(Continued from page 4.)

from the time of the decision up to March 4, 1893, is as follows:

Salaries of Commission	$21,[illegible]
Contingent expenses	[illegible]
Investigations, at expense of Utah	[illegible]
Contingent expenses of Utah	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Any further appropriation for this Commission is needless and extravagant extravagant because the great work contemplated and for which it was asked of the people of the people of Utah. There is yet $47,000 worth of work to be done by the entire Commission, and the whole service can be carried under the Territorial law for not to exceed $5,000 for the entire Territory.

Whatever necessity for this board existed at the time of its formation, it no longer exists. Polygamy has been abolished. The most pronounced apologists of the Mormon polygamists have admitted that fact. It was admitted not long ago by those who opposed the passage of what is known as the "Edmunds" bill before the House committee on the Territories, "that polygamy in Utah was dead and could not be restored."

Further than this, the Governor and secretary of the Territory, the four territorial judges, and the Utah Commission have all declared that polygamy is dead, and they have approved of the grading by the President of amnesty to the polygamists and the restoration of their civil rights.

Such being the case, and assuming that the Commission was appointed to aid in suppressing polygamy, can there be any further excuse for keeping up the Commission after the extinction of the practice of polygamy and the enfranchising of those who were disenfranchised? Why, certainly not.

It is now proposed by the Senate amendment under consideration to reduce their salaries to $2,000 per annum and the aggregate of $15,000 a year of the public funds. But I contend, Mr. Speaker, that this is not money a native of the territory, but the Government of a little money. It is all right to carte blanche expend salaries, but there is a principle behind this more powerful than gold. The continuance of this commission at ever so small a salary, deprives the people of Utah of the right of local self-government, a principle dear to every American citizen.

I therefore, in behalf of the people of Utah, ask this House to reject this report and its recommendation to recede from its former action in disagreeing to the Senate amendment, stand by the original proposition abolishing the Commission as provided in the bill as it passed the House, and so preserve intact one of the strongest bulwarks of American liberty—"home rule"—the right of the people to govern themselves. [Applause.]

The decision was followed by Mr. Washington after a eulogy with several members.

Mr. Washington—Mr. Speaker, it is always unpleasant not to be able to agree with a conference committee of which the majority is of your own party, but I feel that I will not discharge my duty to this Democratic House nor to the country if I allow this conference report to be adopted without giving some reasons why the House should insist that the conferees shall stand by the action of the committee on appropriations which originally recommended in this bill the abolition of the present Utah Commission. There is no use on earth for the present Utah Commission. It is absolutely unnecessary. It is an alien body, out of touch and out of sympathy with the people of Utah, and maintained at an enormous expense to the people of the Union. It cost the taxpayers of this country last year $50,000 to maintain these five men in what one was formerly a member of this House from Kentucky used appropriately to designate, with a most peculiar sense of, as "a sine-cure"—that is to say, a job with plenty of pay and no work.

Now, to maintain the Utah Commission, even at a salary of $2,000 a year, is to continue these men in a sinecure. We pay to five men $2,000 a year, and contingent expenses, amounting to $10,000 per annum, to go to Utah once in twelve months, appoint clerks, registrars, and other election officers, and to supervise the election, count the returns, and certify the result. We have that work done by a board consisting of the governor and secretary of the Territory and the chief justice of the Territory at a total cost of $10,000, or $1,000 less than this bill as reported from this conference carries. In the name of economy, in the name of the taxpayers of this country, I ask this House to refuse to confirm this conference report and let us make another attempt to bring the Senate to our proposition. This Democratic House has been unanimous so far in support of the effort of those of us on this side to abolish the Utah Commission as it now exists.

By a vote of two-thirds the House passed the other day the local government bill for Utah, reported from the committee on territories, which wiped out this alien commission. You endorsed last week a report of the committee on appropriations proposing to abolish this Utah Commission and substituting a board composed of the governor, the secretary of the Territory and the chief justice of the Territory. Is there any reason why we should recede today? But in addition to that fact, we find that the united Democracy of the Senate has stood by the united Democracy of the House in abolishing this alien commission. In the Senate the record shows that every Democratic and three Republican Senators coming from States in the far West, and who therefore must understand the condition existing in Utah, voted to sack this useless and unnecessary commission. Why, then, I repeat, should we recede today? There can be no reason given, except one which carries little weight, that this bill should be stalled through the House to facilitate adjournment, and that the report of the conference committee should be sustained, whereas, by taking a little more time, by giving the conference committee another chance at this item of the bill, we will save $14,000 to the taxpayers and lift from the people of Utah that outrageous nuisance, having an alien, sitting-in commission to supervise their elections. That will be time well spent by the American Congress.

I hope that when my friend from Alabama, in charge of the bill, shall make his motion for the previous question, which naturally stops debate and will cut off all amendments, that the House will vote down the previous question and give us an opportunity to further discuss the question. I have taken up from by the position thus far adhered to by the House of Representatives and by every Democrat in the senate and some Republicans to abolish the Commission by this bill.

The Republican members of the Senate themselves confessed that the Utah Commission is a useless and expensive luxury, when they agreed to a reduction of their salaries from $5000 to $2000 per annum. If the Senate had thought this Commission necessary to such fair and honest economy, I think do you suppose the Senate committee would have voluntarily reduced their salary?

A good reason can be given why we should continue for another year these commissioners at a salary of even $2,000 each and $7,500 for travelling and other expenses, even if that is a pity to turn them out all at once. I suppose that we must pay them down by any stages instead of coming at them by the power of opposition of giving Utah a home commission of residents, of citizens of the Territory, every one of whom are Gentiles. That is to say, they are not Mormons, and have no connection with the Mormon Church, and so eminently with those practices of the Mormon Church which have heretofore caused the great difference between the Mormon people and the people of the rest of the Republic. Moreover, if we have proposed some amendments are all Republicans, so that our Republican friends should have no objection on that score. We are willing that a board of three Republicans, some Republicans, resident republicans, to Utah shall carry out for one more year at least the sinecure provisions of the Edmunds act, and then leave it to the Legislature of the Territory, as it has been left for the last ten years, to supply the local machinery to control and regulate elections.

I plead, then, in the name of justice, of economy, and of right that this House insist on its bill, that this conference report, but to allow us further to instruct the conferees to stand by the original item in the House bill, which evokes the indignation of three residents of the Territory of Utah to supervise their elections.

WOOLGROWERS' MEETING.

Salt Lake County Sheepmen Transact Important Business.

UTAH WOOL SAMPLES WANTED.

Interesting Address By Attorney S. A. Burke and President Crane—Charter Members.

The meeting of the Salt Lake County Woolgrowers' Association held in the A. O. U. W. hall on West Temple street yesterday afternoon and evening were well attended, and full of interest to sheepmen.

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The object of the association as set forth in the preamble is as follows:

"For the purpose of protecting the industry of wool growing in this Territory, for the purpose of protecting the rights of persons engaged in this industry, for the purpose of maintaining the vested rights in the use of the public range which have been acquired by the woolgrowers, for the purpose of protecting ourselves against the encroachment of laws which are designed to destroy our rights and crush our business; and for the purpose of preventing the spread of public sentiment hostile to us and our welfare."

Article II still further emphasizes the objects of the association in its relation to the rights of individual members in the following words:

"The objects of this association shall be to carry into effect the purposes above set forth; to secure to the members so far as possible, an equal participation in the benefits, and in the work necessary thereto; to defend the individual members from opposition of any kind, and to make a common cause of any injury or injuries inflicted upon a member; to present the wool grower in the use of the range, the water courses and springs, and to his right to the use of the public highways, to provide a fund that can be used at any time to defend a member in the rights of its prosecute to a final determination suits in the courts of law, for any injustice which may be committed on a member of this association."

THE BUSINESS CHARACTER.

President M. K. Parsons called the afternoon meeting to order and W. H. Haigh, the secretary, read a communication from H. C. Shurtliff at Evanston, Wyo., asking that a committee be appointed to confer with a like committee there in regard to damages done by Utah sheep foraging in that quarter.

John C. Mackay urged that a committee of three be appointed to secure rights for the woolgrowers in Western Wyoming.

Mr. Shurtliff said that the sheepgrowers of Uintah County are the heaviest taxpayers in that county; the sheepmen pay 65 per cent of their stock, while the cattlemen pay much less. "We want a sheepman in the legislature," he said.

It was brought out the discussion that nearly all the sheep on the ranges in Western Wyoming are owned by men living in Salt Lake County.

Mr. Shurtliff, continuing, said that they could get no association of seventy-five members in Uintah County to cooperate with the association here. He said it would be necessary to hire the lawyers here as all the lawyers up there are owned by the "Stockies."

Mr. Mackay moved that an advisory committee be appointed by the executive committee of three Wyoming men and that committees be named in other places as the executive committee see fit. The motion carried unanimously.

President Parsons said that the bonds of the secretary and the treasurer's terms of $1000 and $2500 respectively had been filed with him, and he considered them ample.

Mr. Tuttle, of the executive committee, reported that they had published a new book of the constitution and bylaws and that all the business done which they had approved for after thereafter, except one, had taken square.

Mr. Parsons said they had received $[illegible] in advertisements and the cost of 1000 copies was but $[illegible], leaving a balance in the treasury.

GOVERNOR THOMAS THANKED.

W. L. Pickard presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"The wool growers of Salt Lake County in convention assembled, hereby tender Governor Arthur L. Thomas the thanks not only of the convention, but the thanks of the wool growers at large, for the veto of H. F. No. 3, passed last session by the Legislature of our Territory, and at the same time we hereby denounce the said legislature for their action in seeking the destruction of the most diversified industry in Utah."

ATTORNEY SHIRLEY DARKE.

said that in all the history of the world mankind had landed land further for self defense and protection. In the midst of his remarks he was called to the press of business by the announcement that secure the rights of the association. If any member of the association is aggrieved in a suit in the business to resist the injury or prosecution in a member of the executive committee, and if he has been injured in his business association will be to defend the interests. Four members of the executive committee have the power to use the funds of the association for defending this. He had heard that in some of the other counties the sheep men had been prevented the use of highways. The sheep men have as much right to the highways as any other men. When God Almighty set up these mountains and turned them to one side that grass will grow on the slopes. He did not go to all this trouble for the sole benefit of the cattle men, but for all alike. The sheep men have as much right to the use of the public range. The public range is open to all alike, unless it is fenced up. If John Jones claims to own the land he has a patent for it. Any man open, and is use for seven years, is under the law a public highway, and no man has a right to fence it in. Any sheep man who drives his flock in accordance with diligence to get as any more damage to his neighbor than he can help.

"Whenever a judgment is granted against you by a court of competent jurisdiction, if you are right appeal it to a higher court, or report it to the association and it will carry it up. Now, I tell you, I believe in the rights of the country districts has taken the language of one of her eyes, and that she looks at the "cattlemen with a lonely glance."

The speaker then said that some time in urging the members to go to work and clean up the country in the county courts who are lying in the sheep industry. If they can get two or three men out of the three they will virtually control the county board.

President Parsons said, "In the legislature friendly to the sheep industry. Your industry is the second most important in the territory, second only to mining. If the mining industry sends men friendly to its rights, and you should be negligent of your rights, then men to the legislature who believe that the sheep have the same right to the grass on the mountain slopes the cattle."

PRESIDENT CRANE'S ADDRESS.

Charles Crane, president of the Territorial Association, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Fellow Woolgrowers:

I am exceedingly pleased to again meet with you, and listen to words of, if not of inspiration, at least of wisdom, from the tips of those who are striving by all honorable means for the uplifting of the woolgrowers of Utah.

You are gathered here today for the purpose, I believe, of perfecting a more thorough organization of the woolgrowers of Salt Lake County. Your county now represents 200,000 head of sheep and not known and wool to the valuation of $185,987.61, making your county thirty on the list as a producer, samples and [illegible] of you. I take it, [illegible] ever, that [illegible] you should be proud of this show; it does not represent the entire wealth of the woolgrowers, residents of this county, for tens of thousands of sheep which are pastured on the mountains in different parts of not only Utah, but the adjoining States and Territories, pay tribute to owners whose residence is in your beautiful city, hence this organization represents nearly if not quite 300,000 sheep, whose owners will sell forty 3,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at $180,000, besides this you will no doubt dispose of another to the valuation of at least $100,000, making a grand total of $[illegible] our women goes into circulation among the people of your county as the result of the wealth of the sheep.

Grand as is this showing, gentlemen, you are not satisfied and will not be until you dispose of $1,000,000 worth of wool, annually from Salt Lake County alone, but this cannot be until you are thoroughly organized for protective purposes, and legislation favorable to you, which leads to prosperity, and for that purpose you are here today.

"Liberal alliance is the price of liberty," and you have had an example of the fact a few months since, when our Legislature (which is our eternal Highboy was overwhelmingly Democratic) tried to lead to our subjugation and nearly destroy us, and will be (without exception) the most prosperous industry in Utah today.

Thank God, that Lucifer and his power again need to interfere in our communion, and we should eternally and everlasting thank God that we have a governor whose head was wise, whose heart was true, whose honesty and integrity can never be doubted in the cause of right and justice. Throughout Thomas' administration he has been the guardian and saved Utah's interests, and when delegation after delegation of woolgrowers makers was to visit him and asked him to sign the bill to repeal the act of 1888 he quietly told them that this act would destroy and drive beyond our borders every sheep and every woolgrower, and return thousands of now prosperous, contented, happy people to poverty and want.

Then he continued said that "Providence was on the side of the heathen attorney," and you will find that Providence and protection are on the side of those who are fighting the battle of liberty, and you will find that Providence is on the political party that gives us the protection we have today. There are a few Democratic wool growers, I believe, and I would like to see them here today to say, gentlemen, that we are honest in their belief that our prosperity depends upon the success of the Democratic party next November. I wish that I could see them, I will say that the late lamented Democratic Legislature used every endeavor to destroy us. Ex-President Cleveland's free wool message was aimed at our destruction. The Mills bill, another Democratic measure, was aimed at our downfall, and last, but not least, the McKinley free wool bill, which has passed the House, and now awaits the action of the Senate, before being presented to the President for his signature. There are all Democratic measures, designed to place us in competition with the pauper labor of Australia and the Argentine republic, where herders can be had for from $4 to $6 Spanish money per month. Every measure aimed at our destruction comes from Democratic sources, and every measure for the advancement of our industry and the prosperity of our people springs from the union of Republicans and Democrats. The Democratic party will tell you that with wool on the free list we would receive more for our clips than we do today, and in the same breath tell the selling million, their clothing would be 50 per cent cheaper.

As I speak, the London sales of wool are taking place, and yesterday X wool, shrinking 50 per cent, sold for sixpence three farthings, or less than 11 cents. Now, Mr. Chairman, add one cent for freight to this wool, make it cents, the price which this wool would cost the manufacturer at the railroad, is it likely he would purchase our wool shrinking from 50 to 65 per cent, washy, and broken in staple, full short and unskirted fleeces in lots, etc., in preference to the beautiful white long staple wool? Well hardly, Mr. Chairman. The fact is our American wool is and always has been about double the price of the London wool, shrinkage taken into consideration. Wools are always sold on their scoured basis, and our wool shrinks 60 to 65 per cent, and is unskirted, while the shrink only 35 per cent, their wool would, even if it were admitted free, be worth double what ours would be, but, with wool on the free list, we would receive today from 6 cents in 8 cents perpound per pound, and I ask you woolgrowers can you exist at that figure, when you pay decent wages to decent men, for shearing, herding, dipping, herding, etc., in Australia it costs 6½ cents per sheep to run each sheep, including bonus shearing, herding, dipping, freighting, sacking and laying the wool in the seaboard.

In Utah it has always cost me 70 cents per head, not including shearing, dipping, etc., to run sheep. In Australia the average weight per fleece is [illegible] pounds, while ours is hardly six, both being the fact. gentlemen, how can we compete with these men, whose herds number hundreds of thousands, where grass is perennial, and where you can lease for ninety nine years a hundred leagues for $100, without protection we would be compelled to send our sheep to the shearing, and when our fleece were destroyed, our factories shut and the wheels of industry clogged, up would come the cry, wool and clothing, and then, when too late, our Democratic friends would realize they had the wool pulled over their eyes, and that the wool was fed by fallacies which had no foundation in facts.

Gentlemen, let me again urge upon you the necessity of taking a more active part in politics, for the success of the Republican party next November means continued protection which means continued prosperity to you all, let each and every one of you put your shoulder to the Republican band wagon in national and State politics and at the next Territorial election we will send a sheepman to Congress who will be honest, staunch and true to the policy of protection to every American industry.

WOOL SAMPLES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Crane, at the request of Prof. Sanborn, who has charge of the Utah exhibit of farm products at the World's Fair, said that while the sheep were here the Commission would, never-theless, wanted samples of the wool grown here. "I propose to get up a stuffed sheep and a bonnet of all the varieties of wool grown in the Territory, for instance, samples of one month's growth, two months' growth, etc. I would like some wool from every county in the Territory. It don't cost much. I think I have a world-beating fleece, but I may not be in it when I go to the World's Fair. Samples will be arranged in glass cases with the names of the growers, the age and breed of the sheep on which it was grown."

Mr. Tuttle made a short speech in which he impressed the members to take a more active interest in elections and thought that the association would use a hand in the election of the next Legislature.

Charles Crane, on the suggestion of President Parsons, was made an honorary member of the association.

TIME OF MEETING.

A motion to change the time of holding the annual meeting from July to October was lost.

NEW CHARTER MEMBERS.

Arthur, Edward J., St. John, Tooele county.
Anderson, Emerald, West Jordan.
Blake, James, Gale.
Bechtel, D. F., Gale.
Boase, Charles, Gale.
Bennion, S. H., Taylorville.
Bennion, Allen, Taylorville.
Brown, O. D., 37 E. State south.
Bickstead, George W., Gale.
Bowdidge, John S., City.
Bennett, Harold, Herriman.
Bickstead, Gordon S., Gale.
Bowe, Robert G., 1051 east, Third South (Fashion's Home).
Covey, Edson, 300 east, Third South, city.
Cottam, J. M., Granger.
Canning, George, city.
Cowley, Matthew, city.
Conklin, Peter S. & Bros., 551 south Third West, city.
Cannon, Albert, East Mill Creek.
Callister, E. H. & Bros., box 493, city.
Dansmide, David, 300 west, Second North, city.
Day, J. L., Draper.
Davis, W. P., city.
Davidson, Walter, 905 east, Second South.
Dalmonte, Robert, city.
Dance Bros., Herriman.
Day, James H., Draper.
Barney, W. J., Gale.
Dansie, Alma, Tooele county.
Dunbrack, A. J., Evanston, Wy.
Dansie, C. S., Riverton.
Fowler, W. R., Draper.
Evans, Wm. H., 251 E. third street.
Fitzgerald, J. W. W., Draper.
Garrard, Wm., Taylorville.
Garrard, John, Taylorville.
Green, A. J., Draper.
Howard, Samuel H., Gale.
Howard, Samuel L., Gale.
Haigh, W. H., Taylorville.
Hill, Ard, North Cottonwood.
Hill, W. S., Mill Creek.
Hall & Bevan, city.
Haider, William, Taylorville.
Hansen & Winder, city.
Hall, Hoover, Prov., Emery co.
Jones, T. W., 631 W. South Temple street.
Jones, W. H., 251 S. Third East.
James, James A., city.
Kennedy, T. C., city.
Kingsley, F. S., city.
Kirk, William, Pleasant Grove.
Keef, J. B., 419 4th S. W.
Lawrence, Andrew T., Maid, Idaho.
Laird, E., Sugar House ward.
Miller, C. L., Murray.
Mackay, D., Granger.
Mackay, D. O., Taylorville.
Mason, J. W., Brighton.
Miller, D. L., Murray.
McKean, Teodore, 718 N. Fourth West.
Mackay, Hyrum, Taylorville.
Miller Brothers, Murray.
Nelson, A. J., Draper.
Newton, Hyrum, 520 S. Seventh East.
Norton, William J., Cherry Creek, Nevada.
Oswald, Wm., city.
Pearson, Chas., Gale.
Parker, Wm. E., Taylorville.
Parker, John, Taylorville.
Parker, John D., Granger.
Pastor, Wm., Vernon.
Pickard, W. L., corner Third South and Third West.
Parker, S. L., Taylorville.
Pason, M. E., 45 South Main.
Park, W. G., Murray.
Gayle, Henry, Farmers' ward.
Rudy, Frank, North Point.
Rees, L. G., 361 S. First West (Rose & Sherwood's, city.)
Rose, S. M. & R. L., city. (Rose Bros.)
Richy, William, 141 West Fourth South.
Russell, John F., St. Johns, Tooele county.
Rigby, S. T., Farmers ward.
Rigby, W. S., 141 West Fourth South.
Reid, Peter J., Salt Lake county.
Shoenfeldt, Emil, Brighton.
Shoenfeldt, John, Brighton.
Sessions, James, city.
Smith, Hyrum, 37 South Sixth East.
Shawcroft, E. W., 220 South Second West. (Dunn & Shawcroft, city.)
Sharp, John A., care of S. P. Tracel.
Sharp, David, Vernon, Tooele county.
Stringer, Geo. Murray.
Swenson, Andrew, Murray.
Shurtliff, H. C., Evanston, Wyo.
Sheeting, John J., Herriman.
Swenson, Andrew, 316 South Ninth East.
Strasburg, Lewis, Centre, Tooele county.
Sorbrey, S. A., Stockton.
Shurtz, Oliver, Rifer postoffice, Salt Lake county.
Tufts, Elbridge, 311 East Sixth South.
Terry, William J., Draper.
Terry, F., Draper.
Winder, Richard, Murray.
Watson, James M., 51 South Fifth West.
Whitaker, J. C., city.
Winchester, Benj., Murray.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the [illegible].

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JULY 23 & 24
WEEK IN THE COUNTRY
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Take the R. G. Railway.
Notice the RATES and the LONG TIME

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4 GRAND BARGAINS IN SUMMER 4

SILKS

45 Cts. 55 Cts. 75 Cts. 95 Cts.

Our Entire Line of 60c PRINTED CHINA This Week 45c.
Our Entire Line of 75c PRINTED CHINA This Week 55c.
Our Entire Line of $1.10 REAL SHANGHAI This Week 75c.
Our Entire Line of $1.25 PRINTED INDIA This Week 95c.

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All Colors, 25 Cts. Per Yard.

SILK GRENADINE.

BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.50 for 95c.
BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.00 for 70c.

White :-: Goods,

200 Pieces ASSORTED WHITE DRESS GOODS; Piques, Marseilles, Lace Stripe Organdies, Polka dot Lawns, Etc., Etc., worth from 35c to 50c per yard. Your Choice This Week for 20c.

WHITE EMBROIDERY FLOUNCINGS

We have, undoubtedly, the Finest Line of DRESS EMBROIDERIES ever shown here, both in White and White with Colored Work.

THIS WEEK VERY CHEAP.

:: LADIES' SUMMER BLAZERS and WAISTS. ::

We Place on Sale This Week an Elegant Line of BLAZERS and WAISTS.

WASH :-: GOODS,

We are showing more WASH GOODS than all the rest of the City together. This week We are Making Great Reductions in Prices.

Shoe :: Departmnet,

Our Shoe Trade has grown to such proportions as to cause an extension in that department. We have lately added several new lines of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, and are now in a condition to supply and satisfy Everybody that wear Shoes.

100 Different Styles of MENS' SUMMER SHIRTS—The Largest Stock in the West. Special Prices for This Week.

BOYS' WAISTS and KNEE PANTS.

Come to us for your Boys' Knee Pants, 1000 pairs just opened.
Boys' Waists, 20c, 30c, 35c and 40c, worth double.

R. K. THOMAS