Annual Holiday in the Yards in York State.

HOPS A GAMBLE, PICKERS NOT

Work to Which Whole Families of French Canadians Devote Themselves--- Not Much of a Crop This Year.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 28 .- "Course now I muz go peeck hop."

This is the disconcerting announcement of the French Canadian servant girl in these September days when the hops hang ripe in the hop yards of northern New York. It is useless to protest that she is under engagement to you and that anyway the bours are long in the hop yards and the pay more than she can carn at her regular work. She merely shrugs her shoulders

"Ever' year, ever' year I go, me." Perhaps, too, it is not strange that she should go and that all her brothers and sisters should go and, indeed, her whole family from the grandmother in her eighties to little Vetal, who lies all day in his carriage and plays with a spray of the vine.' Picking hops has charms for them all, charms for everyone who has eyes to see the long avenues of vine-clad poles. who has lungs to breathe in the appetizing bitter of the hops and a heart to love

the companionship of his kind. This year, unfortunately, there are comparatively few hops to pick. Colonel William A. Jones of Richmond Hill, L. I., who raises more hops in Franklin county than anyone else, estimates that on account of the cold dry weather during July and August and the prevailing high winds this year's crop will be only about one-half as large as last year's.

Starting a Hop Yard.

In starting a hop yard the roots are set out in the spring in hills about six feet apart and for the first year the vines are allowed to grow upon the ground. The next spring poles from fifteen to eighteen feet high are placed, two in each hill, and two of the sturdiest vines are trained to

After being tied two or three times in the early summer the vines will twine themselves round and round the pole, always going from left to right, until they reach the top and perhaps hang over in long streamers. It is vain to try to persuade an enthusiastic hop grower that there can be any more beautiful sight on a summer day than a well cared for hop yard with its long rows of poles draped with swaying, fluttering vines and its far-away vistas of blue sky and green hills.

In the early part of September the hops become ripe, and then the yard teems with life and bustle, for the crop is perishable and must be gathered before the hops mould from damp weather or turn black from one of the early frosts so common in this locality.

Hayracks are consequently sent after the pickers in the surrounding country, who arrive fifty or sixty in a wagon, if you count all the layers. The Canadian pickers and the others who live too far away to return at night come in their own wagons with their bedding and their pots and their kettles and their tin pails and their dogs and all the other necessaries of life. There is a kind of holiday festive air about it which probably explains why many of these people come from a long distance to spend a few weeks in the hop yards,

Bosses Are Busy. each yard there are several bosses who oversee the picking, examine the boxes to make sure that no leaves or vines he put in and give out the tickets when

said a boss, "who even broke off the ends of the hop poles and put 'em in the bot-

The young men usually work as pole pullers; that is, they pull up the poles for the pickers and place them on the supports above the boxes. These men are paid by the day, and one pole puller can attend

to four boxes. The lighter work of picking is left mostly to the old men and the women and children. For filling a box which holds about twenty bushels the pay is 90 cents if you pull your own poles, or 75 cents if you do An average picker fills only a box a day, but the profit, if there is any, comes

from the fact that the children can work, There are some things to learn even about picking hops. For instance, if five or six pick into the same box there is time for the hops to settle than if only one or two are picking. Also in the morning before the sun has wilted the hops they take up more space and so pickers who can pull their own poles be-

gin work at dawn. As every time the box is moved its con

ftents settle it is an advantage, too, to

"My, my, I 'ave great deal unluck! son lost his balance and plunged in head

But not all of the troubles are accidental. It is considered a great joke among the blither spirits to seize some unwary picker or perhaps the boss himself and throw him in among the dusty, scaly hops.

Fun in the Evenium. Most of the fun occurs in the evening when the pickers sit down to their hearty supper of johnny cake, salt pork, fried onlons and potatoes, or later when they sit out on the steps of the houses and tell stories or sing while the men enjoy their "t'bac." Even after their long day's work the younger people and some of the older ones, too, are always ready to dance, and it is a poor camp, indeed, that cannot furnish one or two fiddlers for a of some of the Tokio papers, it appears

dance in the hop kiln. Several growers in Franklin county have been in the habit of getting Indian pickers from the St. Regis reservation. They are good workers and in the yards where they pick there is no chattering or skylarking. From Monday morning until Saturday afternoon they are models of industry and sobriety, but from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning mest of them, squaws as well as braves, lie about on the grass in a a month-about \$5 gold-and that was about drunken stupor.

From the boxes which the pickers have filled the hops are collected several times isfled and they were good workmen. a, day and are brought to the kiln to be dried and pressed. The dried hops, after standing for two or three weeks, are pressed into bales of 175 pounds each and are ready landed at Nagasaki a third consignment for the brewers.

Owing to climatic conditions New York state hops are superior to those grown on the Pacific slope and always bring 2 or 3 cents more a pound, but they are an uncer- the importation of the Chinese coolies, tain crop, subject to blight and pests of various kinds, and many farmers have

given up their yards. "What really gave the black eye to hop raising up here was the dollar hops of '82," said one grower. "Fifty or 60 cents a pound | puts it. was the highest price ever heard of before that, but hops went soaring that fall and the whole country up here was scrambling

"By spring a whole lot of these same people were mighty giad to unload at 20 or borers' huts that if they didn't stop work-25 cents, but while the boom lasted I tell ing in Japanese men's places they would you we felt rich. There was one fellow, be driven back to China. Mose Lovette, who'd squatted on a little plot of land just outside of the village. He indignation of the citizens of Kagoshima had three-fourths of an acre of hops, and ken and sought advice from the central he got \$1,000 for those hops. I don't suppose government at Tokio. Tokio, realizing the he'd ever had \$10 at one time before in all possibilities of embarrassment in any overt his life.

"There was a temperance lecturer here poorhouse was lined with hopyards and I case of an outbreak and then summoned guess he wasn't so far wrong. Every year the enterprising contractor to a conference more and more of the farmers make up in Tokio. their minds that hop growing is too much of a gamble, and if we have many more years as bad as this one I shouldn't be surprised if the time would come when there wouldn't be a hop raised in Franklin

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. Teacher-Tommy, the lesson speaks of the

'thread of life." Does that convey any idea to you? Tommy Tucker-Yes'm. That's what you feel when you've got a stitch in your side.

Small Gilbert was watching the black smith shoeing his father's horse. When the smith began to pare the horse's hoof, Gilbert thought it time to interfere, "Say mister," he exclaimed, "my papa doesn't

want his horse made any smaller!'

Anxious Mother-Are you better this

Small Invalid-I don't know. Is there any more felly? Anxious Mother-No, dear; you ate the last of it yesterday.

Small Invalid-Then I guess I'm enough to get up. In a recent examination in one of the

schools of Baltimore a teacher asked this question: "Name three classes of people?" One of the answers was, "Men, women and

In answer to "Name one animal which provides you with both food and clothing?" one boy said, "My mother."

A little girl was being put to bed one summer night, and after she had said her prayers her mother kissed her good-night, and said:

"Now go to sleep, dear. Don't be afraid. for God's angels are watching over you." In a short time, while the mother and father were at tea, a small voice from upstairs was heard. "Mamma!"

"Yes, little one: what is th?" "God's angels are buzzing around and

one's bitten mel"-Harper's Weekly.



Don't Buy a Suit Image

HITE Sand can be made to look like Flour.

But make this Sand Flour into Bread, and you'll tell immediately when you try to eat it that it is Sand.

A piece of Wood can be Painted to look like a juicy Beefsteaktry to eat it - then you'll that it's just Wood. Know that it's just Wood.

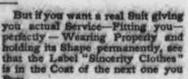
The Ability to merely make an Article "Look Like" another is therefore notenough to make it Valuable.

The article must have more than Mere Appearance—it must be able to Do Things—to give "Service" because it's "Service" that you pay for.

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PICK HOPS AND HAVE FUN book where the box can be filled in one JAPAN HAS A RACE PROBLEM

sighed one black-eyed little mother whose Protests Against the Hiring of Chinese Coolies.

INCIDENT MATCHED

Laborers from China Brought Into Japan to Work on a Railroad at Cut Rates Anger Jap-

anese Laborers.

It seems that Japan has been having a little race problem of its own. The details are sparingly given by a native press that courts consistency. From the sparse news accounts and the editorial comments that the importation of Chinese laborers to work on a new railroad line in Kagoshima province has helped to show the Japanese where the shoe pinches in San

Francisco. Early in July the contractor to whom the construction work on the railroad had been awarded imported thirty Chinese laborers. The wages he paid were 10 you 50 per cent cheaper than the hire of Japanese laborers. Still the Chinese were sat-

So pleased was the Japanese contractor with his experiment that he sent to China for 100 more, and before those coolies had of 800 was contracted for with Chinese emigration companies in Chefoo.

The Mainichl Dempo naively states that the Japanese laborers took great alarm at who were willing to work for half of what a Japanese laborer demanded. Mass meetings were held by the citizens of Kakoshima-ken "to consider this grave peril to the laborers of Japan," as the Mainichi

But the sentiment of the outraged laborers of Kagoshima-ken did not stop at mass meetings. One night in the latter part of July they posted a notice written in Chinese on the doors of the Chinese la-

The local police officials took alarm at the act against the Chinese, ordered the police of Kagosbima-ken to use their utonce who said he noticed the road to our most powers to protect the foreigners in

It happens that an imperial ordinance, No. 352, which was promulgated in 1898, forbids the employment of foreign labor in Japan except under limited conditions which restrict such employment only to the old treaty ports, where foreigners congregate. The latest papers from Japan have it that the contractor has either unconsciously disobeyed this law or that he has knowingly taken steps to force a test

In the early part of August the matter was still under advisement by the Tokio government and the Chinamen were still working under close police protection.
In july the latest outrage against the American Competition Hurts Mine

Japanese in and about San Francisco was scrupulously reported by the Japanese consul there to his home government. This was an instance of boys throwing stones through the glass of a Japanese gardner's greenhouse at Berkeley.

The outrage was duly noted by the Jap-

anese press and dilated upon by that part of it which had been yellowest in exploiting the San Francisco incident. Yet at this very time were working for half pay in Kagoshimaken were working under police protection because of threats against them by Jap-

Only two Japenese journals paid any attention to the 'Kagoshima-ken incident and comes more serious, while on the other The Asahi, one of the steadlest of the Tokio ment journals, defended the importation of the capitalists who were building the railroad would profit by the cheap labor general prosperity would be reflected through their

individual prosperity all over the province. General interest should have precedence over the interests of any one class, said the Asahi and then it closed with the sage deduction that if the laborers of California would realize this economic principle there would be no objection to the presence there

of Japanese laborers. The Mainichi Dempo of Osaka took a different view of the delicate situation. "This is a very grave question," said the Mainichi's editorial of August 17. "It is not merely a local one.

"For Chinese to engage in labor in Japan it is necessary to obtain official permission first, otherwise a legal penalty is incurred. To permit the entry of Chinese cheap labor in Japan will create a tremendous social problem and such permission will be ruin-

"If the Governor of Kagoshima-ken permitted the contractor to bring in the Chinese coolies the responsibility he took was very great and official action should at once be taken." The Japan Advertiser, the only American

paper published in Japan, did not seize the opportunity for making comparisons, but warned the Japanese government of the seriousness of the problem that was presented. It said in an editorial on August

"The problem that has thus been presented to Governor Chikami of Kagoshimaken in particular and to Japan in general is of paramount importance for two reasons, not as regards the material effect of the present innovation, but on account of the principles involved. First, because this is the only instance where the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 352 have been either disobeyed or brought to test, and second, because Japan is brought into the disagreeable alternative of permitting the entry of Chinese labor or of playing the inconsistent part of demanding of America what she herself withholds from China. That Japanese public opinion is chary of tackling the question is obvious from the general silence that prevails in regard to

A Judge on Judges.

Judge George Gray of Delaware, at the recent dinner of the Farmers' club at Senator Cameron's farm near Lancaster, Pa.,

"It is a fondness that has now almost disappeared." said Judge Gray. "We have only 2. become a more cultivated people and we have learned to value titles at their real

"But in the past it was different. Take my own title, the title of judge, for instance. I was traveling in the country in day the exodus to South America, some my youth and one day at a hotel table there sat beside me a man whom everybody addressed as 'judge.'

"When the judge got up and went away sald to my neighbor on the other side: "Is that gentleman a United States judge or a local judge?"

"He's a local jedge, sir,' was the reply. He was jedge of a hoss race last week."-Pittsburg Ganctie.



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Owners.

MINERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES

Bad Treatment Causing Them to Emigrate, So That the Labor Supply is Short---Chinese Coolies

Suggested. ROME, Sept. 28 .- The mine owners of Sicily find themselves facing a situation which threatens to cripple the sulphur trade of the island. On one side there is American competition, which every day be-

those were not of the sensational type. are the high taxes levied by the govern-Until 1906 the sulphur trade was in Chinese editorially, saying that because the flourishing condition and the workmen were contented, strikes were unknown, and afthough the life was a trying one, still the miners were satisfied. Gradually things changed and an industrial crisis crippled

the people of the Island. The mines were closed down, with the consequence that many of the miners were forced to emigrate, trusting to find work in the New World, instead of suffering from hunger in their own lovely island. This constant emigration depleted the ranks of the miners and their numbers lessened to such an extent that when an English company took over the mines it was forced to increase wages.

This company, the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur instilled new life into the industry and prospects seemed very bright. Many concessions were obtained from the government, while several private owners sold their holdings to the company. Prosperity seemed to return to the island.

This state of affairs continued for som years. The price obtained for the sulphur rose to \$19 a ton, and even the few private owners succeeded in selling the output of their mines for the same price. These conditions continued until two years

ago, and many small mines which had not been worked for fifteen years opened up. The company, in order to sustain high prices, was forced to buy in all these small holdings.

Thus it came about that it found itself with a stock on hand of \$60,000 tons which it was difficult to dispose of, as in the meantime the mines of Louisiana, which had previously been considered almost useless, had been made into a paying concern, owing to an invention by which the sulphur was forced through heated pipes and brought to the surface in a semi-melted state. America in former years imported from Sicily 178,000 tons of sulphur, but last year considered to too sufficient for its needs, the rest being supplied from native mines. While the company finds its market thus restricted, the miners are demanding higher wages and several strikes have occurred. They also demand more safeguards against accidents. The mines are worked in a primitive fashion and few precautions are taken to prevent mishaps to workmen. It has even been customary to conceal the number of persons killed in the mines by inhaling sulphurous gases in fires and explosions.

The overscers are gruel and are bitterly hated by the villagers as well as the miners. Little boys of 7 and & talked of the former American fondness ing the empty baskets to the diggers and are allowed to work in the mines, carrydoing all norts of odd jobs. For this they are jaid ; few cents a day, sometimes

In the villages near the mines are to be seen many sickly people, pale and yellow from the lack of fresh air and the constant inhaling of the gases. Emigration is their only salvation, and day by times to the United States, continues. until many of those villages are depopu-Inted.

The operators have now realized that owing to the mintaken policy by which small wages were toled out to the miners the mines have been left without the necessary number of workers, and if sul-phur is to be obtained help from other countries must be abugut. For this rea- ity of the townspeople.

SULPHUR CRISIS IN SICLY son inquiries have been made as to the advisability of bringing out Chinese coolles, following the example of the mine owners of South Africa The answers obtained have been far

> from satisfactory, as the coolies cost over \$1,40 a day, a wage which has been refused to Sicilian miners, and which includes board and lodging, and besides this amount their journey out has to be paid, and in case of death their bodies must be sent back to China at the mine

owner's expense. These conditions, naturally enough, the operators refuse to consider, and matters at present are at a standstill. The government promised to intervene toward a solution of the present difficult condition by voting a loan to help the mine owners out of their straitened situation, but on further deliberation decided to remain passive in the matter and let the situation solve itself in the usual Italian

COLORADO'S AT HOME DAYS Pumpkin Pie, Peaches, Melons and Other Delicacies Given

Away. Nearly all of Colorado is at home during September, From Rocky Ford, in the southeastern corner, to Grand Junction, far out on the western border, the carnival spirit pervades the state. A half dozen towns vie with one another in an effort to provide the most attractive entertainment. In each town the show is a home product affair. Primarily patriotism is the motive. The first of the special days was set in an effort to show the world that, great as is the state in mining. Colorado is by no means lacking as an agricultural and fruit growing region. But the shows are not money making enterprises. The rules prevent the sale of any of the wares. Every-

thing is free. Grand Junction has its peach day, Colorade Springs is famous for its flowers, Rocky Ford is known for its watermelon day, the corn roast has made Loveland a household word in the west, and Long-mont has acquired fame from its luscious pumpkin pies.

Longmont celebrated its annual pumpkin pie festival recently. Ordinarily the town has a population of only 2,000, but for this occasion 10,000 pies were made and all of them were eaten between sunrise and sun-

Excursion trains were run from every direction and Denver alone sent 1,000 persons to enjoy the fun. Everyhody joined in singing the official Longmont ode to the tune of "America:"

Praise to the pumpkin ple,
Lift up your plate on high
And yell for more.
When all there is—is not.
No ple nor cold nor hot,
You still could hold a lot.
Send out for more.
The ples were served by the best looking

girls in town, assisted by the members of the volunteer fire department. At night, as a kind of dessert, a street festival occurred. Of course all the pumpkins used in the pies were grown in the immediate vicinity of Longmont.

Loveland is in the heart of a fertile belt which produces green corn and an excellent quality and in great abundance. For festival day long tables were erected in the town square. Behind them were steaming ovens, from which the smoking ears were taken to be devoured by the thousands who thronged on the other side.

Rocky Ford's reputation as a distributing point for cantaloupes extends from ocean to ocean and pernaps beyond, but eastern Colorado is becoming famed now for its watermelons. The Rocky Ford celebration responsible for part of this reputation Not only Colorado but western Ransus contributes to the crowd which visits this Ittle town annually on its greatest day of

Colorado Springs showed the world that the very shadow of the mountains is a garden of flowers. A person may stand on the sidewalk at the Springs and view the floral fete, while high above. Pike's Peak, with its perennial covering of snow, is

Grand Junction's peach day is an event in which Utah participates. Bushels upon bushels of fruit are served one day in each year to all who care to enjoy the hospitalSend Us Your Orders for

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