

CATTLE CROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

First Annual Convention to Meet in Denver, March 5.

CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP

To be a Grower of Cattle and Owner of Pay \$5 Initiation Fee - Outgrowth of Salt Lake Meeting.

Denver, Feb. 2.—The following call for the first annual convention of the American Cattle Growers' association has been issued:

The first annual convention of the American Cattle Growers' association is hereby called to meet at Denver, Colorado, at the Tabor grand opera house, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, March 5, for the purpose of effecting permanent organization, adopting a constitution and by-laws, and for such general business as may properly come before the convention.

The present basis of representation for this association is individual membership, and any citizen, a cattle grower, and owner, is eligible as a member. Upon payment of initiation fee of \$5, and will be entitled to one vote in the convention.

The convention is the result of a meeting of a large number of prominent growers of cattle from many States and Territories held in Salt Lake City on the evening of January 17, 1901, to consider the question whether there should be formed a general association to promote and protect the interest of cattle growing.

The meeting was marred by the large and enthusiastic attendance from every State and Territory, was the vest of the Mississippi argument it represented. After a full day's session the American Cattle Growers' association was created, and its membership was made up exclusively of executive growers. Officers and an executive committee, representing each State, were elected. The first convention of the association was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the evening of January 17, 1901, to consider the question whether there should be formed a general association to promote and protect the interest of cattle growing.

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"I Would Not Have Catarrh for a Million Dollars," Says Mrs. Carter—Pe-ru-na her Safeguard.



MRS. LESLIE CARTER, THE GREAT ACTRESS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, probably the most prominent actress in America, says the following of Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is sure to prevent a cold. It will stop a cough before it becomes settled. It cures all catarrhal affections like magpie. No money could tempt me to be without this remedy for every day. It is just the remedy that all women need, especially such women that are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, as I am.

"I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends. It is America's greatest remedy for America's greatest enemy, catarrh and catarrhal affections. I would not have catarrh for a million dollars, and as long as I have Pe-ru-na at hand to promptly check the slightest symptoms of its approach, I feel perfectly safe from this disease."

N. Leslie Carter.

Mrs. M. Dooley, Mount Airy, Habersham county, Ga., in a recent letter says:

"I suffered five years more or less with catarrh of the stomach and pelvic organs. I tried a good many remedies of my own, and bought medicine from a doctor that was highly recommended, although the medicine did me no good whatever. Finally, I concluded to submit my case to Dr. Hartman. I wrote him, and he readily advised me. I bought some Pe-ru-na, and a few days after was taken with la grippe. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin and I can say without a doubt that it has entirely relieved me of all my ailments. I feel better and stronger than I have in many years. My appetite is all right, I have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am able to do my usual work without fatigue, and have every reason to believe that my health is the direct result of the use of Pe-ru-na and

Man-a-lin, without which I should have been dead by this time. There is no medicine that can equal Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections; as for la grippe there is no other remedy that can compare with it. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for Dr. Hartman's good advice and kindness to me.

The peculiar ills to which women are subject are often very dangerous. It frequently happens that the victim lives far from competent medical assistance. What shall she do? She is not wealthy enough to go to some distant city for treatment, and cannot procure skillful assistance at home. This is what she should do: write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., tell him the whole story, and he will do the rest. Mrs. Margaret Fietz, Wilcox, O. T., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with hemorrhage for four months and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful, and I only obtained a little relief. As long as they worked at me, the hemorrhage stopped; but just as soon as they closed the door it would come to flow again. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. At last my neighbors began to speak of patent medicines. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not; but I followed his advice and only used three bottles of Pe-ru-na. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was."

Every woman should have Dr. Hartman's free book to women. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

returned from South Africa, where under Gen. French, he did distinguished service. He is a Lieutenant in the Royal horse guards.

Henry John Innes-Ker, eighth duke of Roxburghe, is twenty-five years old. He succeeded to the title in 1892 on the death of his father. The titles that fell to him on his elevation were Marquess of Roxburghe and Cessford, Earl of Roxburghe, Baron of Roxburghe, Baron of Cessford and Cavertoun in Scotland, Earl Innes in the United Kingdom and a baronet of Nova Scotia.

His country seats are Floors Castle, Kelso, Roxburghshire and Broxburn, Dunbar, county of Haddington. His town residence is No. 1 Chesterfield Gardens, West. He owns 60,500 acres of land. The duke is a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough, who married Miss Vanderbilt. His grandfather, when made earl of the United Kingdom, was the first peer created by Queen Victoria.

Most of Miss Astor's life has been spent abroad. She is William Waldorf Astor's only daughter, and with her two brothers will inherit his vast fortune.

In part the letter is as follows:

"The anti-American sentiment which was prevalent at the beginning of the civil government, has entirely disappeared and the masses of the people were never more contented. I am sure, than at the present time.

"More are employed than ever before and at better wages, and indeed, there is a scarcity of labor in certain sections, and contractors complain that they are unable to secure sufficient help, although they are paying fifty cents in gold, where ten months ago they paid thirty cents in pesos. The crops are abnormally large and of excellent quality.

"Our customs receipts are constantly increasing as well as the internal revenue collections. All our bills are promptly paid, we have always a surplus in the treasury and we shall finish the fiscal year, which expires June 30, entirely within our budget allowance, so I feel sure the President can have reason for great satisfaction with the results in Porto Rico. Civil government in Porto Rico has not cost the people of the United States one penny. It has been self-sustaining from the beginning.

"The island is rich and is sure to prove a valuable asset of the United States.

"As to 'destitution' and 'starvation' in Porto Rico, they do not exist, and with the abundant crops and plenty of labor at hand, if there should be a case of starvation here, it might properly be called a case of suicide."

DE GIERS AND LI HUNG CHANG.

They Have a Three Hours Conference in Peking.

Peking, Feb. 2.—M. De Giers, the Russian minister, had a three hours' conference with Li Hung Chang this afternoon.

The foreign diplomats believe that it is urgent that they should hold out for no punishment for the princes beyond banishment. M. De Giers has stated that Russia will not consent to the deposition of Prince Tuan.

ENCOURAGING THE FILIPINOS.

Their Enlistment as American Soldiers Authorized.

PLAN LEFT TO MACARTHUR.

War Department Will Go Slowly at First—Irregular Bands of Scouts Already Organized.

New York, Feb. 2.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

The war department intends to go slowly in the interesting experiment which the new army law permits it to make of encouraging the Filipinos to become American soldiers. There are no regular military organizations of Filipinos now unless the squadron of Philippine cavalry is so considered, and the war department has not received enough information about that organization to know whether it is a success or not. The army law gives to the department the desired opportunity to experiment with the Filipinos and ascertain their soldierly qualities under American leaders. It is authorized to recruit Filipinos up to the number of 12,000.

The whole thing will be left to Gen. MacArthur, who will be allowed to use his judgment about how many Filipinos to enlist, unhampered by instructions from Washington. Nor will he begin by forming regiments. The plan is for him to employ Filipinos as scouting bands under American officers. The progress will be closely watched, and when Gen. MacArthur finds that some of these men have learned American ways and American discipline and have developed sufficiently in soldierly qualities, he will form them into companies, then, as the numbers of such Americanized Filipinos increase, into battalions and regiments. The scouting bands are to be built up. There is already a nucleus. Quite a number of these irregular bands of scouts have been formed by Gen. MacArthur, and are doing service as American officers. Their exact number is not known, but if they were all gathered together in one body they would make up nearly a full regiment. Most of them are Macabebes, and these are the scouts who have figured most frequently in the reports and dispatches from Manila. But there is one company of Tagals, who are a fine body of men and have done efficient service. They have never manifested the slightest hesitation about fighting against their countrymen, and no complaints of desertion or treason have ever been received concerning them. There are also several companies of Visayans among the scouts who have learned American ways to be formed at once into a company of regulars, but this is to be left to Gen. MacArthur's discretion.

Coinage for January.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The coinage statement for January shows the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month was \$15,523,680, as follows:

Gold, \$12,657,300; silver, \$2,713,000; minor coins, \$153,480.

MOTHER ELIZABETH SETON.

May be First Native American to be Canonized by Rome.

New York, Feb. 2.—Search in being made here for facts and deeds that will authorize the enrollment of the first native American to be included among the canonized saints. The chief, Rev. H. H. Seton, C. M., president of Niagara university has received authority to begin the work preliminary to the beatification of Mother Elizabeth Seton, who founded the order of the Sisters of Charity in the United States.

In the Roman Catholic church the process of canonization is a long one of investigation and trial and one that proceeds with slow caution both here and in Rome. It is notable that the present subject is a woman whose career was all identified with the promotion of the education of her sex, and who was a member of one of the Protestant Episcopal families socially prominent in this city during the revolutionary era and the first years of the century just closed.

Elizabeth Ann Seton was the daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley, one of the famous old time New York physicians. Miss Bayley was married by Bishop Provest in 1799 to William H. Seton, a member of an old and well reputed Scotch family. They had four children. Mr. Seton died in Italy, Dec. 27, 1803, while abroad for his health and the widow returned to New York. She became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in 1805, and four years later removed to Baltimore.

She then resolved to attempt the formation of a religious community especially devoted to the service of women and children. The generosity of another convert, the Rev. Francis Cooper, enabled her to buy a farm at Emmitsburg, Md. Here, adopting the rule of St. Vincent de Paul in vogue in France before the revolution, she founded in 1810 the order of the Sisters of Charity. From that humble beginning it has increased and prospered until it is now a vast association of pious women, in schools, asylums and hospitals all over the United States.

Two of her daughters also joined the order. The late Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, was a nephew, and the late Rev. Mr. Robert Seton, D. D., of Jersey City, the first American honored by the pope in the Roman prelature, is her grandson. Mother Seton died at Emmitsburg, on Jan. 4, 1821.

FOOD IN MEXICO.

American Food, Grape-Nuts, Replaces Native Food.

A gentleman from the City of Mexico, Paul T. Gadsden, writes that himself and some of his members of his family could not live comfortably on the ordinary food in Mexico, and after using the native food for some months, finally got into a run down and exhausted condition.

"An American feels most acutely the need in mind and body of some of the invigorating food he has been raised on in the States. Several months ago when I was particularly feeling the need of some change in food, I noticed Grape-Nuts in the window of one of the large grocery stores here, remembering how, in the States, some little pieces and nephews had grown fat and healthy on it, almost exclusively. I bought two packages, to see if it succeeded as well with grown up people.

"From that day to this it has never been absent from our table. With us, the exhaustion and enervation caused by this climate and the miserable diet, has entirely disappeared, and we are in 'most excellent health, vigor, and spirits.'"

Drs. Shores' \$3 Rate Extended.

Owing to the fact that the Doctors were unable to handle the great crowds of Catarrhal Sufferers that thronged their offices during the closing days of last month, to take advantage of Drs. Shores' special offer to cure all Catarrhal Chronic Disease for the low fee of \$3 a month, all Medicines Free—and owing to the fact that Drs. Shores were unable to reply to half the letters received from all parts of the country begging for a little more time, that they too might avail themselves of the special offer, Drs. Shores have concluded to be guided by the almost universal demand made upon them by the people, for an extension of the time, and hereby announce that the low rate of \$3 a month for all Catarrhal Chronic Diseases, will be extended another month—the entire month of February.

FEBRUARY THE LAST MONTH OF THE \$3 RATE.

If you have Catarrh, Deafness, Lung Trouble, Asthma—if you have Catarrh of the Head, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or Bowels—if you suffer from any ailment caused by Catarrh—no matter how complicated the case may be—if YOU APPLY TO DRs. SHORES & SHORES DURING FEBRUARY, THEY WILL TREAT YOU UNTIL CURED FOR THE LOW FEE OF \$3 A MONTH, NO OTHER CHARGE OR EXPENSE. ALL MEDICINES INCLUDED FREE.

This generous offer of Drs. Shores to treat until cured all catarrhal sufferers who apply during February in person or by letter, for the low fee of \$3 a month, all medicines free, goes into effect at once, and holds good to all who apply this month. If you are a sufferer from any Catarrhal Chronic disease and want a permanent cure practically free, do not hesitate. Do not wait until the closing days of the month to apply and be lost in the rush, as was the case with hundreds last month, but begin your treatment at once.

COME TODAY, COME MONDAY, COME ANY DAY THIS MONTH, AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS MOST GENEROUS OFFER. YOU CAN CONSULT DRs. SHORES FREE, WHETHER YOU TAKE TREATMENT OR NOT. CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE ALL THIS WEEK FOR ANY DISEASE.

LOST HER VOICE.



BELLE THURSTON.

THE NOTED SINGER WAS COMPELLED TO RETIRE FROM THE STAGE FOR EIGHT MONTHS ON ACCOUNT OF LOSING HER VOICE FROM CATARRH OF THE THROAT. DRs. SHORES' NEW INHALATION TREATMENT CURED HER. READ WHAT SHE SAYS:

About eight months ago I had to quit singing on account of losing my voice. I could scarcely speak out loud. My nose and throat were stopped up with catarrh, and I coughed so dreadfully I thought I had contracted consumption. I was in New York at the time, and came to Colorado, but the climate did not seem to benefit me any, so applied to Drs. Shores and began their inhalation treatment. I began to improve until now my voice has returned and I consider myself entirely cured, thanks to Drs. Shores & Shores' wonderful treatment. Anyone who does not believe this to be the truth, call or write me at Georgetown, Colo. I heartily endorse Drs. Shores & Shores, and their new inhalation treatment.

(Signed.) BELLE THURSTON, Georgetown, Colo.

\$3.00 A MONTH BY MAIL.

No one need be deprived of the advantages of this SPECIAL OFFER because living away from the city. WRITE DRs. SHORES AT ONCE, if you cannot call, FOR THEIR NEW SYMPTOM LIST AND QUESTION BLANKS and take advantage of Drs. Shores' SPECIAL OFFER DURING FEBRUARY TO CURE CATARRH AND ALL CATARRHAL CHRONIC DISEASE FOR THE LOW FEE OF \$3 A MONTH, NO OTHER CHARGE OR EXPENSE. ALL MEDICINES FREE. This special offer goes into effect AT ONCE, and holds good to ALL WHO APPLY THIS MONTH. CALL OR WRITE, CONSULTATION FREE, WHETHER YOU TAKE TREATMENT OR NOT. Don't delay.

ALL DISEASES.

These Master Specialists not only cure Catarrh, but they cure Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Skin Diseases, Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Female Complaints, Insomnia, Dysentery, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption in the first stage, Liver Disease, Disease of the Bowels, Sciatica, Spinal Diseases, Varicose, Rupture, Stricture and all Chronic Private Diseases. Our new cure for Tape Worm is mild and pleasant. We positively remove head and all or no pay.

DRs. SHORES & SHORES, EXPERT SPECIALISTS,

HARMON BLOCK, Entrance, Room 210. 34 East Second South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

TRADE OUTLOOK SATISFACTORY.

The Week in General Has Been Without Striking Features.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

Prospects for Dry Goods Favorable

Sale of Wool in London Has No Special Significance.

New York, Feb. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: The week in general business has been without striking feature, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise except in textiles, which have been affected by the reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the season's opening prices by the American Woolen company. This cut is expected to be indefinitely continued.

Developments in the money market, however, indicate that the dry goods trade is preparing for a season of activity and the new woolen prices are not lower than most buyers expected. There is nothing discouraging in the slight decline in commodity prices from January 1st to February 1st and railroad earnings continue large, increasing 11.1 per cent for three weeks of January over last year, and 25.2 per cent over 1899.

New York bank clearings for the week gained 43.3 per cent over 1899 and outside New York the gain is 10.8 per cent. There is a loss of 4 per cent outside New York for the week compared with 1899, but it is due to the fact that February settlements were increased in that year.

While steel mills have contracts on hand for their output from three to six months ahead, prices nominally rule firm. Few actual advances are recorded, but there is expectation of a higher

figure soon for Bessemer pig iron, while rumors are numerous as to a rise in billets, plates and structural materials. All these lines show a brisk demand. Wire nails and barbed wire were advanced 25 per cent owing to heavy orders from the West, and it is expected that the few mills still idle will shortly resume. Activity in Texas oil fields has had an influence on the sale of tanks and pipes. Wages are in a fair way to be satisfactorily adjusted at valley furnaces, the reduction agreed upon less than originally announced. Export orders decreased and the armor plate contract may not go to an American, although his terms were the best.

A sudden increase in sales of wool at the three chief centers markets to 5,412,000 pounds against 2,932,400 in the previous week does not appear significant. After such an unusually dull five weeks sales were 18,687,700 pounds against 25,579,320 in the same week of 1896, which was the smallest aggregate in five years. These figures indicate present conditions in this industry. Even the small operations were only accepted at a further reduction in quotations, the average now being the lowest since June, 1899. Interior holders are stubbornly refusing to accept present prices. Heavy-weight suitings were opened at the expected reduction and another week of the London auction sales is not expected to have any effect.

A FALLACY EXPLODED.

Authentic Testimony on the False Figures of the Health Board.

Boise City, Idaho, Jan. 30, 1901.

To the Editor:

Through the kindness of a friend I have for two years received a copy of your paper. When the vaccination question was first started in your paper I thought of taking a hand in it. I read up on the question about the year 1881, when resident in Newcastle on Tyne, England, and made many extracts from the papers I perused.

Dr. Beatty's statement before the joint health committee induces me to send you a sample of my notes. This one happens to be to the point: "Specimens of random, false and unauthenticated paragraphs. One appeared first in the Vienna Weekly Medical Journal, was transferred to the columns of the British Medical Journal, and went the rounds of the papers. It was the effect of this during the recent Franco-German war, the deaths from smallpox in the re-vaccinated German army were 23, and in the vaccinated French army 2,469, concluding with the ironical re-

fection. This terrible difference puzzles and confounds the anti-vaccinators. "Now a more false, lame and self-confuting statement it would be difficult to make. In the first place, the authority is not quoted. In the second place, no official report has been presented. In the third place, even if it were true that such an enormous number of Frenchmen and so few Germans had succumbed to the disease, could we be much surprised? The Prussian legions were much better protected in their general sanitary arrangement. They were well-fed, well-clothed and disused with victory. The French troops were ill-cared for, shut up in fortresses by thousands and tens of thousands, a far larger proportion of their men of dissolute life, and the whole army dispirited and demoralized with defeat. Could any body of men be in a worse condition to resist the on-slugs of disease? But in the fourth place the deaths from smallpox in the general population are usually reckoned at 10 or 12 per cent of the cases, so that if 23,469 French soldiers died from this cause, there must have been about 200,000 down with the disease, which would be equal to the entire French army. The whole thing is so utterly preposterous that it is disgraceful to any medical paper to have admitted such nonsense. Let us suppose for a moment the correctness of the figures. How came it to be that re-vaccination is the highest form of protection. There should have been 252 soldiers to whom it was no protection? and if 23,469 French soldiers perished of smallpox after vaccination, does that circumstance give the lie direct to the statements that vaccination either protects or mitigates the smallpox? But the fact is that the French troops are vaccinated as much as the German, so that the whole argument of the Jennerites falls ignominiously to pieces.

Dr. Bayard, a very distinguished French physician, writes as follows: "It was from France that the idea of vaccination came; contested for a long time, it now triumphs. There is no compulsory law with regard to vaccination in France, but we have arbitrary military regulations which operate as well as a law, with penalties for objectors. Every young soldier on his entrance into a regiment is re-vaccinated. Our army knows no