

NOW THE SALT TRUST

Prices Raised Fifty Per Cent in Past Two Years.

AID GIVEN BY THE DINGLEY BILL

Monopoly on Coast and Rivers Is Dependent on Tariff Duty—Adjunct of Standard Oil Company.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The New England Free Trade League today gives out the following discussion of the salt trust, by Byron W. Holt:

Salt was on the free list of the Wilson bill in force from August 28, 1884, to July 24, 1897. Under the McKinley and Dingley bills the duty on salt in bags or barrels was 22 cents, and in bulk 8 cents per 100 pounds. These duties vary from 10 to 20 per cent, and will average about 50 per cent.

Before salt was put on the free list, the manufacturers proceeded at Washington declaring that such a proceeding would practically ruin the business. Then Mr. Thomas Molloy, secretary of the Onondaga Coast and Rivers is Dependent on Tariff Duty—Adjunct of Standard Oil Company.

The average net factory price for all kinds of salt (about one-half of which is common fine salt), according to the United States geological survey, was 36 1/2 cents per barrel in 1894, 32 cents in 1895, 23 1/2 cents in 1896, 22 cents in 1897, and 18 cents in 1898. The "net" price means the price of the salt alone; the cost of the barrel adds about 20 cents—though much coarse salt is not sold in barrels.

The present price of factory-dried dairy salt at works in Michigan is 55 cents as against 35 cents, or less, in 1896. The Chicago price is now 75 cents. The New York city price of same grade salt from western New York is \$1.40 as against \$1.10 in 1896 and 1897. Prices of salt in many Middle and Western states are now nearly double those of 1896.

In 1897 many manufacturers asked to have the McKinley duty on salt repealed. Over 40 pages of the "tariff hearings" of 1897 are occupied by the statements of the manufacturers who wanted duties, and of the importers, meatpackers, etc., who wanted free salt.

In 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, the salt trust, which has quite "perceptibly" advanced prices.

Salt Association and Trusts.

The salt manufacturers have always had an affinity for selling agencies and price agreements. In 1886 the Michigan manufacturers were united. The Michigan Salt Association began in 1876. It takes the product of all members and sells it—thus avoiding competition.

Other similar selling agencies were in operation in New York and Ohio, and each had its own price list.

In 1880, the National Salt Company, a New Jersey concern, was incorporated with \$2,000,000 capital—\$5,000,000 of which is 7 per cent preferred stock. It immediately acquired the dozen or more manufacturing concerns then in operation.

The United Salt Company, an Ohio corporation, of which the Standard Oil Company is the largest shareholder, has been the local trust which prepared the way for the National company. Both of these organizations are said to be offered by Standard Oil people, and to be practically an adjunct of the Standard Oil trust. The headquarters at New York are in the building of the Standard Oil Company, and Standard Oil attorneys in Ohio are defending the National Salt Company.

The National Salt Company now is a natural monopoly in many of the inland states, and an artificial tariff monopoly in many of the coast states. It has only recently begun to limit production, and to put up prices in the Middle and Western states. It undoubtedly soon put up prices to what it considers the maximum profit point. It is said to have had an "understanding" with the Salt Union, which controls much of Great Britain's product. It is difficult to verify this statement, although New York salt importers admit that there are "friendly" relations of some kind between these organizations.

Our imported salt comes principally from Great Britain, West Indies and Italy. The cost of transportation from Liverpool averages about 12 cents per ton, or 20 cents per barrel. This added to the cost of production gives our manufacturers an advantage in our markets of about 20 cents per 100 pounds, or 50 cents per barrel. This advantage is less on the coast and greater inland. If our country were a complete monopoly, it is virtually a complete monopoly, there is no reason why it cannot, by charging higher prices inland, collect the whole tariff tax on all its product. This would amount to \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 a year. It is probably collecting half this amount at present.

The only classes who cut, thus far, avoided the trust are cat fish packers and our exporters of meats. These enjoy the special privilege of getting their salt,

free and cheap. Is there any sound reason why others should be compelled to pay tribute to this trust?

BYRON W. HOLT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS.

China Steamer Delayed by Nonarrival of Mails.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29.—The steamship Empress of Japan, due to leave today, will depart before the end of the week, owing to the nonarrival of the English mails. Word was received from the East Sunday, that the mails arrived Saturday afternoon and were being rushed forward with all possible dispatch. The Empress will therefore be unable to leave until Friday at the earliest. Owing to the smallpox scare, strict precautions are being taken before applicants for passage to the Orient are accepted. Returning Chinese are subjected to a particularly rigid examination.

Custom-House Removed.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 29.—The steamer Danube, arriving from the north tonight, brings news that the custom-house has been removed from Log Cabin to Summit. Also that a man named O'Brien was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Oleson, Clayton and Relfe, near Minto, on the Klondike trail. A draft belonging to O'Brien, for a large amount, was, it is said, in his possession.

Price for Salmon Fixed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29.—The recently organized cannery combine has arranged that during the season of 1900 the price paid in British Columbia waters for sockeye salmon shall be 20 cents. This was the going price last year although salmon have often sold as low as 7 and 8 cents.

Revelstoke Hotel Burned.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Jan. 29.—The United States Fire State and, among others, the blaze originating in the furnace-room. E. Corning, the proprietor, had been in possession only three days. The loss on the building and contents is \$5000.

Kamloops Mine Sold.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 29.—The Star group of claims, situated on Coal Hill, Kamloops, has been sold to a Vancouver company for \$25,000.

A GOOD HOME.

The Drift of the Times Is Far Away From Such an Object.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27.—(To the Editor.)—Give me a good home, Bob? "A good home, well, I should say so; it costs me \$17,000, and I pay over \$300 a year taxes; it ought to be a good home."

And so it had, but there is a difference between a house, when a costly house, and a home. The home is not bought with wealth, but upon other conditions. It is the man's duty to provide for the home, and the woman's duty to regulate the inside and manage the economy of it.

Is the American girl being educated away from the home? Music, painting, dancing, stenography, clerking and what not, are all well enough, but if at 20 or 25 she finds herself, or what is worse, if others find her, with no knowledge of the kitchen, of the needle, and a hundred other things that go to make a home, is she the winner?

It is well known that the place of happiness for both man and woman is in the home. If it is not found there it is found nowhere. There the good woman is queen, and she creates the man having done his part.

Is the American home in danger? Let the divorce cases crowding the Multnomah court, let the drifting of the times, we regret to say it, far away from the home. The best accomplishment for the home, after all, are the needle, a thorough knowledge of the kitchen, household affairs and the love of home.

Now she is being educated (7) away from the home, under the best of conditions, and to be found more and more in public places, the lodging-house and the divorce court. Can a true woman be happier than to be adorned at home by her husband and a lot of wholesome children?

RIP VAN WINKLE, JR.

Runaway Electric Car.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 29.—A runaway electric car, carrying Dayton & Xenia traction road left the track at sharp curve just east of the city this afternoon, and was demolished. An unknown man was mangled into an unrecognizable mass. Hatie Klong, a young woman residing at Al-

pha, O., was instantly killed. John Cox, the motorman, had his leg injured to such an extent that amputation will be necessary. Several other passengers received injuries.

George Crocker's Holdings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The Examiner says: "Word comes from New York that the Speyer banking syndicate has taken option on George Crocker's Southern Pacific stock. He owned one-quarter of the entire Crocker holding, of 7,000 shares, and he is said to have received a money consideration \$3,000,000. This is on the basis of \$40 a share. The other members of the family some time ago received from the Speyers an aggregate of \$8,450,000, or \$33 a share for a total of 255,000 shares. Mrs. Jane Stanford is believed to have received \$11,200,000 for her 280,000 shares, which is on the basis of \$40 a share.

"Series Huntington and the Speyers have an absolute control of the company. Huntington holding 53,000 and the Speyers 25,000 shares. The three interests have in the aggregate 1,200,000 shares, out of the company's total stock issue of 2,000,000 shares, representing at par a valuation of \$20,000,000."

All Kinds of Headache Cured With Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure. At druggists, 50c. Try it.

FACTORIES IN TURKISTAN

COTTON MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Plantations of Central Asia—Cost of Production—Tobacco Culture and Sale.

SAMARKAND, Russian Turkistan, July 22.—When General Annenkoff finished the Trans-Caspian railway to Samarkand and had time to turn his attention to cotton, he declared that some day Turkestan cotton would be selling in the markets of Europe in competition with the cotton of the United States, Egypt and other countries which contribute the staple to the world. That time has not come yet, but the Turkestan product now goes far toward supplying the Russian demand itself, and Russia has not at times one of the least buyers from the United States. It is not only American seed that has contributed to this result, but American machinery of cultivation and American machinery as well.

Most of the Asiatic cotton grown in Turkestan is cleaned by wooden machines worked by hand, which, like the plow, are inefficient but cheap. Most of the upland cotton, on the other hand, as well as some of the native product, is sent to mills, where it is treated by jennies, run usually by water-power, sometimes by animal power or by hand, and infrequently by steam. Most of the cotton-clearing mills are in towns in the center of plantation districts, but some are out in the midst of a plantation belt where there is no town at all. The greater number of the mills

of the markets and the crop, as they do in all other countries. Still it may be called a highly profitable industry in Central Asia, and of great value to the Russian empire in the prospect of making Russia a cotton mill company in a supply from the rest of the world. Figures that have been given me by a local expert indicate the following items as an estimate of the commercial side of the industry: Expense of production of upland cotton on the estates of Russian planters fluctuates between \$15 and \$20 an acre. The expense incurred by the natives in raising a crop is considerably less, never more than \$10 an acre. The average cost of production added to the average cost of transportation to the Moscow market, when deducted from the average selling price at Moscow leaves an average net profit of \$2.40 roubles a pond, which means 38 rubles per dessiatina, with a crop of 15 ponds.

That last statement may be a trifle obscure. "Wiped out, it means profit of 11 on an acre when the crop is 20 ponds an acre. The annual consumption of cotton by the mills of the Russian empire for the last few years has been more than 200,000 tons, the amount showing a steady increase for many years. Russian statistics indicate that of this quantity there came from the United States in 1899, 87,612 tons; in 1900, 90,569 tons; in 1901, 83,874 tons, and in 1902, 85,000 tons, these being the only years for which I have the Russian figures at hand. In the same years the increase of imports from Egypt were almost as rapid and as constant as the decrease from the United States. Imports into Russia from Germany and England decreased very rapidly in the same time, showing that the Russian trade was turning from the non-cotton-producing countries toward direct intercourse with the countries where the cotton was grown. To this total of purified cotton consumed by the mills to Russia each year the Russian territories themselves contribute about 25 per cent.

or something less than the portion that comes directly from the United States. Of this I consider that the length of the seed is not as important as the germ which is originally from the United States. The remainder is Brazilian, Indian and Egyptian.

American cottons imported to Russia are generally upland Texas, Savannah, Orleans and Mobile. The Indian varieties are Bhawrah, Broach, Dhollerah, Oomran, Yaravul, Bengal and Tinniveily. White and brown Egyptian are imported. The cottons of Bokhara, Khiva, Turkestan, Transcaspia and the Caucassus are of short and medium staples, in quality inferior to those of the length of the staple is unequal and the fibers are rather coarse. The longest staple of the central Asiatic cottons is from Tashkand, grown from American seed, which for certain qualities is preferred to the American itself. In color it is white with a yellowish tinge. In length it is 20 to 27 millimeters, rather coarser than American seed, which for certain qualities is preferred to the American itself. In color it is white with a yellowish tinge. In length it is 20 to 27 millimeters, rather coarser than American seed, which for certain qualities is preferred to the American itself.

Other Products.

No other fibrous plant except cotton is grown to any extent in Central Asia. It is a few places malow hemp is found in small quantities, and a long, durable yarn is made from it, but the industry has not reached any commercial importance, the yarns serving for household use only among the natives. The Siberian dogbane grows wild along the banks of rivers, and from it the fisherman make cords and nets, which are very durable and proof against dampness. The same fiber, when properly prepared, gives a fine bright yarn. Some attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of jute, but while the experiments have been fairly satisfactory, no plantations have been established and the fiber does not yet figure as one of the sources of local industry.

Tobacco is grown in comparatively small quantities on specially manured grounds divided into beds. The natives, according to methods as far as the field, or two or three days, and then the leaves are torn off and closely packed in a pit, where they ferment under a covering of carpet or some sicken stuff. After eight or 10 days the tobacco is taken out and is left to dry for some time in the air and then packed in sacks. An acre yields from 1500 to 1600 pounds. In Central Asia tobacco is smoked almost exclusively from naghielies.

Snuff tobacco is heavily watered every second week. The stalks, cut down with the leaves, are hung to dry in the shade, and when the leaves are taken off are pounded in mortars to a powder. Part of the tobacco thus prepared is used as snuff and part is chewed. A few years ago attempts were made to introduce Turkish and American tobaccos, but the cultivation of the new varieties extended but little, and altogether among Russian planters, although the Turkish varieties grew well, yielded excellent crops.

It is just as difficult to disturb the fixed habits of the people of Central Asia in the direction of improved agricultural methods as it is to shake their Oriental calm in any other way. The Russians therefore have had a trying task before them in their efforts to develop the agriculture of their southern provinces. Where the most productive parts of the empire, are by no means the most advanced, and that the culture of excellent crops is not to be done, over learning about the merits of their own countrymen as well as that of the Asiatics, it becomes all the more difficult to introduce a more advanced energetic for what has been accomplished, and that these provinces some day will be important contributors to the world's supply of the staples which may be produced in these districts.

TRUMBULL WHITE.

Free from fifth-Zarina cigarettes—no made by Japs or Chinamen.

"Feebiveness of Heart Action,"

Says Dr. Pancoast, "is one of the surest indications of a diseased condition of the Kidneys."

The number of men and women dying daily from "heart failure" is appalling. Through the failure of the kidneys to properly perform their functions, extra work is put upon the heart and lungs with the result that these great organs wear out before they ought to. Shortness of breath indicates kidney trouble. Warner's Safe Cure, a scientific vegetable preparation, absolutely cures all kidney diseases—thousands so testify.

SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS OF A NEW YORK MEETING.

Congressmen DeArmond and Cochran Were Among the Orators of the Evening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A mammoth Boer meeting was held tonight in the Grand Central Palace. It was called to express American sympathy for the South African republics, another object was the raising of funds to care for the ill and wounded within the Boer lines. Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen was the presiding officer. On the platform were more than 1000 speakers, the evening was conducted to aid the "United Republics."

The Grand Central Palace was filled to its capacity. The Boer flag, State and American colors were conspicuous in the decorations. Letters of regret were read from Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado; E. D. Warfield, of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa.; Senator George F. Wallingford, of Missouri, and others. Senator Wellington was to have been one of the speakers. He expressed sincere regret that the state of his health would not allow him to attend the meeting.

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Gov. Knickerbocker Outward.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Terry McGovern knocked out Jack Ward, of Newark, before the Eureka Club, tonight in two minutes and 5 seconds. The men were booked to go 30 rounds.

Heavy-Weights Fought a Draw.

MURPHY'S BOY, Ill. Jan. 29.—Jim Hall, the Australian heavy-weight, and Tommy Dixon, an Illinois heavy-weight, fought 30 rounds to a draw tonight at the Lacer opera-house.

The Running Races.

Yesterday's winners at Oakland and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The weather was fine and the track sold at Oakland. Results were: Seven furlongs, selling—Dolores won, Schiller second, Correct third, time, 1:34. Futurity course, selling—Redwood won, Harry Thatcher second, Henderson third, time, 1:16.

Races in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The weather was cold and the track fast. Results were: Selling, seven furlongs—Zanetta won, Colonel Cassidy second, Tobe Payne third, time, 1:29. Handicap, six furlongs—Fluor won, Sidney Lucas second, Kindred third, time, 1:15.

Sanctos Stake Events.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Seventeen stakes to be run this season over the Saratoga track are announced by the Association of breeders, with the following particulars: Those provided for 2-year-olds and upwards are the Beverwick handicap at a mile; the Citizens and Merchants' handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth; the Spenser handicap, at one mile and a sixteenth; the Kearney handicap heat race, at three-quarters of a mile; the Kensington hotel hurdle handicap and the Saratoga steeplechase handicap.

IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Kohlsaat So Decides Illinois Anti-Trust Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States circuit court, today decided the anti-trust act of the Illinois legislature of 1893 void, on the ground that the statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of the federal and the state constitutions.

Receipts, Expend.

General fund..... \$38,490,000 38,521,177 Repair fund..... 2,405,000 1,177 Total..... \$40,895,000 39,698,347

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as soon as possible, and probably will be taken to the United States supreme court. Opinions differ as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the state without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not repeal that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force. Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in his decision. The adverse effect of the Illinois reports treat the laws as separate statutes.

The Perilla Land Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—In a decision rendered today, Judge Hawley, of the United States district court, upon the decision of the United States district court in 1889 on the Perilla land grant case, Mrs. Mary Gwin, one of the Perilla heirs, petitioned to have the land returned to her. The advance sheets of the last Illinois reports treat the laws as separate statutes.

Free Concert Tonight.

A concert will be given tonight at the Third Street Mission and Men's Reformatory. Following is the programme: Piano solo.....Miss Rasmussen

Representative Moody has secured the establishment of a postoffice at Beech Creek, Grant county, and the appointment of James T. Berry as postmaster; also the appointment of James Armstrong as postmaster at Svenson, and Mrs. Ella McPherson, at Keasey.

Plague at Rosario.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary of the Navy Logan received today a telegram from Admiral Scharif, commanding the South Atlantic squadron: "Puerto Esmeralda, Jan. 28.—Bubonic plague is officially reported to be epidemic at Rosario, a distance of 190 miles. Squadron sails for Montevideo."

Handicap, one mile—Andes won, Koenig second, Tom Middleton third; time, 1:41.

Selling, mile and 20 yards—Bright Night won, Cathedral second, Joy Dougherty third; time, 1:43.

Selling, mile and an eighth—Moneerth won, Can I See 'Em second, Foggallant third; time, 1:47.

Handicap, six furlongs—Fluor won, Sidney Lucas second, Kindred third; time, 1:15.

Selling, mile and an eighth—Phydis won, Underwood second, Jennie F. third; time, 1:25.

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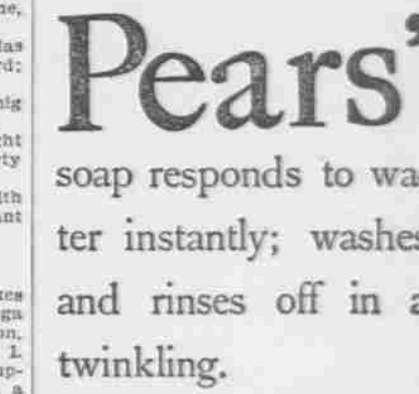
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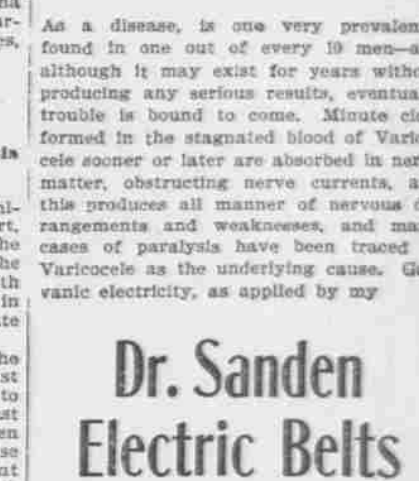
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soap responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling.



As a disease, is one very prevalent—found in one out of every 10 men—and although it may exist for years without producing any serious results, eventually trouble is bound to come. Minute clots formed in the stagnated blood of Varicocele sooner or later are absorbed in nerve matter, obstructing nerve currents, and this produces all manner of nervous derangements and weakness, and many cases of paralysis have been traced to Varicocele as the underlying cause. Galvanic electricity, as applied by my



will dissolve these clots, promote a free circulation, causing the stagnated blood to become absorbed and carried out of the system, contract and strengthen the formerly congested and dilated veins, and thereby remove the cause of weakness and nervous suffering of thousands of men. No drugs, no operations of any kind can help to a permanent cure of Varicocele. It must be correctly treated with electricity. This proper treatment I can give you with my belt and appliances, because nearly 30 years of experience has learned me fully all there is to know how to effectually cure it. Call or write for my free booklet, "Three Classes of Men," which explains all.

DR. A. T. SANDEN
Russell Bldg., Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts.
PORTLAND, OR.
Office hours: 9 to 5; Sunday, 9 to 1.