

THE OREGON WEEKLY STATESMAN

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A good many of the large farms of the Willamette valley are changing hands. Now if the rest of the large farms could be cut up into small tracts and sold to actual settlers and workers, the country would boom.

Harvest is now on, in full blast. Hop picking will probably commence, generally, August 28th (and for the early varieties, before that date), and there will be a little time for our farmers to play marbles for a good many weeks. If there was a full fruit crop, the labor market would be mighty dry. As it is, willing workers are going to be in demand.

Owing to the unusual late spring rains, the corn crop for this section is somewhat short. But there will be plenty of it raised for ensilage by those who have properly prepared their land. Prof. J. B. Early, on his farm near Macleay, and Hon. David Looney, near Jefferson, have very fine looking corn, though some of the seed in both these cases rotted in the ground. We would like to remark in this connection that the men who are successfully carrying on scientific farming, diversified and intensified agriculture, are by no means all new men. Some of the old Oregonians, and some of the native sons and daughters, are leaders in this line.

We know of a herd of milk cows near Salem that was recently subjected to the tuberculin test for tuberculosis. What, readers, do you think, happened? Why, it was found necessary to kill just half of the whole number. And these cows had been supplying milk right up to the time they were sacrificed! We do not wish to unduly alarm any one here; but how do you know the milk you are drinking is not filled with the germs of consumption? There is but one way to know. That test ought to be made universal and regular. The law contemplates this. But the law is not enforced. There are plenty of healthy cows. Most of the cows are healthy. But it would not hurt these to be regularly subjected to the test.

Another bear element has entered into the Willamette valley wood market. It is the great activity of the sawmills, especially in Portland, making the supply of slab wood for fuel purposes much larger than for a number of years. The almost total failure of the fruit crop, and the consequent small demand of wood for drying, has served to depress the wood market. One of the state institutions has been buying good wood for \$1.90 a cord. In this case, however, there was a very short haul. It is estimated that the slabs and other refuse of the big \$250,000 sawmill to be erected at Albany will pay for the transportation of the logs from the timber. This is one of the reasons for the desire to locate the plant in that city, instead of in the timber.

The vicinity of Salem has not produced its Klondike millionaire. None of the people who went to the Far North from here has come back loaded with wealth. Some of them, by hard work and the taxing of their ingenuity, made fair wages. It was reported not long since that Fred Koser, who went from the vicinity of Rickreall, Polk county, had struck it very rich; that he was soon to be a millionaire. But the dream was dissipated. He had two hundred thousand dollars "in sight." But it would have cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to get it out. So Mr. Koser and his partners sold out their claim for \$6000. It is reported. There is enormous wealth in the Klondike. For a great many years it will be coming out. But, so far, more money has been taken in than has been brought out, to say nothing of the valuable time wasted by thousands of industrious men.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says the world will be ransacked to secure the best early varieties of hops for the Oregon growers. Last year a number of varieties were sent to the government experiment station at Corvallis. Some of the roots arrived in bad condition, and for other reasons did not do well. Now another collection is being provided for by the depart-

ment of agriculture. The idea is to extend the picking season, and to avoid some of the consequences of the early fall rains that often make the saving of the hop crop a difficult matter. The object is a commendable one. The department of agriculture, from its chiefs down to its humblest workers, is being directed by Secretary Wilson into practical channels. The prevailing idea is to do something useful for the men who till the soil and feed the nation.

WANTED, MORE CAPITAL.

The fruit crop of Oregon is more than a million crop. If the weather conditions are favorable next year, our state will in 1900 have more than a thousand cars of dried prunes alone to send to the outside markets. Our hop crop is more than a million dollar crop. Our salmon catch in nearly a two million dollar consideration annually. We send a great deal of wheat and flour and wool and beef cattle and lumber and other products to outside markets. We have undeveloped resources.

These things are encouraging. But we are sending away enormous sums of money each year to the East and to foreign countries for things we should raise or make at home. These things include nearly the whole range of manufactured articles, large and small. Not only this, but we are buying agricultural products of outsiders. Not in small quantities, but by the car load and the train load.

Take pork products, for instance. There are five great packing firms of the Eastern cities with houses established in Portland. They are selling to the people of this state more than a million dollars' worth of the pork products of the Eastern states—the states of the Mississippi valley. Think of this! There is only one large home concern to compete with these five Eastern concerns, and the pork packing business of the home firm has been actually falling off in the past few years.

What is the remedy? The farmers of Oregon can raise hogs and they can fatten them as well as the farmers of the states east of us. They could do it, if they had the proper encouragement. The remedy is the securing of Eastern capital to engage in the packing business, or the organization of home capital for the purpose. There is plenty of home capital. The banks are full of idle money. The interest rates are going down, and they will go down further.

Oregon ought to save all this money that is going, at the rate of a hundred thousand dollars a month or more, for the pork products of the East, to the people of this state. She has the land. She can raise the hogs. She can fatten them. Not only this, but Oregon ought to send to the growing markets of the Pacific ports a great deal of the pork products that are coming here and being shipped from our home ports. What we need is more capital or more organization. More packing houses.

PLAIN WORDS.

"You have no business sending to Iowa for your butter and eggs. You have the soil and climate for producing these things in abundance, and although I am an Iowa man, I think Oregon should not get into the habit of buying these articles of us, Iowa is quite willing to sell you anything she has, but she has other good markets, and her farmers are wealthy. They have over \$120,000,000 lying in their banks, so are really pretty well fixed.

"Your people have been paying their



No wonder some women feel as if the disease which constantly pursues them is just a malignant devil dooming them to endless misery. Thousands of women who could get no relief from any other source have written grateful letters to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., telling him of the benefits received from his wonderful prescriptions and the careful professional advice which he sends by mail without charge.

A lady living in West Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y., Mrs. Mattie A. Walker, in a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, says: "I write to inform you what your remedies have done for me; but they have helped me so much that I know not where to commence or where to leave off, as I had such a complication of ailments. For three years I had such bad spells I thought that if I died I would be glad to have death come any night. I got so discouraged it seemed as if I could never be well and happy again. I had a domestic spell towards morning. Sometimes I felt as if I could not get breath enough to live; had dreadful pains in the top of my head, and was so nervous I felt as if something dreadful was going to happen—I could not tell why either. I could write a dozen sheets full and not tell all the dreadful things I suffered from: female weakness, constipation, asthmatic spells, and rheumatic neuralgia.

attention to wheat-raising, to the exclusion of other products. You might well devote a portion of your land to raising sugar beets; make sugar from the juice and feed the pulp to dairy cows. You ought to raise potatoes for Asia, as well as for your own use. I saw a vessel loaded yesterday for the Orient. The cargo consisted of lumber from your woods, wheat from your fields, cotton from the Southern states; bacon, lard, butter and oleomargarine from Chicago, and potatoes actually from east of the Rocky mountains. You should furnish all this butter, bacon and potatoes, as you can raise these things as cheaply as the Mississippi valley states, if you will only try."

The above are words of Hon. James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of the department of agriculture, employed in an interview by an Oregonian reporter. Mr. Wilson is making a visit to Oregon farms, in the service of the department which he is the head. He will be up through the Willamette valley in a few days.

Mr. Wilson is an enthusiast in his line of work. He is a practical man. He is using the machinery of his department to encourage the raising of agricultural products in this country which we now ship from abroad, and to assist in increasing our agricultural exports.

He sees great markets opening up for the surplus of the ranges, farms and orchards of Oregon and adjoining states. He tells our farmers to diversify—to raise something besides wheat. We can inform Mr. Wilson that there has been great improvement along these lines within the past few years. But he points out reasons for further improvement. Diversify. Raise the things that can be produced best and most abundantly in each particular locality. This is the advice of the man who stands for all the farming interests of the country in an official way. It is the best advice that can be given. It is the lesson of manifest destiny.

FOR ANOTHER WEEK.

Report of the Crops Throughout Western Oregon—Also the State in General.

B. S. Pague, the section director at Portland, says as follows in his report for the week ending July 24th:

"The crops of the state are in fair condition, not as good as in some years, but better than in others. With the exception of a few counties in the eastern section, where shrivelling of spring-sown wheat has taken place, the grain prospects are promising. The total yield will not come up to the average, owing to the reduced acreage. The rivers continue to fall slowly. They will remain above their normal height until about the middle of August."

Western Oregon—Crops.—The light rain which fell on the 21st, although of short duration, was of great benefit to all vegetation. While the rain delayed haying in some sections, it did no material damage, and the little harm done was more than offset by the benefit to the spring-sown grain. The wheat crop continues in excellent condition. There are a few minor reports of rust and burning, but no serious damage anticipated. Harvesting fall-sown wheat has commenced in sections of various counties, and during the coming week it will be general. Barley harvesting continues. Spring grain is rapidly turning yellow and is filling much better than was first expected. Oats continue in excellent condition and are turning yellow in many sections. Hay is about over, and all reports indicate that an abundant and excellent crop has been secured. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut. Flattering reports are being received in regard to the condition of hops, which have made wonderful growth during the last two weeks. Spraying continues and the lice are well under control. Cherry picking continues in all sections. The crop of Royal Annes has been fair. There has been no change in the fruit prospects during the week. Peaches are ripening in the southern counties. Raspberries are plentiful and a good crop is being secured. Blackberries are ripe and in market. Gardens are doing well; the rain put new life into them and rapid growth will ensue. The crop conditions in western Oregon are promising.

CHRIST'S DIVINITY.

A proof of his divinity is that he declared himself to be divine, and this declaration is shown to be true by his character. Christ's character, mental and moral, is shown in his words and acts, in his teaching and practice. His divine intellect shines out on every page of the New Testament. He spoke as never man spoke before. He speaks of divine things as one coming direct from God's palace and accustomed to them.—Rev. Henry A. Brann, Roman Catholic, New York City.

OUR TRANSGRESSIONS.

The distance between east and west is the distance God can remove our transgressions from us—those transgressions whose recollection smites the heart as with a scorpion's sting, which overcast life as with a pall, which kill all self-respect, and make one feel as though he were no more worthy the love of the good and pure. But when God forgives, therefore free to look the angels in the face without a blush.—Rev. R. L. H. Gerhart, Lutheran, Bellefonte, Pa.

THE UTILITY OF FLY SCREENS.

"Our doors and windows have screens, so we sit out on the porch in comfort."
"How's that?"
"The flies all stay on the screens, trying to get in."

THE SALEM MARKET

SUPPLY OF CHERRIES AND BERRIES IS LIMITED.

Poultry Quotations Remain Firm—Eggs Are Weakening—Other Products.

(From Daily July 27th.)

The extremely warm weather of the past few days has had a tendency to make the local market rather inactive, but the usual amount of business for this season of the year is being transacted. The farm trade has fallen off perceptibly during the last few days, harvest and its attendant duties keeping many farmers from visiting the city, except when actually necessary. Cherries are very scarce in the local market. In fact, all of the varieties are about exhausted, excepting the Late Duke, which will probably be at its best next week. The price for this fruit this year has been exceptionally high, ranging from 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Strawberries are no more, in fact, none of the berry family are to be found in the market excepting only the black raspberries, which retail four boxes for 25 cents. By reason of the severe frost last February, there was a very light berry crop in this locality.

The Salem grocers are being plentifully supplied with California apples, which retail at 10 cents per bushel. Local dealers report a shortage in the apple crop in this vicinity and predict they will be obliged to supply their trade largely by importing from California and other points.

Oranges are out of the market and cannot be had until the new crop is received in November. Lemons are plentiful and sell for 30 cents, fancy grade.

A local poultry dealer yesterday reported spring chickens plentiful at 9 and 10 cents per pound, live weight, for choicest fliers. Old chickens have been very scarce for the past three weeks at 8 cents, live weight. Although old chickens are plentiful in Portland, Salem dealers have found trouble the past three weeks in supplying their customers. The egg market is weakening, local prices varying from 14 to 16 cents, according to the demand and is not great and the market is not firm.

Prices for butter have remained stationary for several days, but an advance of probably 1 cent per roll is predicted by a prominent local dealer, to be announced before the close of the week. Good creamery butter now sells for 40 cents per two pound roll.

The enormous hay crop this year is attended by a large yield of oats, which are now being harvested in different sections of the valley. In neither case, though, has the new crop been placed on the local market. Last year's crop of oats is quoted as follows: Grey, 32 cents; white, 40 cents. Quotations for hay are: Ch-cut, \$4 per ton; timothy, 28.

While a scarcity of beef cattle is reported to exist in this section of the state, dealers in this city find no difficulty in supplying the trade. Pork is plentiful at 4 1/2 cents, live; 5 1/2 cents, dressed. Veal brings 6 cents, dressed.

EVOLUTION OF FISHHOOKS.

Invention Did Not Involve Any Great Ingenuity or Skill.

Men have doubtless been fishers from very remote times, hunger would teach them to catch fish as well as to hunt mammals, but while the evidences of the latter are so abundant in the shape of stone weapons, the weapons or implements used for catching fish, being made of less durable material, have disappeared. The exceptions to this general statement are the few instances where fishhooks made entirely of stone, or of a combination of stone and wood, or bone, have been preserved with the other implements of similar material.

Fishhooks of silicious material have been found in America, but hooks composed of fish or chuked-dry and bone have been found in Greenland. The inventor of rude implements to facilitate the catching of fish would not require the exercise of any great ingenuity or mechanical skill. From watching the fish snap at or swallow objects thrown in the water the idea of tying some tempting bait on the end of a string and throwing in into the water, to be seized and swallowed by the fish, which could then be pulled by means of the string, would be very simple, and from this to the earliest known attachment for making the capture of the fish more certain, that of attaching a sliver of wood to the end of the string or line, in such a way that any attempt at escape on the part of the fish would make its capture more certain, was very easy.

Afterward pieces of bone or cattle, sharpened at each end, and sometimes grooved in the middle, to keep the string from slipping, were evolved. Implements of this character are still used by the Eskimos for catching sea-gulls and other water fowl. A cord made of braided grass, fifteen or eighteen inches long, is looped around the groove in the bone, and fastened to a trawl line, kept extended by anchored buoys, the bone being baited with small fish, into which the implement is placed near the breeding places of the birds, and would be equally effective in the capture of certain kinds of fish.

As man gained experience and advanced in knowledge other forms of implements would be evolved, better suited for the purpose, but with the exception of better material being used in the manufacture, the fishhooks of the civilized nations of today are but little in advance of those used by savage races and prehistoric peoples. Prehistoric fishhooks of bronze and other metals from the turks of the wild bear are found in the Swiss lakes. Another form of bronze fishhook, found in the Lake of Morat, is almost

identical in form with those used today. Clipped flint fishhooks are found in Sweden. Among the aborigines of Wisconsin native copper was used in the manufacture of various weapons and implements, and fishhooks of native copper have been found in some of the mounds in that region.—L. G. Gates in Popular Science.

THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

Where It Has Been, and Where the Next Census May Show It to Be.

By the first national census taken in 1790, when the population of the country was not much greater than of New York city today, the centre of population was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. It was still in the neighborhood of Baltimore, though to the west of that city, in 1800. In 1810 it was near Washington. In 1820 it was at Woodstock, Va., and in 1830, 1840 and 1850 in the present state of West Virginia. In 1860 it was a little to the south of Chillicothe, O., this being the first official appearance of Ohio as the centre of population, though it has remained the political centre of population steadily ever since.

In 1870 the centre of population was on a line in Ohio between Chillicothe and Cincinnati; in 1880 it was in the neighborhood of Cincinnati; and in 1890, the year of the last national census, it was in Decatur county, Ind., near the Ohio boundary, and on a line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The government estimate of the present population of the United States, exclusive of countries over which its sovereignty has been extended, was 75,000,000 on June 1st, and all sections of the country have participated, though not equally, in the growth of population since 1890, when it was 62,500,000.

By the coming census the Ohio and Mississippi Valley states will probably be shown to have gained less from direct foreign immigration than in any previous decade, while the citizens of the Middle and New England states have, relatively, gained more. There has been a substantial increase in population, larger, probably, than in any period since the close of the civil war, in the Southern and South-western states, and a much larger increase in those of the Southwest, most notably in Texas, the total vote of which increased from 230,000,000 in 1880 to 340,000,000 in 1890 and 550,000,000 in 1896. The population of Texas (2,200,000 in 1890) is probably near 3,600,000.

A state census taken of Kansas in 1895, on the other hand, showed the population of that state to be less than in 1890, while in the same period the population of New Jersey had increased 16 per cent. Between 1890 and 1895 the population of Florida increased from 390,000 to 465,000, while the population of South Dakota (328,000 in 1890) was returned as 330,000 five years later.

The growth of population in American states between 1890 and 1900 will be in accordance with the increase of the urban population in each rather than with the gain in agricultural districts. As a majority of the cities are in the North, it appears likely that the "centre of population" in 1900 will be on or near the banks of the Wabash in the state of Indiana, at some point northwesterly from the present centre and nearer the Illinois than the Ohio state line.

NOT AN ADMINISTRATION MAN.

It was the day after the Fourth and the country editor was assisting in removing the debris when a man, with his hand in a sling, his head in a bandage and a crutch under his arm, entered the sanctum and sat down on the nearest chair. The country editor looked at the visitor inquiringly, and the eye, not under the bandage, gleamed like a falcon from its sheath. "I merely want to go on record," said the visitor in response to the look of inquiry.

"As to how?" asked the country editor; rather mystified.

"Is it necessary to have all this hullabaloo and hurray on the Fourth day of July?" inquired the visitor.

"It is," responded the country editor with confidence.

"Got to shoot the circus-ambulant atmosphere full of holes with skyrocketts, have we?"

"Yes."

"Got to spin fiery pin-wheels on the gudgeons of state, have we?"

"Yes."

"Got to illuminate the face of the earth and the adjacent heavens with red lights, have we?"

"Yes."

"Got to crack open the shell of the firmament and rip up the back of the universe with the reverberations from a thousand million explosions, have we?"

"Yes."

"Got to bang a quiet citizen up against a wall and blow the gable end off his with cannon crackers, have we?"

"Yes, that goes, too," and the country editor smiled faintly.

"No way of getting around it, is there?"

"None."

"Well put me on record. I'm ag'in the administration." And he got up with great difficulty and hobbled out of the office.

NEW YORK'S HIGHEST POINT.

Perhaps the highest point in the Borough of Manhattan is at Ninety-sixth street and Madison avenue. This is where the New York Central railroad tunnel begins, and from this elevation a fine view is obtained of Harlem to the North and the East river and Long Island to the East. One can look over the roofs of the five-story houses of Harlem clear to Washington Heights and distinguish many points in the Borough of the Bronx. From here there is a sharp decline to the East river, and the tall chimney at the foot of East Ninety-fifth street does not look so very high from this altitude. It is altogether a sight worth seeing.

COASTERS—Wiggins' ad. page 8.

WILHOIT SPRINGS.

FINEST HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT. Nature's restorative for ailments of the body. A beautiful resort for a summer's outing.

Are you sick? Try nature's remedy—the famous Wilhoit Springs water. It will make you sleep; it will make you eat. You will gain in flesh. It's a specific for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Malaria, Jaundice, and all Liver troubles. Do you want a rest; it's an ideal place.

Amusements of all kinds—swings, croquet, billiards, four bowling alleys, etc.

Our bath house is completed and our bath is the finest on earth for his sick or well.

We have a well-filled store; have anything a camper needs, and at reasonable prices as anywhere. No use to load up with provisions to haul so far.

Good stable for horses and carriages; hay and oats for sale at reasonable price.

Finest camping grounds in the state; well watered and fine shade. Always cool in summer.

Rates will be as follows: Board at hotel \$10 per week; children under 12 years, half price, special rates for families.

Campers or privilege of grounds, 50 cents per week for each person over 12 years old. Rent of cottage \$2.00 per week with stoves, without \$1.00 per week; baths 25 cents each; sweatbaths 50 cents each, 3 for \$1.00.

For further particulars address

F. W. McLERAN, Wilhoit Springs, Clackamas County, Or.

Stage leaves Oregon City at 11 a. m., arrives at Wilhoit at 4 p. m.; fare \$2.00 for round trip, \$1.50 one way.

Mail stage leaves Woodburn at 11 a. m., arrives at 5:30 p. m., fare \$1.25 each way.

HOW OREGON WILL STAND.

Senator McBride Says It is Sold for McKinley.

New York, July 23.—U. S. Senator George McBride, who is at the Fifth avenue hotel convalescing from the effects of a recent operation which he underwent, answers for the state of Oregon on the question of upholding the administration. Here is what he says: "I have studied the situation and the sentiment in my state carefully, and can say with assurance that Mr. McKinley's popularity with the people of Oregon is not on the wane. Mr. McKinley has always been a favorite in Oregon. They believe in him and they have always believed in him. They have upheld his policy throughout the war, and they won't desert him now on the Philippine question. We must hold the Philippines at any cost. Having destroyed the only government they had, we are under the strongest kind of obligations to the nations of the world to establish and maintain another to take its place. I have always endeavored to support my own opinions without denouncing the opinions of others, but I have watched with much sorrow the attacks made upon the administration by a constituency of Americans who call themselves anti-imperialists. A government is particularly unfortunate which is attacked by its own subjects. I have no doubt that these men are conscientious men and believe what they say, but this is not the first time that misguided, conscientious men have done great harm. As to the matter of trusts, I have little to say. There are trusts and trusts. There are trusts which are organized to kill competition and drive the small dealer out of business, and should be legislated against. The mere act of consolidating similar business concerns for the purpose of enlarging their business is perfectly lawful, and there is no way to prevent it. I am aware that it will be a difficult matter to make a distinction between the two classes of trusts, but the welfare and prosperity of the country demands that it be done."

TOO SUSPICIOUS.

There is no reason why a Protestant should not be permitted in a Catholic pulpit and preach the truth which he sincerely believes. We are still too suspicious of one another.—Rev. Chas. H. Eaton, Universalist, New York City.

WHEELMEN—Wiggins' ad. page 8.

HOP GROWERS

...We can make your hop tickets cheaper and better than any other office on the coast. Give us your order and be convinced. Call on us or drop us a letter.

STATESMAN JOB OFFICE

STATESMAN BLDG. SALEM, OREGON.