

AGAINST SHODDY GOODS.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION TO WORK FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The National Live Stock association has taken up the fight of the wool men against the manufacture of shoddy goods in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Salt Lake convention.

President Springer last week appointed one of the most important special committees that will act for the association this year. The committee consists of Hon. C. O. Stockslager, Boise, Idaho, chairman; ex-Senator T. C. Powers, Helena, Mont.; Hon. Mortimer Levering, LaFayette, Ind.; Hon. E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; and Hon. Dwight Lincoln, Milford, Center, O., and its duties will be the drafting of a bill to be introduced at the coming session of congress, providing for government inspection of woolen goods and to otherwise carry out the purposes of the following resolution, which was adopted at the annual convention of the association held in Salt Lake City last January:

Whereas, the policy of the American government for the past thirty years or more has been to protect home manufacturers and homegrown products and to purify the manufactured article; and

Whereas, recent statistical facts disclose the paradox that the present production of woolen and worsted finished fabrics by the manufacturers of wool in the United States is the largest in the period of twenty years, and that the consumption of raw wool is smaller at present than at any time during the same period, and believing that the cause for this condition arises in a large measure from an extensive use of cotton and shoddy in what is put, as so-called woolen goods; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the National Live Stock Association, in convention assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, that we conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of our representatives in congress to these facts, and ask them to provide and enact such legislation as will prevent device and fraud in marketing the manufactured article, and wholly of wool, when in fact the same is made largely from cotton and shoddy, by compelling the manufacturers, under federal supervision, to label their finished product as wholly wool, or part cotton, or part shoddy, and in case may be, and to provide suitable penalties for violations of the provisions of such an act; and be it further

Resolved, that a special committee of

five be appointed by the president of this association to investigate these conditions and present them to congress in detail and labor for the passage of such a law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to each senator and representative in Washington.

Some legislation along these lines is claimed to be necessary in order to protect the wool growing industry of the West from total annihilation. While the stock of wool brought into this country prior to the operation of the Dingley act in 1898 has steadily decreased, and manufacturers have materially increased their output of goods, the price of American wool has practically remained inactive or steadily declined. This is due, the wool growers believe, to the increased consumption of shoddy, which necessarily increases the demand for wool.

The Argentina quarter-blood wool, which comes nearer corresponding with the improved Wyoming and Utah product than any other, averaged about 15c during the spring and summer of 1900. The Philadelphia price of Wyoming and Utah wool averaged about 18 1/2c and about 14c at home. The former price should have been the home figures, with 11c added for duty and 1c for freight, or 27c per pound.

Shoddy is now so scientifically used that a yard of cloth manufactured from these filthy and germ-laden rags can be sold at a profit for less money than will buy one pound of clean wool. The practice of this fraud upon the American people is assuming vast proportions and is rapidly driving the wool growers out of business. In 1900 about 25,000,000 pounds of shoddy, equal to 105,000,000 pounds of wool or over one-third of the entire produce of the United States, were made up and sold as woolen goods. If to this amount of shoddy annually used, the amount of cotton which of late years has largely entered into the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, is taken into consideration, it can readily be seen that the demand for at least one-half the wool product of the country is cut off.

The national association maintains that it is perfectly consistent in demanding this legislation. Oleomargarine manufacturers, packers, distillers, brewers and tobacco and cigar manufacturers, and other branches of trade, are obliged to submit to federal inspection and the proper classification of their product, and the sheep growers feel there can be no valid reason why a law of the character which should not be enacted, especially when one of the leading industries of the nation is endangered by the fraud now practiced upon it.

Fort Worth Raises the Money.—Citizens of Fort Worth have raised half of the \$100,000 bonus demanded by the Armour Packing company for the erection of a big packing plant, one with a capacity of 2,500 hogs and 500 beef calves, at Fort Worth. The committee is now at work trying to raise the other \$50,000 among the cattlemen of the state, the proposition being that the city should raise \$100,000 and the cattlemen of Texas a similar amount. It is expected in a few days to have a very favorable report in regard to the amount to come from the stockmen who are interested in a home market, doing away with the long haul and shrinkage losses. The executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association held a meeting and announced that while the committee was without authority to make a donation in behalf of the association, it very strongly recommended individual donations by the members. Among some of the heaviest subscriptions on the Fort Worth list were: Winfield Scott \$4,000, Street Railway Company \$3,000, W. J. Boaz \$2,500, N. Harting \$1,000, K. M. VanZandt \$1,000, Paul Waples \$1,000, W. Burton \$1,000, William Cameron & Co. \$1,000, Hovenkamp & McNatt \$1,000, Jarvis & Son \$1,000, W. T. Humble \$1,000, J. H. Jenks \$1,000, Burke Burnett \$1,000, D. Wagoner \$1,000, W. Williams \$500, W. E. Connell \$500, A. F. Crowley \$500, Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company \$500, Spencer & Smith \$500, H. C. Eldrington \$500, W. Anson \$500, O. R. Bonnes \$500, R. L. Ellison \$500, J. R. Roe \$500, Fakes & Co. \$500, Neil P. Anderson & Co. \$500, Texas Brewing company \$500.

Swift Investigating.—E. F. Swift of the Swift Packing company, has been in Texas for the past few days looking over the field with an eye, it is said, to putting up a big packing plant in Texas. Mr. Swift refused to talk in public, but business men in Dallas claim that he was very highly impressed with the possibilities of that place as a center of operations, though some time will be spent in making a thorough examination of other points in Texas and of the general territory tributary to each before any decision will be reached in regard to any investment. At Dallas Mr. Swift spent some time at the stock yards and was entertained at dinner by a few leading members of the Commercial club. From Dallas he went to Fort Worth, where he has been looking over the situation. He is accompanied by one of the trusted men of the company, Mr. Googins.

Hard on Sioux City.—A dispatch from Sioux City, Ia., says: "The abolition of the western trunk line committee in abolishing the stock cattle rates to this city is a serious blow to the

stocker business in Sioux City. While these rates were in existence a large business was built up here in stockers and feeders. This business is almost certain to go to other markets after the withdrawal of the rates, June 15, as it is said there is little prospect that the favorable rates will ever be restored. Some 150 feet of the splash board was torn away from the Lytle Lake dam, but no other damage done there.

A Big Deal.—A Gonzales report says: R. H. Fitzgerald has sold his large farm of 3,000 acres on Big Hill, in the eastern part of the county, to Fischer Bros. of Gonzales. The price paid was \$75,000. Mr. Fitzgerald has bought a half interest in the ranch and cattle in Nolan county, Texas, owned by Fischer Bros. J. H. Boothe of Gonzales bought the other half interest in the ranch. Mr. Fitzgerald will probably move to Nolan county and make his home there. He has lived in this county all his life, and is known as an enterprising and honorable man and a

Merle lost twenty head drowned and fifty or sixty cut to pieces on wire fences, Mayfield & Hughes, butchers, have found eight dead steers in their pasture. These cattle were in feed pens on the creek and were drowned. Some of them were found lodged in tops of trees twenty feet from the ground.

Cattle Drowned.—A dispatch from Abilene, dated May 31, says: "Fuller reports have been received here of the terrible hail and rain last Wednesday night. All crops are destroyed south, west and north of Abilene. In the Hodges and Truby communities north of here much damage was done by wind. A number of residences were torn to pieces and several persons injured. No fatalities are reported, however."

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law changed, and this involves a complete change of the present law, for if the range is to be free and open, even drift fences must go. It is generally admitted that without the fences on the plains, the range situation would be unbearable, and those who have been opposed to the leasing proposition are now asking for some plan that will permit settlers to buy the lands at a low rate and to fence them out. It is pointed out that with the fences the stockmen are able to control the use of the range to a certain extent, but that if the fences are removed, it will take but a short time to denude them of every particle of vegetation. Secretary Martin says it is the toughest nut he has tried to crack yet, and that he can do nothing until the stockmen agree upon some plan for the handling of the range that will be fair to all interests concerned. There seems to be little question but that congress will be asked to look into the public land question next winter and adopt some radical change of policy from the present.

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New York Exchange.—Plans for the new stock exchange building of New York have been submitted to the architects. The new structure, which will cost about \$10,000,000, will occupy the site of the present exchange and three adjoining buildings. It is to be ten stories high, with marble facades, and the upper floors are designed for offices.

Object to Porto Ricans.—A report from Honolulu says: Inspection of the Hawaiian immigrants brought here by the steamer "Colorado" shows that they are in such a state from need of food that they must be held at the quarantine station and fed until strong enough to proceed to the plantations on which they will work. A joint committee from the legislature paid a visit to Quarantine Islands to inspect the immigrants. The trip is said to have ended in disagreement as to the condition of the immigrants and their value as citizens of Hawaii. Over half the immigrants on the Colon were women and children and many of the men were infirm, while all were more or less emaciated. This is attributed to lack of food in their old homes. Some of those who came will never be able to work, and it is said the planters will have a representative to act for them at Porto Rico and see that no more such immigrants are sent here at their expense. Objection is made here to the bringing in of so many children, who will have to be educated at the expense of the territory and of many men and women who are said to be unlikely to ever become healthy and strong.

The Fence Order.—The government's general order for the removal of all drift fences on public land is worrying stockmen in all sections. A Denver report says that Secretary Martin of the National association is in receipt of numerous letters begging for assistance to head off the threatened enforcement of the law. Mr. Martin has done much correspondence regarding the matter, but finds that the only thing that can be done is to have the

On State Farms

Convicts produce cotton that swells the total production for the State and helps to bring down the price of the farmer's crop.

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On Public Roads

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stanch Democrat, having served as a member of the county Democratic executive committee for several years.

Sale at South Omaha.—At South Omaha last week P. P. Healey of Bedford, Ia., and W. R. Wilson of Arispe, Ia., held a sale of Shorthorns which was fairly successful, though no very high prices were paid, the top being \$150 paid for a bull. Sixty animals were sold and the general average was \$174.50. Most of the buyers were from Nebraska.

Low Average for Shorthorns.—At Maryville, Mo., a few days ago Alex. John and O. M. Healy of Bedford, Ia., held a sale of Shorthorns which was poorly attended by buyers and the animals were consigned from the warehouse, and the new crop will be stored again for bidders. The price for this season's wool will run about 15 cents, with a possible raise. South Dakota wool stands well in the eastern market.

Colorado's Quarantine.—The Colorado state board of live stock commissioners has adopted quarantine regulations as follows: Sheep shipped or driven into the state from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the republic of Mexico shall be inspected before entering the state and it must be shown for the purpose of devising some plan and have not been in contact with diseased sheep within sixty days before entering Colorado. The inspection fee for sheep shall be one cent per head, the rate formerly charged. Sheep breeders' sanitary districts may water Colorado without inspection provided they are to be sent through by rail without unloading except at quarantine pens. All cars and pens must be disinfected.

Seeking South American Trade.—Breeders representing all the leading associations in the United States will hold a meeting in Chicago this week for the purpose of devising some plan for the extension of trade in blooded animals between this country and Argentine and other South American countries, the principal industries of which are stock raising. A call has been issued on the authority of President Leonard of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association, and Secretary Levering of the American Shropshire Registry association. This call is the result of agitation started by sheep breeders' sanitary districts in several thousand are being brought in, and some of the best portions of the cattle range are being stocked with them. Cattlemen, it is stated, see their doom for future extensive cattle growing to South American cattle growers to go by unimproved. The result is that when the Argentine cattleman wants animals with which to improve his herds or flocks he instinctively turns

to England for them. On the other hand, American breeders have made no special effort to build up a market in South America for their stock, and the cattlemen in that country do not think of looking this way for blooded animals.

Recently, however, an appeal has come from Argentine for the shipment to that country of high grade American stock. The appeal was addressed to W. I. Buchanan, former United States minister to Buenos Aires, and the director general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. During his services in Buenos Ayres he was especially active in promoting closer trade relations between the United States and Argentina, and his well known real in this regard that he was appealed to by interested American breeders in the matter.

The English themselves have not been slow to recognize the fact that the time would come when the South American republics would look to the United States for the supply of blooded stock, and strange as it may seem, only recently an English agent has been in this country seeking a consignment of Shorthorns for Argentine. These facts have stirred up the American breeders, who see no reason why they should not themselves enjoy the profit to be derived from the shipment of blooded cattle to the southern republics. It was rightly considered that during the Pan-American exposition, which will be attended by many prominent citizens of the South American republics, the proper time to take some decisive steps, and hence the meeting to be held in Chicago June 4. At that meeting the whole situation will be thoroughly canvassed and some plan of action decided upon.

The demand in Argentine is for bulls of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Red Polled breeds. Prices vary from \$50 to \$4,000 to \$5,000 per head, gold. All valuations which we give are reckoned in gold and not in dollars. The demand in Argentine is for bulls considerably below par. Last year a few bulls of superior merit brought as high as \$7,500, and prize winners always command high prices. In fact, the same breeds are wanted at from \$350 to \$500. The ram trade is large. Lincolns are at present in the highest favor, prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,500 each. The Merinos—American Merinos, Ramboullins and Negrettis—are next in demand and prices run from \$150 to as much as \$2,000 for rare good specimens. Shropshires are very much appreciated and prices range from \$50 to \$150. It is needless to say that these prices are for stock of strictly prime quality. South America can not be made our dumping ground for culls. Breeders must make no mistake on this score.

Dismissing cadets concluded to accept a proposition from the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad company, a wealthy corporation backed by Scotch capital. They will receive greater remuneration as their experience increases.

W. W. Elliott of Roswell a few days ago sold 8 fine registered Hereford yearling bulls to W. T. Brownfield of Van Horn, Tex.

During a recent visit to "Hereford Grove Stock Farm" at Childress, Texas, a correspondent of the Journal saw a part of the magnificent herd of white face cattle owned by Col. U. S. Weddington of that town. For individual excellence, careful and judicious breeding, together with all the requisites of meat producers of the very highest character, it may be said that these prize winners have no superiors, and equal equals on this continent. Col. Weddington is an enthusiastic admirer of the Hereford family, combining with his confidence in the animal, the necessary experience and an intelligent conception of what constitutes good meat cattle. Roaming over his pastures are fifty yearlings, his ever on hand to breed the choicest herds. The weight is in the proper places on all these blocky specimens, and they are a credit to their owner, and a source of pride to all who believe that Texas can produce as good as the best, and a long way better than the average.

Cadets Get Work.—Each of the five cadets dismissed from West Point will receive \$100 in gold per month from the Guayaquil and Quito railway. They have given up all hope of reinstatement and are preparing to return to their homes, but simply as a courtesy to Senators Hawley and Cockrell. Senator Bailey and Representative Slayden of Texas took a special interest in Mr. Mahaffey, who was president of the second class, but without avail. All of the

Should Parker county vote for the proposition to levy a tax of 10 cents extra per hundred for road and bridge purposes at the coming election? There will be a handsome sum in the treasury to commence improving our highways. No class of our citizens will receive greater benefit from good roads than our farmers. They should take hold of this matter and see that every man who is qualified to vote deposits his ballots in favor of the proposition, provided they are willing to see Parker county make a good start in

RAISING COTTON IN EGYPT.

Under ordinary agricultural conditions Egypt cannot be reckoned upon as being able to supply, even when her irrigation systems are in full operation, more than 2,000,000 bales of cotton (500 pounds each).

The cost of raising cotton and the yield per acre of good land in Upper Egypt are as follows: Plowing and sowing, \$5; seed, 80c; irrigation, \$2.50; carriage to market, \$1; total, \$16.55. Yield of Mifattifi cotton, 700 pounds.

Cost of raising cotton and yield per acre of good land in the northern half of Upper Egypt, plowing and sowing, \$5; seed, \$1.50; irrigation, \$5; weeding and reaping, \$5; carriage to market, \$2; total, \$18.50. Yield of Mifattifi cotton, 500 pounds.

Cost of raising cotton and yield per acre of inferior land in northern half of Lower Egypt, plowing and sowing, \$2.50; seed, \$1.50; irrigation, \$5; weeding and reaping, \$5; carriage to market, \$1; total, \$14. Yield of Mifattifi cotton 200 pounds.

It will be noticed from these figures, which we give upon the authority of the Diara Egipt company, late director general of reservoirs, that the raising of cotton on good land in Upper Egypt is the most profitable, next to which comes the cotton raised on good lands in the southern half of Lower Egypt, next to which the superior land in the northern half of Upper Egypt, next to which on the inferior land in the least profitable on the inferior land in the northern half of Lower Egypt.

It is found from other figures given by the same authority that the cotton crop is no the most profitable one that is grown in Egypt, and that the sugar crop exceeds it in value in all parts where it is grown, and that the fruit

CROPS IN TEXAS.

STORMS OF LAST WEEK CHANGE THE ESTIMATES OF COTTON ACREAGE—GRAIN HARVESTING.

A survey of crop conditions and farming operations throughout Texas shows that the season, taking in the effect of the great storms of May 30 and 31, is at least 20 to 30 days late at the opening of June, so far as the great staple crop, cotton, is concerned, and is somewhat late for all crops. The drought has been broken in all sections, and all things taken into consideration the outlook is fair, although not by any means so bright as last year.

Oats and wheat harvesting is well under way all over the state, and it is gratifying to be able to say that the damage done by insects is not as disastrous as feared three weeks ago. In some counties it was considered that wheat would be a total failure, the harvest shows a yield of six to ten bushels to the acre, while, of course, in other counties the average will be much greater and in a few cases a total failure will be recorded.

Oats are short, but some good yields are reported, with the price good. In Hill county volunteer oats have made as high as 60 bushels to the acre, and farmers are getting 35 cents per bushel for them.

Cotton is late and it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty at this time, whether the acreage of cotton maturing will be larger or smaller than in 1900.

The terrific hailstorms of May 30 and 31 devastated thousands of acres of cotton that will have to be replanted, while the boll weevil is at work elsewhere and planters have reduced acreage greatly, planting rice and cane. The hail also did great damage to corn, fruit and tomatoes, the aggregate loss running up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Before that storm the increase in cotton acreage for Texas had been estimated at about 8 per cent. There is great demand for farm labor in some cases hands receiving as high as \$1.25 per day and board. In the Panhandle, where wheat harvesting has been commenced, the grain is in some instances being left unshocked on account of the scarcity of labor.

It is too early to attempt to say what the net result will be, but all things

considered the state, as a whole, taken agriculturally, will be reasonably prosperous when all returns are in.

War on Boll Weevils.—The campaign against the boll weevils is still kept up in all of the infested counties. Poison is being freely used, but the pest has not been overcome. In some towns where offers were made for live weevils, the offers have been withdrawn on account of the large number brought in to be paid for. At Gonzales, 35,000 were brought in on one day.

Severe Hailstorms.—One of the most severe hailstorms that ever visited East Texas came last week, very great damage being done on the afternoon of May 30 and early morning of May 31. In many places the crops of corn and cotton were entirely destroyed and replanting will be necessary. Fruit and vegetables in the track of the storm were ruined. In some places hail drifted from two to four feet deep. In Cherokee county, which had just begun to ship out tomatoes, a large number of the finest truck growing farms were swept bare or vegetables so bruised that they will rot. The peach crop of the Jacksonville country was heavily damaged. Some farms in the county, however, escaped entirely. The greatest damage was sustained in the counties of Anderson, Nacogdoches, Rusk, Shelby, Smith, Hill, Gregg, Cherokee and Fisher, while many other counties report lighter damage. Hail during the week also caused severe injury in several western counties.

From Texas to Germany.—The Terrell cotton mill business is steadily growing one, and last week that mill loaded on trains for the sea coast 1,000 tons of cotton seed meal consigned to Hamburg, Germany. Three long freight trains were required to handle the meal.

Texas Watermelons.—The first car of Texas watermelons was shipped out from Mathis, a small town near Skidmore, this week. The railway company is preparing to run fast watermelon trains out of the state this season, which promises to be a good one for the melon business. Northern buyers claim that Texas melon growers have it in their power to practically control the melon market this year.

North Georgia Peaches.—A report from Dalton, Ga., says: This section is forging ahead in peaches and orchards dot every hillside. W. J. Summerville has around this place 250,000 trees, and last year only 100,000 trees bore and he

put out sixty-five cars netting \$22,000. He will ship 150 cars this year. D. A. Trimble of Adairville in Gordon, an adjoining county, sold his crop last year to the Commercial club. From Dallas he went to Fort Worth, where he has been looking over the situation. He is accompanied by one of the trusted men of the company, Mr. Googins.

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Public Sale

Our fine herd of
RED POLLED CATTLE
will be closed out at public sale
on **JUNE 18, 1901.**
Bulls and heifers in this offering sired by the noted show bull, Iowa Davison, 16th. A bull by him that weighed 1200 pounds at twelve months and ten days old. Cows and heifers in calf to the bull won First and Sweepstakes at Chicago last December.
A grand offering of prize-winning RED POLLS
Send for catalogue
S. McKELVIE, Fairfield, Nebraska.

National Live Stock Commission Co.

(INCORPORATED)

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CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP, \$300,000

Our Sales Have Brought Success and Made Five Thousand Patrons Our Best Solicitors.

EVERY SHIPMENT GIVEN THAT CLOSE CAREFUL ATTENTION BY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN SO NECESSARY TO INSURE SATISFACTION. OUR BUSINESS GROWTH FROM NOTHING TO THE LARGEST LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRM IN AMERICA PROVES THAT GOOD SERVICE IS APPRECIATED

83—TWENTIEH CENTURY HUSTLERS—83

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