

WOOL-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Southern Utah Sheep Men.

THE WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN UTAH BOUND TO BE A SUCCESS.

The Wool-Growers' Association of Southern Utah convened at Nephi yesterday (April 15th) to report past labors, and give the public generally an opportunity of judging of the merits of this new system of co-operation. The forenoon was taken up by a meeting of the board of directors, and the afternoon by a meeting devoted to the public. The chief features of this latter assembly were the reading of a report of the association's labors and general condition by Superintendent J. E. Clinton, and an address by Charles Crane, Esq., of Kanab, Utah, one of the most extensive wool growers of the Territory. By the courtesy of these gentlemen we are permitted to cull a few facts and figures that may be of interest to the large and increasing number of persons now engaged in this growing industry of the Territory.

After the sales of last year's crop, the general dissatisfaction on the part of wool producers at the meagre returns culminated on the 9th of September in the organization of the association, the objects of which, as summarized from the constitution, are to cut off the enormous profits of middle-men by selling wool directly to manufacturers; to promote the development of the sheep industry generally, and, by united action, thwart the dangers threatening the same, whether from contagious diseases, injudicious breeding or the enactment of inimical laws; to import and rear the best bucks, and improve the grade of wool; to consider the best methods of preventing and curing scab and infectious diseases generally, and also to furnish wool-growers, at the lowest wholesale prices, necessary materials such as sacks, twine, sheep-dip, shears, etc., and secure just and equitable rates of transportation to eastern markets; and finally, when the association shall have amassed sufficient capital, to establish factories and consume their products at home.

The association consists, at present, of 106 members, representing 252,800 sheep, and several counties are yet to be heard from. The business of the association is not intended to be limited to any particular locality, as its name might imply, but is open to wool-growers in any part of the Territory or even adjoining Territories, who can appreciate the advantages of co-operation.

The organization consists of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, assistant secretary and treasurer and a board of twelve directors. There being no commission paid to any one, members are assured the full benefits of exchange, minus the necessary expenses. Every gain and every loss will come, therefore, directly to the producers. Thus, should a herd of bucks be imported they will be delivered to producers at cost price plus the rate of transportation. The same will be true of material. Each producer's wool will be separately baled and labeled and its grade determined in the eastern market. Thus will each get just what his wool sells for, less his proportion of the expenses. It is thought that this method will act as a healthy stimulus to the production of better grades of wool.

It is estimated that the expenses for the present year will be about \$7,500, which, besides the salary of the superintendent, includes the building of a warehouse and the purchase of scales, baler and office furniture, and the shipment of wool controlled by the association is estimated at 1,500,000 lbs., which will make an average expense of half a cent per lb.

Last January Messrs. J. H. Erickson and J. E. Clinton, of the Board of Directors, were appointed a committee to visit eastern wool markets, to familiarize themselves with the details of the business, and obtain any other information of benefit to the association. They report having succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of Utah wool. Not least interesting to wool-growers will be the information that, by the new arrangement, the cost of materials will be much reduced. Twine, which hitherto has cost the producer 15 to 20 cents per lb. will now be furnished for 10 cents. A reduction of 15 to 20 cents on sacks and 40 per cent on sheep-dip will also be possible through the rates secured. We make the following extract from the Superintendent's report.

"The wool industry of the United States is very extensive, the official statistics for 1886 showing the production to be 292,950,000 lbs., which is an evidence to us that no State or Territory of the Union can make a corner on the market. Our fine wools, as shown in Boston in 1886, were worth 67 cents per lb.; fine medium scoured 58 to 60 cents per lb.; and medium scoured 55 to 57 cents per lb. In the grease, deduct from this from 4 to 4 1/2 cents per lb. for freight, commissions and handling, and you wool producers who sold your wool from 14 1/2 to 16 1/2 cents per lb. will readily see that you gave to middle-men an average profit of from 3 to 5 cents per lb. on your wool; but all who sold from 15 to 20 cents per lb., realized all your wool was worth and perhaps a little more. The following illustration

explains itself: We will take fine Utah wool and show the difference in its grease value, there being a difference of ten per cent in the shrinkage, the grade being the same. Grease value 24 cents per lb., shrinkages 65, 67 and 68 per cent, cost scoured respectively 68 1/2, 70 1/2, 72 1/2 and 75 cents per lb. Grease value 31 cents, shrinkages 55, 56, 57 and 58 per cent; cost scoured respectively 68 1/2, 70 1/2, 72 1/2 and 75 cents per lb. This demonstrates the great difference between the values of wools of the same grade, on account of the real estate mixed up with it."

The following excerpts from Mr. Crane's interesting address are evidently the results of careful study by a man who has given much thought to his business, and as such can be commended to the consideration of all who are interested in the sheep industry:

"Utah is fast making herself known in the markets of the east as a wool-grower, producing, as she does, a grade little, if any, inferior to the best clips of Montana. In fact, I have every reason to believe that sixty per cent of Utah wool is sold as Montana clip. Why is this? Because the sheepmen of Montana have bred to finer rams, housed and shadded their sheep during the hardest storms of winter, and fed them. The sheep were thus kept thriving and the wool growing. The consequence is, the wool is larger, stronger, more oily, and the staple is not defective, dry, harsh, or breaky, as in some of our Utah clips. But the time is near at hand when Utah will take her rightful place as a wool producer, and our wool will not be classed as Territory wool, but as Utah and Montana, for I speak with a knowledge of the facts that we have as fine and well fed flocks as Montana or California, and we can clip pound for pound with any of them."

"I have every reason to believe the wool clip of our Territory for 1887 will be very nearly one million pounds greater than in 1886, and of a much more desirable quality, more even, of greater length and meat of it without a break as in former years. This break in wool can be avoided in many instances by more care and attention to our flocks. There are several causes for breaks in wool; the most prolific is poor feed. Your sheep come down from the mountains in October or November, fat and healthy, and perhaps in ten hours are huddled on an alkali flat, or in large brush on the bottom without water or feed. The moment a sheep ceases to thrive, the wool in a measure ceases to grow; the sheep are not used to the feed and travel fast and far, and lose flesh daily. This continues perhaps for a month or more, until the herd is many miles from the summer range, and good winter range is at hand. In the spring when your sheep get grass, and the wool starts again to grow, it is only and strong, bright and full of life, while the wool to the skin of the sheep when poor, is harsh, dry and brittle, causing, if when scoured, to break in that particular spot."

"I would like to discuss the best methods of procuring water for our flocks. If we continue to increase our herds we must have water. Thousands upon tens of thousands of acres, covered with splendid feed, are still open to us on the public domain. Hundreds upon hundreds of square miles are now lying unproductive because not a spring or drop of water can be found thereon. Devise some practical means whereby water can be procured, and where now there are hundreds, there will be thousands of sheep found. The sheep sign, with few exceptions, have done nothing to develop these vast deserts open before us. Without doubt vast bodies of water underlie this whole region, waiting ready to burst forth with glorious, rapid, bubbling streams. If we do not develop these vast plains, some one else will, and then we are doomed. Enterprise on our part will give us protection for many years. Energy and practical means, with modern appliances, will give us water."

"I would like to caution the gentlemen before me against cross breeding. By that I mean breeding to long-wooled rams, the Shropshire, Lincolnshire, Southdown, Leicester or other breeds. While I do not deny that it may be proper and profitable in the States where many farmers raise the little, sore-eyed, inbred Spanish Merino, I do certainly doubt the wisdom of this breeding in Utah. None of us have a range all our own; none of us but have more or less brush to contend against; none of us have wool too fine; none of us have sheep that shear too many pounds of wool per head; then why do we need to cross with a coarse, long-wooled ram, that is never full, never tired, always on the go, and which, when things are not satisfactory, leaves the herd and strikes off for himself. The lamba from that cross are scrubs, clipping not over half as much as the ewes. The wool is first of all too thin. A full-blood Merino has from 40,000 to 48,000 strands of wool to the square inch, while the best of the long wools have about 10,000. The wool also is too long, catching on all the brush when feeding, causing a break on the sides in the spring, getting frozen to the ground in the winter, continually getting wet during the storms; the oil is all washed out, the wool (what little is left) is harsh, dry, coarse and lifeless; light in weight and of a defective staple."

"The small duty on wools imported to this country is a subject that should be better understood, and the remedy offered lies at our door, and if we fail to use it no one can be blamed but ourselves. The present duty on washed clothing wools of the first class, costing thirty cents or less is ten cents per lb.; costing more than thirty cents, twelve cents per lb.; second class, or combing wools, costing thirty cents or over, are allowed to come in at the same rates as clothing, while third class, such as carpet wools, are charged two and a half cents, if costing less than twelve cents; or five cents if costing over twelve cents per lb. This duty, small as it is, is unjust to us, for we cannot compete with South America, Australia or Africa, in the production of wool. Those three countries alone produce over ten hundred million pounds as against two hundred and fifty millions in the United States, while the estimated wool clip of the world in 1886 was 2,438,500,000 lbs."

"I said we could not compete with these countries in the production of wool, from the very fact that in these countries land is cheap. A hundred dollars will purchase a hundred leagues; herders get \$25.00 per year, their only clothing a breech cloth. Grass is perennial, men get but sixpence per day, and freight for 6,000 miles is less than for 600 here; it is impossible for us in the United States to produce wool as cheaply as they do in these warm countries; we cannot shear or dip as cheaply, our losses are four times greater, our men must be warmly clad, and have tents and stores to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; some winters our losses are 50 per

cent of the sheep in the Territory. (take, for instance, Montana the present year.) Deep snows, poor feed and intense cold, among other things, all militate against the wool grower. We cannot and Congress should not compel us to compete with the lazy, naked, sun-baked aboriginals of Australia or South America."

"Why should we not be protected? Our sheep roam where no other animal can exist; millions of acres that can be utilized for no other purpose, are now used for pasturage for sheep; every cent of tariff reduction adds to the value of foreign wool, and reduces our accordingly. The talk of so-called statesmen that with wool in the free list, there would be a greater demand for our domestic clip, is all gammon and taffy. No manufacturer is so philanthropic that he will give you twenty cents for the same article he can procure for ten cents from the sun-baked Australian, or the curly-headed African. We do not yet produce the wool we consume by about seventy-five million pounds; and until we do, the tariff should remain as it is, or still better, impose the tariff of 1882 upon foreign wools."

"No man can afford to inbreed (that curse of all sheepmen); no man can afford to keep his old rams that have worn themselves out in his service; no man can afford to raise puny, small-boned, bleak-eyed, consumptive sheep, whose front legs can be pushed through an sugar hie, and the next hard winter lose fifty per cent. of his herd. I say no man can afford to do it when good rams are as cheap as they have been the past few years. My first rams from Ohio, cost me \$50 and \$60 each, and Spanish at that. Now I say that grand, noble, long, dense-wooled French Merino at your door for half that figure."

"I scarcely need mention the necessity of giving your sheep a good, thorough dipping at least once a year, in some of the many dips known to you all. It commands itself to any owner, no matter how small or large his flock. I confidently believe that for every dollar expended in dip, two dollars are returned in wool alone. I would advise two dippings, and sometimes three would do no harm. The spring is my favorite time to kill the scarus. An average herd will then carry off about one quart of dip per head, while one gallon per head will scarcely suffice to dip them in the fall. Besides, if you eradicate the scab in the spring, your lambs are free from the insect, and will in consequence thrive better, grow faster, and take on more flesh, and be in much better condition to withstand the hardships of a first winter. The same applies to the ewes that are giving milk to the lambs. They feed better, are more docile, and are not worried to death looking after something to scratch against, and do not have to board and lodge millions of minute scarus."

Among the speakers at the convention were Mr. Hecht, of Boston, one of the most extensive dealers in wool in the United States, and Mr. Gill from the city, who is also connected with a well-known commission house which handles an immense amount of wool. These gentlemen showed up the advantages of the producer getting as near as possible to the manufacturer, thereby saving from one to half a dozen profits usually paid to middle men, and alluded to the fact that Utah wool had acquired a bad reputation in eastern markets, not because it was inferior when scoured to wools generally, but because of the lack of care bestowed upon its preparation for market and because of the large amount of shrinkage there was in it. The less foreign matter there was in wool the better price it would bring and more popular it would be owing to the shrinkage being less. Manufacturers in the east made a point of inquiring where wool came from which might be offered them, and the reputation had much to do in securing ready sales and good prices. When wool once purchased proved satisfactory, it would be sought for again. It was also stated that the association might do its business through reliable commission houses in Boston, the only sure market for wool at the present time, or have its own agent in the east to look after the sale of its products.

The other speakers were Edwin Booth, vice-president of the association, John Lowry, L. J. Jordan and John C. Witbeck, directors, Wm. Probert, of Holden, Samuel W. Orme, of Tooele County, Charles Sperry, of Nephi, and Lyman S. Woods, of Springville; also Hon. James Sharp and Francis Cope, of the U. C. Railway, S. Bamberger, of the Sanpete Valley Railway; Mr. Needham of the U. P. Railway and Frank Jennings, of the Deseret Woolen Mills.

The members of the organization expressed their firm determination to stand by the association and risk something if necessary for the sake of establishing a reputation abroad for Utah products, while the other speakers offered words of encouragement, congratulation and sympathy, and gave assurances of favorable rates on railways, etc. A friendly, harmonious, public-spirited feeling was manifested throughout the proceedings, which augurs well for the success of the undertaking. A willingness to abide by the object had in view even at the risk of present sacrifice seems to be required to establish a reputation for the wool product of the Territory, so that hereafter it may sell upon its merits, and not as in the past, be classed as inferior to the wool of any other State or Territory in the Union, except Arizona or New Mexico, or be sold upon a false representation as Montana wool.

It would perhaps be unreasonable to expect a very great saving to the producers this year from doing business through the association, but with patience and perseverance there is no reason why success shall not crown their efforts in establishing a first class reputation and securing the best prices for the product shipped to the east and also in building up such home industries as assorting and scouring establishments and factories here in the Territory as are necessary. One great point in favor of cleansing and class-

ifying the wool product of the Territory here at home as soon as possible is, that not only will at least one-half in the freight be saved, but fully as much in the price paid to the commission merchants to whom it will be consigned for sale, as they charge for their services so much per lb. regardless of what it may sell for or whether it be clean or dirty.

At the close of the meeting votes of thanks were tendered the officers of the association, the railroad men and reporters present, and Mr. Bamberger, having invited all present to accept of a free ride over the Sanpete Valley Railroad to Chester and return, the party were soon speeding on their way to the beautiful valley which has so appropriately been designated the "Granary of Utah." Four hours sufficed for the trip, including stoppages at Fountain Green, Moroni and Chester, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the ride.

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17. — A telegram from the City of Mexico, dated yesterday, says: The candidates for the presidency are in the city awaiting the action of congress. Nothing can be done until it is known whether President Diaz is to be his own successor. Congress is not making any haste about it. There was not the slightest reference to the subject in either the senate or house of deputies last evening. The sentiment in favor of Diaz continuing in office is growing. Whether the constitution shall be changed so as to allow him to remain in office two years longer so as to re-elect him for another term of four years has been the question. The committee has reported in favor of an amendment allowing the re-election. This committee says that in the opinion of its members two successive terms of the presidency will not endanger the republic by making it possible for the President to perpetuate his power.

LONDON, April 18. — The five-line whip published to-day urges the conservatives to attend the meeting of the Commons to-night, so as to be on hand to vote for the second reading of the Irish crimes act amendment bill. The members began to drop into the House at an unusually early hour to-day in order to secure seats, the belief being that another scene similar to that of Friday night will occur during the coming session.

The alleged letter of Parnell, supposed to have been addressed to Egan relative to the Phoenix Park murders, which the Times published this morning, has caused immense excitement among all parties. In an interview to-day, Chancery, Parnellite member for Dublin County, branded the letter as an infamous concoction and declared it bears internal evidence of forgery. He said also that suspicion was already directed against a certain person as the forger. An Irish member of parliament departed for Dublin this morning to compare the handwriting in the letter attributed to Parnell with that of the person suspected.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Globe, commenting on the letter, says: "Until the horrible accusation that Parnell wrote the letter is proved, we shall discredit it."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Until the authenticity of the letter shall be absolutely proved, there will be no need to discuss its contents."

The St. James Gazette says: "The letter is so grave a document that it will not do to regard it as genuine."

An Arizona Canal. — The Salt River (Arizona) Times has the following regarding what is called "The Utah Ditch."

This canal is located on the south side of Salt River, the head being taken out at the McDowell crossing. The company came into existence in 1877, but had at that time a small ditch, calculated to supply a very limited extent of country. The work has since been enlarged and widened to fifteen feet. It has a grade of three feet to the mile and waters the country north of Mesa, embracing the town of Lehi, or Jonesville, as anciently termed. The original canal is about four miles in length.

A very important extension is now being added, commencing at a point south of the Lehi schoolhouse, and from there gradually climbing the side of the mesa, on a westerly line. At the top of the mesa the ditch is given a southerly course, which brings it through Stringtown on a line some eight rods east of the avenue.

This new ditch is eight feet wide at the bottom, with a slope of one to one, is dug two feet in the ground, and has a grade of two feet to the mile—ample to secure a free flow. It is about five miles in length, less than one mile remaining to be dug.

There are at present about seventy teams at work in the construction, and it is being put through with all possible dispatch. The new enterprise will be of great importance and benefit to settlers on the mesa west and south of Stringtown. Several who now receive their water from the mesa ditch will draw out and come out into the extension, as there are advantages to be derived from a freer delivery of water and lower cost. Much new land also will be covered and a large extent of now barren country made fertile and beautiful.

BIRTHS.

Knight. — To the wife of R. J. Knight, at 1:30 a.m. to-day (April 18th), a daughter. Mother and child doing well.

Shepherd. — In the Nineteenth Ward of this city, April 17, to Margaret, wife of Wm. Shepherd, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

One among the many eminent church dignitaries who have given their public endorsement to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, in case of rheumatism and other painful ailments, is the Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio.

The only cough mixture before the people, that contains no opiates or narcotics is Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents.

I cannot help telling you how glad I am of your Cream Balm for Catarrh. Was suffering terrible at the time it reached me and after trying everything I knew of put your medicine on trial, and on first application I could notice relief, and in 5 days felt like a new man. — J. A. Bellotti, San Jose, Cal.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored. — C. M. Stanley, Shoe Dealer, Ithaca, N. Y.

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURERS.

GET
MATTHEWS & GO'S
ESSENCE OF
JAMAICA GINGER!



This Essence is warranted to possess all the qualities of the Jamaica Ginger, and is pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet put on the market. Good in cases of Cramp, Weakness of the Stomach.

This Ginger took the Prize at the Territorial Fair, in Salt Lake City.

For sale wholesale and retail by Z. C. M. T. and all Ward Stores. d&sm

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JOHN P. ISAAC, THE ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, having filed his petition herein duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, 1887, at 11 a.m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court at the County Court House, in said City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERT WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated April 9th, 1887.
ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

[SEAL.]

Territory of Utah, ss.
County of Salt Lake, ss.
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an "Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made," in the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Williams, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1887.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.
By H. S. CUTLER,
Deputy.