HITS HOP GROWERS.

DEMOCRATS WANT FREE HOPS FOR BRITISH BREWERS.

Kicking American Hop Men When They Are Down—Hard Times Cause a Decrease in Consumption of Beer—Brewery Dividends Below Prospectus Promises.

The New York Times every now and again has a dig at the unfortunate hop growers. Its latest, January 27, 1896, was as follows:

"If the hop growers of the United States can sell 17,000,000 pounds in Europe, meeting foreign hop growers there on even terms, without any protection whatever, it is nonsense to pretend that they cannot more easily undersell these foreign hop growers here at home, either with or without the tariff protection of the present law."

Nobady ever pretended that the American hop growers "cannot more easily undersell these foreign hop growers here at home." Of course they can. They can give away their hops if they want to, and thus control the home market. That would suit the British brewers' syndicates which control most of our breweries, and, as their dividends have been pretty low lately and not up to prospectus profits, the New York Times naturally wants to help its English friends.

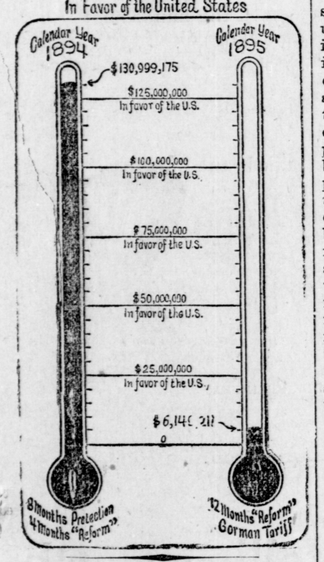
If our hop growers did "undersell these foreign hop growers here at home," would it pay them to do so? That is the American point of view. We don't want to see American hop growers raising their crop just for the fun of the thing and for the pleasure of mortgaging their farms till they are seized by the sheriff, for the sake of benefiting British brewing syndicates. But the New York Times does want this. The Democratic hard times have cut down the consumption of beer by 750,000 barrels during the first quarter of the present fiscal year and business in undoubtedly dull among the British brewers. But it has been worse with the hop growers, who have been obliged to sell their hops anywhere from two to eight cents a pound without making a cent of profit.

Root up the American hop yards is the New York Times idea, so that more land may be devoted to other crops of which we have a surplus, and which are not paying farmers money enough for taxes. The condition of the hop market was will illustrated by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, on the same day that the New York Times gave its kick at American hop farmers, as follows:

Prices (of hops) are still depressed and the prospects are unsatisfactory."

This meant "unsatisfactory" to the farmers who held hops. Having got them down, the New York Times gave them another kick, with a sort of "blarst you" expression, thinking how [illegible] the hop market ne[illegible]uld be to the Brit[illegible]es.

We like t[illegible]e "high tariff absurdity" of the New York Times, because it contains such a lot of low tariff rot. It is amusing in its intense ignorance. It used to profess being an expert on the American carpet trade, but it has been significantly silent on that subject since the American carpet manufacturers got that great boon of free raw material which was to let them capture all the carpet markets of the world. Why not tell us all about those captures, and how many more carpet markets have been put into captivity since we adopted the British free trade policy? Give us some more low tariff rot.



Congressman Hermann's Point.

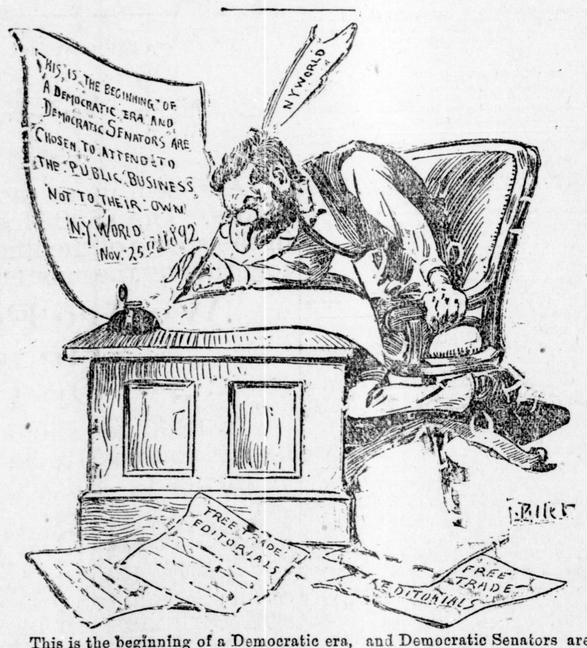
The fact cannot be denied that increased imports represent the displacement of home made goods for foreign made goods. The more we buy abroad the less we buy at home.—Hon. Binger Hermann, M. C., of Oregon.

Who Can Tell?

What we should like to know is how much larger Secretary Carlisle's deficit will have to grow before it ceases to be a "comfortable surplus."—New York *Press*.

Parson—I married Smithers to his first wife, and he gave me $50. When I married him to his second, he gave me $5. Wiggles—He knew more about matrimony the second time, I guess.—Harper's Bazar.

THE BEGINNING—1892



This is the beginning of a Democratic era, and Democratic Senators are chosen to attend to the public business, not to their own.—N. Y. World, November 25, 1892.

AND THE END—1896.



We may now add that this is the end of a Democratic era, and Democratic Senators are chosen to attend to their own business, not to that of the public.

Senator Frye's Tariff Ideas.

They say, first, that it is a cunning device of the Republican party to care for capital; to protect bloated manufacturers; to build up monopolies; to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and the President appeals to the patriotism of these greedy manufacturers to surrender some of their ill-gotten gains. Why, sir, how utterly absurd. The capital, the money of this country needs no especial protection. It is amply able to care for itself. If invested it finds its business unprofitable, it can readily change its investment; if located at one point it gains no adequate returns, it can easily locate at another; it may even, as it does occasionally, leave the country and build up an industry in another; it may avoid all business enterprise, invest itself in United States bonds, where it is perfectly safe and pays no taxes, or in State, county, town and railroad bonds, or it may deposit itself in National or savings banks. But, Mr. President, capital is excessively timid. A tariff encourages it to locate itself here at home, to come out from banks and bonds, go into factories of wool, cotton and silk, into machine shops, into furnaces and forges, into an active development of the vast resources of this country, thus creating and sustaining a constantly increasing demand for labor, which inevitably results in advancing wages for the workman. The tariff does its beneficent work of protection where protection most is needed. It guards the laborer here against the competition of the cheap wages of Europe.—Hon. W. P. Frye, U. S. Senator.

Who Are the Consumers?

Necessities born of social life and advancing civilization are the real measure of wages. This question of wages is all-important as bearing upon the question of consumption. All production depends upon consumption. Who are the consumers? In the old days when the products of manufacturers were luxuries, the lord and his retainers, the lady and her maids were the consumers, a class apart by themselves, but to-day the consumers are the producers. Long ago the laborer consumed only what would keep him alive. To-day he and his wife and their children are so immeasurably the most valuable customers that if the shop had to give up the wealthy or those whom it is the custom to call poor, there would not be a moment's hesitation or a moment's doubt.—Hon. Thos. B. Reed.

A Deserted Democrat.

"A famine of statesmen."—New York Evening Post.

Of course there's "a famine of statesmen" in the Democratic ranks after the three years' experience of Democratic statesmanship since 1893. What



Democrat wants to shoulder such a load of responsibility? This "famine of statesmen" in its own ranks is the cause of the great Democratic editorial interest in the ranks of Republican statesmen. The one receiving the most abuse just now is Governor McKinley, and whenever Democratic editors unite in attacking any prominent Republican it is sure proof that they dread his power and popularity.

Labor's Burden Removed.

Though many of the skilled workmen in the window glass factories of the country did not go to work till late in the season, all the window glass factories in the country are to shut down Saturday for four weeks' "rest." It is a Democratic "rest" just like Grover's, though when Grover "rests" he surrounds himself with good things to eat and drink, and the Government pays the freight. To the window glass workmen the Democratic "rest" will come as a hardship. Democratic prosperity has not permitted them to make preparations for enforced idleness. Many of them were badly in debt when the factories started up, and have not yet canceled their obligations. That's the way the Democrats remove burdens from labor.—Worcester (Mass.) Telegram.

Debt, Ducks and Deficiency.

This Administration does not believe in more revenue, but it has unquestionable faith in more bonds, more debt, more interest, plenty of fish and a few ducks.—Louisville Commercial.

Inter-State Retaliation.

Certain Pennsylvania and New England insurance companies had their licenses canceled in Ohio as a retaliatory measure

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES.

Do not fool away your time making decoctions of paint, copperas or any similar compound, says A. J. Phillips, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. Weave together eight laths so they will be one-eighth of an inch apart and fasten them about the tree. This will afford protection from rabbits, borers, sheep, mice and sunscald, and will last a long time at a cost of a half-cent a year. I have used this protection for twelve years and have not lost a single tree.

MARKETING HAY.

Owing to its great bulk in proportion to value, hay was formerly never sent very far to market. The hay press has revolutionized that, and hay is shipped pressed from all parts of the West when the price rises above a low figure. It is probably true that the Eastern farmer who owns land near a good market can use it to better purpose than producing hay. To sell any kind of hay from the farm exhausts its fertility quite as fast as growing and selling grain and straw. Besides, the farmer who draws hay in bulk on a wagon must use at least a day's time for himself and team. He is shut out from making many sales, for many people who keep a single horse have not spare barn room to hold a full load of hay unless it is first compressed into bales. They pay more for it in this way, because in buying the hay they also pay at hay prices for much other material done up in the bale which is practically worthless.—Boston Cultivator.

EVIL EFFECTS OF GOLDENROD.

This weed has been charged with injurious effects upon horses, producing serious disorder of the blood and causing dropsical swelling on the legs and belly. The results in fact, are so much like those of the disease known as purpura hemorrhagica, or anasarca—and doubtless the effects of defective oxygenation of the blood—as to be mistaken for the effects of this disorder. These symptoms are due to faulty nutrition and exposure to bad weather, both common occurrences at the beginning of the winter, and when animals are forced to feed, through hunger, on innutritious herbage. It may be that the goldenrod, which contains a strongly aromatic oil, may be the cause of the disease, as some medicinal properties have been attributed to this plant, or some of the species of it. But it is more probable that the hunger by which the horses were forced to consume these weeds is really the cause of the trouble. It is one of the common experiences of starving animals in the late fall, in the expectation of saving fodder to be used later with more useful results. This is a great mistake. On the contrary, all animals should be fed the best possible early in the season, so that they have no lost ground to recover at the very worst time of the year to make recovery.—New York Times.

TURKEY RAISING.

The turkey season is drawing to a close, and the desire to realize as much cash as possible is very strong. Do not, however, let an extra dollar tempt you to sacrifice birds which have proved themselves reliable. Let your sales be rather from the young stock, and only the culls. The old birds are tried. You know the number of eggs you may count on a hen to produce and hatch, and, also, her merits as a mother. These points may or may not be possessed by the young stock, and they are essential to next year's success. Besides, the offspring of the old birds are more vigorous than those of the young, and the little turks are difficult to rear under the most favorable conditions. Breeding from sickly or immature stock is always to be avoided.

Before the turkeys mate, look over your accounts and give the matter serious consideration. Try to find out the mistakes you made last year in the breeding, feeding, care and management of your flock, and try to avoid them next year. Learn the kind of turkeys demanded by your market, the popular size and the best mode of dressing them. Having mastered these points, alter your ways accordingly. It is a nuisance, of course, but it is necessary. Your neighbors are doing it, quietly perhaps, but none the less surely. The old way will no longer answer. The spirit of progress is abroad, and every one is more or less affected by it in every department of life. In the universal restlessness which prevails we must either push our way to the front or be left hopelessly in the rear. The latter is pleasant neither to your pride nor your pocketbook. The remedy is in your own hands. The day for large birds is passed, therefore raise small ones; select a breed with yellow rather than blue flesh; substitute plump, well fattened birds for the thin, framy ones so often marketed; follow carefully the instructions of your commission house as regards killing, dressing, picking and shipping. These are the stepping stones to success, and if you propose to continue raising turkeys it will pay you to give them due consideration.—New York World.

CARE OF WOOD LAND.

There have been several severe wind storms during the summer and early fall, and an unusual number of treet have been blown down. Even a casual observer must have noticed two things about these trees; first, that they were almost entirely our red and black oaks, and second, that they were more or less rotten at the heart. Closely examined, many of them show along their trunks defective spots which indicate the decay within. But it is often quite a surprise that trees that appear as though they would keep on growing for many years longer should so easily topple over in a storm. The red and black oaks are much more subject to disease, and hence to early failure and destruction, than are any others, but, in large measure, the difficulty arises from the fact that, in our valley woodlands especially, the oaks are almost all from sprout growth. Very few are from seed. Sprouts are of deceptive value because they grow very rapidly for a few years and overtop or crowd out everything else. But they soon change in growth rate, and will never make trees of full size. They not only fail to develop a strong independent root system, but are peculiarly liable to become diseased. This comes primarily from the old stump, and naturally is exerted along and up the centre of the trunk, slowly destroying the heart wood. Owing to the greater ease and quickness of the early growth of the red and black oaks, and the frequent culling out of the white oaks for various purposes, our valley woodlands are unconsciously undergoing a marked change in varieties of trees, the poorer kinds being left in very large proportion.

There are many places where, for various reasons, it seems desirable to keep up a bit of woodland. To have the best and most productive it is necessary to exercise some care in the varieties of trees, and this can scarcely be done without some labor. Some kinds, like the pines, make fair headway by natural seeding, where conditions are favorable; but the white oaks do not, as a rule. The acorns are too easily destroyed, and the seedlings require some protection.

It is possible, however, to secure them by planting acorns directly in the woodland wherever the trees are not too thick. In the fall and early winter is the best time to do this, using some heavy tool to make an opening in the ground or among the rocks sufficient to allow covering the acorn, and thus prevent—not freezing, but the rapid thawing after freezing, as well as the drying out, which are so fatal to those which germinate on the surface. The spring will answer for this very well, provided the acorns have been kept slightly moist by burying them in the ground. A few days of exposure to a dry atmosphere, no matter how cool, is sufficient to destroy their vitality.

A reasonable amount of care in planting and of subsequent protection will enable any one to slowly restore his oak wood lands, and make them much more productive than they now are.—W. A. Buckhout, Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

To get size among tree fruits, cultivate often and thin.

The gooseberry flourishes best in a heavy, low, but not wet soil.

Authorities are generally agreed in recommending early seeding of clover.

Neither black nor white currants are grown extensively for the market.

It is very hard to get a new tree to grow thriftily when surrounded by those in bearing.

The way to apply lime is to broadcast it on a newly-plowed field, so as to retain it near the surface.

The pullet that begins to lay earliest in life is the one to lay the largest number of eggs through life.

Though experience is the best teacher in poultry raising, yet many useful hints may be learned from the successes and failures of your neighbors.

Nothing is prettier or better as a hanging plant for the window garden than the oxalis. It grows readily, and its pink, white, and yellow flowers are dainty and its foliage graceful.

A good garden will give more profit than any five acres of the farm cultivated with staple crops. The only men who will dispute this are those who have never given it a trial.

Place a shovelful of manure around every rose bush, currant bush, gooseberry bush, and rhubarb stalk. The manure will protect them and give them an early start in the spring.

Look over your tools and repair were necessary. Crates, boxes, and ladders for harvesting fruit will serve all the better if cleaned, repaired, and kept out of the weather during the winter.

When cows have been long in milk, churning is difficult, because the milk has become glutinous and the fat globules will not cohere. Heating dissolves them and increases the fluidity of the cream.

When the hedges have become thin at the bottom, they must either be cut extensively and started afresh, or they can be bettered by setting here and there strong plants of the Japanese honeysuckle, training them too climb about the shrubs, where they will make a pretty, dark-green hedge screen.

If you desire thrifty roses, get the ground ready now by placing a shovelful of manure where the rose bush is to grow. Early in the spring get one-year-old plants of the varieties desired, and after making the ground loose and fine, mulch around them until the first leaves appear, then work around them with a hoe near the surface to keep the weeds down.

It is often stated, and often with much truth, that farmers do not produce sufficient small fruit for their own use. Some of them send large crops to market, but there are many farms where strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, melons, etc., are almost never seen unless purchased. Farmers deprive themselves of luxuries which they can easily procure at home by not growing such fruits for home consumption.

A Patron of Music.

The Emperor William's interest in music was (a Berlin correspondent says) lately shown in a very practical way. The other day, when he was shooting in the forests of Letzlingen, the band of the Uhlans played selections during dinner. The Emperor, with his suite, went up to the musicians and made some observations about the way in which an Italian popular song, "Funiculi Funicula," had been played, saying that it should have been taken quicker. Thereupon the Emperor took the baton, and under his conductorship the song had to be repeated. He further conducted some military marches. Five songs by Count Philip Von Eulenburg, the German ambassador in Vienna, pleased the Emperor so much that all had to be repeated.

Japan and Chinese.

The Chinese, when they first knew the Japs, named them the "Wa" people, and for a long time this word was sufficient. By change of vowel during 2,000 years, "Wa" has become "Wo." This was the term used in the recent declaration of war. This name, which signifies winding and twisting, is not liked by the Japanese, who prefer "Ji Pen," "The Land of the Rising Sun." The old name of the county was "Yamato," which is thought to mean "The gate of the mountains."

What's a Bump?

In our peculiar vernacular, we say a bump on a log and a bump on a human being. What one might call a bump another one would call a thump. Thus we have a bump from a thump and a thump from a bump. In like manner, a bruise may cause a bump, and a bump may cause a bruise, or perhaps a thump may cause both. Well, what's the difference, so long as we suffer from either bump or bruise, we want to get rid of it. That's true, and the surest, quickest way to cure a bruise is at once to use St. Jacobs Oil. Then the question will be not what it is, but what it was, as it will promptly disappear.

Not a few men are like the amœba—they live on what sticks to them.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family, and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists.

Meddlers are like mosquitoes; they torment but seldom hurt.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

two inches across formed, and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on, and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. Blake, South Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills The best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. E. M. Cross, a special Associated Press reporter, who lives at 1916 Maple Avenue, Huntington, W. Va., has knowledge of the remarkable cure of Mrs. Martha Gilkison, the wife of a carpenter of the east end of the city, who, on the 22d of September, 1895, related her experience as follows: "For a good many years I have been bothered an awful sight with my stomach. I got so I couldn't eat anything at all without souring on my stomach. Lots of times while working I would spit up great mouthfuls of stuff bitter as gall. I kept getting worse all the time and took piles of doctor medicine, but I might as well took that much starch for all the good it done me. It run into neuralgia of the stomach and worked itself all over me. Dr. Gardener, the new doctor up on Twentieth Street, told me when I saw him it was my stomach that caused all the trouble and give me an order to the drug store. I took it there, and the boy give me a box of Ripans Tabules. I began getting better, and have used a little over two boxes, and am now sound and well. (Signed), Martha Gilkison, No. 1820 Fourth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.