Those who from Wisdom's fount would deeply drink To quench their thirst unslaked by learning vast Must come unto that time, their ques-

tions cast Back in their teeth, they pause upon the brink Of Wisdom's deepest well, and sadly think This baffling word must ever be the

But then Faith whispers, "In another To questioning souls an answer shall be given When all the tangled threads of

here Explained." Ah then indeed will it be Heaven, When eyes long blinded by earth MAY HENRY.

Salem, Or., Nov. 14th. Indiarubber Buttonhole.

HERE were really two John Stimpsons. One of cut up chops all day long in the market, worrying over the rise in Chicago beef and the unremitting growth of Mrs. Skipout's account. But when this John Stimpson had eaten his supper, put on his slippers and lighted his big-bowled pipe, in some way he disappeared omewhere. Then it was that the other John Stimpson came forth from some other somewhere, and, watching the smoke through half-open eyes,

began to think. This latter faculty the first John Stimpson did not have, but his double was a perfect prodigy in that line. He meditated by the hour, and then, sensible man, told his wife of what he had been thinking. And she was as much interested as if it were a fairy story, -as, indeed, it often was. She herself was not a great thinker, but knitted industriously and counted er,

"Kath," said this second John Stimpson one evening, "what do you suppose I've been thinking about?" "Hm-let me guess," said "About that going to the North pole

in the big balloon?"
"No, it isn't that. Fact is, that has entirely slipped my mind for a day or two. It's something like that, though." He waited a moment for

his wife to guess again. She shook her head. "I give it up," she said; "come, tell me." She was

not a very good guesser.

"Well," said he, smoking slowly,
"It is about a new kind of railroad. You know people nowadays are all the time talking about rapid transit. The horse cars don't go fast enough and the trains are too slow. They can't run a train more than 70 or 80 miles an hour and have it stay on the track. And when you think if it, that really is too slow. Here we can talk over these long-distance telephones 500 miles in less than no time; then why shouldn't we travel at something like the same rate?"

"Mercy!" said his wife, "I should be "Oh, yes, you could," said John "The air would go right along with the car, just as it does now. The two things to think of are how to make the car go fast enough how to keep it on the track. Now I'll tell you what I'd do.

"I'd lay out a straight road from New York to Chicago. For what goes fast must go straight. I'd fence this track in with a high board fence, so that no one would be run over unless he wanted to enough to take a ladder and climb the fence. On the sleepers, instead of regular rails, I'd have rails a foot wide and a foot thick, hollowed out so that would be a sort of big deep slot running the whole length. The car wouldn't run on wheels, for it takes time for wheels to turn. It would run on two steel skates, going the length of the car and fitting into the and the slots smooth as glass and oil them well. Have your skate-irous broaden out at the bottom and have the slots shaped in the same way. Then the skates can't get out of the slots, and consequently the car can't run off the track."

"Yes," said his wife; "but how is your car going to skate? It hasn't any legs.

"That's just what I was coming to," continued John Stimpson. "It has got to be pulled along, and by electricity, of course. Electricity is the essence of all creation. Now you have seen these horseshoe magnets work: hold one close to a piece of steel, and it draws it up-click. Well, my idea is that you can draw a car on the same principle. Have your car made of steel. Have a lot of big magnets lying along between the rails and connected by wires so that you can keep the magnets full of electricity from stationary engines every twenty miles. Fix each magnet with a little projecting finger so that when the car is drawn up to it, it in. the electricity will be shut off from At that magnet and switched ahead to the next magnet. That one in turn would pull the car up to it, and so snugly fitted in, was a nickel.-N. Y. on. Run an overhead wire the whole length of the road with a steel rod from the car touching it, and through this the engineer can turn the electricity on in the magnets, shut it off, or reverse it. In this way he can regulate the speed. And the speed, whew! Why, he can travel as fast as the electricity itself! But I think, on the whole, about a thousand miles an hour would be safer."

"John Stimpson! Don't you think I will ever ride on your car. What if it ran off the track!"

"It can't run off the track, I tell you. But even if it did, there wouldn't be any suffering such as we read about now-no people roasted alive or scalded to death. I think even that is an improvement, for their friends wouldn't have anything to worry over." And John Stimpson knocked the ashes from his pipe and began to shake down the stove.

Now, although this John Stimpson was an ingenious sort of fellow, he never thought of converting his ingenuities into cash. He did not sit up nights trying to make working models, nor did he run around days consuiting pate it lawyers and striving to interest capitalists. With this prosaic business he had nothing whatever to do. Thus he had the pleasure of inventing without any of the pains, which is not a bad thing. Among the novelties in which the econd John Stimpson delighted was the idea of making newspapers with-

Oh haunting word, which through all evolving this, and his wife became so interested that she was impatient to have it finished. When he finally did to have it finished. When he finally did to have it finished. When he finally did to have it finished. get it done-that is, in his head-it was a rather complicated thing.
"I'm afraid, Kath, that I haven't

is a mere matter of mechanism, after The principle of the thing is right. Make a typewriter copy of each piece that is to go into the paper. Have each one complete in itself on a leng strip of thick cardboard. Have the typewriter so constructed with a spreading clutch that it will print Appreciation of Gold and plause. the typewriter so constructed with a each line just even full every time. Hanging against the wall have a big fac-simile of each page of the paper blank all but the column rules and the heading, with the distance be tween the column rules just the width of the sheets of card-board. Slide these printed slips of card-board in between the column rules wherever Untangled be; all things that vex us you want them to go, until the page is full. Then with a big camera take a photograph of the whole page, make a zinc plate reproduction, stereotype it and there you are. You have seen these little baby fac-similes of newspapers; this last part of it is done

itst like that." "But when the sun didn't shine we wouldn't get any paper.' "They take pictures now by electric light, Kath."

"I suppose they do; they have to have electricity in everything now. them sliced off straks and And their wires are getting crossed every day or two, killing people and horses, till I'm almost afraid to go down street. 'I should think, John, you might fix them somehow!" almost as soon as he began to think,

it came to him. "I have it, Kath; I have it the firs thing. Spun glass! Cover the wires will bend and won't break; it will and a practical knowledge of these never wear out, and it will keep elec-

tricity right on the wire. All the to another.' And he pulled at his pipe with an

air of triumph. "John Stimpson," said his wife suddenly, holding up his butcher's jump-"I do believe you are growing stout. The lower buttonhole in this jumper is torn clear to the binding and the button is coming off. Stand of Lancashire and Yorkshire, of Dunup a minute and try it on. I want to see what I must do.'

So John Stimpson laid down hi pipe and put on his jumper, and stood holding up first one elbow and then the other.

"Hm-m," said his wife; "that jumper won't last but a week or two, any way; it's all worn through on the shoulders. And when the button is sewed on as it should be, you can't make it meet the buttonhole Let make it meet the buttonhole. Let-

She took from her work-basket little narrow India-rubber band, put or highly pensioned tressury and it through the bittonhole, slipped one board of trade officials; the city ediend of the rubber band through the other, and buttoned the loop over the News, Economist, and Statist, whose

"There," said she, "now you can

Next day at the shop a shrewd clothing manufacturer caught sight torial "we," but who, if they signed of John Stimpson's India-rubber their venomous articles, would be apshort, the butcher and the clothing such authorities as Professor Foxmanufacturer had the buttonhole well. Nicholson, and Sidgwick. Sir patented, and thoughtful John Stimp- Louis Mallet, Sir D. Barbour, H. H. son and his wife are worth this day Gibbs, Mr. Grenfall, and Sir William a hundred thousand dollars.

NICKELS IN THEIR EARS.

A Chinaman boarded a Third avenue cable car one day last week, and English bimetallists?" seating himself in a corner lapsed into acteristic of his race. His shoulders dropped, and his hands rested openpalmed upon his knees. When the conductor came around with his usual salutation of "Fare, please," the Celestial didn't make a move. "Fare, please," repeated the con-"Come, wake up, there." Solemnly the passenger looked up up and scratched his ear meditatively. When he brought it down his fingers smiled and returned to the platform, but an inquisitive passenger was much mystified as to where the nickel came boarded the car, and still another, Chatham square. The inquisitive passenger watched them closely when the conductor entered, and saw both of them scratch their ears before paya superstition and asked the con-

ductor about it. "Why, they carry their nickels in their ears," said the conductor. "When a Chink starts to go on a car he always sets a nickle in his ear. Perhaps it's for convenience. If it isn't I don't know why they do it; but they always get the money with a quick movement. It used to puzzle ing the true and durable settlement." me at first, but I soon got onto them. Now, when a Chink boards my car and falls asleep in a corner, quite a common performance with them, simply get his fare from the right you have the pleasure of meeting in the earth." ear, for that's the one they carry

At this point a Chinaman got on the car, and the inquisitive passenger looked at his right ear. Sure enough,

RIGHT KIND OF MUTTON.

Very much more mutton would be caten in the United States if we only grew the right kind. Very much of what we grow is leathery, lean meat, which nobody would eat with a relish. We have been growing sheep very parts of the country, we have but few really first-class mutton sheep. If we grew good, tender, juicy mutton we would soon find our people calling for pathy and agreement." more of it, so that we would have to greatly enlarge our producing capac ity to supply the demand.

But before we come to that we have a duty to perform to ourselves. We should have mutton to use on our cable at our international conference farms. And we may have it if we this year: only set to work to get it. I don't mean that tough, lean mutton, such as sympathy with the movement to prois so often put upon the market in mote the restoration of silver by inthis country, but good, young, tender ternational agreement, in aid of which meat at once able to impart strength we understand a meeting is to be and to produce muscle, such as is held tomorrow under your lordship's wanted on our farms. Now we can presidency. We believe that the free have this kind of meat if we only set coinage of both gold and silver by to work to get it.-Prof. Shaw, in international agreement at a fixed Farm, Stock and Home.

A LIGHT ASSESSMENT.

Portland. Nov. 27.-The tax roll of Multnomah county was completed to change fluctuations. taxable property to be \$49,000,000, D. W. Voorhees out type. He was several evenings against \$60,000,000 a year ago.

C. K. Davis.

Villiam B. Allison,

United States senators.

"This was greeted," continued Pro-fessor Foxwell, "with deafening ap-

"Why are you a bimetallist, Profes

"The current system known as bi

metallism," said Mr. Fexwell, "de-

pends for its explanation upon what

beyond doubt, is one of the most

ard. But the main interest of the

subject does not lie in these theoret

ECONOMIC BEARINGS.

ings of monetary questions that give

them their real human significance

seriously interested in the proposals

employment. I began to realize how

intimately they corcorned our indus-

productive industries; and, in any

ase, it will not be denied that inter-

ests of national importance are in-

volved in the monetary policy of the

this with some deliberation-whether

the last fifty years, except the con-

troversy on free trade, whose practi-

serve to that statement?"

reaching."

of the biretallists until, while inves-

"It is the economic and social bear

sor Foxwell?" was the next question

put to the Cambridge professor.

J. M. Carey,

E. Murphy.

W. P. Frye,

S. M. Cullom

got the spreading clutch in the type-writer so that it will work, but that The English Bimetal- N. W. Aldrich, lists Interviewed.

Business Values.

British Bimetalists Are Agreed That Silver Must Be Used as Standard Money.

While that eminent statist and tute that first attracted me to the study lary guardian of British statistics, of the compound or bimetallic stand Dr. Robert Giffen, sits in Whitehall Gardens and declares bankers and ical considerations, facinating as they financial men of England will not always are to the expert. listen to bimetallism, the younger and more enterprising are taking the bit in their own mouths and listening with undisguised attention to college professors and statesmen who have broken away from the obstinate, unintelligent inertia of the average London financial leader writer. Today I find-and in this Professor Foxwell, professor of political economy in St. John said he would attend to it the John's college, Cambridge, Eng., envery next thing. The following night, tirely agrees—supporting bimetallism of monetary chaos has most injurious effects upon our foreign trade and our the leading living professors of political economy in England and Europe, Indian statesmen and finance minisspun glass. Weave it on the ters, the principal exchange bankers when you make the wire. It and merchants, who have a profound near future. I doubt, indeed-I say subjects. Members of parliament of there has been any economic contro-all shades of politics, from A. J. Bal-versy agitating this country during wires on a street could be twisted four, Sir W. Houldsworth, and Mr. together into one cable, and not a bit Chaplin, to Jacob Bright, George of electricity could get from one wire Howard, Samuel Smith, Leonard cal issues were so grave and so wide Courtney, R. L. Everett, S. Montagu, and Vesey Knox, some 150 in all; three ex-governors and present directors of the Bank of England; the finance ministers of nearly all the leading nations in the world (Germany and Austria are only awaiting dee, Leith, and Glasgow; the most enlightened agriculturists, like Mr. Heneage, Clare Sewell Read, and Mr. R. L. Everett; and last, though not least, the leaders of the trades unions in Lancashire and elsewhere, Bristol included. The Manchester Guardian, the Manchester Courier, the Financial News, the editors of which under-stand the question, are among the

The opponents are Lombard street bankers, the gold monopolists and noney lenders, and some highly paid tors of the Times, Standard, Daily purview of this subject is, as Profes-"There," said she, "now you can sor Foxwell said to me, limited to the grow all you want to; the rubber will next settling day on the Stock Exchange, and whose insignificance is sheltered under the anonymous edi-To make a long story praised at their true value against Houldsworth.

THE ENGLISH IDEA "Will you," I asked Professor Foxwell, "kindly define for American of the question." traders the present attitude of the

"I may say that English bimetalthe condition of limp apathy char-lists find themselves in complete agreement with General Francis A. sloped forward and inward, his head Walker in regard to the settlement of existing monetary difficulties. I do not know that I can better describe their position than by saying that the views of leading bimetallists here whether in the world of business and politics or at the universities, are practically the same as those of what is sometimes called the 'gold' party at the official. Then he put his hand in the United States. That is to say, we are opposed to all purchase schemes, all mere manipulations of slots in the rails. Make the skates clasped a nickel which he handed silver, all partial and local attempts over to the conductor. The conductor at its demonetization. Nothing less than international free mintage of both metals appears to us calculated to bring about a lasting and final setfrom. Presently another Oriental tlement of all the very serious difficulties into which the world's trade has for there are many Chinamen about been plunged by the fateful demonetization of 1873. We can sympathize of course, with the sufferings and the injustice which have led to the extreme demand of your populist and ing. He concluded that it must be Western parties, but we do not believe that anything less than internaional bimetallism will give a genera feeling of monetary security; and unless public confidence is restored temporary palliatives will not have any very sensible effect. They will probably be followed by mischievous reactions and will prove, in the long run, to have only resulted in postpon-"I believe one of our distinguished statesmen, Hon, W. C. Whitney, has been in England this summer making some observations of bimetallism; did

> him?" 'Yes, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Whitney, and must say that I liked him very much. He appears to be an exceedingly clear-minded, conservative man, anxious to obtain all the information possible in relation to the bimetallic movement in Europe. So far as I could gather, his views on the monetary question were very much in agreement with the cautious, conservative views entertained by our leading bimetallists. I think such men as Mr. Balfour and Mr. Whitney view the question from very similar standpoints. When this question largely for wool, hence, in nearly all again comes under consideration in Europe I firmly believe we shall find such men as Ralfour and Whitney working together in general sym-

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE. "Are there any other of our public men who take an interest in the work of the Bimetallic league in England?" "Yes; we received the following

"We desire to express our cordial ratio would secure to mankind the blessing of a sufficient volume of metallic money, and, what is hardly less important, would secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exdiscourage enterprise

THE CAUSE OF PROSPERITY. The increased production is, of course the great majority of consumers beautiful results of modern economic theory of substitution, brought to my notice by the late Professor Jevons, lend it."

I thought, as the earnest British political economist uttered these words, that if they could have only reached the American workmen in their full meaning what a blessing it would have been to our country in in 1892, or if that grand statesman, William McKinley, now concluding his remarkable campaign in America could have heard these words spoken For myself, at all events, I was not within the sacred precincts of British learning how he would have rejoiced tigating the causes of irregularity of to find the greatest economic thinkers of England thus recognizing the force trial and commercial prosperity and tical statesman of the New World. the condition of labor. Unless I am lentirely mistaken, the present state

of the argument of the greatest prac-Again on this question of the fall of prices Professor Foxwell said: "The recent coal strike and the demand for a 'living wage' may serve to remind us of the serious social difficulty involved in the fall of prices. At first, no doubt, the loss is borne by the mployer; but as the margin of profit nelfs away trade becomes depressed and employment contracted, and money wages have to fall. If prices are to fall continuously no power on earth can prevent some fall in money vages.

"I understood you to say that pro-fessors and teachers of political econcmy in Eugland are generally favor able to bimetallism. Is there any re

"Fully a year ago I said they were generally favorable to bimetallism, and at any rate accepted the theory upon which the practical working of that monetary system depends. I can speak now with more confidence in regard to both points. It may be partly owing to the natural development of opinion, partly to the vivid light thrown on the situation by the striking monetary events of last year; but, whatever the cause, there can be no doubt that economic opinion has distinctly advanced in the direction of the views which we advocate, and there is a greater disposition to aid in giving practical effect to those views. Our ranks have received a notable and weighty accession in the person of Mr. Leonard Courtney, whose recent speech in Cornwall you

may have seen. "British economists are practically unanimous upon what is really the fundamental point, viz.: that the monetary difficulty will never be settled upon a permanent and satisfactory basis until silver is again brought into use as standard money upon the basis of an international agreement. There are differences of opinion mong them, naturally, as to the cise ratio between the metals which will give the best guaranty of stability, but I do not think these differences will prove to be serious when we come to the practical settlement

"Mr. Courtney recently observed that the appreciation of gold had more than neutralized all your efforts to pay off the national debt since 1873, even including the relief afforded by Mr. Goshen's conversation of

1888. Do you remember this?"
"I certainly do," rep'ied Mr. Foxwell, "and more than that, the same thing happens in the case of every private debt, every advance and mortgage. It is for this reason that the American nation, and especially American farmers, are in favor of bimetallism. They are an active, industrious, enterprising community, and therefore a community of borrow ers. Here your census statistics in relation to individual mortgage indebtedness instruct us. There you show a fixed charge of \$400,000,000 annually on the productive powers of the nation. It takes nearly double the amount of grain and farm produce it formerly did to meet this fixed charge. Every farmer who has raised money on his little property finds that the weight of the loan becomes in creasingly oppressive as prices fall, and he naturally objects to be made the victim of an artificial contraction of money. The manufacturer is in the same position, and I need not that anything which increases the burden of the fixed charge payable to capital cannot be for the advantage of labor.

GOLD AND BUSINESS. "In fact, if gold continues to appre ciate business will become so rumous and hoarding so profitable that the parable of the talents will have to be reversed. The really wise man will be the man who buries his talent

"But you are a creditor country, so urges Mr. Giffen, and, therefore, interested in everything which increases the value of the gold due your cap-

italists? "I might reply such falsification of contracts is base and immoral. It would be unworthy of a great country to make fraud the aim of its monetary policy. Even Shylock only pressed for his pound of flesh. But, as generally happens, the immoral is also the inexpedient. It has been urged that it is not to the interest of a creditor to crush his debtor. This is undoubtedly the sound as well as the generous view. England's greatest rest on the solvency of her debtors and the prosperity of her customers, both of them sapped and endangered by the insidious process of the appre-ciation of gold."

And now I come to one of the most important and pertinent answers given by Professor Foxwell, because upon it to a very large extent I regard hangs the strongest argument both in favor of bimetallism and a judicious protective tariff."

you answer Mr. Glad-"How do stone's and Mr. Giffen's continuous statements that great progress has been made under a gold monometallie policy?" "Of course," was the prompt reply progress has been made, for a ba

monetary system cannot neutralize all the forces of civilization that are Working for improvement. But the rate of advance has very greatly fallen off. I do not wish to be misbe brought about by monetary con-

"The real reason why we prefer steady or rising to falling prices is that the former condition stimulates and the latter contracts production. the real cause of the prosperity. All classes ultimately gain by it, and especially the working class, who form Even the creditor class will profit in the long run. They will find compensation for the fall in the value of money in the greater demand for their capital caused by the general prosperity. In any case it would be bsurd to sacrifice the interest of the producer to that of the investor. If England has become a great creditor country it is because she has been a great producing country. She must make her capital before she can

WAGES AND PRICES.

"It is all very well to say that wages must govern prices, not prices wages. But prices are governed by the monetary supply, and unless the unions can induce parliament to remedy the monetary contraction they will find t vain to attempt to maintain prices. It will be said, perhaps, that when prices are falling the lower wage will buy as much as the old wage did with higher prices. This is true, but it is not easy to get men to understand it. Nothing is more difficult in practice than the adjustment of wages to a falling scale of prices. Economically it looks simple enough, politcally it may mean revolution. So if we look at the cry for a 'living wage. In one sease this is reasonable enough. There is a minimum of comfort below which it is neither right ner economical to work human be-

ings. All honor to Professor Foxwell That a British political economist should so boldly enunciate this doc trine is indeed a sign that the old seen its best days. The Cobden club today does not number among its nembers a single political economist of any consequence or standing. The men who, like Professor Foxwell, are up to date have long since consigned the old and antiquated fictions which the sum total, is the James F. Clark the sum total, is the James F. Clark and David A. Wells preach at home to the sepulchers of exploded thrones, common errors, and allacies which the credulity and su-

from time to time to flourish Polifically it has indeed meant revolution in the United States. One consequence of the further appreciation of gold has been to intensify the agricultural depression all over Eu-timated at from 700 to 1000 bales. spe. and especially in England. Most of the land charges are fixed, and

THE ROOT OF EVIL. So again rents will become more onerous and further reductions must follow. In short, the active producer n every branch of industry runs the risk of finding himself, crushed by the weight of an ever-increasing burden "In short," said Professor Foxwell, the root evil of the present monetary situation is the continued apprecia tion of gold, depressing, as it does, the enterprise of the industrial class, the great borrowers, without really improving the position of the compara- and "put up" at a farmhouse in a tively inactive class, the leaders of remote clearing, was annoyed during capital."

"Are you making much headway?" than ever before. You would be surng info it carefully. Once they do this we capture them. Mr. Balfour has been a tower of strength to us. Mr. Courtney is likewise an acquisi-

Sir Henry James, one of the most popular men in England, is now on our side. Lord Rosebery admits it is an important question. Still we don't feel much like bragging. There is nothing your busy man dislikes so much as to be squarely faced by inconvenient facts which compel him to reconsider a familiar course of action, perhaps even to grapple with an unfamiliar idea. It has been some what unfairly said that it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman, but anyone who has tried both feats will admit that this is child's play compared with an effort required to get a new idea into an Englishman. The Englishman resists ideas a la outrance. Upon this characteristic it is easy to play. And our opponents do play upon it, as you Americans say, for all it is worth. They are trying to spread the idea thath it is a hopeless complicated question which the farmers of England can never master, and that all college professors and other monetary eranks are trying to jolly them into believing. In a country like England the feeling is most difficult to over-

FROM ECONOMICS TO MUSIC. "And now." said Professor Foxwell, taking out his watch, "we have talked enough bimetallism for one afternoon more, I fear, than your readers will care to read. If you like good music come with me to King's College chapel, and hear a pretty anthem and an organ, and singing that will make you forget political economy and sta-

Soon we were seated in one of the arest ecclesiastical buildings in Christendom, wherein the stonework, woodwork, and glasswork content which shall deserve most admiration The soft, rich tones of the organ. standing nearly in the middle of the reverberated through chapel, building. The chapel is still lighted Prosperity cannot by innumerable candles. The daylight graudally faded away and the juring. But if you play tricks with peculiarly rich tracery of the windows money you may seriously retard pros-changed until it looked like a mass

perity, for the simple reason that you of gems and then as darkness enveloped the chapel almost disappeared in the superb vaulted stone roof. An hour of such music and singing with the shadowy surroundings was well calculated to bring calm to the most active mind. In the presence of these magnificent and unequaled edifices of up-to-date bygone centuries even political economists may with profound respect and reverence. Latter-day architects copy and imitate these marvelous structures, but unlike the thrones of political econo mists, they cannot be knocked down and pulverized by each succeeding ischool of economics that flourishes for a generation, only to be sent kit ing to Jupiter and Mars by the next These old specimens of an art almost lost stand like mighty giants amid the pigmies of modern architecture .-Robert P. Porter, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

A Pacific Hop Growers' Convention to Organize for Mutual Interests.

The advisability of a convention of Pacific coast hop growers is set forth those days of increasing production in the American Agriculturist by and prosperity which came to an end James Hart, of King county. The Agriculturist suggests Sacramento as the place and January 8th as the date for the proposed convention: Mr. Hart says:

Either we must find the cause of

present low prices and apply the rem-

not own their farms. It seems to me certain that there is, first, an overproduction; second, the funds of the repay the amount borrowed for harvesting; third, brewers have reduced the quantity, of hops per barrel, so as to keep the demand within the limit of the average production of former years, and I doubt not but substitutes are used for any deficiency. Acreage is so largely increased on the Pacific coast that instead of raising about 240,000 bales, the United States next year is likely to produce not less than 300,000 bales. What will be done with them? The demand does not require more than 225,000 bales, and if we have 75,000 bales excess for sale (to which must be added the quantity in stock). it seems to me that the hop industry is fast pursuing the wild idea of our grain raisers: that is, to grow all you can, market or no market, and the result will cer-

tainly be the same-ruin. Now is the time when growers have some spare time, and I think a conference of representative hop growers, held early in January, at some central point, where the Pacific coast growers could meet and discuss this matter in a business-like manner might save them thousands of dollars next year. Let every district in every county call a meeting, discuss the subject and for, say every twenty-five growers. elect one delegate. Let him go pre pared with all the data of his district, number of growers, area in cultivation, number of bales for each past three years, number of bales raised not gathered, prices paid each year, cost of production, etc. Great good would result in a practical way, and it would lead to a free exchange Manchester school of economies has of information in the growing season and at harvest time.

The local hop market rarely ever

sees a week of more extensive buying

than the one just past. The one imrowth of 1115 bales bought Hunter & Lamy for 10 cents. But in addition to this lot, from 2200 to 2400 bales have been picked up by local periority of mankind have permitted dealers. The exact number cannot be given, for one of the most extensive operators this week, is the one dealer in town who does not report his transactions to the press. His purchases are, however, variously es-The sale of the Mortimer-Wedder spoon growth of 120 bales, is attractthey weigh more heavily upon the ing even more attention than the sale landowners as gold rises in value. of the Clark lot. The price is not of the Clark lot. The price is not made public, but it is generally agreed to be 12 or 121/2 cents, with the preponderance of opinion in favor of the latter figure. The lot was an extremely fine sample, hard to match | inywhere in the country. Samples are being brought in freely, and destrable lots are being rapidly picked

p.—Otsego Republican. NEW TO THE CITY MAN.

A gentleman who went into the woods region on a hunting excursion the daytime with the abundance of flies that found access to the house. "Yes; we have done better this year But when twilight of evening came he was treated to an exhibition of prised to find the number of prominent dy catching that more than repaid cople taking up the subject and look- him for his vexation. The windows were opened as the darkness settled down, and the hostess's tallow dip only partially dispelled the gloom the old-fashioned kitchen, when he suddenly became aware of odd creatures darting to and fro in the room, often coming almost into his face, while a queer little noise of "snip, snip, snip," seemed to follow their velvety fluttering motions. For an instant he was startled, not knowing what to make of such intruders. "It's only bats," said the landlady quietly, as she pursued her work. They're catching flies. Don't you hear 'em snip off their wings? There'll

be hundreds of fly wings on the floor in the morning." The gentleman arose early and looked for the wings, and sure enough the floor and tables were littered with them.-Lewiston Journal.

CONNECTING PACIFIC AND ARC-TIC OCEANS.

The committee of the Siberian railroad, presided over by Czar Nicolas, has made an appropriation for a survey for a new railway from Perm to Kotlas, which is, however, located in European Russia, but will soon be connected with the Great Siberian railway system. The survey for this line is under the control of a commission of four members, two from the over by a member from the ministry and escaped arrest.

of way communications, Mr. Tolman cheff, C. E. The new railway starting from Perm, the actual terminus of the Oural railway, which is to be connected with the Siberian railroad by a branch from Ekaterinbourg to Chelabinsk, now in course of construction will run westerly to Viatka, and thence northwesterly to Kotlas, near the junction of the Nichehda with the North Dwina, the latter river being an old waterway to Archangel, the oldest Russian harbor on the White sea. The Perm-Kotlas line, in connecting the Siberian railroad with the White sea, will put the Pacific in direct communication with the Arctic ocean.-Railway Gazette.

OCEAN NEWSPAPERS.

They Were Common in the Days of Clippers, and One Is Still Publish Years ago, before the big ocean liners made a trip from this country to Europe a matter of only a few days and the one way to get to Europe was by clipper ship, and the voyage occupied from four to six weeks, it was the custom to publish a weekly newspaper on board the larger ships for the edification of the passengers. The captain and officers would store up news items before leaving port, and these, enlarged and greatly embellished, would be made the leading features of the weekly ssue. Information from the captain's cabin as to the weather prospects, and other interesting scraps of news edy, or in a short time growers will of the ship, together with whatever contributions the passengers cared to make, would help fill up the paper and make it an exceedingly attractive farmers were very limited and they sheet for people a thousand miles were (as a body) compelled to sell to from land. The mid-ocean newspaper was always a curious-looking affair, and copies of all the issues were eagerly sought by collectors when-ever a ship touched port. But since the ocean grayhounds have made the trip so short the ocean newspaper has disappeared. A year or so ago, how-ever, the American line began the publication of newspapers on board of the big steamers New York and

Paris.

One paper is published and is usually run off of the press when the steamer is four days out and rolling in the Roaring Forties. On the Paris the publication is called the Paris Gazette, while it is the New York Gazette on the sister ship. The limited printing apparatus on the steamers makes it impossible to turn out a very large paper. The sheet is about six inches wide and nine inches long, and is a four-page affair printed on manilla paper. The first item of news that strikes the eye is a descrip tion of the ship, signed by the captain. This is a stock paragraph, and is printed in every issue. The daily runs of the steamer follow, and the distance still to go and the probablities of doing it within a certain time are discussed in short paragraphs. The second column of the first page generally contains some paragraphs headed "General Information," and here the passengers find many useful little hints as to cures for seasickness the necessity of exercising by taking regular walks around the decks, and idvice as to the handling of luggage In fact, this column is a mine of valuable information for people making their first trip. The paper contains contributions of prose and verse, some of them decidedly clever, and there is also a column devoted to queries. The price of the Gazette is sixpence in English, or fifteen cents in American money, and it meets with s ready sale in the second cabin and steerage, as well as among the saloon

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

Just think of it, over \$1,000 week is sent out of Baker City for

The Philistine is the name of a new paper just started at Weston, Uma-

tilla county. Albany's city election will occur next Monday. There is no fight over

local issues. The Northwestern Railroad com pany is still planning the extension of its line to the coast.

In Washington Senator Shoup is a candidate for re-election, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The main question for Washington and Oregon and Idaho legislators is to shorten the salmon-catching season. The Oregon Scout is informed that W. R. Usher, of Eagle Valley, Union county, raised corn this year which

yielded over 100 bushels per acre. A. T. Villis planted 21/2 pounds of potatoes on his ranch in Eagle valley last spring, and as a result dug from them 600 pounds besides twelve fine potatoes which were sent East samples which he did not weigh.

There will be an effort made duri the next session of the Oregon leg lature to have a new county carved out of the eastern part of Crook, the north end of Grant, a portion of Gilliam and the southern corner of Wasco counties, with the town of Mitchell

as the county sent. The Corvallis Times gives the following to show what can be done in apples when the right variety is grown and proper care taken of the orchard: There is a big apple tree in D. L. Horning's yard in this city, the trunk of which is nearly twenty inches in diameter. In the apple house there is a bin that holds thirtyeight bushels, and it is heaping full of apples, all picked from the big tree. In addition ten bushels of apples from the same tree were ground into cider, making a total yield of forty-eight bushels, worth at the present market price \$24. The tree has been bearing for a third of a century and thousands of cuttings have been taken from it by nurserymen from all parts of Oregon. The fruit is big and red, and is known as the "Oregon Champion," an excellent winter apple.

OFF THE BRIDGE.

New York, Nov. 27.-Henry Menier jumped from the center of Brooklyn bridge today. He carried a parachute, which opened in the descent, when Menier was about fifty feet above the ministry of finance and two from the river. He struck the water on his new ministry of agriculture, presided left side, but sustained no injuries

PIONEER BAKERY

COFFEE SALOON.

HODES & HALL,

Proprietors.

Plain and Fancy Confections--Ice Cream.

"OUR SILVER CHAMPION," "BE LMONT," GENERAL ARTHUR," and a full line of Smokers' Articles, Come in when hungry and get a lunch any hour of the day,