

RAILWAYS' SIDE OF IT

(Continued from Page One.)

the reason that many of the delegates will depart for their homes Friday night. Secretary Mellis of the local reception committee was notified of the board's action this morning.

The second day's session of the National Livestock convention opened this morning.

At 10 o'clock the convention came to order and Secretary Martin proceeded with the reading of resolutions.

The first was introduced by Hon. Ralph Talbot of Colorado, and was adopted. It reads this:

"Whereas, On Friday, the 4th day of December A. D. 1903, the Honorable William M. Springer, late counsel-general for the National Livestock association, passed into the

suburb of the life elysian Whose portal we call Death.

"Therefore be it resolved by the members of the executive committee of the National Livestock association in meeting assembled:

"That by the death of that distinguished jurist and statesman this association has sustained a deep and poignant loss;

"That the services rendered by him in our behalf since the inception of our organization, toward the achievement of the ends and purposes for which this association has striven, were characterized by such eminent ability and unswerving faithfulness as are inherent to minds of great comprehension and noble in their simplicity;

"That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this committee and that copies thereof be sent to the family of the deceased;

"That in the report of the seventh annual convention of this association a page, imprinted with a copy of this resolution, be set apart in memory of our deceased friend and leader."

**Growth of Poisonous Plants.**  
The next resolution adopted was the following:

Whereas, The ranges in arid and semi-arid states are being threatened

of the secretary and treasurer. This was ordered filed.

**A Wish to Roosevelt.**  
The following resolution was adopted and ordered wired to President Roosevelt:

"Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the entire membership of the National Livestock association in convention assembled at Portland, Or., are hereby enthusiastically tendered President Roosevelt for his untiring and successful efforts to bring about the building of the great Panama canal, the completion of which will, in the judgment of this organization, be the crowning achievement of the twentieth century."

Then followed the address of Col. A. C. Halliwell of Illinois, on "The Tariff as It Affects the Stockgrowers." This was to have been delivered tomorrow. The address follows:

**Editor Halliwell's Address.**  
Editor A. C. Halliwell of the Chicago Daily Livestock World addressed the convention on "Foreign Hides and American Livestock Producers." He said in part:

"The proposition to throw down the tariff bars that now serve to limit, if even in a small degree, the number of South American and other foreign hides that reach this country, is a serious thrust at the business of the American livestock grower.

"Whether the cattlemen will only have to stand the cash loss of \$1.25 per hide, or whether his business will suffer \$10.15 per head by the British and other embargoes that would follow an outbreak of foot and mouth disease; or whether his herds would be entirely wiped out by some such foreign contagion are matters that only time could decide.

"The one certain thing in a reduction of the duty on hides would be that ranchmen and stock farmers would have to foot the bill.

**Tanners Split Leather.**  
"Boots and shoes cost much less to make than they used to, but they do not cost the wearer any less.

"Modern tanning methods are such that one hide by being sliced will produce several times as much foot wear as formerly, while the common experience is that the modern shoe often goes to pieces before the sole is worn out, to say nothing about the numerous resoling the shoes of the good old days would stand.

"The tanning trust is going to put hides on the free list if it can.

"There are men who would risk destroying countless millions of dollars worth of cattle for the sake of the extra profits they would make on free foreign hides.

**Hides Convey Disease.**  
"It is only recently that several stock shows in Argentina had to be abandoned on account of foot and mouth disease being epidemic. It has been repeatedly shown that this dread disease is easily transportable through the medium of hides, and yet there are interests that are clamoring for our ports to be thrown open for the free admission of South American hides.

"Livestock producers of the United States have a right to demand that what they produce shall enjoy as much of trade protection as is given to those who engage in the final processes of manufacture."

"The evolution of the Livestock business was the subject to have been treated by Hon. R. W. Hall of Texas, but he was unable to attend.

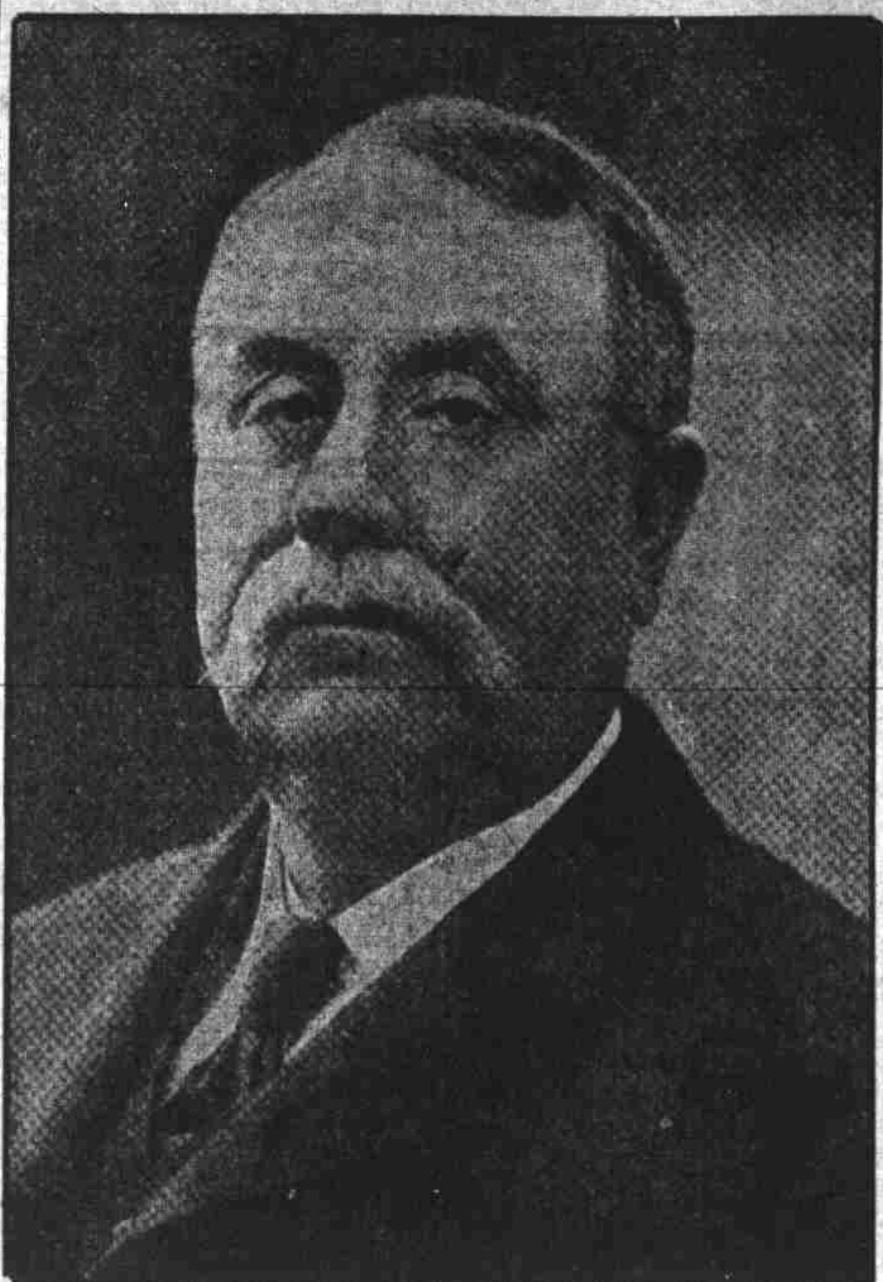
**Mr. Cotton on Transportation.**  
Hon. W. W. Cotton of Portland made an address on the "Relation of Transportation Companies to the Livestock Industry," part of which follows:

"Stage coaches used to be the only means of travel. A steer could not be carried in a stage coach and could himself walk along the road at about the same speed that he could be hauled in a wagon. Prior to the construction of railroads there were no carriers of livestock. Later, railroads refused business because they had no facilities for handling it. Since then the railroads have made progress and are now great common carriers."

Mr. Cotton spoke of the duty of common carriers and their obligations in respect to all property. He showed the difference between the car service for livestock and dead freight. The railroads are not compelled to have special apparatus for the loading of wheat, but for livestock there must be specially constructed yards for loading," he said.

"Wheat is carried in cars which can be used for other freight on the return trip. Stock cars do not permit of this and have to be returned empty."

**Stockmen and Claims.**  
The speaker referred to the fact that stockmen are ready to make claims against the railroad company for every loss sustained on a hazardous trip of a train of livestock. All injuries to stock



HON. JOHN M. HOLT, First Vice-President National Livestock Association.

are expected to be made good. All facilities are expected to be promptly provided. The livestock shipper receives more, expects more, and demands more, than other shippers."

Mr. Cotton produced an array of statistics, rates and figures which were received with great interest by the delegates. As the legal representative of a railroad corporation his statements were listened to closely. Mr. Cotton was considered successful in making a just and reasonable impression on the part of the railroad toward stockmen.

**Springer Makes Comment.**  
President Springer could not resist an opportunity to tell a few funny stories after Mr. Cotton's address terminated.

E. S. Downs of Kansas City read the address of Hon. L. A. Allen, entitled "Discrimination of Transportation Companies," that gentleman not being present. In part this follows:

**Mr. Allen's Address.**  
"Ranchmen may beg for cars to move their stock to market, but they are ignored. The railroad agents tell them there are a hundred ahead of him. If a claim for damages is filed it is pigeon-holed and finally the company will offer to compromise for 30 per cent. Unjust and discriminating rates are another abuse. When stock arrives at market it often arrives with a shrinkage of 25

per cent, causing many failures. The great loss is reflected in other lines. Losses compel economy and affect other business interests.

**New York Sky-Scrapers.**  
"The railway magnate directs the wheels of commerce from his New York skyscraper and reaps dividends from enormously water stock. Livestock trains are delayed at way points to await more freight. This is unjust. Many western lines would never have been built if it were not for the livestock interests. Now some of these lines refuse to handle the business unless it suits their convenience.

**Railroads' Advantages.**  
"The railway company has the advantage of planning ahead as to the probable amount of business to be provided for. This shows either incompetent managers or a willful disregard of

the interests of the public."

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shippers' rights. When the shipper objects to a shrinkage in his stock he is informed he is a kicker.

**Glib-Tongued Lawyers.**  
"Glib-tongued corporation attorneys confer with railroad commissions. There is a little smooth talk, all depart for their homes and that is the end of it. If the roads will not serve the public they should forfeit their charters. I recommend resolutions passed by this convention enforcing legislation to right these wrongs and that congress be memorialized. In conclusion I would say that the railroad should be regulated and judged by the same rules as those that govern individuals."

**Mr. Saunders' Paper.**  
E. F. Saunders' paper on "Are the Railroads Fair to the Livestock Interests?" was read by Mr. Johnson. "Western ranchers have never been able to receive what they are entitled to from the railroads," said the speaker. "I am not disposed to underestimate the advantage of the modern packing house. If the practice of companies in making favorable rates to certain centers was ever justifiable it has long since departed. Small plants are unjustly treated. Before the days of merger it was possible to gain some prosperity through competition. Shipments were at higher rates last year in the face of a falling market."

**Closing Moments.**  
Director-General Good of the Lewis and Clark fair sent in an invitation to visit Guild's lake this afternoon, free transportation being offered.

A smoker will be given tomorrow night. The Astoria trip has been given up on account of so many delegates going to their homes. The Astoria & Columbia River Railroad company, however, announced it would arrange to care for any and all who desire to visit Astoria.

Adjournment to 1:45 p. m. was taken at 12:10.

**Afternoon Session.**  
This afternoon, in addition to other matters, was an address by Dr. J. E. Stubbs of Nevada, entitled "What Shall We Do With Our Grazing Lands?"

**President Stubbs' Address.**  
Dr. J. E. Stubbs, president of Nevada State University, spoke on the subject "What Shall We Do With Our Public Grazing Lands?" In part he said:

"The question of the disposal of public lands occupies a large portion of the pages of law statutes on both sides of the Atlantic ocean. The Anglo-Saxon has an insatiable desire for the exten-

sion of his domain. The United States has acquired, by one means and another, a great portion of its domain from foreign countries. First came the Louisiana purchase by the great Jefferson; Florida was purchased from Spain and Texas came to us willingly. The California, Utah, Nevada and part of New Mexico cession from Mexico was accomplished without a fight.

**Refers to the Fair.**  
"I presume, when we come to Portland in 1905, to celebrate the expedition of Lewis and Clark, and make admiring mention of the ride of Whitman, we shall do adequate justice, in song and speech, to the statesmanship which gave this territory to the United States. We expect to do honor to the heroes of the expedition."

**Problem of Today.**  
"While other decades have had their questions to settle, I consider the most important problem of the present age is the settlement of the public land question. Public lands west of the 99th meridian are unknown and positively undervalued in the East. It is a greater question than the Panama canal, than finances or any other internal question of today.

**Irrigation a Big Thing.**  
"The irrigation law passed two years ago is one of the wisest ever enacted."

Here Mr. Stubbs discussed the well-known advantages accruing to benefited sections under the irrigation law. In Nevada, he said, 248,000 acres were being brought under cultivation by the government. He spoke of the broadening influence of the West upon citizens, and recounted the words of President Roosevelt which discussed the land question in his last message.

He enlisted on his side such men as Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and Commissioner Richards of the general land office. He recounted the testimony brought before the house committee on public lands and reviewed the opinions of prominent stockmen of this country with clinching effect.

**To Lease Public Lands.**  
"The plan proposed," said he, "is to lease public lands to worthy men, with wise restrictions."

He reviewed the condition in Texas, where lease laws are working well, and agreed with President Roosevelt in his recommendation to have a commission appointed to examine all lands, classify them and directing their disposal.

The Australian system of making a variety of leases, each adapted to certain classes of lands, was endorsed.

Hon. F. H. Newell of Washington made an address.

Gov. Heber M. Wells of Utah spoke on "The Policy of the Government Relative to Forest Reserves." He said:

"The subject allotted to me—that of forest reserves—is interesting by reason of the large number of nice and good things you cannot say about it," said Governor Wells of Utah. "In its study and discussion one is constantly exhilarated with the knowledge that even if its purposes are all that its devotees wish for it, there are still untold aspects which must be left to the imagination, and in its magnificent scheme of scenery in the mountains we are denied a thing of value now so as to be able at a later date to expect something we may not get."

"The objects of these forest reserves are twofold. First, to furnish timber

from the lands which are not suited to the production of a more valuable crop; second, to regulate the flow of water by shading the ground from the sun and shielding its surface from the drying action of the wind, as well as keeping the soil pervious and protecting it from washing away. These purposes are in the highest degree commendable. As to the regulation of the flow of water, with all that pertains to that great problem, we of the arid regions have of necessity the profoundest interest in whatsoever tends to improvement, for in a truly literal sense water is with us the life blood of existence, the indispensable element without which our prosperity would vanish. In no state in Arid day more enthusiastically observed; in no country is the value of tree life more deeply impressed upon young and old than with us. We even try to deny ourselves Christmas trees, lest by the wanton cutting down of young timber our already scantily-dressed hillsides be still further denuded."

**Forest Reserve a Thunderbolt.**  
"I have the honor to represent a state which, upon its admission to the Union, received in grants from the public domain something like 6,500,000 acres of land, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be applied to the support of the public schools and the maintenance of other state institutions. Selections and sales of these lands were progressing with gratifying celerity. Satisfaction and benefit were flowing to all concerned. New homes were being established—when suddenly, as a thunderbolt crashing out from a clear sky, came forth the edict that certain of the public lands were withdrawn from entry, selection, settlement or sale. The first announcement of details on this subject was so stupendous as to stagger the staidest of us. It was proposed, in a word, to slice out for forest reserve the entire length of our chief mountain chain from Idaho on the north to almost Arizona on the south, a stretch of nearly 300 miles, nestling at the base of which, in fact, were nearly all our largest cities, our greatest rural population, and our most important industries. A second thought developed the further query as to whether the authorities of the interior department at Washington knew when they set it forth, in a clear and simple reservation was subsequently modified, but we are now calmly informed that there are now under consideration for proper Utah further proposed reserves, nine in number, aggregating 2,000 square miles, or nearly 1,500,000 acres, making a grand total of over 6,000 square miles, or nearly 4,000,000 acres of public domain thus withdrawn from sale or settlement. Do you wonder that in our pious moments we reverently thank God that the Great Salt Lake is still left us? The secretary of the interior has done all else but take the lake, for neither breeding cliff nor scorching desert has escaped him."

**Vast Official Ignorance.**  
"I have various objections to urge against the policy of forest reservation as at present in vogue. Experience has shown that in the selection of many of these large tracts—so far as pertains to a clear and simple reservation was subsequently modified, but we are now calmly informed that there are now under consideration for proper Utah further proposed reserves, nine in number, aggregating 2,000 square miles, or nearly 1,500,000 acres, making a grand total of over 6,000 square miles, or nearly 4,000,000 acres of public domain thus withdrawn from sale or settlement. Do you wonder that in our pious moments we reverently thank God that the Great Salt Lake is still left us? The secretary of the interior has done all else but take the lake, for neither breeding cliff nor scorching desert has escaped him."

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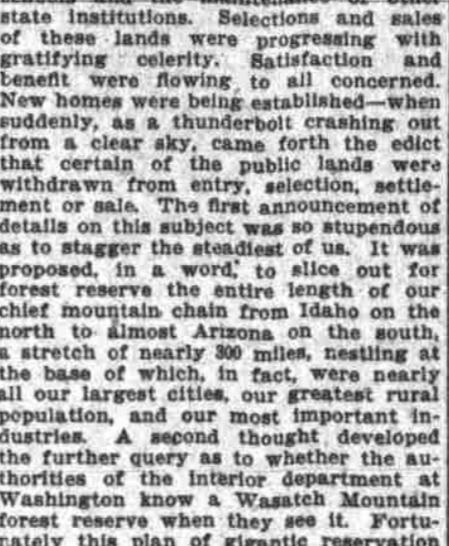
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100 YEARS OLD STRONG AND HEALTHY.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Saved My Life from Bronchitis Six Years Ago and Has Kept Me Strong and Healthy Ever Since, Writes Mrs. D. M. Roberts, of La Grange, Ill.



Mrs. Roberts Doesn't Look a Day Over Sixty; Reads the Papers and Sewes Without Spectacles. "Thanks to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, I Can Digest Anything, Sleep Soundly, and Am Smart for My Age."

"I write this letter to thank you for what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done for me. In 1898 I had an unusually severe attack of Bronchitis, and the best doctors said I would surely die, because I was such an old lady and there was not enough vitality left in my body to resist the disease. Nothing they gave me had any effect.

"My son saw your advertisement and bought a bottle of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for me. It saved my life. It brought back my strength, and I have not been sick a day since.

"I was born in May, 1804, in the town of Cliftondale, Mass., and I am therefore in my 100th year. I can sew and read the papers without the aid of spectacles, and am unusually smart for my age. Thanks to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey I can digest anything, and I am evidently getting all the nourishment out of my food, for I am so much stronger than I have been for years, and am in good flesh. I sleep soundly. I never take any other medicine. Duffy's is the very life of old people, and I would not be without it." MRS. D. M. ROBERTS.

The average length of life is less than 50 years. The census shows there are only 3,16 persons in the United States who have passed the century mark. Almost every one of them owes his or her ripe old age and freedom from disease to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, the true Elixir of Life. We have been publishing their letters regularly in the papers for years. Mrs. Roberts is one of these wonderful old people.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY PROMOTES HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

It is an absolutely pure distillation of malt, a gentle, invigorating stimulant which builds up the worked-out, run-down, weakened, diseased constitution and keeps it always in condition to throw off and resist disease. It kills disease germs, quiets the nerves, repairs the every form of stomach trouble, Malaria and all low fevers. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children.

If you wish to keep young and strong and have on your face the glow of perfect health; if you wish to live to a great age and to retain undimmed the use of your faculties; if you would enjoy life to the fullest and be independent in old age, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as directed, and take no other medicine.

No other medicine or combination of medicines will do what Duffy's will do. It is prescribed by 7,000 doctors and used in over 2,000 hospitals.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey contains no fusel oil, and is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as medicinal. It is a guarantee.

**CAUTION.**—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and malt whiskey substitutes, which are just as good for profit only, and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure malt whiskey which contains medicinal, health-giving qualities. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only; never in flask or bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and be certain the seal over the cork is unbroken. Beware of refilled bottles.

Sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. Medical booklet free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Regardless alike of the adaptability for timber growth, and of the injury it may do to the state by depriving some worthy settler of a chance to make a home; for, mind you, these reserves

are so widespread in their boundaries, and seem indeed to be especially planned so as to cover the lands along

(Continued on Page Three.)

(Continued on Page Three.)

GET THE HABIT TO WEAR A SALSBUURY HAT. Spring Styles of SALSBUURY HATS ARE HERE. Famous Salsbury Hats Are Three Dollar Values for \$2.50.

Straight Tips About Our Sale

Former prices of Suits and Overcoats were \$10.00 to \$40.00. None but the best ever find their way into our house. The Stein Bloch company and H. Kuppenheimer & Co. are considered two of the best clothing making firms in the country. \$5 to \$7.50 Discount. Allowed on better grades during the sale. \$2.50 to \$4.50. Cut away from former prices on a \$10.00 and \$15.00 garments. Half-dollar Weekwear, 80c. REDUCTIONS IN EVERY PART OF OUR HOUSE. FAMOUS CLOTHING CO. MORRISON AND SECOND STREET.



COL. W. E. SKINNER, General Manager International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. Will Speak on Benefits of Livestock Exposition.

by the increased growth of poisonous plants, which causes the destruction of a great number of cattle and sheep, and

Whereas, The government is endeavoring to stamp out the plague; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Livestock association in convention assembled that in recognition of the valuable services to the livestock industry in the investigation of poisonous plants upon the ranges and the remedies and antidotes for such poisons, already made by the bureau of plant investigation, we extend to said bureau the thanks of this convention; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon congress the importance and necessity of liberal appropriations for the carrying forward of said investigation.

**Indorse Pure Food Bill.**  
Then came this resolution, introduced by Mr. Richard Scott:

Whereas, The national dairy and food commissioners have prepared a pure food bill, which has been introduced into the United States senate by United States Senator Cumber, said bill being No. 198; therefore be it