



Where friends shall meet to part no And those long parted meet again.

The memory of his long and useful life will be a constant inspiration to those of us who wert fortunate enough to know him, and this meeting will undoubtedly take suitable action upon the subject.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT. Because of the death of Judge Lawgrowers as far as possible in all pa

NEEDED.

all persons desiring to attend; and if the constitution is broadened, as so many of us desire, and active work is done during the next twelve months. ve shall have a meeting of an organization of which we shall be proud. THE FOREST RESERVES.

The matter of excluding sheep from The matter of excluding sheep from grazing upon the forest reserves of the United States is one which has re-ceived a large share of attention from your general agent during the past year, and which will undoubtedly re-ceive the attention of this meeting. A large share of attention has also been devoted to the subject of leasing the public lands, and after consideration with well-known sheep sorn, vest of the Mississippi river we have opposed such leasing of public lands vigorously and registently. Action upon this sub-text should be taken of the United States, the daty of call-ing a meeting of this association de-volved upon me under section 6 of the by-laws of the association, namely: Section 6: It will be the duty of the ject should be taken at this meeting. president, or in case of his inability, one of the vice presidents, in the order At the conclusion of the address of seniority, to call and preside at all meetings of the association." While notions and appointment of committees was in order. A. S. Gosney of Arizona at this junc. Judge Lawrence was yet with us, and by votes of the association at meetings ture made a motion to the effect that the by-laws be suspended and that for Washington in the winter of 1896-7 I accepted a proposition that if I would establish a "Bulletin" of the associa-tion, it should be made the association the purposes of this meeting all the wool growers present be included in the deliberations of the meeting. This motion found a second in Jesse M. Smith. Nelson of Montana, however, organ, and as first vice president, I was ippointed general agent of the associa-lon and was directed "in co-operation with the executive board to take all rose and offered a substitute to the motion to the effect that all States be represented according to the number of sheep it represented, the former motion roper means to secure a more enlarged nd complete organization of the wool rowers of the United States and wool Finally the committee on resolutions rganizations in co-operation with the National Wool Growers' Association, Finally the committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: New Mexico, H. W. Kelly; Oregon, J. G. Edwards; Idaho, A. J. Knollin; Montana, H. H. Nelson; Massachusetts, O. B. Munroe; California, Harry Quinn; Utah, H. A. Kearns of Gunnison. The seven States were named by the chair-man upon the motion of Jesse M. Smith, Arizona and New York being originally named in the piece of New Mexico and nd that he [the general agent] make eport to the meetings of this associaon as they may from time to time be As there were no associations of wool growers in New England, except-ing one or two breeders' associations, first vice president, as general agent of the association, organized the New England Wool Growers' Associanamed in the place of New Mexico and California, Arizona, New Mexico and subsequently Ohio which was chosen in the place of the Empire State, retirtion, and as we have been able tain, a membership of nearly 1,000 in that association, it affords excellent ing in favor of the first and last named that association, it allords excellent testimony as to the possibility of sim-ilar work in every part of the United States. By further effort a member-ship of 2,000 can be obtained for the respectively on the committee. The committee on nomination of officers was finally selected as follows: C. J. Gavin, New Mexico; Jesse M. Smith, Utah; W. H. Smart, Idaho; A. H. Wood, Mich.; J. H. Kirkpatrick, Ohio; R. Scott, Oregon; T. C. Power, Montana; E. S. Goeney, Arizona; John P. Webb, Indiana, G. P. Shino, Call New England Wool Growers' Association, and if 3,000 members can be ob tained for an association of sheep men in the New England States, 5,000 mem-Montana, E. S. Gosney, Arizonai John E. Webb, Indiana; G. R. Shipp, Call-fornia: W. H. Coe, Illinois; E. P. Show, Wyoming; Chas, B. Ladd, Mass: W. G. Markam, New York; E. E. Shinn, Colo-rado; G. W. Nation, Nebraska; George, Ernet Nevada; Daniel Lennard, Lorge, Lo bers can be obtained for such an or ganization in New York State, and several times that number in Ohio. DIRECT NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP Ernst, Nevada; Daniel Leonard, Iowa. Committee on By Laws-Gosney of But your general agent has naturally Arizona, Powers of Montana, and Snow hesitated to canvass for members in a State where a wool growers' associaof Wyoming. Following the selection and retiretion exists, even though. it may not rentowing the selection and refire-ment of the various committees select-ed, the "complaint and question box" was in order. This elicited a query as to what action should be taken in the interest of law and order in the matter of the killing of \$12,000 worth of sheep in Wywning be marked with of sheep have had meetings for several years. but may resent any such movement unless conducted through its own organization. It is recommended, therefore, that the constitution of our asso-clation be so broadened as to include include in Wyoming by masked men last sum-mer near Sheridan, Custer county. This all members of existing State wool growers' associations and of the New query went over for consideration. During the momentary luli in the proceedings, a paper on the skirting clause was read to the delegates as-England Wool Growers' Association, and also that members of the National Wool Growers' Association may be ob-tained by direct application of individsembled

Mr. Hagenbarth followed with a pa-Mr. Hagenbarth followed with a pa-per on "Government Inspection of Sheep." He said that it has been hard to rid the sheep of the "scab" and about the only solution to the matter is to get the government to take it in hand. Many abuses have been suffered in the past, some of the county inspec-tors neglecting their work, while oth-ers abuse their duty by overinspection. The speaker objected to the much red tape that new prevails. He cited an in-stance in the shipping of a car load of sheep from Idaho to Montana, which



tendered by Salt Lake, to the strangers within her gates during the past week, too much for them to the extent that ey have developed a propensity to ep-until the sun had risen high in the avens. At the time set for the calling of the meeting there were exactly our delegates in evidence upon the or of the house, who, in conjunction with Heid's hand, had the building to isclves. It was 9:30 before the meetwas finally called to order. "he meeting held today and which

as in progress at the time the "News" ant to press is essentially an im-tant one as matters of vital interto the sheep industry are under assion. The National Wool Growrs' Association is in a prosperous conon and the rapid growth of that tative body during recent years is made it imperative that radical anger should be instituted in the contation and by laws of the associa-ni this accordingly will be accomhed ere the convention adjourns ië dië tonight

wing to the long sessions of the conation which closed inst night the pro-im as set forth by the sheep growers been materially changed and cur-ed and all the work will be crowded a one day. Among the subjects ndied today, outside of the detail the connected with the selection of arlous committees, were addresses a sheep grazing in forest reserves. ght rates, the obnoxious skirting use, government inspection of sheep, using of government lands and the riff questions as affecting the sheep

President F. P. Bennett of Bos-Mass, who now practically fills the atton of president of the National a Growers' association, owing to lamentable death of President rence, called the metting to order .8, and in a brief sneech introduced rge A. Smith, who delivered the in-ation, while the 150 delegates who this time had assembled, reverently red their heads. Governor Wells, a was to have delivered the address floome, was not present and it was stally understood that incand understood that Hon. J. T. immund, secretary of State, would ske his place on the restrum and wel-une the sheepinen to Salt Lake City. Swever Mr. Hammond was also ab-ea. The band was consequently called upon to render a science of the other that Hon. J. T. a to render a selection in order to the absent scoretary of State time reach the hall. Mr. Hammond, mever, was conspicuous by his ab-mes so Vice President F. P. Bennett mereded to plunge in medias res and seiver the opening address, Mr. Bennet: said:

To the Members of the National Wool movers' Association;

This is the first meeting ever held by our association in the far West, the region of wide areas, of great flocks and beds and of broad views of men and measures. The National Wool Grow-ers Association was organized at Syra-" Association was organized at Syra-as, N. Y. December 12, 1865, and took active part in framing the tariff law up in the United States increased p in the United States increased m 12471,275 in 1860 to 50,360,243 in 5, which was the highest point ever bed in our domestic sheep indusvery next year the fallen to ds register, and in 1899, to 8051. The fartifi law of 1867 con-side some loopholes, but it was the 9 unif law which here was the ariff law which has ever apty upon wool.

INGENIOUS TARIFF LOOPHOLES.

The great majority of manufacturers lotest and sincere in their treat-mod this subject, but there has alsays been a little cotterie employing a legistive againt under the name of secure the name of secure the name the secure bury, whese sole business has a to juggle the phraseology of the

tection is denied upon skirted wools as with the unskirted. For Instance, if the duty upon unwashed wool is 11 cents per pound and the duty upon scoured wool is three times 11 cents, or 33 cents, it is evident that the 11 cent duty is based upon wools shrinking 66 2-3 per cent. If, then, the unwashed wool is scoured so as to shrink but 50 per cent and is still admitted at 11 cents duty, it is apparent that the duty would be equivalent to but 22 cents up-on the scoured pound, thus affording a net protection of but 7 1-3 cents to our domestic growers of unwashed wool. This statement is so plain and the argument so palpable that it would seem as though no legislative agent of an importer of wool would be so disingen-

uous as to deny It. THE TARIFF REDUCTION OF 1883.

I have said that the high-water mark In sheep husbandry was reached in the United States when a total of 50,360,-243 sheep were maintained here. From that time forward, the decline was due to the tariff reduction of 1883, whose mmediate depressing influence upon the wool growing industry so speedily discouraged the wool growers that two

held.

years after that date the reduction of locks began, The total number of sheep in the United States, however, began to increase a little in 1890, and had risen to 47.273,553 in 1893, whence under Ceveland's administration with free wool, it declined to 36.878,643 in 1897. With With the passage of the present Dingley law, there has been some increase until the number of sheep in the United States is now stated as 41,883,065. In addition such loopholes as the admission of

skirted wool without additional duty, there are also loopholes under the clauses respecting third class or carpet wools, and the McKinley bill of 1890, introduced by the present President of the United States, proposed a specific duty of eight cents per pound on the better grades of class 3 wools. The ad valorem duties on these wools were in-serted against his wishes and against the wishes of the wool growers. If there had been as honest a degree

of protection upon wool in the United States during the past forty years as there has been upon manufactures of iron and steel and woolen goods, the sheep industry of the United States would now stand like the iron and steel industries, independent of all the world. BETTER ORGANIZATION DE-

# MANDED,

I recommend that the organization of the National Wool Growers' associ-ation be so perfected as to demand for ual wool growers to the officers of the national association, and that the peritself honest and generous treatment in sonnel of the National Wool Growers' Association include direct members; that is, those joining the National Wool Growers' Association without befuture legislation, not only respecting the tariff, but respecting land laws, the occupancy of the forest reserves and all other matters affecting our industry. At the last meeting of the National ing members of existing State wool Wool Growers' association in Washing-ton, in the winter of 1896-7, it was due solely to the influence of our organizawers' associations. Under this plan by the employment of a sufficient number of organizing agents in all parts of the United States, a sufficient number tion that the present duty upon un-washed wool was made 11 cents per pound instead of 6 cents, as was gen-100,000 direct permanent members of this association can be secured in a crally proposed. But the representa-'ew years. The total expense of ob-taining these members can be borne from the "National Shepherd's Bulle-tin," and in addition thereto a fund of tion at that meeting, though keen and aggresive, was neither as numerous nor as widely distributed as it should have been, and nearly everybody who attended paid all of his own expenses, ten cents per number can be paid into the treasury of the national association as a fund to sustain the expense

as there were absolutely no funds with which to do otherwise, of meetings in Washington, and the attendance of delegates, together with At the meeting of the National Wool Growers' association in St. Louis, Mo. the employment of a paid secretary. which preceded the tariff law of 1883. THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER. resulting in such a fretwork of loop resulting in such a fretwork of loop holes and such diminished protection to the wool grower, that the number of sheep in the United States has never since been able to reach its previous maximum—at that St. Louis meeting, Hon. A. M. Garland was elected presi-The general agent has taken the responsibility of securing a charter for the National Wool Grawers' Association, with a preliminary capitalization of \$20,000, divided into shares of the dent of the National Wool Growers' association by five votes under section

### THE SKIRTING CLAUSE.

Mr. Wallace's paper, which in his absence was read by Secretary Markam, in part was: "Mr. Chairman and gentiemen of the convention: The schedule K of the so-called Dingley Bill was formulated by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in Boston during the summer of 1896. It was signed after a great display of impartial hearing and taking of testimony, by the dying ways and means committee of the Fiftyfourth Congress. The skirting clause contained in section 336, was an inher-ltance from the fifty-first Congress." Mr. Wallace then entered into a succinct account of the origin of schedule K, during which he quoted the late president of the association, Judge Law-rence, in regard to the ways and means committee, in which he set forth that the committee had labored with the tariff on wool, woolens and worsteds and apparently they had laid awake at night, to devise ways and means of doing something without its being discov-ered. After setting forth what had or s20,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$1 each, which capitaliza-tion can be readily increased to \$100,-600 of \$1,600,000 if it is desired to in-corporate in this way. This charter is at the disposal of this macting (1) which reads as follows and stributed at mark as the phraseology of the phraseology of the phraseology of the phraseology of the have caused copies to be distributed at every member of the association a method as the nominal duties.
of the present is respecting skirted wod, in a recent letter by Mr. S. N.
which reads as follows and treasurer shall be because of that office, he was made a
which reads as follows and treasurer shall be have caused copies to be distributed at every member of the association a shareholder upon the payment of \$1: or. If this plan is not approved, the eharties to an unally by the exect.
of the present is respecting skirted because of that office, he was made a
woda. In a recent letter by Mr. S. N.



Must be Males Upwards of Twentythree Years Old and Read or Write English or Spanish.

Manila, Jan. 19 .- The section of municipal code relating to the qualifications of electors was much discussed today before the Philippine commission. The bill requires voters to own real estate to the value of five hundred pesos or to pay taxes to the amount of thirty pesos or upwards and be males of upwards of twenty-three years of age who speak, read and write English or Spanish. All are required to swear allegiance to the United States.

Judge Taft, president of the commission, promised to amend the bill so as to include men paying twenty pesos taxes.

Buencamino and other federal party leaders object to the feature empowering the provincial governors to determine the legality of the elections of the local officers.

The effect of the section covering the taxation of church properties will be to largely put the assessment in country districts on persons to whom the friars have nominally transferred the large tracts of land which they formerly claimed to own. The friars left all the country districts during the disturbed periods. Large holdings of land and business property in Manila are owned directly by the church and as a similar provision for the taxation of church properties will be included in a separbill for the civil gover Manila, that question will then be more directy at issue.

# HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

England May Send Some Amendments for America to Accept.

Washington, Jan. 19 .- The expectation here is that the British government will return the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty with amendments of its own, and it is not expected that these British amendments will be acceptable to the United States Senate. Whether or not this expectation based on advices from Mr. Choate or communications from Lord Pouncefote, it is not possible to determine. In either case the communication must necessarily have been informal in ad-vance of the action of the British government itself on the treaty. The of-ficials here say frankly that they have no knowledge of the character of these probable British amendments, so it is likely that the opinion that they will be unacceptable to the Senate is based on nothing more than a general undersanding as to the feeling in the Senate toward the whole canal project on the one side and on the other of the broad purpose of the British government to avoid a complete abandonment of the interests it has heretofore claimed and



QUEEN VICTORIA.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19 .--Noon-The following bulletin has just been issued:

"The queen is suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms which cause anxiety.

(Signed.) DOUGLASS POWELL, JAMES REID."

The bulletin from Osborne house, published at noon today, was posted at the Mansion house at \$ o'clock, and attracted crowds of people whose faces sufficiently attested their deep concern. The people thereafter stood in knots, discussing the bulletin and waiting fur-During the afternoon sinister rumors

commenced and continued to circulate of the death of her majesty, but at 4 m. Lord Pelham-Clinton, the master the queen's household, telegraphed Buckingham palace that the queen's ondition was unchanged since the toon bulletin was issued

The Duke of Counsuight has been summoned by telegraph from Berlin, where he has been attending the Prussian bl-centenary celebration.

PUBLIC ALARM INTENSIFIED.

London, Jan. 19 .- The telegrams from Cowes today agree in announcing an Improvement in the queen's health, but these reports are somewhat discounted by the fact that the prince of Wales and the Princess Louise (duchess of Argyle) started for Cowes by special train at 1:30 p, m. Among the rumors is one that the queen had a paralytic stroke. Without undue attention being paid to the alarmists, it may, however, be accepted as a fact the official statements in regard to the health of the sovereign are harely so pessimistic as the announcement in the court circular. The departure of the duke of Cambridge for Paris this morning is taken

as indicative of an improvement in her majesty's condition. Sir Francis Henry Lakin, surgeon to her majesty, who was summoned to Osborne yesterday, returned to London last evening, and is attending to his professional business today. He goes to Osborne again tonight.

## SIGMUND HERTZ ARRESTED.

#### Taken Charge of by Officers on His Arrival at Queenstown.

Queenstown, Jan. 19.-Sigmund Hertz, of New York City, who was arrested shortly after his arrival here Thursday evening, on the Allan steamer Cor-inthian, from Halifax, January 7 charged with forgery in the United States, appeared in the police court today and was handed over to the Scot-land Yard detectives who had come here for the purpose of taking the prisoner to London for extradition. When the depositions were read Hertz replied:

The official bulletin issued from Osborne house at noon today was so com. pletely contradictory of the intimations

previously given to the newspaper correspondents that it naturally intensified the public alarm. This was accentuated when it became generally known that the prince of Wales had started for Cowes. The princess of Wales and the duke of York proceeded to Osborne house this afternoon.

WALES TO ASSUME THE REGENCY Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19 .-- There

was no change in her majesty's condition at 5.20 p. m. According to local understanding and According to local differentiation of the second state of Wales comes to Osborne with the object of practically assuming the regency. He will take over the powers of signing state doru-

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ments and is expected to return to London, the center of State business, until his return here is necessitated by the possible course of events. EMPEROR WILLIAM STARTS.

Berlin, Jan. 19 .-- Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, with their suites, left Berlin by special train for England at 6 o'clock this evening by way of Flushing.

CAMBRIDGE RECALLED FROM PARIS.

London, Jan. 19. 6 p. m.—The British second class cruiser Minerva, (having a speed of over twenty knots), leaves Portsmouth tonight to intercept the vessel bringing Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught from Flushing and the fluxe to Observe.

An urgent telegram has been sent to the Duke of Cambridge, recalling him from Paris.

HER STRENGTH FAIRLY MAIN-TAINED.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 19, 5 p. m.-The following official buildin has

p. m. the national strength has been fair-inst been issued: "The queen's strength has been fair-by maintained throughout the day and there are indications of a slight im-there are indications of a slight im-the even. revenent in the symptoms this even-30.07

(Signed.) JAMES REID, R. DOUGLAS POWELL'

"I have nothing to say," His wife, who had accompanied him across the Atlantic, was present in court during the proceedings.

## Prof. Garner Alive and Well.

Wautauga, Tenn., Jan. 19.-Mrs. J. Weish of this place, sister of Prof. R. L. Garper, has telegraphic information from Mrs. Garner, who is in Boston, that the professor is alive and safe, Prof. Garner is now in the heart of Africa, proceeding with his work, interpreting the monkey hanguage. He is a native of Sullivan county, Tenn. It was recently reported from Boston that Prof. Garner had been killed in Africa.

