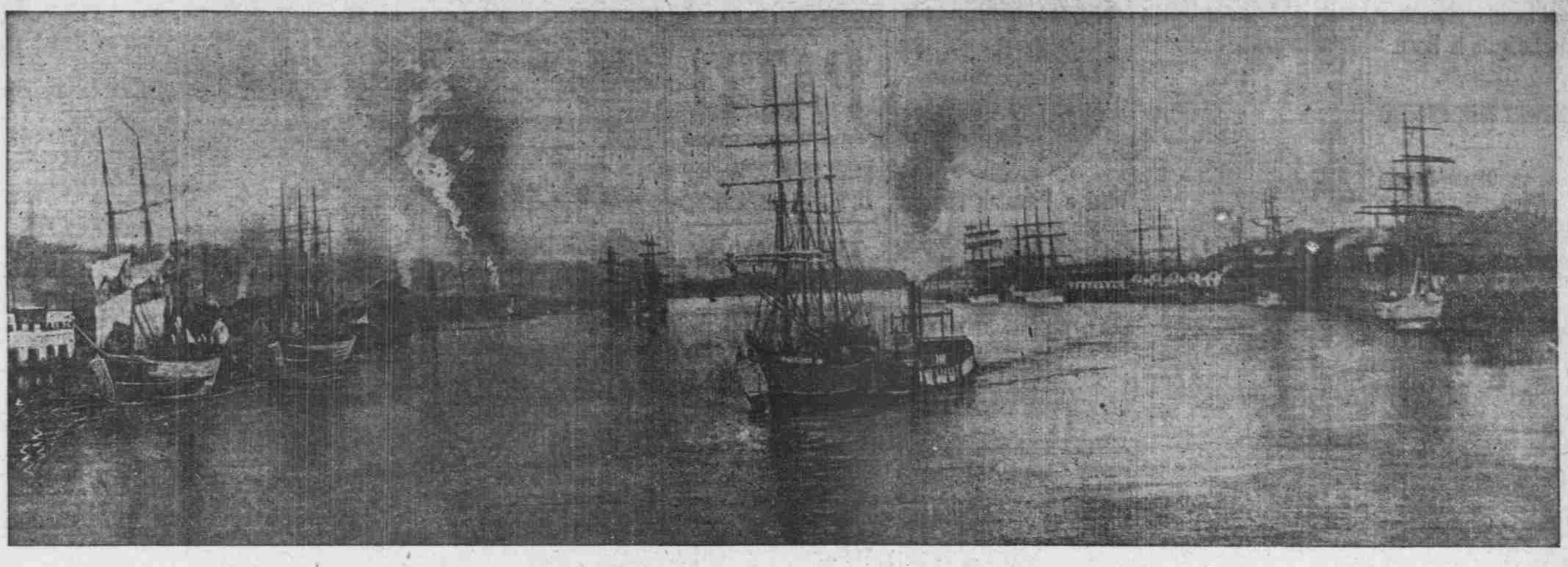
SCENE IN PORTLAND HARBOR DURING THE ANNUAL VISIT OF GRAIN FLEET



The accompanying photograph shows a busy scene in Portland harbor during the busy Fall shipping season. The visitors to the National conventions in Portland will be interested to know that Portland quite materially. More than 90 per land export trade to foreign countries reached a total of $9,995,796 in 1903, and large measure due to the remarkable increase in the Oriental flour trade, which was more than twice as large as that of any previous year. Lumber shipments to the Orient also contributed to the sum cent of the exports from Portland to the Far East were made up of flour, wheat and lumber, all of which was produced in the state or in that portion of Washington and Idaho that is tributary to Portland. It is this distinctive feature of Portland's export trade that makes it so much more valuable to the city than it would be if the exports were principally cotton, steel, or similar commodities, which pay no tribute to the Pacific Coast ports through which they are cleared. In lumber alone Portland exported 65,544,569 feet valued at $909,837, while to foreign countries were shipped 5,509,215 bushels of wheat, 1,032,045 barrels of flour and 1,354,738 bushels of barley, the total value of which is $8,665,619. Miscellaneous exports bring the total to $9,995,796.

your freight (which, of course, is first), and feed bills, your mortgage and the "intrust" to either buy a ticket home or to stay where you had stranded; hence you felt like the fellow who found himself between the devil and the deep blue sea.

All stock shippers should be returned free, because they go back to feed and breed other animals, thus preparing a golden harvest for the great transportation lines, which it costs them nothing to secure but decent treatment.

Another thing—a law should be passed by Congress, compelling railways to make at least 20 miles an hour with livestock shipments destined for market. You have time freights, fruit limiteds, coffee specials from ocean to ocean, and yet the livestock industry in its various branches pays the railways more cash per annum than all of the "specials" put together, and we get any old time, and lay up hours at any old blind siding, while those favored orange trains and tea specials pass at 40 miles an hour. In my judgment, a good plan to adopt by stockmen at every shipping point is to load your animals and then turn the shipment over to the railway management as perishable freight, just like they do fruit from California, or carloads of chickens, and tell them to deliver the lot at the market in good order, or suffer the consequences, as they do with other perishable stuff. If they refuse to haul your stock, swear out a mandamus, and see what effect thousands of law suits would have on stock shippers' purses.

Ballots as Weapons.

We must all go gunning (with our ballots) for the Congressmen in every one of our districts, and see if we cannot have the interstate commerce bill so written that it will amount to something, and be a tribunal where we can have some of these interstate questions settled, and the decrees enforced the same as a Court of Justice. We are still knocking at the doors of Congress for a five-year census of livestock, to be taken and promptly disseminated, so all the stockraisers and feeders may know just what proportion has been put on feed, in order that we may draw our own conclusions as to the proper time to ship to market.

The President has recently appointed a Public Land Commission, in order that comprehensive reports may be made as to the available public lands remaining, their proper classification, and the most equitable way they could be handled by the officers of the General Land Office for the children to follow us. No stockman in this broad domain wants or expects the Government to give him anything, or to run his business, but he does desire that no special hinderances be thrown in his way, so that it is made impossible for him to make a livelihood in the way his father did, and their fathers for 100 years of our National existence.

There is a right way out of every one of the difficulties which beset us at the beginning of the 20th century. It is your business and mine to blaze the way for the right to prevail, and coming generations will rise up and call us blessed, even as we render thanks down in our every heart for such a princely heritage as we enjoy. It is our part to build up, to expand, to grow, to succeed, not to drag discouraged feet to the dirge of the pessimist and the chronic howler. We do not belong to that bunch of do-nothings!

Shoddy Measures.

We are still urging in Congress, with all our power, the passage of the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, which seeks to compel every manufacturer to mark in plain letters and figures just what percentage of every yard of cloth woven is wool, cotton, hair, shoddy, etc. We do not aim to cripple the manufacturers of cloth, but we insist, upon behalf of all cloth consumers of this land that the selling tag shall plainly reveal to every purchaser just what sort of a suit he is buying in order that the outrageous frauds against woolen goods may be stopped. We believe that a man has a perfect right to go into the clothing store and buy a shoddy cotton suit of clothes for $5, but it should be so marked that the buyer may know he is not being defrauded with the old saying, "That suit is all wool and a yard wide," when it ought to be tagged "All rot and will shrink a yard in 48 hours."

Another bill live stockmen are vitally interested in is the orders with reference to forest reserves. No one objects to "honest reserves, where there are forests to protect or to foster the growth thereof, but where millions of acres are set apart by the Secretary of the Interior, when you could not locate a tree with a Lick Observatory telescope, which is done only on account of the fine manipulation of some great land-grant railroad syndicate who wish to unload their worthless holdings on a gullible government, this is the point where the American stockman insists on rising and entering a general and also a special demurrer. This scheme is now being worked in Arizona; in fact, in all the Western States and territories, by some combine or other. Land grabbers are a blot on the 20th century civilization, and the old cowboy methods of dealing with horsethieves may be resorted to in order that the rapidly disappearing public lands may be conserved for the needs of the coming generations.

Question of Prices.

I regret to say that the year last past has witnessed so many failures among honest, hard-working, patient and uncomplaining stockmen in the United States. Without apparent reason, prices began to drop, and they have gone from bad to worse until we see the cattle kings in the Hereford and shorthorn world forced into bankruptcy, and their hard-earned fortunes dissipated and their careers blighted. Will some one kindly give us a positive reason for this loss of hundreds of millions of livestock values? It must be conceded that the consumption of meat was never so great or the retail prices ever so high. It must be admitted that we still have a growing foreign demand, rather than a closing of markets against our meat products. It is patent to all that American labor is today receiving the highest average wages ever enjoyed in this Union. Finally it must be conceded that we have a general prosperity throughout the Union, and only the Wall street grumblers and the army of sycophantic suckers hanging on the fringe of respectability, who coddle their pee-wee brains that they can buck the "tiger" on the stock market—and lose, as they always do—it is only these gamblers who have honestly bit the dust financially speaking, during the past year. All these are likened to the story of the Upas tree of the Indian forest. At a distance the trees are brilliant with blossoms and perfume, the insects see and wonder; they fly around and around; they become bewildered with the odors; they go nearer and sip; then drink of the deadly poison; then drop back and down, until the ground is covered with myriads of the insect world. So to the poor tempted mortal who reads of "get-rich-quick" schemes, of the only chance to invest a hundred and make a thousand in a week of a special favor conferred of permitting a few gentlemen and ladies to secure stock on the ground floor, where a dollar will earn a hundred in 30 minutes; where wheat, corn, watered stocks, bonds and industrials will yield fortunes to those who rush in and buy while the bait is dangled—and, alas! all go to the bottom—mentally, physically and financially, and the old world goes on around. We can account rationally for all their bad breaks and losses. But why the producer of meat, who feeds the world, should be singled out for financial destruction, is altogether another proposition. Here is where the great combine claimed the "packing kings" comes in. We all concede they have made colossal fortunes. We know they have converted the old neighborhood slaughtering-house, with its odors and nuisances, to gigantic abattoirs, where the by-products are all saved, and every ounce of the animal is turned to a profit. We producers have paid for the hundreds of millions now represented by the "Big Four," so called.

We commend their success, but we protest against their gigantic monopoly they have forced on the people of the whole country, both the producer and the consumer. We protest against the withdrawal of open competition in each and all of the great markets of this country, in the agreement made every day between the buyers of these houses.

We demand laws which will prevent daily meetings of packers and their agents to arbitrarily fix the prices to be paid on the hoof, and also on the block. Every stockman in this country is generous and willing to give and take, but he certainly objects to giving up the whole profit of the raising and feeding of livestock to a merciless aggregation of packing-house capitalists, who by their actions want the earth. It was these reasons which forced a large number of the biggest producers to meet in Kansas City and organize "the Independent Packing Company" with a capital of $5,000,000. This stock is now being sold all over the West. It will be managed by the producers for the purpose of killing and marketing their own animals. They have decided that they had better divide the herd in the middle and raise half, and put the other half into a packing-house plant to kill and market what they grow. In this organization 51 per cent of the stock is to be placed in escrow with the Continental Trust Company of Denver, to prevent the control ever passing from the men who subscribe and own the stock. It is not intended to fight anybody. It is to build additional packing-houses from the Pacific on east to aid the industry, and create a wider buying market for the livestock produced.

We advocate more markets and more packing-houses. We insist on open and fair competition. We oppose combines and trusts as being against good, healthy public policy, and We commend the efforts of men who risk their fortunes in bettering the general condition of labor throughout this broad land. We believe there is room for all, and we hail all efforts to build up both labor and capital.

At the Kansas City convention I announced that the National Historical Publication Association had been organized with a large capital to bring out the only authoritative livestock encyclopedia and biographical work of the country. A corps of trained writers are securing data in the courts and the libraries for all the historical data, while others are soliciting leaders of the present to permit their lives to be written and their likenesses handed down in the great work. It has taken all of 1903 and it will take all of 1904 to bring out the first volume. The second will appear in 1905 or sooner, and the prices have been made reasonable considering the labor and expense involved. Let all do what they can to make a conspicuous success of this big undertaking.

The Coming Year.

Nineteen hundred and four will be memorable for the superb exhibitions to take place in St. Louis—the World's Fair to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase—and 1905 the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, the anniversary of the discovery and settlement of the Pacific Northwest by the pioneers, Lewis and Clark. It will pay any one to take the time and spend the money to witness these gigantic undertakings; the world will look on with unspeakable amazement at the progress made in every department of human endeavor by the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. You will never see anything in your lifetime which will approach these great fairs, and I urge every American stockman to not only go yourself, but to take your family and stay long enough to get a complete education along every line, not least of which will be the great livestock exhibits, which will bring together the cream of the breeding from the confines of this domain. Doubly, trebly fortunate will be the breeder who leaves those grounds with a gold medal won for excellency in breeding. Such a trophy you can proudly hand down to your children as a reward of patient, skillful effort to produce the best. You can finally, my livestock friends, do nothing better than to breed for the first rank in every class, and then let the world know by every sort of advertisement in book, pamphlet, picture, cartoon, press and bulletin board that it pays to own and sell the very highest quality in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and goats.

I cannot step down from this exalted place in which you have unanimously re-elected me for seven years without saying that we all owe a great debt of gratitude to the old pioneers who have gone before. Where they toiled and planted, we have succeeded to the harvest. May we ever heed their good deeds, and point to their unselfish devotion to building the pioneer homes of America.

We remember lovingly P. D. and Kirk Armour. We miss Sterling Morton. We look back to George and James Loving, of Texas, who helped to make the "National" what it is. Then Alexander Majors, over 80 years of age, and F. A. Keener, and B. Frank Hunter, all of Denver, who crossed the "Great Divide," the latter two who stood as "Godfathers" at the birth of the National Livestock Association. I could mention these American stockmen who have fallen by the score. I would not forget the prince of entertainers, Granville M. Walden, whom you will all remember as the "chief" at our last Congress, although in the prime of life he was suddenly called hence. Then there is another hero who passed over December 2, 1903, while in the midst of a great fight for your interests and mine before the American Congress. I refer to the beloved general counsel of the National Livestock Association, Judge William M. Springer. You all learned to love him, and his place will not easily be filled by any man living.

With these general suggestions and words of advice and admonition, I declare convened the seventh annual convention of the National Livestock Association of the United States.

Croup.

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all druggists.

GREET THE GUESTS

Reception to Visitors at Commercial Club.

LARGE THRONG MAKES MERRY

Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Williams and President Cake Receive the Delegates of Three Conventions.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

3 to 5 P. M.—Reception to visiting ladies at the Portland Hotel.

8:00 P. M.—"A Trip to Chinatown." Guides will escort parties from the various hotels. The Chinese fireworks celebration will start at 8:30 P. M.

11:00 P. M.—Smoker to visiting newspaper men by City Press Club.

A host of visitors, together with a host of prominent residents of Portland, invaded the sometimes quiet precincts of the Commercial Club a thousand strong last night, when the most brilliant public reception ever given in this city was accorded the delegates to the three conventions now in session. The visitors began to arrive at 8 o'clock, and before 9 the large rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity. Every one seemed in a particularly happy frame of mind, and the visitors were received with such cordiality by the ladies and gentlemen receiving that they felt perfectly at ease and enjoyed themselves most thoroughly.

Governor George E. Chamberlain, Mayor George H. Williams and Mr. H. M. Cake, president of the Commercial Club, received the guests as they entered the main salon. Groups of members and their wives were scattered throughout the room and to these the visitors were introduced as they wended their way through the spacious club rooms. An orchestra of string music played bright airs from the late operas, and the bright glow of myriads of electric lights and the shimmer of dainty evening gowns worn by the receiving ladies made the scene one long to be remembered.

The new banquet hall of the club, which was finished but Monday, was christened at this reception, and never will it look handsomer than it did last night. The walls and ceiling were decorated with ropes of incandescent lights, while the tables had trailing sprays of Southern smilax with tiny little red, white and blue electric lights gleaming among it. Rose pink carnations were the flowers used, and great banks of these beautiful blossoms were also illuminated by the colored lights. The menu served was most sumptuous, and greatest praise is due the committee on programme which arranged the details of this successful event. This committee is composed of Mr. A. H. Devers, H. W. Goode, A. L. Craig, Colonel James Jackson, George Taylor, Jr. and C. H. Melsaac. A committee of 25 club members extended the hospitality of the club, and was busy introducing strangers all evening.

Many prominent out-of-town people were present, and representative Portland society was out in force. In addition to the wives of many prominent club members, there were committees of ladies from the various clubs of the city. Mrs. Rose Hoyt, as chairman of the general reception committee, was prominent among those receiving.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the visiting ladies will be accorded a reception at the Portland Hotel, which is expected to be equally as brilliant as the event of last evening. The gentlemen will be most welcome and the reception committee extend them a cordial invitation to be present. Mrs. Walter Reed, Mrs. W. A. T. Bushong, and Mr. Lauren Pease will be the vocalists, and Miss Cornelia Barker will give a number on the violin.

TO VISIT CHINATOWN TONIGHT

Visitors Will Be Escorted by Guards --Celestials to Explode Fireworks.

The trip through Chinatown tonight promises to be one of the most interesting events of the week planned for the entertainment of the visiting delegates. All Chinatown is making great preparation for the visit, and will be in gala dress. Over $1000 has been expended in fireworks, which will begin business promptly at 8:30. Restaurants and stores are to be illuminated, and the children are to be dressed in the very choicest of Oriental modes.

Sixteen members of Seid Back's company of American-born Chinese will act as guides for the visitors and will be at the various hotels at 8 o'clock to start with such parties as wish to go. Six will be at the Portland, and two each at the Imperial, the Perkins, St. Charles, Belvedere and Esmond. People who live where there is no large Chinese element will find this trip vrey interesting and should not fail to take advantage of it. Portland's Chinese residents are much interested in the event and are going to great trouble and expense to make a good appearance before the strangers. The joss-house will also be lighted up and be open for inspection.

City Press Club Smoker Tonight.

The City Press Club will entertain the visiting newspaper men at the Livestock Convention by giving them a smoker in the Old English dining-room at the Quelle restaurant tonight. There will be music and a vaudeville show and refreshments will be served. In order to accommodate those who are busy during the evening it will not begin till 11 P. M. and will continue for several hours. All visiting newspaper men are invited. All of the vaudeville theaters in the city, including Fritz', Blazier's, Maze, Winter Gardens, the Arcade and others have kindly donated talent, and a show of great excellence will be given. Edward Shields, who is a member of the Press Club, will arrange the programme. Graves & Co. have donated the use of a piano.

THE SEA OR THE RIVER?

Question Astoria and Columbia River Railroad Would Like Decided.

Whether the committee in charge of the entertainment of the visiting livestock men intends to send them for a trip in a steamboat up the Columbia River or in a train down to the sea is a matter that the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad would like to see decided.

"Naturally we would like to see the delegates travel over our road to the beach at Seaside," said J. C. Mayo, general freight and passenger agent of the road. "While we are anxious for the success of the convention and that a favorable impression of Portland and Oregon shall be created in the minds of the delegates, we still are forced to realize that we do not directly benefit from the gathering as other roads do. Therefore we thought we were doing all that should be asked of us when we made a half rate for the special train of ten cars to carry the visitors.

"The regular charge would be $1000 for such an excursion, but I offered to provide the train for $500, which seems reasonable enough.

"From the delegates' standpoint I think the trip to the sea is far the better of the two. Many of the visitors are from the interior states and have never seen the ocean. Many more have never seen the Pacific, and it sems a pity that they should visit Portland and be so close to the coast and still not reach it."

GOOD WORK OF C. J. MILLIS.

Active in Getting the Convention and Arranging Entertainment.

One of the men who is doing most to make the meetings a success is C. J. Millis, general livestock agent of the O. R. & N., and upon him has fallen a large portion of the work of the executive committee. Mr. Millis enjoys a wide acquaintance among the visitors by reason of his activity at meetings in urging Portland's advantages as a convention city. When the National Livestock Association met in Chicago he made a fight for the next convention single-handed and alone and lost only by a narrow margin. Last year at Kansas City he had charge of Portland's successful campaign and made a national reputation among livestock men as a manager. In the preliminary work of preparing for the present convention Mr. Millis has served as secretary of the local executive committee and has worked night and day in that capacity.

"Are You a Mason?" Next.

"Are You a Mason?" will be seen in this city at the Marquam Grand Theater next Monday and Tuesday night, January 18-19. The play contains more involved situations, bright lines and witty retorts than most comedies of our times, and has played to excellent business in all the large cities. The advance sale of seats will open next Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Florence Roberts at the Marquam.

Tonight, at the Marquam Grand Theater, Florence Roberts and her clever company will be seen for the last time in "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson." Tomorrow night, "Sapho."

NOW WEARS SOCKS

Jerry Simpson Says He Is Out of Politics.

"ONLY A GRAFT," HE SIGHS

Erstwhile Kansas Statesman Raises Cattle in New Mexico--He Favors Leasing Public Range and Fighting Beef Trust.

"Where is Jerry Simpson?" is the question which at least a dozen people were asking as they sought the crowded lobby of the Portland for the once sockless statesman. It was reported that he might be found in the vicinity of President John W. Springer, for the two are bosom friends and are generally found together. But when that gentleman was asked the question, he answered with a laugh:

"Oh, I could not tell you. He has gone off with the wild bunch."

But he had not. On the contrary, he was found in quiet, peaceful converse with another cattleman. He has forsaken politics and sockiessness for cattle-growing at Roswell in the Pecos Valley in New Mexico, and shuns politics like the plague. One would never suspect the tall, slim, gray-haired man with a merry twinkle in his shrewd gray eyes was the boisterous Populist politician and orator who convulsed Kansas and Congress with his wild flights. Time and the gradual acquisition of property have sobered him, and though he has not abandoned some of his radical opinions, he confines his talk to the "shop" of the stock business.

"Most of the cattlemen in New Mexico are holding over this Winter because the price is low and they are in a position financially to do so," said he to an Oregonian reporter. "The sheep industry is growing and is now the principal one of the territory, which stands third in the Union in the number of sheep. There are no differences there regarding the range. Cattle and sheepmen respect each other's rights and generally each man owns a water supply, for there are a great many Spanish grants from which a man can buy water. The forest reserves are on the high ridges of the Rockies and the only interest affected is the goats. They are too high for water, so the sheepmen do not care to range their flocks there."

"How do you think the Government should dispose of the range?"

"I have been in favor of the lease system, or, Government supervision of the range in some way, in order to divide it. The idea of leaving the disposition of it to the fellow that can shoot the straightest and quickest won't do."

"How about selling it?"

Opposed to Selling Range.

"I am opposed to that plan, because it would favor monopoly. No matter if you gave the owners of adjoining property the preference and limit the size of the tracts sold to any one man, the range would soon get into the hands of a few men. Homesteads were limited to 160 acres, but that has not prevented the formation of large ranches. Much of the land now included in the open range will be reclaimed under the irrigation act, and, if the Government were to sell the range wholesale, this might be included and thus irrigation would be hindered. Wherever you can make a home for the people, I would be opposed to turning the land over to cattle and sheep. Men come first. But there are many million acres which are not fit for anything else, and some not even for that."

"What should be done to get relief from the beef trust?"

Favors Fighting Beef Trust.

"I am very much in favor of an independent packing house, for I think it is an opportunity to get relief. I have been raising and selling cattle for 30 years and I do not remember the time when there was competition among the packers. From the first the packers were so few in number that they had the opportunity to dictate the price. The fact is that live cattle are lower than they were and dead cattle are higher and in between the producer and the consumer stands the packer, who takes the difference. He dictates the price at both ends. I do not think competition would hurt the trust any, but all the cattlemen who have stock in the independent packing house will get back in dividends what they have lost on the sale of their cattle, while those who are on the outside will be no better off. If the railroads give a fair show in shipping the product we can buy as cheap and sell as dear as others. It is a question of railroad discrimination."

"What is your opinion of the anti-shoddy bill?"

"It seems a fair proposition to require the shoddy men to sell their goods for what they are."

"Do you ever talk politics now?"

Out of Politics--Wears Socks.

"No, I have reformed now. I am out of politics and am wearing socks."

There were so many people around that the reporter refrained from asking for a view of those wonderful garments which mark Mr. Simpson's transformation from a wildly voluble Populist orator to a quiet, unassuming cattleman.

"Are you still a Populist?"

"I don't know what I am. I am a single taxer, but I am not meddling with politics. There is no money in it and not much glory. Politics has come to be a graft now."

These last words were said in that weary tone which intimates that the speaker does not care a rap about the subject anyhow, and they were a fit ending.

GOVERNMENT PLAYS FAVORITES

Allows Cattle in Forest Reserves, but Not Sheep.

"The Government allows cattle on the reserves in Colorado, but not sheep," said M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake, who has extensive cattle interests in both Colorado and Oregon. "The basis of the policy is wrong for the officials of the reserves play favorites. If the reserves are going to be open, one man has as good a right on them as another. The men whose holdings border on the reserves have the preference right, though they have not cattle or sheep, and the people from outside cannot get in unless they do it on another man's permit and pay him for it. They are trading on the Government, that's all.

"The head forester should be allowed to issue permits to the first comers up to a certain limit. The cattlemen cannot use them, unless they are near. There is a good deal of land in the reserves which has no timber, but it is high and brushy and has been cut off. I suppose the timber would grow again if protected. The Government has been unfortunate in the selection of the reserves, or there are better forest areas than have been selected. An official has been in Colorado the last year inspecting the land outside the reserves and will report whether it should be set aside.

"The range conditions in Colorado are very good this year and we have never had any trouble with the sheepmen for years. Our holdings are in Routt, Rio Blanco, Mesa and Delta Counties. The sheepmen take a large section of country, the cattlemen the rest and they keep off one another's ranges.

"The sooner the Government gets out of the land business the better. It should grade the land and sell it for what it is worth, giving the actual settlers in the country the first right of purchase. A settler on unsurveyed land has that right in filing a homestead and stockmen should have the same right in buying grazing land.

"The livestock men of the United States are chumps if they do not take hold of the packing-house question and help themselves. As it is, we simply take what we can get. When beef on the hoof was worth 8 cents a pound, we had an investigation by the Government of the beef packing monopoly, but now that the price on the hoof has been almost cut in two and there has been no decline in the retail price, it is pretty easy to see who is getting the worst of it and we need an investigation still more."

SENATOR WARREN DEPARTS.

President of Woolgrowers' Association Leaves for Washington.

Senator Francis E. Warren, who was re-elected president of the National Woolgrowers yesterday, left last evening for Washington. He was much disappointed that he was unable to remain through the week, but press of Congressional business made his return to the Capital imperative.

"We had a great meeting. A most successful and satisfactory meeting, and one which will be productive of much good," said the Senator, just before taking the train.

"Your city has entertained us nicely, and I think we are all glad that we came here for our sessions. The attendance was not quite what we expected, but the interest manifested by those who came and the high character of the addresses and papers which the convention listened to make it one of the most notable ones in the organization's history. I feel deeply grateful for the honor done me in unanimously re-electing me to the presidency of the association and will devote myself to its interests in the future, as I have endeavored to do heretofore. There's a busy session of Congress on, and I am burdened with work in Washington, otherwise I should enjoy remaining through the week."

Oregon Kidney Tea is prepared without alcohol, which is injurious to kidney and bladder diseases.

FIGHT FOR EL PASO

Belated Texan Delegation Arrives.

OUT FOR NEXT CONVENTION

Chapter of Accidents Sets Plans Awry but the Boomers of the Western Texas Metropolis Are Determined to Win.

Fifteen Texans as mad as a Texas steer arrived in the city about 6 o'clock last night. They compose the El Paso delegation, which has come to boom the metropolis of Western Texas for the next convention, but a chapter of accidents has set their plans all awry.

They are: H. P. Noake, a leading manufacturer, who is the representative of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the delegation; T. R. Jones, vice-president and secretary of the El Paso Union Stock Yards Company, known to his friends as "Dory" Jones; W. B. Latta, a real estate man, who represents the El Paso Evening News; C. M. Newman, E. M. Bray, J. W. Fisher, A. Courchesne, J. F. Williams, R. C. Loomis, B. F. Hammett, J. H. Nations, J. H. Russell, T. J. Kimberlin, C. H. Bean and G. P. Robinson. C. B. Irwin and E. C. Hauten, who are also booming El Paso, came ahead of them.

"We started from El Paso on Friday night and expected to get here last night," said Mr. Latta, "coming over the Santa Fe to Denver and thence over the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and O. R. & N. We ran through deep snow nearly all the way, and that threw us behind, so that we arrived in Denver two or three hours late, and missed connections with the Union Pacific train. We had to stay there 12 hours, from Sunday morning till Sunday night, and have been in trouble ever since. We had a difficulty about our berths on the sleeper and lost all our souvenir badges, which consisted of Mexican coins, as well as a lot of reading matter. These things must have been left in the depot at Denver, and we have telegraphed back for them.

In the Fight to Win.

"But we are going to win, just the same. We shall have new badges made tomorrow and go right to work. Our motto is 'Sunshine in January,' for we shall have sunshine 366 days this year. All roads lead to El Paso, and it is the chief gateway to Mexico. Eight trunk lines of railroad lead there and two new ones are being built, one from Durango, Colo., and the Burlington from St. Louis. We just completed a census last week and have 40,000 people, a gain of 10,000 in the last three years, while across the Rio Grande in Mexico is Ciudad Juarez with about 15,000 inhabitants. That city has just completed the finest bull ring in Mexico. We have one of the largest smelters in the United States—probably the largest, for it has just been rebuilt after a fire and enlarged—and have great undeveloped mining resources in the surrounding country. We have a fine streetcar system, owned by Stone & Webster, who owns the Seattle system. El Paso means 'the pass,' and is so called because it is just at the head of the old wagon road before it enters the mountains.

"El Paso is the center of the only breeding range left on the American continent, Mexico being the best market for thoroughbred and high-grade stock. Land in Mexico can be bought in large or small tracts and is worth the money. El Paso is the chief point of entry into Northern Mexico and is the railroad center of Texas, only 11 cities in the United States having more railroads. It is the commercial center of Western Texas.

"If the convention comes, we shall endeavor to give it an excursion over the Mexican Central Railroad to Chihuahua and beyond, that the delegates may see the center of the state of Chihuahua as a cattle range. We will also give an excursion over the Rio Grande & Sierra Madre Railroad to Western Chihuahua, that they may see the people and the range. The largest cattle company on the continent is in that state. Don Luis Terrazas, Governor of the state, owns 6,000,000 acres and brands over 150,000 calves and marks about 200,000 lambs a year. Next is the Corralitos Cattle Company, organized by Americans, which owns about 100,000 cattle. You can travel all day on the railroad without going off Governor Terrazas' land."