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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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A CHANGE IN TODAY'S VOTE

Five of King's Men Leave Him and Support McCune

WHO HAS TWENTY-SIX VOTES.

The Last Ballot Gave McCune 26, King 14, W. S. McCornick 13, Cannon 7, Sutherland 1, Aquila Nebeker 1.

To-day's voting for senator contained some interesting developments. Two members made speeches, in which they expressed their conviction that it is the duty of the Democratic majority to elect a senator without any further delay, and that merely individual preferences, among admittedly good candidates, ought to be waived for the public good. Especially did Representative Farr emphasize this view, saying that he had been voting for the past ten or twelve ballots for W. H. King, who was not his first, but his second choice, and that he had done this under a promise from the friends of Mr. King that King could thus be elected. Now, he said, he would return to his first choice, Hon. A. W. McCune, in the hope that by so doing Mr. McCune could be elected. He urged others to take a similar course, and shot one at the other. Representative O'Neil, in a similar speech, forcibly explained his reasons for making the same change; while Representatives Mansfield, Fullmer and Robertson changed from King and voted for McCune, in eloquent silence. Senator Peery again voted for Aquila Nebeker; Law, for Sutherland; the other Republican members, for Hon. W. S. McCornick; and the Cannon fanatics, as ever, for F. J. Cannon.

The result of the voting was a break in the deadlock of the past few days, with indications strongly in favor of an early termination of the contest.

The 23rd ballot was taken at 12 o'clock today. Roll call showed all present except Howell.

The 48th ballot was as follows:

Cannon, 7; King, 14; McCune, 26; Nebeker, 1; W. S. McCornick, 13; Sutherland, 1.

Mansfield, O'Neill and Robertson, changed from King to McCune on this ballot.

The 49th, 50th and 51st ballots resulted as follows:

Cannon, 7.
King, 14.
McCune, 26.
McCornick, 13.
Nebeker, 1.
Sutherland, 1.

On the 49th ballot Farr, in a speech, changed from King to McCune.

The 50th and 51st ballots were the same as the 48th.

Harden Bennion moved that when the joint assembly dissolves it be till tomorrow at 11:30 o'clock, offered an amendment making the time 2 p. m. today. The amendment was lost.

Stewart moved that the joint assembly do now dissolve. The chair announced the motion carried. Roll call was taken, showing 18 ayes and 27 nays.

The 52nd ballot was as follows:

For Cannon—Senators Keisel and Sheriff; Representatives Branwell, N. J. Ivers, Cannon and Smith. Total, 7.

For King—Senators Bennion, W. G. and Aquila Nebeker, Bidwell, and Representatives Betts, Cook, Fisher, Greenwood, Jackson, Lapish, Larsen, Peck, Stewart, Whitney. Total, 14.

For McCune—Senators Cannon, Chambers, Evans, Hansen, Hoagstrasser, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney, Wright, and Representatives Bennion, Bywater, Clyde, Cummings, Farr, Furnell, Fullmer, Hansen, Horne, Lloyd, Mansfield, McQuarrie, O'Neil, Parry, Robertson, Shepard, Mr. Speaker (Boyle-lance). Total, 26.

For Nebeker—Senator Peery. Total, 1.

For Sutherland—Representative Law, 1.

For McCornick—Senator Alder and Representatives, Callister, Christensen, Crosby, Harris, C. J. Holmgren, Miles, Morris, Richards, Robinson, Rossin, Taylor, Welch. Total, 13.

Ten speeches were delivered today during the balloting, of which we give brief verbatim reports. Both were listened to with very close attention.

O'NEIL FOR M'CUNE.

Mr. President and members of the Legislature:

During the balloting for United States senator, up to the present moment my vote, without a single exception, has been cast for the Hon. William H. King. I have voted, as I believed, in accordance with the platform of my party and with my own deliberate judgment. I was not instructed by my constituents to vote for any particular man, but I voted as I believed they would have voted had they been personally present, instead of acting through me, their representative. Certainly it is work devotedly to season and not of season, in open session and in private conversation, to a test of loyalty to my constituents and to the honorable gentleman whom I have supported thus far, I cannot be charged by any man with unfaithfulness. The honorable gentleman for whom I have voted during forty-seven ballots without wavering or faltering, cannot be elected. This must be evident to every thinking man who has watched the proceedings of this assembly since the balloting began. With this consideration, staring me in the face, it only remains for me now to consider what I should do under the circumstances by which I am surrounded. After all, the interests of the State stand above party, and the interests of the party above my loyalty or admiration for any particular man.

I love, honor and admire Hon. William H. King, but he cannot be elected. My party is jeopardized by delay and by this indecision and halter between two opinions. I am now left upon my conscience, and I tell you that my ballot as I believe my constituents would advise me to do, were they fully informed of the situation.

I have no apology to offer for the vote I am about to cast. The searchlight of criticism has been turned upon the life, character and qualifications of the man for whom I intend to vote. His enemies, his critics, and detractors, are the enemies of my party, and in many respects the enemies of the people of Utah. My friends have had full scope to be his supposed wealth, together with his nationality, now and then, that he is using it to purchase his election, do to the truth of this charge, I am in total ignorance. The evidence is unsatisfactory and far from convincing. One thing is manifest, that his enemies have not had the opportunity to count out of his cash. If they had, they would have either accepted it and wheeled into the column, or they would expose him to the lobby and to the members of this Assembly by the evidence in their possession. The fact that no such evidence is forth the (at present) of the party to which I belong, so far from influencing me against strongly supporting him with the conviction that he is the man whom the representatives of the Democracy ought to support. Without the fear of criticism, of the house of reward, other than that which comes from a consciousness of discharging what I believe to be my duty, I now cast my vote for Hon. A. W. McCune.

FARR GOES BACK TO M'CUNE.

When the second ballot was being taken today, Representative Farr of Weber, said: "I voted last session for that he doubted to change his vote, in doing so he was informed on it by duty to elect or assist in electing a United States senator just as much as I regard it my duty to assist in enacting laws for the benefit of the State. Members might come here and vote their personal choice from the beginning to the end of the session without accomplishing definite results. That is evident by what has and what is happening every day. There is not much statesmanship in doing that.

"Now it appears that some of my inner chamber minds, I voted for one choice, the choice of my constituents, for something like forty ballots, but no substantial progress has made and as I was assured that Judge King could be elected if I would vote for him, I changed my mind with a view of settling matters. So I voted for him but he was not elected and I am therefore coming back to Mr. McCune. I am not like the gentleman who had just spoken, Representative O'Neil, I do not think it is impossible for Mr. King to be elected; neither do I think it is impossible for Mr. McCune or Judge Powers to be elected. Either one of them can be victorious if we will only unite and vote for one. So, for today, with the hope of electing a United States senator I shall vote for Hon. A. W. McCune.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11:30 a. m. today.

A communication from the House was received stating that the House had passed H. B. No. 56, An Act making appropriations for salaries due from the State to assessors, attorney and treasurers, their deputies and assistants for the year ending December 31, 1898. The bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Senate then took a recess.

On reconvening the Senate adjourned to 11:30 a. m. tomorrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill Introduced Providing for the Creation of a State Bureau of Statistics.

The House met shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. The roll call showed several members absent. Prayer was offered by Rev. Lewis Mansfield, owing to the absence of Chaplain Field, who was taken away temporarily on account of the death of a relative.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Hansen introduced H. B. No. 41, "An act creating a State bureau of statistics, defining its duties, the powers and duties thereof," and appropriating $5,000 for its maintenance during the next two years." The bill authorizes the Governor of the State to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, an officer to be known as the Utah statistician, who shall be selected with reference to his intimate acquaintance with the geography and physical characteristics of the State and shall have a thorough knowledge of its agricultural, mining, manufacturing and other resources. His term of office shall be four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Said statistician shall have power to appoint assistants subject to the approval of the State board of examiners. With his assistants he shall constitute the Utah Bureau of Statistics, with headquarters to be furnished by the State at the seat of government. His annual compensation is fixed at $1,500. He shall be his duty to render annually to the State board of examiners a detailed statement of the work of his office.

Some of the salient points of the bill are as follows:

Sec. 3—The duties of said bureau shall be to collect, systematize, tabulate and present in annual reports to the Governor and biennially to the Legislature of the State, statistical information relating to agriculture, horticulture, live stock interests, manufacturing, mining, commerce, education, labor, moral, social and sanitary conditions, vital statistics, immigration and all subjects pertaining to the prosperity and production industries and resources of the State, or any other subject on which special information may be desired by the Governor.

Sec. 4—The bureau shall be open for business each business day of the year, and it is made the duty of every officer subject to examination by government officials, the press and the public, but it shall not be lawful to any person or person, information acquired in the collection of such statistics which shall disclose the affairs of any person, firm or corporation.

Sec. 5—The chief statistician shall have power to address general or special inquiries with printed instructions and blanks for answers, to any state, county, municipal, town or precinct school officer, and it shall be the duty of any such officer to answer fully and promptly such general and special questions as may be addressed to him by such chief statistician on all matters of information which can be gathered from records in his official keeping.

The chief statistician shall have power to administer oaths and to examine witnesses under oath, upon questions relating to immigration, production, manufacturing, mining, transportation, labor, wages, and all facts and respecting such other matters as may relate to the duties of the bureau.

The bill was referred to the committee on statistics.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clyde introduced H. B. No. 42 creating the office of district attorney and making emoluments to the office. The bill is relation thereto. Committee on judiciary.

Mansfield introduced H. C. R. No. 2, relating to reports of State auditor.

The committee on public health to which was referred the bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes bill.

The committee on counties reported back the bill relating to the partition of certain elements of the Eureka township. Committee on judiciary.

A communication was presented from the Senate announcing that it had passed H. C. R. No. 2, relating to the publication of the report of the State board of horticulture.

DEBATE ON SALARY BILL.

H. B. No. 5, by Richards, "An act to amend section 2855 of the Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, relating to the compensation of officers and employes of the Legislature of the State of Utah," was taken up on third reading.

Mansfield moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was opposed by Richards and Morris, who argued that the bill was in the interest of economy, and that partisanship should be eliminated in the matter. Bennion took a similar view.

Lapish said he was against striking out the enacting clause but was favorable to striking out the emergency clause.

Richards, the author of the bill, urged its passage while Jackson spoke against it on the ground that it was "non-Democratic."

Mansfield said it was not a party matter as shown by the Republican Legislature of four years ago and the Democratic of ten years ago throwing the salaries of members and employes, at $4 a day for employes, the amount received by members, was all right.

Stewart said he was for the smaller pay, the amount received by members, was all right.

Mansfield moved to strike out the enacting clause failed on a tie vote as follows:

Ayes—Betts, Bywater, Clyde, Cook, Farr, Fisher, Furnell, Greenwood, Ivers, Jackson, Larsen, Mansfield, McQuarrie, Peck, Robertson, Shepard, Stewart, Whitney, Mr. Speaker—26.

Nays—Bennion, Branwell, Callister, Christensen, Crosby, Cummings, Fullmer, Hansen, Harris, C. J. Harris, N. J. Holmgren, Lapish, Lee, Miles, Morris, Rockwell, Rossin, Sheriff, Taylor, Welch—26.

Absent—Lloyd, Parry, Shepard, Ivers and Robinson.

On motion the emergency clause was stricken out and a long discussion ensued which finally resulted in the tabling of the bill.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The prediction of certain politicians, during the past few days, that "tomorrow or the next day the supporters of Senator Frank J. Cannon will make a determined effort to resolve him," have not yet been fulfilled. Petitions are said to be circulated in various parts of the State asking the Republican members to vote for him. Should they all do so, Cannon would get 21 votes. It is said that "some Democrats" would not scruple to vote for Cannon. "Quite Nebeker" is reported to say, on the every runs, that he would vote for Cannon, and his attitude is supposed to be that of all the Democrats. This would give Cannon 25 or possibly 27 votes—within five or ten of a majority. Then it is said that there are a few Democrats who might be induced to vote for Cannon, and their aid sought.

On the other hand, other politicians declare that the Republicans will not go to a body against Cannon, and that counter petitions are being circulated in the party against him. It is said that several Republicans would not support him under any consideration, while it is not certainly known, that any of the Democrats could be induced to do so. Nevertheless, the supporters of Cannon profess the utmost confidence in the outcome. They claim to have the influence of men of national renown as well as that of many strong local workers in Uncle Sam's.

ABOUT SEVIER COUNTY.

Status of the Otter Creek Reservoir—Retaliating the Stake Tabernacle.

Simon Christensen Esq., of Richfield, Sevier county, who is one of the representatives that voted against the $10,000 request for aid for the Otter Creek reservoir, will return home tomorrow. While the committee realizes that it is not possible for the State to render the financial aid asked, owing to the constitutional limitation, yet the action taken is likely to produce good results. The Otter Creek reservoir is a scheme of vast importance to the people of the Sevier valley. Yet of necessity its construction and maintenance is a heavy load. In order to place this as light as possible, the exception of the reservoir from taxation would be a notable feature. This cannot be done at present, as under the Constitution reservoirs are not exempt, while canals and ditches are. It is probable, however, that an amendment will be proposed to the Constitution, permitting the Legislature to exempt from taxation such reservoirs as are in the nature of a public rather than a private enterprise.

Regarding the Stake tabernacle at Richfield, Mr. Christensen says that work is being crowded thereon, the towers and roof being almost completed. In about three weeks the buildings will be as far advanced, with the exception of the plastering, as it was when it was set on fire. The matter of raising the necessary funds to pay for the work is a subject the good people of Sevier now have to face.

CATTLEMEN VS. THE SHEEPMEN.

Burning Questions Agitate the Conflicting Industries at Denver.

J. C. M'KAY OF UTAH TALKS.

Compromise Offered in an Amendment by Barnes of Arizona—Cattle Thieves Receive Attention.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 23.—One of the questions which have for years agitated the stock growers of the great West—the conflicting interests of the cattlemen and the sheepmen—was precipitated upon the National Live Stock convention today by the consideration of a resolution recommending to the department of the interior that the rule prohibiting the grazing of sheep on the forest reserves in the West be abrogated.

A substitute resolution expressing the action of the government in protecting the forest reserves was introduced by Judge Talbot of Colorado. John C. Mackay of Utah, the author of the original resolution, opened the discussion with the following paper:

FOREST RESERVES.

"Forest reserves have been established in most of our Western States, without reference to the representatives of the states most directly interested, or the conditions of their admission as political commonwealths. The national forest policy seems to be dictated and impelled by the American Forestry association, whose membership roll contains the names, 21—a clean majority—are residents of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia; 10 claiming residence in Washington, Oregon and California; 9 are constituted that a few active members can shape the course of the association and thus exercise an influence in framing the policy of the government relative to the disposal of forest lands. While the objectives of the association are worthy and important, where local law is needed—yet, assertions as facts are made, and conclusions are drawn, which are erroneous and misleading, that one would not think possible to emanate from such an august body.

"The principal objects set forth are the preservation of the water supply and of timber, where it is suitable for lumber, which are very worthy and very important. But the plan they propose to adopt, is very detrimental to the citizens of the Western States. The American Forestry association alleges that sheep are destructive to the forests, because they pulverize the ground, destroy the grass and undergrowth, leaving only the stumps. That the keeping of sheep is unsafe, and recommends the exclusion of sheep from the pasturage within those reservations, as guardians of the forests and deadders of the fires, and recommends the use of the army to guard these reserves. The report of Chairman of the executive committee says, 'That he has not heard a single good reason against the reserves.' The reasons usually can be offered down to some small speculative interest, that is supposed to be injured by the reserves, or personal interest. The poor man who has taken up a homestead in the mountains, and who has made a speculation with the timber on the 160 acres—feels injured because his speculation, and his home, the sheep herder feels injured because he cannot the free range to which he had hardly any rights to graze his sheep. The sheep herder feels injured because he cannot be a destroyer of the forests and deadders of fires, the sheep herder insinuates, and the report