## THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES

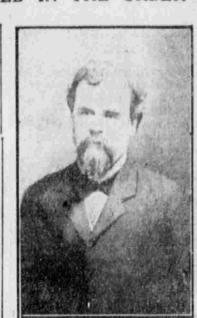
PANCED IN THE ORDER OF THE CONTROL O RANGED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY STOOD ON THE TENTH BALLOT.



WILLIAM S. MCCORNICK-



THOMAS KEARNS-Eight Votes.



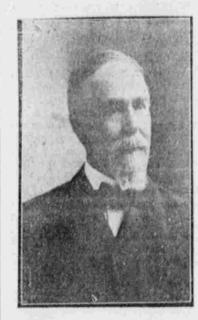
ARTHUR L. THOMAS-Eight Votes.



ARTHUR BROWN-Five Votes.



GEORGE M. CANNON-Four Votes.



O. J. SALISBURY-



THOMAS FITCH-

# THE WOOL GROWERS HAVE THEIR TURN.

The First Time the Association Has Ever Met West of Mississippi River - Vice President Bennett's Speech.

found the festivities that have been tendered by Sait Lake, to the strangers within her gates during the past week, oo much for them to the extent that they have developed a propensity to deep until the sun had risen high in the heavens. At the time set for the calling of the meeting there were exactly four delegates in evidence upon the floor of the house, who, in conjunction with Helf's band, had the building to

ing was finally called to order.
The meeting held today and which was in progress at the time the "News ortant one as matters of vital inter to the sheep industry are under cussion. The National Wool Growion and the rapid growth of that has made it imperative that redical anger should be instituted in the conhed ere the convention adjourns

Jwing to the long sessions of the conention which closed last night the pro-rum as set forth by the sheep growers fled and all the work will be crowded to one day. Among the subjects inded today, outside of the detail various committees, were addresses on sheep grazing in forest reserves, eight rates, the obnoxious skirting sing of government lands and the

ice President F. P. Bennett of Bos-Mass, who now practically fills the ol Growers' association, owing to lamentable death of President J. M. and in a brief speech introduced burge A. Smith, who delivered the incoming the title 150 delegates who is this time had assembled, reverently offind, secretary of State he the absent secretary of State time reach the hall. Mr. Hammond, however, was conspicuous by his ab-sence so Vice President F. P. Bennett occeded to plunge in medias res and deliver the opening address.

Mr. Bennett said:

To the Members of the National Wool

Growers' Association: This is the first meeting ever held by our association in the far West, the region of wide areas, of great flocks and herds and of broad views of men and measure. The National Wool Growsociation was organized at Syrass, N. Y., December 12, 1865, and took an active part in framing the tariff law of 1887, under which the number of sheep in the United States increased 22,471,275 in 1860 to which was the highest point ever f tain law which has ever apusty upon word.

INGENIOUS TARIFF LOOPHOLES The great majority of manufacturers an honest and sincere in their treat-ment of this subject, but there has al-ways been a little coterie employing a legistic a little coterie employing a legistive agent under the name of secretary, whose sole business has been to juggle the phraseology of the task to juggle the phraseology of the tend to fuggle the phraseology of the tand law so as to create ingeniously planned loopholes through which a large amount of wool could be so imported as to evade the nominal duties. Of such a character are the provisions of such a character are the provisions

Seventeen States and Territories were represented at the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association which seld forth in the Assembly Hall this porning. This organization, which is norming. This organization, which is for the past forty years, met west of St. Louis for the first time in its history today. Apparently the sheep men have the fact that a sufficient ratio of protection is denied upon skirted weels as compared with the unskirted. For instance, if the duty upon unwashed wool is il cents per pound and the daty upon scoured won!" is three times il cents, or 33 cents, it is evident that the il 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 iomestic growers of unwashed wool. This statement is so plain and the ar-gument so palpable that it would seem as though no legislative agent of an importer of wool would be so disingen-

> 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 he wool growing industry so speedily years after that date the reduction of

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 35,878,643 in 1897. 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 41,883,063. In addition to such loopholes as the admission of skirted wool without additional duty, there are also loopholes under the clauses respecting third class or carpet cools, 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 inthe 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 sheep industry of the United States would now stand like the Iron and steel industries, independent of all the world.

BETTER ORGANIZATION DE-

I recommend that the organization of the National Wool Growers' association be so perfected as to demand for itself honest and generous treatment in future 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 Wool Growers' association in Washington, in the winter of 1896-7, it was due solely to the influence of our organization that the present duty upon unwashed wool was made it cents per pound instead of 6 cents, as was generally proposed. But the representation 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,

as there were absolutely no funds with which to do otherwise. At the meeting of the National Woot Growers' association in St. Louis, Mo which preceded the tariff law of 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 president of the National Wool Growers association by five votes under section 5 of the by-laws of this association. which reads as follows and of which I have caused copies to be distributed at this meeting: Section 5: the presisecretary and treasurer shall be hereafter elected annually by the execwools, in a recent letter by Mr. S. N. | because of that office, he was made a vious to 1883.

BY-LAWS SHOULD BE CHANGED.

I recommend that a committee of reorganization of thes National Wool
Growers' association be appointed at
this meeting to recommend such broadening and strengthening of the assoclation as will make it truly representative, and in order that we maynot be
obstructed in our work at this meeting,
it is suggested that the present bylaws be suspended or repealed by the
two-thirds vote required in section 9.
On the 8th day of May, 1899, the
honored and respected president of this
association, Judge William Lawrence,
of Bellfontaine, Ohio, at the ripe age
of 80, passed from us. of 80, passed from us.

To the land upon whose blissful shore, There fails no shadow, rests no stain, 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 oubtedly take sultable action upon the

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT. Because of the death of Judge Lawand after consulting with wool growers as far as possible in all parts of the United States, the duty of call-ing a meeting of this association devolved upon me under section 6 of the by-laws of the association, namely: Section 6: It will be the duty of the president, or in case of his inability, one of the vice presidents, in the order of seniority, to call and preside at meetings of the association." W ludge Lawrence was yet with us, and by votes of the association at meetings Washington in the winter of 1896 In accepted a proposition that if I would establish a "Bulletin" of the association, it should be made the association organ, and as first vice president, I was appointed general agent of the association and was directed "in co-operation with the executive board to take all id complete organization of the woo growers of the United States and wool organizations in co-operation with the National Wool Growers' Association, and that he [the general agent] make report 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, excepting one or two breeders' associations, the first vice president, as general agent of the association, organized the New England Wool Growers' Association, and as we have been able to obtain, a membership of nearly 1,000 in that association, it affords excellent testimony as to the possibility of sim-ilar work in every part of the United States. By further effort a member-ship of 3,000 can be obtained for the New England Wool Grewers' Associa-tion, and if 3,000 members can be ob-tained for an association of sheep men in the New England States, 5,000 mem bers can be obtained for such an or ganization in New York State, and several times that number in Ohio.

DIRECT NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP NEEDED.

But your general agent has naturally hesitated to canvass for members in a State where a wool growers' association exists, even though it may not 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 association be so broadened as to include all members of existing State wool growers' associations and of the New England Wool Growers' Association, and also that members of the National Wool Growers' Association may be ob tained by direct application of individual wool growers to the officers of the national association, and that the personnel of the National Wool Growers' Association include direct me that is, those joining the National Wool Growers' Association without being members of existing State wool growers' associations.

Under this plan by the employment of a sufficient number of organizing agents in all parts of the United States. 100,000 direct permanent members of few years. The total expense of obtaining these members can be borne from the "National Shepherd's Bulletin," and in addition thereto a fund of ten cents per number can be paid into the treasury of the national association as a fund to sustain the expense of meetings in Washington, and the attendance of delegates, together with the employment of a paid secretary.

THE PROPOSED NEW CHARTER. 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 par value of \$1 each, which capitalization can be readfly increased to \$100,-000 of \$1,000,000, if it is desired to incorporate in this way. This charter is at the disposal of this meeting, if it wishes to so incorporate, and to make every member of the association a shareholder upon the payment of \$1; or, if this plan is not approved, the char-

member of the tariff commission which framed the law of 1883, and which consented to doing away with the compound duties upon wool which had been so successful for the wool growers previous to 1883. its scope as to consider the matter of promotion of sheep husbandry in every possible way, has been asserted by very many of our members in all parts of the United States. The presentation of the various merits of different breeds of sheep, the discussion of questions of transportation, of methods of marketing wool, of the cultivation of proper forage plants for sheep husbandry in the arid sections of the United States, of the tenure of occupancy of public lands, of restricting the depredations of wild animals and of degs, and a multitude of other questions of great importance to keepers of sheep in the of wild animals and of ages, and a finitude of other questions of great importance to keepers of sheep in the United States, can properly be discussed by this organization in such a manner as to lend interest to its meetings. The meetings should be held annually, and with a fixed date, and it is recommended that the next meeting of this association be held in Chicago, Ill., and that half fare rates be secured for 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, we shall have a meeting of an organization of which we shall be proud.

THE FOREST RESERVES.

THE FOREST RESERVES.

The matter of excluding sheep from grazing upon the forest reserves of the United States is one which has received a large share of attention from your general agent during the past year, and which will undoubtedly receive 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 on h west of the Mississippi river we have opposed such leasing of public lands vigorously and persistently. Action upon this subject should be taken at this meeting.

At the conclusion of the address notions and appointment of committees was in order. A. S. Gosney of Arizona at this junc-

ture made a motion to the effect that the by-laws be suspended and that for the purposes of this meeting all the wool growers present be included in deliberations of the meeting. This motion found a second in Jesse M. Smith, Nelson of Montana, however, rose and offered a substitute to the motion to the effect that all States by

Finally the committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: New Mexico, H. W. Kelly; Oregon, J. G. Edwards: Idaho, A. J. Knellin; Montana, H. H. Nelson; Massachusetts. O. B. Munroe: California, Harry Quinn Utah, H. A. Kearns of Gunnison. Th seven States were named by the chair-man upon the motion of Jesse M. Smith Arizona and New York being originally named in the place of New Mexico and California, Arizona, New Mexico and subsequently Ohio which was chosen n the place of the Empire State, retir ing in favor of the first and last named respectively on the committee.

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. Sniart, Idaho; A. H. Wood, Mich.; J. H. Kirkpatrick, Ohlo; R. Scott, Oregon; T. C. Power, Montana; E. S. Gosney, Arizona; John E. Webb, Indiana; G. R. Shipp, Callfornia; W. H. Coe, Illinois; E. P. Snow, Wyoming; Chas. B. Ladd, Mass; W. G. Markain, New York; E. E. Shinn, Colorade; G. W. Nation, Nebraska; George Ernst, Nevada; Daniel Leonard, Iowa, Committee on By Laws—Gosney of Arizona, Powers of Montana, and Snow of Wyoming.

of Wyoming. Following the selection and retirement of the various committees selected, 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 Wyoming by masked men last sum mer near Sheridan, Custer county. This query went over for consideration. During the momentary lull in the proceedings, a paper on the skirting

THE SKIRTING CLAUSE.

was read to the delegates as-

Mr. Waliace's paper, which in his ab-sence was read by Secretary Markam, in part was: "Mr. Chairman and gen-tiemen of the convention: The schedule K of the so-called Dingley Bill was for-mulated 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 Fifty-fourth Congress. The skirting clause contained in section 336, was an inher-itance 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 Lawrence, 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 do-ing something without its being discovered. After estting forth what had been accomplished by that committee he recited the incidents surrounding the vain endeavor to be heard by the House committee during the special session of the fifty-fifth Congress and then went on to state that the skirting clause was first added to the tariff laws in 1890. And thereby the evasion of in 1890. And thereby the evasion of tariff dues was possible. The law, he tariff dues was possible. The law, he said, was based on the condition of wool as it is when shorn from unwashed sheep; second, as shorn from ter can be laid aside.

That the National Wool Growers' wool as it is when shorn from unwashed sheep; second, as shorn from brook washed sheep; and third, as washed af-

dition, as sorted, as skirted, in mixed packages, but this section has been amended again and again at the colicitation of our friends, till it is little solicitation of our friends, till it is little more than a bundle of contradictions, yet still they complain and say it is a reflection upon them and greatly hampers them in what they would like to do." Mr. Wallace's paper went on to state that there is not an expert in custom houses of the United States who could tell the difference between skirted and sorted wools. He maintained that wool practically scoured at a duty of 11 cents per pound and reduces the projection of the sheepmen in that instance 32-3 per pound of wool in the grease. The speaker closed by asking for immediate correction of "the outrage, the imposition, the injustice of

INSPECTION OF SHEEP.

rage, the imposition, the injustice of this skirting clause."

Mr. Hagenbarth followed with a paper 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 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 inspectors neglecting their work, while others abuse their duty by overinspection. The speaker objected to the much red tape that now prevails. He cited an instance in the shipping of a car load of the county for the beautiful and the shipping of a car load of the county for the shipping of a car load of the shipping of the shipping of a car load of the shipping of a car load of the shipping o sheep from Idaho to Montana, which was subjected to seven inspections be fore it got to its destination.

The whole thing should be put in the hands of the bureau of animal industry and the convention should take some action that would remove any conflict there may be between the State and laws regulating these things Mr. Hagenbarth concluded his paper with some resolutions, which, he said

(Continued on Page 2.)

### THE PHILIPPINE ELECTORS.

Must Own Five Hundred Pesos' Worth of Property or Pay Thirty Pesos Taxes.

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

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 istricts on persons to whom the friars claimed to own. The friars left all th 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 separ-ate bill for the civil government of Manila, that question will then be more directy at issue.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY. England May Send Some Amend-

ments for America to Accept. Washington, Jan. 19 .- The expectation here is that the British govern-

ment 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 is based on advices from Mr. Choate or communications from Lord Pouncefote either case the communication mus necessarily have been informal in advance of the action of the British government itself on the treaty. The officials 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 sanding 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 asserted over the isthmian transit.

# QUEEN VICTORIA NEAR UNTO DEATH

Official Bulletin Says Symptoms Cause Anxiety-Wales Assumes Power of Regent-William Leaves Berlin.



Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan, 19 .- | Noon-The following bulletin has just

"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 3 o'clock, and attracted crowds of people whose faces sufficiently attested their deep concern. 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 p. m., Lord Pelham-Clinton, the master of the queen's household, telegraphed to Buckingham palace that the queen's condition was unchanged since the noon bulletin was issued.

The Duke of Connaught has been summoned by telegraph from Berlin, where he has been attending the Prussian bi-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 state. ments in regard to the health of the sovereign are barely 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

Sir Francis Henry Lakin, surgeon to her majesty, who was summoned to Oslast evening, and is attending to his professional business today. He goes to Osborne again tonight.

The official bulletin issued from Osborne house at noon today was so com-pletely contradictory of the intimations reviously given to the newspaper corthe 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 condi-According to local understanding and

According to local understanding and report, the Prince of Wales comes to Osborne with the object of practically assuming the regency. He will take over the powers of signing state documents and is expected to return to London, the center of State business, until his return here is necessitated by the possible course of events. 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 way of Flushing. CAMBRIDGE RECALLED FROM

PARIS.

London, Jan. 18, 5 p. m.—The British second class cruiser Minerve, (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 take them to Osberne.

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

HER STRENGTH FAIRLY MAIN-TAINED.

Osborne, Isla of Wight, Jan. 19, 6 p. m.—The following official bulletin has Just been issued:
"The quiecn's strength has been fairly maintained throughout the day and
there are indications of a slight improvement in the symptoms this even-

(Signed.) JAMES REID, R. DOUGLAS POWELLE"

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 Con inthian, from Hallfax, January 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

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

eb. 6

Prof. Garner Alive and Well. Wautauga, Tenn., Jan. 19.-Mrs, J.

has telegraphic information Carner, 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 mankey language. He is a native of Sullivan county. Tenn. It was recently reported from Boston that Prof. Garner had been killed in Africa,