

STOCKTON

BIG SHOE SALE

Of the BEST and LATEST shoes in America.

NEXT WEEK

Two Doors South of Post Office.

Salem, Oregon.

RANGE TO RANCH.

Changing Methods of Cattle Raising in the West.

A bronze-faced man, with wide-brimmed hat, sat in the lobby of the New Willard, in Washington City, a few days ago reading the text of the petition filed by the United States of America against the beef trust. The reader was emphatic in his approval of the eleven specifications against the big packing companies. "If the government had only hauled those fellows into court a dozen years ago, we cattlemen of the West would have been making some money all these years, and the meat-eaters of the East would have saved enough money on their meat bills to have made them all rich."

Then he confided to a reporter of the Washington Post that his name was John Hattersbee, and that he had been ranching with varied success for the past twenty years in Wyoming. Asked to explain in what manner the meat trust had been prejudicial to the interests of the cattlemen of the West, Mr. Hattersbee said:

"Well, it is just about a quarter of a century since it was first practically demonstrated that the grasses of the then virgin West could cure while standing and furnish an abundance of winter feed for cattle. It was soon after the war that adventurous settlers began to pour into the Western range country, extending from the British possessions on the north to Texas on the south, and embraced between the Missouri river and the crest of the range of the Rocky Mountains. Many followed the advancing line of the Union Pacific railroad, and others concerned themselves with prospecting for precious minerals. The line of railway was the base of supplies for

the scattered settlers throughout the country, and the means of transportation from the railroad to the settlers' camps and the military posts was by bull team.

"When the character of the country became more generally known, cattle raisers followed as a matter of course. The grasses were peculiarly succulent, and stood knee deep. The rolling character of the wind-swept prairie assured plenty of bare spots, no matter how great the snowfall, while the bluff along the creek or in the foothills assured protection to the stock from the cold winds.

"The beginning of the stock business was very modest, but as the demand increased and the market extended, new sources were sought out to replenish the supply. These were readily found in Texas, where the cost of raising cattle was slight, and soon the Texas trail was opened, over which thousands of head were driven to the vast ranges of the Rocky Mountain region.

Old Days on the Range.

"In the earlier days of the cattle business the stockmen lived at their ranches, varying the monotony of life by an occasional visit to town, which they usually painted a rich, red hue; but they looked very sharp after their business, lived and rode with their men, shared their hardships, eating precisely the same fare on the round-up, and personally overseeing the business in all its details. They owned little, if any, land, and their 'squatters' rights' were protected by their neighbors, who were enjoying precisely the same privilege.

"The first sharp advance in the price of cattle came in 1879, and between that year and 1882 they doubled in value, and men who had been leading the hard, rough-and-ready life of

frontier stockmen found themselves suddenly rich. Then began an era of speculation. Eastern and English capital began to flow into the Western country. In addition to the big prices and abundance of feed, the winters about this time were exceedingly mild and favorable. Millions of dollars of foreign capital were invested in the cattle business, and scores of big herds were sold to English and foreign investors on 'book account,' that is they paid for what the owners showed should be on the range, regardless of actual counting. One Englishman did insist on an actual tallying. This was Morten Frewen, a financial writer, but the cowboys, outwitted him. They drove many hundreds of the cattle he was purchasing past him three or four times, and like his compatriots, who bought on 'book account,' he paid for nearly twice as many cattle as he actually bought.

"Then they conceived the idea of crossing the hardy plains cattle with blue blooded stock. Many fine animals were imported from England and sold at almost fabulous prices. The purpose was to increase the beef-producing qualities of the range stock, but the effect of this addition of finely matured cattle would have in the rustling qualities of their progeny was not taken into consideration. At the banks the men who had owned cattle in the early '80's had unlimited credit. The unfortunate individual who owned real estate was out of luck, for no bank would loan him any money. But one idea prevailed in the West, and that was to get a 'bunch' of cattle. Once they got them they believed themselves comfortably fixed for life.

Rush to Buy Cattle.

"Wealthy tenderfeet rushed in like moths to the candle. They didn't know the difference between a Texas steer

and a Herford bull, but they wanted to get into the cattle business, in which men were becoming rich over night, and big companies were declaring dividends of 35 per cent. 'Book accounts' had not fallen into disrepute, and were still accepted in lieu of an actual tally of the herd which was bought. Only a small percentage of the new cattle owners knew anything practical about the business, but talked learnedly about it. Millions of dollars were recklessly invested in blooded cattle, all unused to exposure, and left to rustle for a living in the open plains like the wild, thrifty Western cattle.

"The first intimation of lurking danger came in the winter of 1884. The season was severe, and many cattle were on the dead list in the spring. In the following winter a tremendous setback came. Few of the happy owners, as they luxuriated in the aristocratic clubs or basked in the joys of Paris, London or New York, realized that a mantle of heavy snow caked with ice, covered the Western plains, shutting out even their hardiest cattle from sustenance. In the spring the extent of the destruction was suspected by some, but fully realized by none. The spring round-up partially told the tale in carcasses scattered everywhere, in poor, weak cows and the comparatively small percentage of calves. In the fall the beef round-up completed the story.

"Then prices fell and steers realized 50 per cent. less than the previous year. The fatal fact then stared the stockman in the face, that the ranges were not inexhaustible, and that they were overcrowded. Wire fences were hit upon as the panacea in many quarters, and many thousands of dollars were invested in enclosing the government domain. The wire fences brought the stockmen in con-

lict with Uncle Sam, and also caused constant clashing between the smaller settlers and the big stockmen. Meanwhile the price of cattle constantly decreased on the cattle market, until nobody willingly touched cattle company stock or property with a forty-foot pole.

Transition to Small Herds.

Under these radical conditions a radical change took place in the cattle business in the west. The big outfits or cattle companies owning 10,000 to 100,000 head of cattle in the prosperous era of the business were succeeded by small owners whose holdings ran from a few hundred head up to several thousand. It was hard pan and close figuring for all the owners, big and little, and it was during this time that the packing house firms, in the earlier days known as the 'Big Four,' got their tentacles so entwined about the range cattle business as to enable them to gradually expand until, as the 'beef trust' they have cornered the entire cattle growing, marketing and retailing business of the United States.

"The packing houses secured their first hold upon the beef growers by loaning them money. Agents of the big packing companies practical stockmen, traveled throughout the western beef-growing country, and through the agency of the local banks made loans upon the herds of cattlemen, large and small, and it was but a short time until the packing house men had mortgages on every hoof of cattle in the west; and since that time, no matter what the price of meat has been to the consumer, the price paid to the cattle dealers have been small enough to leave them, a bare margin of profit in their business in some years and leaving them to foot losses in others.

"The cattle men have been absolutely at the mercy of the packing houses. If an owner independent of the packing houses in the matter of loans upon his cattle sought to evade their clutches, he found himself mistaken when he came to market his herds. Cattle, as you know, must be marketed immediately upon their arrival in Omaha, Kansas City or Chicago, the great cattle markets of the country. Every hour stock is kept in the yards depreciates their value, and the combination between the packing house men at these yards as charged in specification six of the suit filed against the packers by the government, was worked to a fine finish day after day, month after month and year after year, making the packers millionaires, and giving the growers but scant return in their business. The cattle growers got no benefit out of the exorbitant prices charged consumers. On the contrary, the high prices react upon the cattle grower in the decreased consumption of beef.

"If the government succeeds in breaking up the conspiracy, which undoubtedly exists and has existed for the past ten or more years among the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago and Kansas City, it will place the cattle growing business of the west in the best condition and upon the firmest basis that it has ever been in since its inception thirty years ago."

The Full Dinner Pail—A Repudiation.

'Mid buncombe 'and claptrap, 'mid rubbish and rot, 'Mid coaxing and coaxing, 'mid pre tense and plot; 'Mid huggens and grizzlys and wolve at the door; 'Mid bluster and blarney, a terrible roar! They sang us the song that's gone woefully stale, The sickening song of "The Full Dinner Pail."

And I said—are we asses or are we grown men, Are we brutes toiling but for enough food— At hint of full craws do we rush like a hen, And a new century dawning! are huddled in no crude? To have laden stomachs—to keep out of jail, Is enough!" yelled the sage of the Full Dinner Pail.

But surely I answered—"what pitiful cheat, To laud 'mid abundance your morsel to eat, Give the horse a full hay rack—give swill to the hog, Give monkeys bananas and bones to the dog; But drum not in my ears your poor, silly tale That the crowning of man is the "Full Dinner Pail!"

In the midst of my family I'd eat my meat far, With a table cloth spread, perhaps a friend at the board; And a knife and a fork, and a cup and a chair, And Christianlike thanks for the grace of the Lord, And I said, "Get thee hence with thy horrible wall, Of that abomination, the tin dinner pail!"

It's anti-American, should have long been spun To the trash pile which time has installed in the past, It keeps from the fireside both father and son, And the day of its passing is coming at last.

In this land of great plenty, what impious tale Do the Bosses Conjure by "The Full Dinner Pail?" To labor and industry honor we yield; God smiles on the man who provides for his own, They of the force, and the factory, The rascals are reaping what honesty's sown, And these are now flaunting at poverty pale

Their sickening song of the "Full Dinner Pail!" Nay!—food is not all, we want music and art, And a FULL, EQUAL CHANCE for the youth of the land; In things of the soul and mind seek a part, That is my platform—and there will I stand!

Here at Last

Just arrived, a fine lot of Colonial Ties for street wear

Oxford Ties, Patent Kid Oxford Ties, Patent Leather

Eight strap sandals for street wear with French or Cuban heels.

The latest things out, call and examine these styles. No trouble to show goods.

...IRVIN & PETTEYS...

The Leaders in Up-to-date Footwear and Most People Know it.

Phone 201 Blue.

94 State street.

Immense Investments

Are now being made in farming lands in the Willamette Valley. Owing to the fact that these lands can be obtained on such very favorable terms. We are still in the advance in offering inducements to purchasers. We have grain and stock farms, fruit farms, small tracts and city property. Hotels, mills, hop ranches, stores, blacksmith shops, also horses and cattle for sale. Insurance a specialty, also Notary Public.

Bozorth, Ryan & Co.

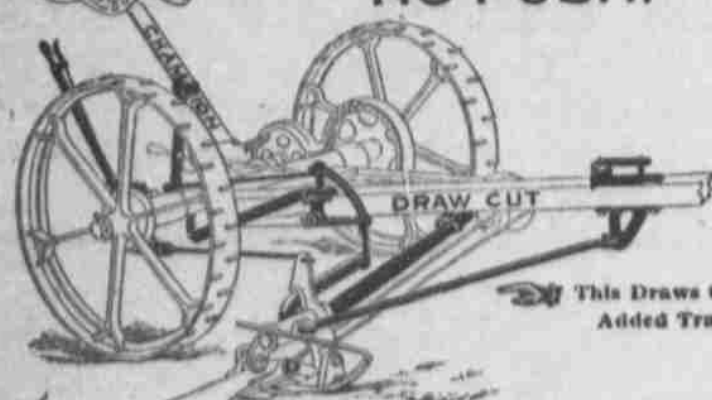
292 Commercial St

Salem, Oregon.

CHAMPION MOWER

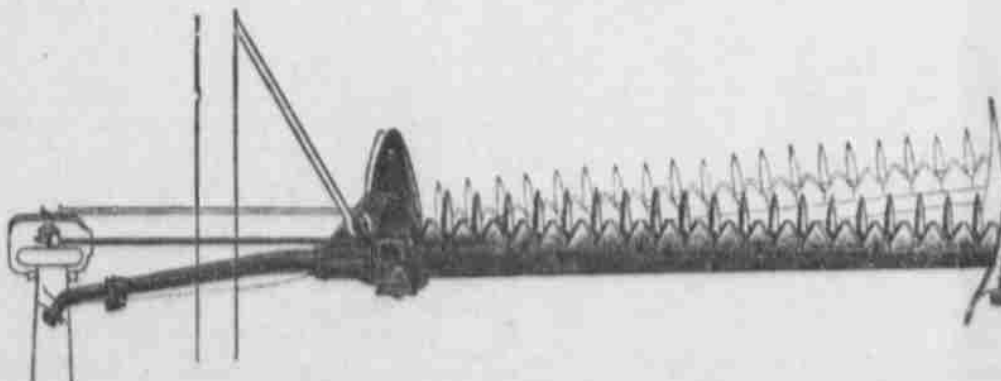
IT DRAWS THE BAR—NO PUSH.

The Difference Explained



THE WHEELS WILL NOT LIFT FROM THE GROUND.

A Desirable Adjustment



The constant resistance which the finger bar of all mowers meets in use will in time cause the outer end to sag back. The knife is then no longer in a true line with the pitman, but the pitman is pushing and pulling on one line, and the knife is running back and forth on another. Power that should be used in driving the knife is wasted, and breakage of pitman, knife, or knife heel frequently results. Many mowers are laid aside because of frequent breakage of these parts. Even if no break occurs there is rapid wear to all parts; the draft is hard, and if the grass is tough the knife will often choke and stop the machine.

What the Other Fellow Says.

We did every thing that ever was done. We invented everything. What we won every field trial that ever was held anywhere including one in Siberia and another in the Klondyke. We took all the prizes at the Paris show—nobody else got hold of anything carrying away. The crowned heads of Europe fell over each other to pin badges on us. We make sixty machines a second at our factory. We sell more machines than all the other companies put together. The United States owes its growth and prosperity to our machines. We won the civil war. We are strictly it. There is only one machine anyway. It is the McCormick.

Drawing the finger bar of a mower adds to the traction—pushing lessens it. The Draw Cut Mower (Champion) gains power—the Push Cut Mower (all others) loses power. Whoever heard of a draw-cut mower prior to the introduction of the Champion in 1896? Look for the push bar running from the frame at the axle to the yoke at the finger bar, and you can mighty

soon tell whether the claims others make for the draw-cut principle are correct. A push bar causes the inside wheel to lift when the finger bar meets forcibly a fixed obstruction. In difficult cutting a mower with a push bar will lose traction and power. The Champion wheels will press harder on the ground under both conditions.

WE SELL

MITCHELL WAGONS
CASE FLOWS
HOOSIER DRILLS
STAR WIND MILLS
MITCHELL FEED CUTTERS
SWISS FEED CUTTERS
BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER
DIAMOND FEED MILLS
PLANET JUNIOR GOODS
CULVER DRAG SAW MACHINES
BADGER SPRING TOOTH
HARROWS
FLEMING STACKERS AND RAKES
BISSELL CHILLED PLOWS
CHAMPION MOWERS, BINDERS
REAPERS AND RAKES

SOUTHWICK HAY PRESSES
"MEYERS" PUMPS AND HAY
TOOLS
STAYON DOOR HANGERS
CLARK'S RIGHT LAPS
HENNEY BUGGIES
BEE LINE VEHICLES
BARB WIRE, SALE TIES
BINDER TWINE AND ROPE
MITCHELL WAGON GREASE
AND MOTOR BICYCLES
DEFENDER SPECIAL AND
OXFORD TIRES
DUNLOP AND HARTFORD TIRES

SALEM BRANCH

Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Co.

F. F. CAREY, Mgr. Salem Branch.

Salem, Oregon.

WIGGINS IMPLEMENT HOUSE

We Sell—

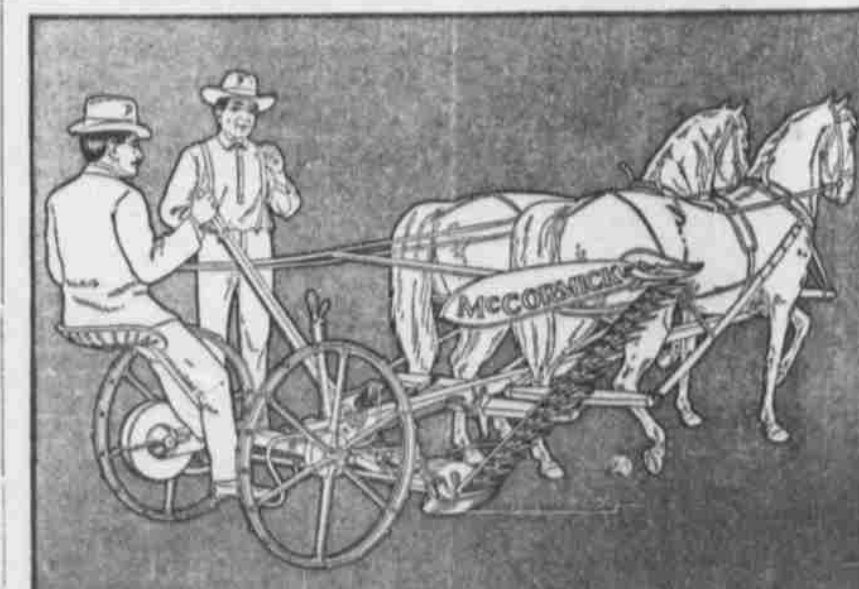
Studebaker Wagons & Buggies, McCormick Harvesting Machinery, Russell Engines & Threshers, Parsons self feeder, Russell Windstackers, Birdsell Clover Hullers, Hero Farming Mills, Monitor Drills and Seeders, Fairbank-Morse gasoline engines, Moline and Syracuse plows, Moline and P & O Cultivators, Buffalo Pitts spike, spring and disc harrows, Bonanza rotary disc plows, Binder twine and harvesting supplies, Extras for McCormick, Woods and Osborne Mowers, Hay Tools, Carriers, Etc., Tribune bicycles and wheel sundries, Standard and White sewing machines and supplies, and all other goods usually carried in a first-class implement house.

The Easy-Running Tribune

Our bicycle trade goes merrier on notwithstanding what the weather may be. We could never have made the remarkable gain in wheel sales that we have this season, without the aid of a Tribune. We can still furnish you with the 1901 models at \$35, and the new models at \$40. Coasters \$5 extra in all cases. Cushion frames, too, or spring seat posts on any and all wheels at extra cost. You'll never know the pleasure of wheel riding until you get a spring of some sort under your saddle. Carbine 2 lbs. 50c. Spring posts \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Birdsell Clover Huller

The old reliable clover huller, used the country over. We represent them for Salem and vicinity. Call and see us if you're interested.



This shows the McCormick Vertical-Lift mower in action. The driver raises the bar easily from the seat, and as it reaches the perpendicular the machine is automatically thrown out of gear. The vertical lift McCormick is identical in every way with the regular mower, save in the shoe where the lifting lever attaches.

Speaking of Draw Cut

The McCormick is a more perfect machine in this regard than any other in the field. Not only does the main shoe fall outside the line of drive wheel but the draft rod attaches direct from this shoe to the doubletrest which are underneath the tongue—thus making the draft up on the tongue instead of down as in other mowers where the hitch is above the tongue. The McCormick has the heaviest frame—the widest frame—the highest wheel—the longest pitman—the heaviest cutter bar of any mower in the field. These points as well as all other claims that we make you can prove for yourself. If you're on the market for a mower you're standing in your own light if you fail to look over the McCormick in comparison with everything else that's shown.

Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines



This gives you an idea of the "Jack of all trades" gasoline engine that we are selling. It is a product of the Fairbanks, Morse & Co., one of the largest manufacturers of gasoline engines in the world, and is time tried and reliable. They can be with the pumping attachment as shown here, or without it at \$10 less. These engines are in use all over the valley, and are unquestionably the most economical power that one can use for any work within their limit. This is a 1 1/2 horse power, and weighs, as shown, 180 pounds. The question of weight is highly important for you can't get satisfaction out of a light engine that is trying to develop power. This has phosphor bronze boxings instead of babbit metal, which latter everyone knows is not as good for gasoline engines. It has platinum points on the spark, much more durable than the steel points found on others. It is the suction feed, instead of the gravity feed, thus giving the engine the best of gasoline, instead of only the lower heavier portions. We will be pleased to send circulars and prices to all inquirers. Call and see it in use at the store.

255 - 257 LIBERTY ST. - SALEM, OREGON