

HOPS.

Information About the Hops.

The Hop Situation in Various Localities.

The late rains have been very propitious for lice and they have appeared in large numbers in some yards, whereas, in other yards, but very few are to be found.

Taking all into consideration, the prospect for a big hop yield was never better, and most hop men feel buoyant in regard to the prospect. Many seem to think the price of picking will be higher this season than last, yet no price has been established, though nearly all expect to pay more than last. 75 cents will be paid in Washington in the Puyallap yards.

Every effort is being made to check the lice, and some yards have been nearly rid of them now, by thorough application of the spray pump. A few new hophouses are going up.

HOPS IN YORK STATE.

The progress of the growing crop has been watched with more than usual interest. Advice of lice on the increase in some sections of this state have caused fear as to the safety of the vines. If the season were a month later there would be very serious danger, but it is now early and if we should have hot dry weather the lice may leave the yards. But the presence of these pests, and the rather unfavorable condition of the yards because of previous neglect make the outlook at the present writing a little gloomy. There is time for some improvement under very favorable conditions, hence it is impossible to tell what the outcome will be. Much the same conditions prevail in Europe, especially England, though there is a stronger growth of vine on most of the plantations. Fly and lice have appeared in certain localities, but growers and dealers take the ground that they may disappear if the weather continues good. These reports have had just a little stimulating effect here, and while business has not improved to an appreciable extent, holders would not as a rule accept the prices at which they were offering stock a week ago.

LANE COUNTY PROSPECTS.

The vines are looking splendidly, but more lice are reported than ever before known. Spraying will commence as soon as the rains cease in earnest. It is feared that those who do not spray will be unable to raise a crop. Contracts are offered at 74 cents per pound.

The following hop contracts were filed in the county clerk's office, all being made to Phil Neis & Co.

- W. B. Wooten, 7000 pounds.
J. R. Crow, 7000 pounds.
C. T. Goodman and S. J. Jones, 12,000 pounds.
S. D. Cairns, 3000 pounds.
J. L. Beaver, 6000 pounds.
J. M. Howard, 12,000 pounds.
G. M. Carson and John Roberts 18,000 pounds.
F. B. Howard, 12,000 pounds.
Mrs. M. J. Tibbetts, 15,000 pounds.
From 34 to 40 cents per pound is to be advanced by Neis & Co. to the several parties for picking purposes. This is virtually the opening of sales for Lane county, for the present season.

WASHINGTON HOPS.

The first spraying of the season is well over in the Puyallap valley, and it is the most successful washing that the vines of the valley ever had, says the Puyallap Citizen. The louse invasion has not only been averted, but the vines are clean, and there is no evidence that they will be in any danger from further inroads.

Several growers up about Summer failed to spray, but a providential and sudden increase of the hop-louse slug has saved them. The slug has been well known for many years, but its increase has been so slow that it was believed to cut little figure in the industry; but taking the experience of these Summer yards as an example, it would not be strange if this voracious pest of the grower became an ample and costless substitute for quassia and whale oil soap, the Citizen says. These slugs are apparent in the yards

that went without cultivation last season and the year before, showing that the same medicine that killed the lice made away with the best aphid antidote yet found.

The market is slumped to 8 cents on contracts, and the same rumors of 7 cents. There is, however, a rather stiff holding among the majority of growers.

Robert Brown, of Marion, has contracted for 8 cents, through Thomas McNeil.

No demand for olds, and nothing doing on new hops. Dealers say they are laying back, and will take their chances on baled hops.

The White River Journal says all the hop fields that are to be seen in that vicinity are doing nicely. Very few lice are in sight.

Heavy Duties on Linens.

The following are some of the comments of a man well acquainted with linens and the linen industry upon the senate proposed Dingley bill:

The proposed duties on linen goods under the amended Dingley bill are heavier than ever, although it has been claimed that the senate had reduced rates. These goods paid for many years 35 per cent and yielded a steady revenue to the government. The rates now proposed vary from 50 to 100 per cent, and the burden falls heaviest on low and medium goods, which are chiefly used in the homes of the poorer people.

A cheap tablecloth now selling at retail at 25 cents per yard will have to be sold at 37½ cents to 40 cents if the quality be kept up.

Linens for children's summer dresses will be assessed 20½ per cent, and the retail price will have to go up accordingly.

Linen forms the raw material for many American industries, as linings for clothing and other purposes where strength and durability are required. Such goods will be advanced 20 to 30 per cent.

It is claimed that this advance is necessary for revenue, but the effect will be that the people will in many cases substitute something cheaper, and thus be deprived of this useful fabric, and the revenue will be correspondingly diminished. It is said that linen goods can be made here, but this has been tried again and again, and except in the case of a few low grades has been a failure, owing to the climate and other difficulties, but even if they could be made here the rates are unnecessarily oppressive. The entire cost of weaving linen goods in Europe is about 7½ to 10 per cent the selling price of the article here, and in America the cost should not be at the very outside more than double this percentage, so that, even if Republican theories be true, a protection of 35 per cent should be ample to allow for higher wages and extra profits for our manufacturers.

It is possible speculators may start mills on the strength of these excessive rates, sell the stock, and then step out, leaving the unfortunate laborer and manufacturer to face the difficulties of the situation as best they can. The laborer probably, having been brought here from Europe (for labor is on the free list), with unreasonable expectations, will be left to join the army of disappointment and discontent. Why should these exorbitant high rates be assessed on an article more or less in use in every household in the land, and the cost of living so much increased in these days of keen competition and small profits? Why should the plain people be taxed to put more money in the pockets of the rich? If the wealthy manufacturers want to make experiments, let them do so at their own cost, not tax the poor for that purpose.

The Infamous Wool Schedule.

The senate computations of the equivalents for Dingley bill rates on woolen goods only need to be stated. They make opposing argument unnecessary in the mere reading. For example, the rate is 55 per cent on second class wool, 289 per cent on garnetted waste, 320 per cent on shoddy, 171 per cent on woolen cloths valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 167 per cent on blankets more than three yards in length and valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 212 per cent on shawls valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 151 per cent on knit fabrics valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 257 per cent on hats of wool valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 419 per cent on felts of the same value, 147 per cent on plushes valued at not over 40 cents per pound, and 64 per cent on the aggregate of woolen carpets.

The people of the United States could better afford to buy every sheep in the country and to put every shepherd on the pension list than to submit themselves to such shameful plundering.—Philadelphia Record.

Cannot Convict Sugar Kings.

In these days it is harder to convict a Sugar trust king than it is for a camel to go through the eye of a Cleopatra needle.—Baltimore Herald.

Lawrence and His Hens.

"Lawrence is not interested in wool, but in sheep," the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) explains. "He and a score more of Orleans raise blooded rams, which they sell to the ranchmen to improve the breed of their sheep and better the quality of their wool. This is a prosaic, useful business, but the country would not be ruined if it were stopped. It is in order to be able to sell more rams that Judge Lawrence poses as the disinterested champion of the sheep raisers."

The law is inviolable that the unprotected must pay the ultimate cost for the protection of the protected.—David Lubin.

High Duties on Buttons.

The button manufacturers, present and prospective, are unusually greedy in their demands for tariff duties. McKinley duties are entirely too slow for the button makers. The following is part of a statement made by button importers:

The proposed duties on buttons, as per schedule of the finance committee of the senate, are as a rule prohibitory and would prove a severe hardship on goods used by the poorer and middle classes, and also to manufacturers of various garments used by the mass of our people, such as low priced shirts, underwear, clothing, etc. The following data will give some idea of the inequalities of the proposed duties:

Agate Buttons—Present duty, also McKinley bill, 25 per cent; proposed duty of one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross, plus 15 per cent ad valorem, would average from 67 to 161 per cent, bearing heaviest on the class of goods that make up the great bulk of the importations. The following schedule, taking the styles that sell, shows the range proposed:

Table with columns: No. Lines, Price, Present Duty, Proposed Duty, P. ct., Equalized P. ct., and Total. Includes rows for Agate Buttons, Bone Buttons, and Buttons for Manufacturing Trade in Bulk.

These buttons are not made here, nor are they likely to be made. First, because little or none of the raw material required has been found here; second, because the total sales being limited to this country would not warrant the investment of the necessary capital in a plant needed to make the various styles wanted. It is evident that the intention is to exclude these goods in the interest of some higher cost goods. The proposed duty would be a real hardship and bear heavily on the class of people who buy "china buttons," as well as on the manufacturers of cheap shirts, underwear, etc.

Bone Buttons (to sew on)—Present duty, 35 per cent; McKinley bill, 50 per cent; proposed duty, from 106 to 194 per cent. These goods are mostly sold to manufacturers of cheap underwear, children's waists, clothing, etc.

Manufacturers Against the Tariff Bill. One of the most striking indications of the growth of sentiment against high protection and of a liberal sentiment upon tariff matters is the movement against the pending tariff bill by the Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. A. B. Farquhar, an extensive manufacturer of agricultural machinery at York, Pa., is at the head of the movement.

It is well known that in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery Americans are far in advance of their competitors in any other land and that the products of their factories may be seen in the fields all over the civilized world. These people need no protection and are well able to take care of themselves. All they ask is to have untaxed raw material, so that they will not be placed at a disadvantage.

A great list of other industries are practically in the same position and desire free raw material more than they desire protection. It is also significant that the manufacturers, in their petition to the senate, declare that their ability to employ American labor will be greatly impaired by the passage of the tariff bill. They ask that the Chinese wall that is obstructing the foreign trade and crippling American enterprise shall be broken down.

The plea which has been used for years by the protectionists—namely, that protection is in the interest of American labor—is shown by census figures to be a sham. Of the 5,000,000 persons employed in manufacturing in the United States it is shown in the petition that less than 200,000 are employed in occupations subject to active foreign competition, and 616,000 are employed in occupations subject to moderate foreign competition. The remainder, over 4,000,000, do not come at all in competition with foreign labor.

It is very plain that the Dingley bill is not designed, any more than any other high protective measure was designed, to protect American labor, or to produce revenues for the government. It is designed primarily to protect the trusts and to foster monopoly.—Baltimore Sun.

Blessed Are the Poor!

Representatives of the crockery interest who have gone to Washington to protest against the new tariff complain that the proposed schedule discriminates against goods used by the poor and in favor of those purchased by the rich. Blessed are the poor, but they need expect little help from a protective tariff.—Philadelphia Record.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN.

Few realize that each squirrel destroys \$1.50 worth of grain annually. Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator is the most effective and economical poison known. Price reduced to 30 cents. For sale by G. W. Putnam, Steiner Drug Co., Linn & Brooks, G. L. L. Baskett and A. I. Stone.

Cheap for Cash.

We desire to inform the public that we have reduced all blacksmith work to the lowest terms, for cash we will shoe horses with new shoes for \$1, and resetting 75 cents all repair work reduced to suit the times.

SMITH & KING, S. W. Cor. State and Front Streets Salem 6-14-d&wf

Feed Drops "Muchly."

Bran and Shorts are cheaper than corn. Price of mill feed greatly reduced. Call at the mill for quotations. Delivered free in quarter ton lots. SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO. 6-18-dtd.

NOT ABLE TO WALK

Heeded Friend's Advice and was Wonderfully Improved.

"For some time I have suffered with great weakness and was not able to walk. I could not sleep nights, and did not have any appetite. One day a friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so. After taking five bottles my health was wonderfully improved. I am 57 years old, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made me feel much younger." H. KITAN, 821 Vestler Way, Seattle, Wash.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headaches, etc.

SUGAR TRUST PROFITS.

John De Witt Warner Makes Some Estimates and Shows the Trust.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner is one of the best posted men in this country on sugar tariffs. When in congress, he carried the house for free sugar. In a recently published statement he estimates the net protection to the trust given by the Aldrich schedule as from 85 cents to \$1.14 on every 100 pounds of refined sugar.

Without attempting to give his argument as to each of the ways in which the trust would be protected, we give his summary of trust profits as follows:

Specific differential.....\$1,000.00
Thirty-five per cent ad valorem on a differential.....\$317.50
Counterbalancing duty.....\$282.50
Additional ad valorem of 75 per cent ad valorem for specific duties in low grades.....\$212.50
Total.....\$1,812.50

In the worst schedule ever, however, the actual result is between 45 and 60 per cent protection to the trust, and it is impracticable to estimate the amount as to bringing the below 40 cents or more to cents for any considerable amount.

As an item of tariff taxation the sugar schedule is like from the protectionist standpoint. Sugar is the one article used by poor and rich to an equivalent extent, and a tax on which therefore falls most heavily on the poor in proportion to their ability to pay it. Its production and distribution are controlled by a concern which is at once the greatest of our meat trusts and the meanest of our great ones.

It is consistent therefore that on this one article there should be levied more than one-third of our total tariff taxation, and that our people should be burdened by a tax of more than \$90,000,000 that realizes less than \$70,000,000 for the treasury and more than \$20,000,000 for the sugar refining combine, while the same combine is enabled to net an additional \$10,000,000 by the opportunity given it to import at present duty rates raw sugars from which it can make refined to be sold by it under the enhanced price assured it by the proposed Aldrich schedule. The net "protection" of from 45 to 60 cents per 100 pounds given the trust on its refining process alone should be considered as sufficient when we remember that the labor cost of this process is slightly less than 6½ cents per 100 pounds—that is to say, Senator Aldrich, in behalf of American labor, proposes unduly to tax wage earners in order to give the trust from five to seven times as much "protection" as it pays for all the labor involved.

Next to the wage earner the farmer is dear to the protectionist heart, and he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughout the eastern and middle and many of the central states the competition of the far west has driven our farmers from grain raising into fruit culture. This has now so developed that except for exports of canned goods—jams, preserves, etc.—in which we ought to supply the world, the business of fruit raising has, in its turn, become almost profitless. And poverty is now assured to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the proposed tax of two cents a pound on sugar. This increases by from 50 to 75 per cent the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the jams, etc., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited.

And this is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Who are "the people?"

Next to the wage earner the farmer is dear to the protectionist heart, and he is therefore equally favored by the sugar schedule. Of late years throughout the eastern and middle and many of the central states the competition of the far west has driven our farmers from grain raising into fruit culture. This has now so developed that except for exports of canned goods—jams, preserves, etc.—in which we ought to supply the world, the business of fruit raising has, in its turn, become almost profitless. And poverty is now assured to those who are dependent upon fruit culture by the proposed tax of two cents a pound on sugar. This increases by from 50 to 75 per cent the article which would make up from 40 to 75 per cent of the total weight of the jams, etc., the export of which might insure living prices for the surplus fruits, but which is now practically prohibited.

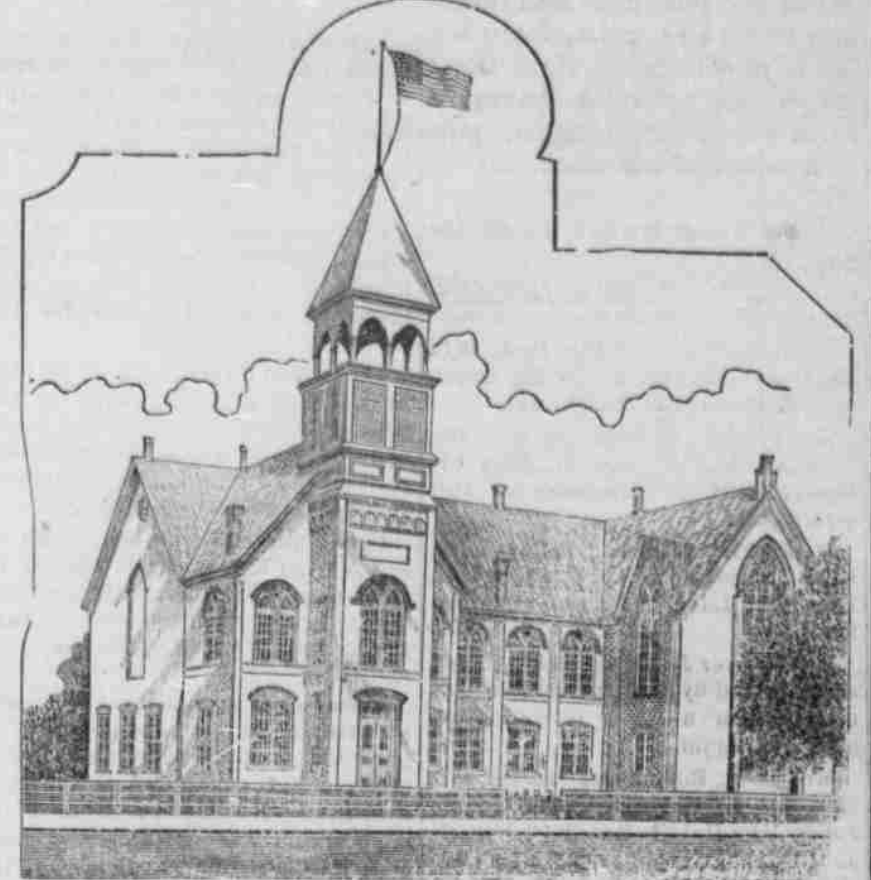
GIVES STRENGTH TO MEN.

It is remarkable fact that a man never appreciates the sufferings of others until he himself has passed through the fire of pain or remorse. Then it is that he looks around for those who are suffering; he wants them to profit by his experience; he gives his time and



money gladly for the benefit and never tires of his zeal. There are plenty of men weak and worn out, struggling with remorse and fear, and the natural outcome of habits that brought incapacity; a sense of loneliness and a feeling as if the best side of life had been banished forever. Such men should write to Thomas Slater, Box 399, Kalamazoo, Mich. He will send free of charge by mail, in a plain sealed envelope full particulars about the method he used, and this will enable any man to get a complete cure at home. It is the method Mr. Slater used to cure himself of the troubles that sap the strength and vigor. The cure was so complete, so satisfying and such a wonderful change from his former condition that he will gladly tell others all about it, sending all particulars. He figures that he doesn't know of a better way to show his appreciation of his own cure and the sufferings of others. There must be generous men in this world to offset the tide of avarice. Write to Mr. Slater—it will cost nothing for his description and method

OREGON State Normal School MONMOUTH, OREGON A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS



Regular normal course of three years. Senior year wholly professional. Training department of fine system, with 200 children. Instruction and training in gymnastics (Swedish system) and vocal music for public schools.

The Normal diploma is recognized by law as a State Life Certificate to teach. Light expense, tuition, books, board and lodging (approximately) \$135 per year; students boarding themselves, \$110 per year. Academic grades accepted from High Schools. Catalogues cheerfully sent on application. Address

P. L. CAMPBELL, Pres. Or. W. A. WANN, Sec. Faculty

Paints, Oils Glass! MIXED PAINTS, ROOF PAINTS, BUGGY PAINTS.

Fry's Drug Store.

We also carry a full line of colors, ground in oil, and a complete stock of brushes.

If you contemplate doing any painting of any description it will pay you to see our goods and get our prices before buying FRY'S DRUG STORE, SALEM, OR.

THE 'CLUB' In the Heart of Chicago, STABLES.

Best horses and carriages in the city. All service prompt and reliable. Near Hotel Willamette. THOMAS & MANN, PROPRIETORS.

Advertisement for Ajax Remedy Co. featuring 'MADE ME A MAN' and 'AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Disorders'.

EAST AND SOUTH THE SHASTA ROUTE OF THE Southern Pacific Co

Table of train schedules for the Shasta Route, listing departure and arrival times for various stations.

Between Portland and Corvallis, Mail trains daily (except Sunday).

Through Tickets EAST!

Union Pacific System through Pullman Palace Sleepers, Tourist Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair-Beds between

Portland to Chicago

Our trains are heated by steam and lighted by Electric Light. Time to Chicago, 3 1/2 days. Time to New York, 4 1/2 days. Which is many hours quicker than competitors.

Agents, Salem, Or. R. W. BAXTER, C. E. BROWN, General Agent, Dist. Pass. Agent, 135 Third Street, Portland.

O. R. & N. CO.

Two Transcontinental Routes. Via Spokane Minneapolis St. Paul and Denver Omaha and Kansas City. Low rates to eastern cities. For full details call on or address

BOISE & BARKER

agents, Salem, Oregon. OCEAN DIVISION, Portland—San Francisco.

Steamers leave Ainsworth dock, Portland June 2, 7, 12, 16, 21, 26 and July 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26 and 31. Fare—Cabin, \$12; steerage, \$6.

G. M. POWERS, Local Agent.

OREGON CENTRAL

Easter R. R. Company

Connecting at Yacquina Bay with the San Francisco & Yacquina Bay Steamship Co. Sails from Yacquina every 2 days for San Francisco, Coos Bay, Port Orford, Trinidad and Humboldt Bay. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Shortest route between the Willamette valley and California.