 900\\ 100,000\\ 475,000\\ 575,000 \end{array}$ 

 $\begin{array}{r} 575,000\\ 1,809,226\\ 1,300,000\\ 700,000\\ 525,000\\ 700,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 505,000\\ 255,000\\ 255,000\\ 75,000\\ 75,000\\ 209,000\\ 230,000\\ 155,000\\ 155,000\\ \end{array}$ 

200.000261.000

170,000

680,000

3.100,000

States and Territories. Maine New Hampshire

New Hampshire Vermont ...... Massachusetts . Rhode Island ... Connecticuit .... New York ..... New York ..... Pernsylvania .... Maryland .... W. Virginia .... Kentucky .... Ohlo

Michigan .....

Virginia ..... Virginia ..... N. Carolina .... S. Carolina ..... Georgia

Alabama ..... Mississippi .....

ouisiana

messee

Kansas Nebaska South Dakota North Dakota Montana Wyoming Idaho Washington Oregon

California Nevada

Arizona New Mexico Texas

tah olorado

Arkansas

Kansas

.38,621,476

 $\begin{array}{c} 38,342,072\\ .39,284,000\\ .42,184,122\\ .41,920,900\\ .41,883,065\\ .38,114,453\\ .37,656,960\\ .36,818,643\\ \end{array}$ 

ndiana llinois

S. Caron Georgia Florida

Wisconsin

ed another physi-cian. Still he grew worse. At the end of about a year and a half of suffering he grew so bad I had to tie his hands in cloths at night to keep him from scratching thesores and tearing the flesh. "He got to he a more skeleten and

"I sent to the drug store and got a cake of the Soap and a box of the Ohntment and followed the directions, and at the end of about two months the sores were all well. He has

those terrible sores. I used only one cake of Soap and about three boxes of Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Eg-bert Sheldon, R. F. D., No. 1, Wood-ville, Conn. April 22, 1905."

The following table offers a comparison of the number of sheep in the

United States, since 1880:

glad to drop the Islands. The passage of the bill, he said, would not damage one lota any American in-dustry or American labor employed in that industry.

"I for one," continued Mr. Longworth, "am not in favor of holding the Philip-pine islands as a part of the United States a moment longer than we abso-lutely have to." This statement was met with general applause, but par-ticularly Democratic. "I am in favor

entire clip was 6.56 pounds, while the average shrinkage of the whole was 61.3. The average weight per fleece and average shrinkage of the Utah wools and states adjoining, was as foi-lows: State. Av. Wght.of Fle'cs, Av. Shrkg

Utah 6.5 lbs. 65 per c Montana 7.25 lbs. 68 per c	
	ent.
Wyoming 7 lbs. 68 per c	ent.
Idaho 7 Ros. 66 per co	
Oregon 8 lbs 70 per c	
Nevada 7 lbs. 68 per c	
Colorado 6.5 lbs. 66 per c	
California 7.25 lbs. 68 per c	ent.

The average weight of fleeces shows an increase over 1904 of six-tenths of a pound, while the average shrinkage shows a decrease of three-tenths per cent, both of which is a step in the right direction.

The total supply of domestic woo unsold in the United States on Jan. 1 unsold in the United States on Jan. 1, 1906, was 72,461,443 pounds, and on the same date, 1905, 41,873,811 pounds, mak-ing 30,587,632 pounds more on hand at present than there was a year ago. The total supply of foreign wool un-sold in the United States on the first of the present year was 24,414,000 pounds, as against 11,562,000 pounds on the same date a year ago, making 12,852,000 pounds more foreign wool on hand than on the same date one year ago.

1533. 3-0,704 12,845 32,612 53,042 12,2.0 42,479 1,492,525 61,246 1,637,216 13,550 151,506 544,434 1,237,388 4,378,725 2,518,544 1,080,352 ago. The total supply of unsold wool, both domestic and foreign, is therefore, Jan. 1, 1905, 96,875,443 pounds, and on Jan. 1, 1905, 53,435,811 pounds, being 43,438,-632 pounds more unsold wool on hand now than there was one year ago. These figures cover the amount of ac-tual unsold wool in the country, and does not take into consideration the amount of unmanufactured wool of course which is necessarily quite large, as nearly all of the larger mills have a sufficient supply on hand to run them

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.080,383\\ 1.187,322\\ 1.198,176\\ 791,043\\ 1.099,943\\ 498,400\\ 396,112\\ 78,384\\ 412,800\\ 106,496\\ 358,155\\ 477,155\\ 191,950\\ \end{array}$ as nearly all of the larger finns have a sufficient supply on hand to run them for some time. Wool was free from 1789 to 1816. It was dutiable from 1816 to 1894. It was free from that date until 1897, and it has been dutiable ever since. Five consecu-tive years of uninterrupted prosperity have brought about a change of heart have brought about a change of heart among the wool growing interests in this country which is the more signifi-cant from the fact that the improve-ment and the promise have been achiev- $\begin{array}{r} 240, 526\\ 541, 427\\ 389, 627\\ 272, 502\\ 324, 000\\ 2,528, 098\\ 1, 198, 567\\ 764, 262\\ 823, 825\\ 2, 456, 077\\ 4, 124, 876\\ 555, 181\\ 2, 117, 577\\ 1, 231, 484\\ \end{array}$ ed in the face of certain adverse condi-tions which have previously not only thwarted any improvement and promise but have eaten like a canker into the development of the industry. For sev-eral years past the American flock has betrayed a loss in the aggregate. This has been due to a number of things but principally to the steady contraction of the range area which year by year has become more and more constricted as 580,879 2,730,082 4.334,551 the open lands in the west have been taken up by the homesteaders, as the taken up by the homesteaders, as the powerful cattle kings with rope and gun have driven the shepherd farther and farther from the land which they reserved for their own uses by force of arms and by a certain shadowy claim of divine right, to the temptingly high prices prevailing for mutton and lamb, and most potent of all, by the opera-tion of the forest reserve laws. That the American flock in the face of all 

38,288,783 42,294,061 45,048,017 47,273,558 44,938,365 44,336,972the American flock, in the face of all four of these adverse factors, should .42,599,079 .50,360,243 .40,765,900

tour of these adverse factors, should show an increase for the year 1905, slight though it is, can be taken to mean but one thing. Some new factor must have made its appearance of sufficient power to more than offset the inroads of all four of the others. While there has been a slight dewhile there has been a sight de-crease in the number of sheep run the past year over each year since 1899, ex-cepting 1904, it will be seen from the above that there is an increase of 279,404

What does it mean when the daily pa-What does it mean when the daily pa-pers print dispatch after dispatch from Texas and other states declaring that grazer after grazer has disposed of his cattle and is going into the sheep busi-ness, after perhaps five or 10 years in which he has refused to raise sheep? head in 1905 ove 1904. Where 18 states and territories showed a decrease in 1904, but 10 are in such a list in 1905. In other words, Of course it means for one thing that the squeezing process of the Beef trust is having its natural effect on the cat-tle industry. But more pronounced than this it means that sheep raising in this country has again arrived upon stable basis which insures a profit t the grower and the newcomer in the industry and which makes the venture worth the undertaking. What more healthy sign could evince itself. It requires no very acute analysis to dis. cover the underlying cause of this noteworthy change of tendency. From the beginning, the wool growing industry in the country has followed the tariff up and down.

OLD SORES SAP THE VITALITY AND UNDERMINE Old Sores that refuse to heal are a constant THE HEALTH menace to health. They sap the vitality and undermine the constitution by draining the system of its very life fluids, and those afflicted with one of these ulcers grow despondent and almost desperate as one treatment after another fails. They patiently apply salves, washes, plasters, etc., but in spite of all these the sore refuses to heal and eats deeper into the surrounding flesh, destroying the tissues and growing to be a festering, inflamed and angry mass. The source of the trouble is in the blood. This vital fluid is filled with impurities and poisons which are constantly being discharged into the sore or ulder, making it impossible for the place to heal. It will not go to depend on external applications for a cure, because they do not reach the real cause, and valuable time is lost experimenting with such treatment; the most they can do is keep the ulcer clean. Any sore that will not heal is dangerous, for the reason that it may have the deadly germs of Cancer behind it. A cure can be brought about only through a remedy that can change the quality of the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does, It goes to the very bottom of the trouble, drives out the poisons and germs with which it is





filled, and purifies and builds up the entire circulation. By the use of S. S. S. the sore is supplied with new, rich blood which corrects the trouble, soon stops the discharge, and allows the place to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. also reinvigorates the entire system, and where the constitution has been depleted or

broken down it quickly builds it up and restores perfect health. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers, and any medical advice you are in need of; no charge for either. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.



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ers. It is simple in construc-

tion, durable and uses less

fuel than other makes. Send

us the name of your Imple-

ment dealer, and write us for

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He

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Never falls o cure any case of frost

in an hour and stay all winter unless promptly ireated. One application will at once allay the irritation on hands,

get, nose and ears-a small bottle will

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id imperfect Eleaches, stc. heretofore ed when you l

information.

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napolis. If you wish to apply a remedy against trouble of looking for "help," send to us for one of our efficient men for a weekly cleaning. When you are ready we are. Phones 1058-k and 978. Netional

the iron and steel industry of Pitts-

The statement of Mr. Dalzell that in ould cost \$4.13 a hundred to lay Philppine sugar down in New York was isputed by Mr. Brooks, who placed the figure at \$3.55. The friends of the ll, he said, claimed that under it but 0.000 tons of Philippine sugar would he here. Beet sugar men were not ald of that amount, but were afraid ome here. f the amount they themselves believed would come, from 700,000 to 1,000,000

The Filipino laborer who would pro sugar, M. Brooks said, wears for clothes a breech clout; he gets his breakfast from a tree, his dinner from same tree, and works for 15 cents This is the laborer that will be laced in competition with the Ameri-

Lamar of Florida asserted that th effectual repeal of the Chinese exthe base of the bill. This, ould benefit only the Ameri-

tobarco company, prosition was made to the bill by . Howell of Utah, on the ground that t only a menace, but threat very existence of the bee He reviewed the in the beet sugar industry, at e the Republican party votounty of 2 cents a pound to enthat party, he said, to destroy it

eech against the bill was McCall of Massachusetts, McCall said from a tariff stand-t he saw no difference to this try between free trade with the ppines and any other country in

s to the tariff Mr. McCall aunounced a in favor of a judicious revision sting schedules. Now there was a popular se, timent that the chedules arranged nine years grown inadequate to the best sterests. He predicted that New York,



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a terrible sufferer of plies (4) years and during all this have an idea of how many ine I tried. But I found no id cura me without having operation which might kill

trying but one treatment of flog. I am free, free to tell of this dreadful disease to dense-the Fyramid Pile Cure. when all others fail. Sincerely is Braneigh, Scheburg, Pa. "fering from the terrible ter-is and itching of piles, will relief from the treatment we ce, at our own expense, in packages, to everyone sending dreas. S tand

then for siles is nerve-diartely a pormanent suc-can get a treatment that o apply and inexpensive, he publicity and humilia-by dectors' examination-ure is made in the form suppositories. The com-elit the moment you begin

le suppositorieg. The com-is feit the moment you begin I your suffering ends. name and address at once to is Co. 1136! Pyramid Build-Mich. and get, by return Atment we will send you free. Med wrapper.

After seeing for yourself what it can do. After seeing for yourself what it can do. you can get a regular, full size pack-let at 50 cents each or, on receipt of price, we will mail you same ourselves If he should not have it.

ticularly Democratic, "I am in favor of turning those islands over to the Filipino people," continued Mr. Longworth, "to govern themselves at the very first moment that they have proved to us they are capable of governing themselves. How soon that time may come providence alone knows, but I say the sooner the better." (Applause.) say the sooner the better." (Applause.) In a brief speech Mr. Pou of North Carolina, declared that the \$1,900,000 campaign fund of the Republican party of the last election had made it sure that there would be no satisfactory railroad rate legislation nor any re-

Turning his attention to the inci-dent of the ejection of Mrs. Minor Morris from the executive offices of the White House, Mr. Pou expressed great regret that hysteria had been indulged in to magnify that incident. The debate for the day was closed by Mr. French of Idaho, in opposition to

the bill because of its danger to the American beet sugar industry. At 4.55 the house adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

#### AUTOMOBILE IN OUICK SANDS.

Chicago, Jan. 12 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Gallup, N. M., says: "An automobile driven by Perey Magargal and David Fassett is fast in the quicksands near Aztec, Ariz. After being warned to keep away from the Rio Purco ford the tourists attempted to cross on the frozen ground. crust broke and the auto sank. Both men finally got on solid ground, hav-ing a narrow escape. The car has sunk made to save it. The accident occurred made to save it. The accident occurred near the point where three passenger coaches were lost some years ago in the quicksand. A team and wagon were lost in the same ford a few days ago.

### ASSASSIN IDENTIFIED.

#### Portland, Or., Jan. 12 .- Lee Yeck Yee the Chinese merchant who was shot late night before last, died about 11 o'clock last night from the effects of his wounds. Yon Hong, who was taken to Lee's bedside was identified by the dving man as his assassin. Lee's antemortem statement is to the effect that the trouble arose over a woman, little redence is placed in the statement by the police as it is known that Lee is a member of the Hop Sing Tong and Yon of the Jue Tong, and that these Tongs are at sword's points,

#### WHIRL OF GATETY CEASES.

Chicago, Jan. 12 .- In a whirl of galety and brilliancy the three-night run of the Cribside society kermiss came to an end in Orchestra hall last night, with a general dance in the rose be decked foyer. It was a fitting finale o splendor to one of the most successful and beautiful charitable entertainments ever given in Chicago.

The success of the kermiss surpassed even the best hopes of the officials, and it was estimated that \$23,000 had been cleared for the building fund of the Bables' pavillon which is to be added to the Children's Memorial hospital.

#### MUST PAY FULL FARE.

Chicago, Jan. 12 .- By the action of the Central Passenger association which was announced yesterday to-gether with the decision of the Eastern Trunk Lines association soldiers dis-Trunk Lines association soldiers dis-charged from the army on their way home from the Philippines or other places will be obliged to pay full fare of 3 cents per mile instead of the special reduced pate of 1½ cents which has been in force for the last five years. This is the first new regulation upon millings on superstructure discussion.

military or quasi-military shipments made by the rairoads and similar ac-tion is to be taken at the coming meet-ing of the Western Passenger associa-tion

where last year's statistics showed that the growers had reduced their holdings of flocks by very nearly one million head, 1905 has turned the tables and secured an increase of in the neighborhood of 280,000 head of sheep. The American wool clip for the year

1893 was the largest ever recorded in the United States. The clip in detail by states for the years 1893, 1904 and 1905 is as follows:

States and Territories. Maine New Hampshire Vermont  $\begin{array}{c} 950, (3)\\ 2, 472, (9)0\\ 318, 192\\ 73, 560\\ 212, 395\\ 9, 328, 300\\ 306, 230\\ 306, 230\\ 9, 823, 291\\ 74, 531\\ 681, 177\\ 4, 627, 887\\ 6, 805, 359\\ 21, 899, 425\\ 16, 370, 536\\ 6, 482, 298\\ \end{array}$ Vermont ...... Massachusetts Rhode Island .. ermont ... 360,000 96.000 Insasachusetts 130,800 174,000 hode Island .. 35,750 35,750 iew York ... 443,000 150,000 iew Jersey ... 175,000 160,000 ennsylvania ... 5,100,000 5,100,000 Delaware Maryland ... W. Virginia ... Kentucky ... 39,000 500,000 2,375,000 39,000 500,000 2,517,500 2,875,000 2.731.250 12, 198, 432 8,450,000 7,800,000

Michigan Indiana Illinois Wisconsin Minnesota 8,450,000 4,410,009 3,675,009 4,725,009 2,450,000 3,250,000 3,849,625 1,507,509 871,250 200,000  $\begin{array}{c} 1.800,000\\ 4.550,000\\ 3.800,250\\ 4.525,000\\ 2.450,000\\ 3.510,000\\ 3.510,000\\ 3.737,500\\ 1.507,500\\ 820,000\\ \end{array}$ 6,482,298 7,717,638 7,189,050 2,909,646 5,537,301 Iowa Missouri 8,599,688 2,492,000 lirginta. 1,980,575 381,929 1,947,641 532,475 1,1611,711 1,862,936 959,753 1,441,956 2,977,849 3,117,018 Carolina ... 820,000 200,000 Carolina rida 950,000950,000 350,000 225,000 Alabama Mississippi Louistana Arkansas 700,000 920,000 573,500 200,000 920.000 \$73.500 800.000 \$00,000 1,105,000 1,360,000 2,000,000 3,881,250 2,925,000 7,773,000 1,105,000 1,275,000 1,275,000 1,757,500 2,925,000 2,925,000 Kansas Nebraska 2,452,518 1,964,000 2,440,000 17,606,686 10,187,820 6,114,096 South Dakota North Dakota Montana 
 Montuna
 .37,700,000
 37,773,000
 17,830,686

 Wyoming
 .31,500,000
 23,450,000
 10,187,820

 Idaho
 .16,100,000
 14,850,000
 6,114,096

 Washington
 .4,887,500
 4,480,000
 5,768,775

 Oregon
 .15,200,000
 11,781,250
 29,808,444

 Nevada
 .4,550,000
 4,290,000
 4,441,448

 Utah
 .13,000,000
 13,162,500
 14,823,339

 Colorado
 .9,169,000
 9,109,000
 9,233,130

 Arizona
 .442,000
 4,340,005
 5,227,911

 New Mexico
 .7,660,000
 9,260,000
 3,241,857

 Okiahoma
 .300,000
 9,360,000
 3,341,857

Total product. 295, 488, 438 201, 783, 32 348, 538, 138

The figures for 1905 represent an increase over the clip of 1904 of 3,705,406 pounds, and coming as they do on top of an increase last year of 4,333,032 pounds, make a net gain in the clip in two years of 8,038,438 pounds, which we think is not entirely reconcilable with the theory that the farmers are raising more wool from less sheep and that there are actually less sheep in the country this year than a year ago and country this year than a year ago and two years ago. The total amount of scoured wool obtained from this 295,-488,438 pounds of wool in the grease, was 126,527,121 pounds.

The average weight per fleece of the



It never palls, even on the most fitful appetite.

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San Francisco, California

#### THE AWFUL SLUMP OF 1900.

The present prospects are no brighter than were they in 1900. On the sur-face no year opened with brighter prospects than did the year 1900. Dealers rushed their men out to the territories and contracted for wool on the tertholes and contracted for wool on the sheep's back at top prices. They did not reck-on with the huge supply of unmanufac-tured wool stored all over new England by the mills. Another evil influence supplemented the enormous hidden sup-plies owned by the American mills. England's failure to win in South Africa terrified all the money lenders of Europe. Speculation stopped abroad. General business sickened in Europe. European mills ran on short time. Prices on wool outside this country

Prices on wool outside this country struck the lowest figures ever recorded —lower even than in 1896. Such a world wide depression in wool could not but have its effect on the American wool trade, and so while general business was excellent in the United States, the woolen mills only dered to bus from hand to mosth ou United States, the woolen mills only dared to buy from hand to mouth on a declining market for their raw ma-terial, and proceeded gradually to work up their stock on hand. The sales for the year were less than ever be-fore and prices went steadily down. Stocks accumulated and the supply of all kinds of wool on hand for sales at all kinds of wool on hand for sales at the end of the year in the United States was 233,839,000 pounds, the largest stock on hand ever recorded with one excep-tion, that of Jan. 1, 1899, when it was 291.168,690 pounds. It is worthy of note, however, that

It is worthy of note, however, that in this year of general disaster through-out the world in the wool trade, that in the United States, in sharp distinc-tion to other countries prices at no time fell to the record of 1896. The year 1905 opened with a total stock of wool unsold in the United States emailer to 7 4 244 199 counts the

States smaller by 74,344,189 pounds than on Jan. 1, 1904, and less than available Jan. 1, 1903, by 69,435,761 pounds. The year 1905 ranks even more prosperous than the phenominal year of 1904 Prices have advanced steadily through year shows a sound situation. The most notable advance during the year



tion or pneumonia, it will, however, be best for you to take that great remedy mentioned by W. T. McGee, or Vanleer, Tenn. "I had a cough, for fourteen years. Nothing helped me until I took Years. Nothing helped me until I took Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-tion. Coughs and Colds, which gave in-stant relief, and effected a permanent cure." Unequalled quick cure, for Throat and Lung Troubles. At Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 South Main Sa.; price 50c and \$1.00, guaranteed, Trial bottle free. bottle free.

"Count not your chickens before they're hatched," nor you cash receipts for a particular day next week-unless you have the right kind of an incu-bator, in the one case; and the right kind of an advertising campaign, in the



mile from the East river. Now the American Scenic and Historic Preser-Chilblain Remedy vation society proposes that the old neglected graveyard be turned into a park. It is realized that the author of "The Culprit Fay" is entitled to a more general recognition than has been giver to him by his fellow Americans. bite, these hot swollen patches that itch and itch, that seem to spring up

Success is stamped on every package. It is the most successful remedy known. It makes you well and keeps you well That's what Hollister's Rocky Moun-tain Tea does. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Ask your Druggist.



DRUG CO., Opposite and South Salt Lake Theater. 

# Doull Drug Co.,

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