

IS IT FOR PERMANENCE?

OPINIONS AS TO NEW ARRANGEMENT OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Further Consolidation of O. R. & N. and O. & C. Interests Talked of by Outsiders—New Circulars.

Railroad men on the street are free in expression of the opinion that the official changes announced yesterday morning only temporarily settle the situation. They say the evident design is that Mr. Miller shall become thoroughly acquainted with the Southern Pacific field and that at some later date, possibly the first of January, he will be made general freight agent of the O. R. & N. and take over with him the entire traffic department of the Southern Pacific. The circulars are subject to modification, as events shall seem to demand, but railroad men say the way the general freight agent of the O. R. & N. has been held open for the position pretty plainly that the intention of the ruling powers is to make it a means for bringing the two Oregon systems into closer relationship. Officers who might be supposed to have knowledge of this arrangement will not discuss the matter at all, saying they know nothing about it.

Mr. Markham will leave Saturday night for San Francisco to take his new office as assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific. The circular announcing the appointment, effective September 1, was issued in San Francisco yesterday.

Circulars announcing appointments in the traffic department of the Harriman lines now bear the authorization of J. C. Stubbs as traffic director, instead of that of the president of the road for which the appointment is made. The first O. R. & N. circular bearing this name was issued yesterday. As traffic director was that appointing Charles Clifford general agent of the freight department of the O. R. & N. at San Francisco, vice T. M. Schumacher, resigned to become traffic manager of the Oregon Short Line. This appointment also is to take effect September 1. The second Stubbs circular for the O. R. & N. was that appointing Mr. Coman assistant general freight agent. Of course, Traffic Manager Campbell signed both.

Change in San Francisco Rates

The Southern Pacific yesterday issued a circular announcing a change in rates between Portland and San Francisco. Now the first-class passenger rate is \$25, with \$2.50 rebate. This leaves the net rate \$22.50, which includes sleeping car accommodations. Sleeping car berth separate is \$5. The change will permit a rebate of \$1.50 instead of \$1.75, leaving the net fare \$21.00, but this is exclusive of sleeping car berth. This change will take place September 1.

Bought by the Santa Fe.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 29.—It is stated here that the Santa Fe Railway has purchased the Kansas Southwestern Railway, which runs from Arkansas City to Anthony, Kan., a distance of 80 miles. It is said that the Santa Fe desires the line to prevent opposition to its proposed road from Arkansas City in a southwesterly direction to Fort Smith, Ark.

Filed Refunding Mortgage.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 29.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company today filed with Oklahoma's secretary its \$5,000,000 refunding mortgage on the Oklahoma, Texas and New York, and William H. Thompson, of St. Louis. It is due in 1981 and carries \$2,000,000 in internal revenue stamps.

Railroad Notes.

Traffic Manager Campbell and General Passenger Agent Craig, of the O. R. & N., left last night for Chicago, to be absent two or three weeks.

General Passenger Ticket Agent Whitney, of the Great Northern Railroad, is on his way to the Pacific coast, and is expected in Portland early in the coming week.

THE TREASURY AND MONEY

Secretary Gage's Bond-Purchasing Policy.

New York Journal of Commerce.

"I know of no exigency that requires a departure from our present policy of bond purchasing," said Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage yesterday, when asked if it was his purpose to make larger bond purchases in case of a stringency in the money market. "We shall continue to buy bonds," he said, "as long as the government can afford to do so at reasonable rates. So far as I can see there is no evidence of a money stringency." Secretary Gage's confidence in the purchase of short-term bonds is repeated by United States Treasurer Roberts, who says: "There does not appear to be much prospect of a stringency with money easy at 2 1/2 and 3 per cent."

Secretary Gage makes it very plain that he does not propose to go into the market and buy bonds at rates which would be made at rates which will pay reasonable interest on the investment. So far his investments of nearly twenty millions of dollars in the purchase of short-term bonds represent a saving of something like 1 1/2 per cent. If bonds are offered in large quantities at the same figures in the money market, the Treasury will be very glad to purchase them. He does not anticipate, however, any stringency, and says that the demand for currency for credit purposes is not as heavy this year as it was last year. He believes that the Western banks are in good shape to take care of this movement, and that the Treasury will be able to furnish the necessary bills of small denominations if they are called for. The largest shipment so far made was on Friday last, when \$1,000,000 was sent to Chicago. The drafts before that were in small lots, ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

There will be some slight relief within the next month or so, but the Treasury is expected to have a large amount of five or six million dollars in refunding of war tax stamps. This amount is not very large, but it is anticipated will assist in the circulation of currency. It is also expected that expenditures will increase, and the outgo from the Treasury on that account will help alleviate any threatened money stringency. There are still heavy accounts to be paid on last year's army expenses, which are going through the routine of adjustment. The extraordinary expense of transporting the volunteers home and disbursing them will be felt for some months yet, and this will add to the volume of money paid out from the Treasury.

The estimate of the Treasury officials have not been met in the Government receipts, as an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly three million dollars already in the Treasury. It was had been fully expected that the reverse would have occurred and a deficit would have appeared in the Treasury statement. There has been a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the receipts from internal revenue taxes, but the unusual reduction in expenditures more than offsets this decrease of receipts. On August 22 the total receipts from internal revenue since July amounted to \$4,872,753. For the same period last year the receipts were \$4,074,831. This is a decrease of over \$800,000 in less than two months, and the expectation of Treasury officials is that the decrease will be greater as time progresses. For the same period the receipts from customs have been in advance of those of last year, the collections from that source since the first of July being \$7,422,021, as compared with \$5,540,299 last year. There has been a total decrease in Government receipts of a little over \$600,000 this year, the statement showing that up to August 23 this year the total receipts were \$33,779,464,

as against \$32,403,767 for the same period last year. In the matter of expenditures, however, there has been a tremendous falling off. So far this year the expenditures have been \$32,922,084, while for the same period last year they were \$55,494,653, or over \$22,000,000 more. As stated above, however, this condition is expected to change when the final accounts of the Volunteer Army are settled.

It is expected that the Treasury Department should the surplus continue to grow. Congress will make further reduction in the internal revenue taxes. It is believed that a cut of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 can be made in the present year, and the Treasury Department has made a reduction of over \$40,000,000. Where the cut will be made is problematical, but there is no doubt that the beer and tobacco men will again appeal to Congress for relief from the remnant of war taxes left on their products. It is now remarked that had the Treasury experts been able to restore the surplus and get some benefit each year. They have learned that clover, the great builder-up of worn-out land, that is so generally used by Eastern farmers to keep their soil up to a certain degree of productivity, will be the salvation of the Willamette farmers. Land kept seeded to clover for, say, from three to five years, and then plowed up and sown to wheat, will produce those old-time crops that the farmer loves to tell about that used to be raised here years ago, before the land had been "whipped" to death. What would the farmers of Illinois and many other Eastern States do without clover? Their farms long before this would have been barren and desolate.

RING OUT THE OLD

And Ring in the New Method of Husbanding the Soil.

McMinnville News.

There are many farms in Yamhill County that have been farmed in wheat for the last 40 years, and some of them even longer, without any rotation of crops. The land has been to some extent worn out, and at the present time the farmer wonders at the small crops that reward his efforts. The only effort that he has made in all this time to recuperate or rest his land has been the old worn-out way of Summer-fallowing, never stopping to think that whatever he gets by that way is only half a crop after all. Many Oregon farmers have come to realize that Summer-fallowing is a foolish, wasteful way to raise wheat. Some of the most up-to-date farmers have learned a better way to rest and renew their land and get some benefit each year. They have learned that clover, the great builder-up of worn-out land, that is so generally used by Eastern farmers to keep their soil up to a certain degree of productivity, will be the salvation of the Willamette farmers. Land kept seeded to clover for, say, from three to five years, and then plowed up and sown to wheat, will produce those old-time crops that the farmer loves to tell about that used to be raised here years ago, before the land had been "whipped" to death. What would the farmers of Illinois and many other Eastern States do without clover? Their farms long before this would have been barren and desolate.

A few years ago there were many farmers here who said that clover could not be raised here successfully, but in spite of those, a few of the progressive farmers thought differently, and seeded a part of their land to clover. The wide-awake men of the country have been the ones who were successful, and who went forward in spite of opposition. The Willamette Valley soil, if properly managed, is the best soil on earth, which, coupled with its genial climate, makes it the most fertile of any soil on earth for the husbandman. Wheat from one year to another for the past 50 years is too much, even for such a soil as this, but this great fertilizer, clover, will build up the land once more. Farming does pay when properly managed, and nowhere on earth will it pay better than right here in old Yamhill. If you haven't any clover on your farm, go to work at the proper time, prepare the ground and seed a portion of your farm to clover, and from year to year keep increasing the acreage, and you will see the production that at the end of five years you will declare that your farm never paid well.

PERSONAL MENTION.

State Senator John R. Welby, of Centralia, Wash., is in the city on business. Jesse Drumheller, a pioneer of Walla Walla, is at the Imperial with his family.

George P. Lent was admitted to practice in the United States Court yesterday.

Mrs. E. D. McKee and Miss Belle McKee have returned from a sojourn at Gearhart Park.

W. P. Campbell, superintendent of the Chemawa Indian Training School, and wife registered at the Imperial yesterday.

M. and Mrs. G. C. Winstanley, of Olympia, are at the Perkins. Mr. Winstanley is a prominent Olympia business man.

James N. Glover, of Spokane, upon whose pre-emption claim that city stands is at the Perkins, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Henry Fleckenstein and family, who have been spending the Summer at their cottage in Centerville, North Beach, have returned to the city.

Thomas Brown, colored, was also arrested, charged with vagrancy. Both he and Banks speedily secured friends who deposited the necessary bail for their appearance at the Municipal Court this afternoon.

Dr. C. R. Templeton returned yesterday from Moscow, where he was in the Spring to look after some mining interests. He reports things very quiet in Nome, and many miners are returning from the Kougouk, Blue Stone and Gold Run and elsewhere, and are home and outfit for whatever they will bring. These districts have proven great disappointments, as well as many of the creeks this year. He does not anticipate, however, any stringency, and says that the demand for currency for credit purposes is not as heavy this year as it was last year. He believes that the Western banks are in good shape to take care of this movement, and that the Treasury will be able to furnish the necessary bills of small denominations if they are called for.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—S. Delshelmer, of Spokane, registered at the Union Square Hotel today.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Birth Returns.

August 29—Boy, to wife of C. R. Sammons, 374 E. Third.

August 30—Boy, to wife of F. W. Mullin, N. P. Sanitarium.

August 31—Girl, to wife of B. S. Elliott, 28 Jefferson street.

August 1—Boy, to wife of E. P. Fulkerson, 766 Albina street.

August 2—Boy, to wife of M. Arand, 1259 1/2 East Main street.

Death Returns.

August 27—Jesse Mantell, 4 months, 373 Water street; cholera, 42 years, St. Vincent's Hospital, septicaemia.

Building Permits.

B. M. Sumner, East Mill street, between East Sixth and Grand avenue, \$500.

Henry Swint, two-story dwelling, East Davis, between Mason and Fulton, \$1500.

Fred Sobee, two-story dwelling, Williams avenue, between Cook avenue and Park street, \$2000.

M. J. Malley, two-story dwelling, Sixteenth street, between Lovejoy and Marshall, \$3000.

G. S. Schackel, repairs to house, Flanzer street, between Third and Fourth, \$250.

For abstracts, title insurance or mortgages, see Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Co., 244-5-47 Filling bldg.

Hoppekers.

The O. R. & N. Co. will, until further notice, operate the commodious steamer Elmore on Willamette Landing and way points on Willamette River, carrying passengers only. Leave Ash-street dock, Portland, at 7:30 P. M. Quick service and lowest rates. Ticket office Third and Washington and Ash-street dock.

Warm weather weakens, but Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens, regardless of the season. Try it.

WANTED—BETTERINGRESS

ONE GOOD STREET NEEDED FOR SOUTHERN TRAVEL.

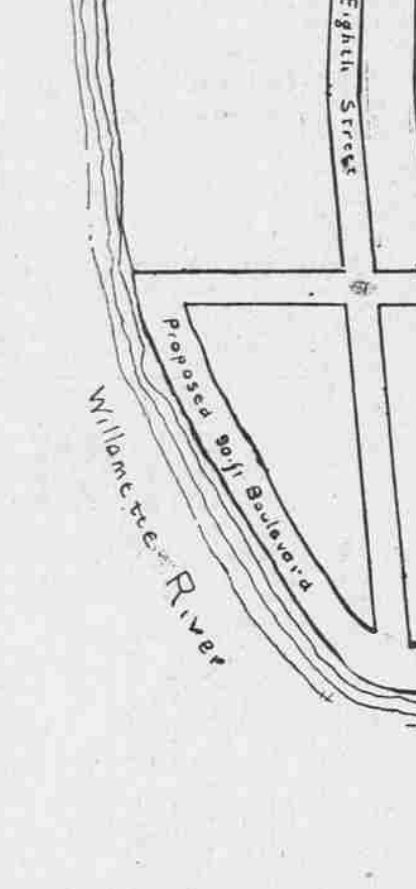
Proposition to Create a Boulevard in Southeast Portland—Difficulties in the Way.

Resident of Stephens' addition and south as far as Sellwood are looking up streets and examining maps to see if there is any way to divide up the travel that enters the city along the Milwaukie road and Milwaukie street. Committees have been appointed at Sellwood and Brooklyn to see what can be done. Milwaukie street is occupied by a single standard-gauge track to Division street, and from there to Hawthorne avenue there is a double track, which takes up most of the street. The idea of dividing being the principle avenue of travel from the south. This travel from the south now confined to Milwaukie street from Sellwood comes from Clackamas County, and also from Mount Scott. Completion of the Portland woolen mill at Sellwood

next month. The building has been thoroughly overhauled outside and inside, and it is in excellent condition. It is a fine structure and originally cost over \$5,000. On the campus much work is going on. Brush between the building and the Willamette boulevard is being slashed and north the brush is being trimmed. The grounds will also be graded and beautified. Where the university opens the old-time life and activity on the Peninsula will be restored. A considerable number of students will live in the city and attend recitation, sewing and returning by car, but most of them will board at the building and on the Peninsula. A large number of new houses are to be built on the Peninsula. Piles of lumber for new cottages may be seen in many places. There are no vacant houses to be had.

Returned From Circle City.

Mrs. Charles Smith, with her son and daughter, Raymond and Pearl Smith, has arrived from Circle City, Alaska. She had been there for the past two years. During most of that time she was postmistress of Circle City. Her husband, Charles Smith, formerly an East Side official, was deputy collector, but is now engaged in mining. He and his son George remain at Circle City. Mrs. Smith came home by way of St. Michael. She is at the home of her father and



PROPOSED BOULEVARD TO GIVE A SUFFICIENT STREET SOUTH

will increase the traffic. The Brooklyn Sub-Board has had a committee out to see what can be done to open Caywood street from East Ninth to East Eighth, and have it improved. This street was selected for the reason that there was hope that it could be extended, but the map indicates that it is a narrow street, and if this is a narrow street it would be waste of effort to open it. The old maps show that it is about 30 feet wide. Map street, one block south, is a 60-foot street, and if it could be opened to East Eighth it would afford the relief looked for.

Center street about four blocks north of Caywood is open from East Nineteenth west through to the river. It is a 60-foot street. Moreover, it is the only street that does not extend to the river south of East Eighth. Center street, which is Beacon, but it ends at East Eighth. It is an improved street, but the grade is so steep that loaded wagons seldom use it. Relief, therefore, must come from either Center street, or from Caywood, either Caywood or Mill. As can be seen on the map, East Eighth and East Ninth extend south to a point opposite Holgate street. These streets, if extended, would be a great improvement to the city. The committee will recommend remains to be seen. Some property-owners on East Eighth do not take kindly to the proposition of diverting travel over there, but eventually East Ninth will be improved and carry its share of the travel.

Sellwood wants to see a 60-foot boulevard from East Eighth to the river, and that place, connecting with East Eighth, East Ninth and Center streets. The amount of land that would be required for this boulevard would be very great. It would be over two miles long and would pass through private property. If the fall of 1905 should be located at Sellwood, it might be possible to connect the boulevard with East Eighth, East Ninth and Center streets. It could not be extended north of Caywood street. Also at one point south of Holgate it would have to occupy part of Milwaukie street for some distance, as the latter is located on the edge of the river bluff. It is a serious engineering problem, but the rub would be the right of way.

Seriously Injured.

Ernest Gordon, a young man living at University Park, was seriously injured yesterday morning about 8 o'clock while descending the steep hill on Mississippi avenue on a bicycle. He had wheeled from University Park, and while coming down this hill the chain of his bicycle came off. He was carried forward at a great speed until reaching Stanton street, when he pitched head first on to the hard gravelled street. He was knocked senseless, his head being badly cut and his shoulder broken.

The young man was taken to the drug store, corner Russell street and Mississippi avenue, and Dr. Curtis Holcomb called to attend him. His injuries were considered so serious that the physician sent him to Good Samaritan Hospital. His sister was sent for and remained with him yesterday. The physicians were unable to say what the outcome would be. He seemed conscious yesterday most of the time. There appeared to be internal injuries.

Verdicts for Defendants.

F. L. and J. E. Quince, doing business as the Manufacturer's Company, sued W. H. Eggleston in Justice Vreeland's court yesterday, to recover \$25. It was a case in which a breach of advertisement contract was alleged. It was hotly contested before a jury. The jury was out several hours, and finally brought in a verdict for defendant and for costs and disbursements.

In the case of Frederick Welch against C. E. and L. B. Tuel, before Justice Vreeland, for forcible detainer, to eject them from lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 33, Peninsular addition; also in another piece of property, the justice decided for the defendants on account of the insufficiency of notice to vacate.

Repairing Building and Grounds.

The building and grounds of the Columbia University, at University Park, are being repaired and improved and made ready for the opening of the school, which will take place about the 5th of

next month. The building has been thoroughly overhauled outside and inside, and it is in excellent condition. It is a fine structure and originally cost over \$5,000. On the campus much work is going on. Brush between the building and the Willamette boulevard is being slashed and north the brush is being trimmed. The grounds will also be graded and beautified. Where the university opens the old-time life and activity on the Peninsula will be restored. A considerable number of students will live in the city and attend recitation, sewing and returning by car, but most of them will board at the building and on the Peninsula. A large number of new houses are to be built on the Peninsula. Piles of lumber for new cottages may be seen in many places. There are no vacant houses to be had.

UPS AND DOWNS OF HOPS

HOW PRICES HAVE VARIED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

Picking Season Will Be in Full Blast Next Week in All Parts of the Valley.

The annual rush for the hopfields will be at its height Sunday, and hopping will be in full blast by the last of next week. Men, women and children can make wages in the occupation and at the same time enjoy a healthful outing. A great many new families, it is thought, will join the hoppers this year, and those who tried the outing last season speak well of the manner in which they were treated by the hoppers, and the beneficial results financially and physically. Many of these people could not afford a seaside or mountain outing will spend the next few weeks among the hopfields, returning in time for the opening of the public schools, on the 15th of September.

Most of the hop pickers will go by the up-river steamboats, as the Valley fields are adjacent to the river landings. They take tents, poles, bedding, camp stoves and utensils, though at some fields tents are not needed, house room or shed room being furnished by the growers. Young people particularly like to go to the fields again as the picking season comes around, and this is because there is more or less fun of evenings in the way of socials and dances. If the weather is fine there are gatherings from the various fields of evenings, and the memory of these pleasant incidents renders the next hop harvest a period of merit to look forward to.

The shortage in the Oregon hop crop this season will make it a little harder for pickers to make wages, as the hops are short and chubbier compared to last year, when they were full and thick on the vines. "The long dry spell has cut the quantity down," said a dealer who returned yesterday from the hopfields of Clackamas, Yamhill, Polk and Marion Counties, "but the quality will be good, and the weight more than the average. Pickers who work by weight instead of bulk this season will therefore have the advantage."

"Quite a number of pickers are already on the ground in order to have the choice of location for their camps, and the country roads are already being made with family wagons, whose owners live in the hills or on the coast, and so strike for the Valley fields for change of climate and scene."

"The price paid this season will probably be 40 cents a box and this will enable families to make considerable pocket money, where each member is at all industrious. Some growers add free fruit and vegetables to the 40 cents as an inducement for pickers, and these yards will probably have less difficulty in securing hands this year, when labor is so heavy on the coast, and before the necessity for tent and poles down away with the pickers may consider themselves in better luck than in years gone by."

"The outlook for prices this year is simply fair. I bought several yards while I was out this week at 10 cents a pound laid down at the nearest railroad station. It will cost two cents a pound to send them East, and the price there must reach 12 cents in order to prevent loss. The shortage in Oregon will be offset by the heavy crop in California, though I think we have a better quality here. The crop in New York State is fair, and in England it is up to the average, while a full yield is reported from Continental Europe. I think Oregon will hold its own with 75,000 bales, of which \$5,000 will be choice. Last year's yield was \$2,000. Raising hops has been a precarious business owing to the variation of price and conditions for the past 20 years. In 1885, the low year, the price descended to 2 cents a pound, and hoppers went broke. In '96, it fell to 1 cent, and hoppers were again in a bad way. In '97 hops went down to 3, 4 and 5 cents again, and hoppers were the bluest men in the state. In '98 hops reached 17 cents, and hoppers were jubilant again. In '99 hops were sold for 50 cents to \$2 a bale, and none was so poor as he who raised hops. Last year the price reached 10 cents a pound, and so some of the hopmen put money into the bank after their pickers were paid. This year would be a low-price season if the crop of Oregon should be a failure, but looking for the best, however, they may go something higher, after the crop is in the bale and its good condition assured."

PREVENTED A PANIC.

Crash at a Funeral Stopped by a Chicago Pastor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A panic that threatened to result in the death or serious injury of a score or more of persons in St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church, during the funeral of David Lindskog, was prevented by the prompt action of Pastor Herman Lindskog, who calmed the congregation and induced the women and children in the crush to cease struggling towards the entrance.

The church was crowded, and hundreds of persons were outside awaiting an opportunity to view the body of the pastor's son, who was shot by Policeman James E. Hendon, while on duty, on East Eighth and East Broadway streets. It had been leaking badly for some time and stagnant water had accumulated on East Eighth street.

Wise Bros., dentists, both phones, The Follies.

HUGE FOSSIL FOUND.

Professor Amalitzky Examines a Parasaurus in Northern Russia.

Professor W. P. Amalitzky, of the War Academy, has just discovered the most wonderful fossil ever discovered, and the eyes of the entire scientific world are looking with envy at the prize, which will be carefully given the place of honor in the Paleontological Museum, in St. Petersburg, when the building is completed, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This skeleton, unearthed in North Russia, after weeks of patient search and hard work, is known to scientists as the Parasaurus. It measures nearly 10 feet in length, and is the largest fossil of this reptile that has ever been discovered.

Hitherto the British museum has possessed the largest specimen found by Professor Seeley in Cape Colony in 1889, and which measures nine feet. Professor Amalitzky's treasure, however, puts this specimen in the shade, for the new find is of perfect preservation and size.

Professor Amalitzky has been engaged in this quest for fossils for several months, and he has been amply rewarded for his labors of hard work and devotion. In the bitter cold, he unearthed the 30 skeletons on the banks of the Northern Dvina, but they were in fragments, with the exception of this colossal specimen. He was fortunate in finding a hard sandstone, and it took weeks of the utmost skill to exhumate the specimens in anything like a whole and perfect state.

Several of the large universities in the United States have been endeavoring for some time to secure a fossil of this reptile, but as yet they have not been successful in getting a perfect specimen of its size, and it seems a little hard to believe that the man who has found the largest skeleton in the world, perfectly intact, should be in far-off Russia, and without a great deal of expense inaccessible to American students.

Professor Amalitzky and his band of workers were obliged to endure all manner of hardships while searching for fossils in North Russia. The condition of the soil, the hard frost, the snow, made it difficult to carry on the work of exhumation successfully, while the severity of the climate, its snows and cold blasts of wind, which continually swept over the country, delayed the work considerably.

For weeks the party labored on without receiving any encouragement, but their efforts, but a portion of a fossil or a gigantic footprint clearly marked in strata of the rocks spurred them on and suggested all manner of possibilities.

Professor Amalitzky had the good fortune to be leading the party who discovered the first fossil of any valuable size, and, feeling sure that where such a specimen was there must be more of the same kind, he left the men to their work and struck a trail a few feet higher up on the side of the cave-like mountain, and hauled sandstone in which they were making their explorations.

The higher up he went the more perfect became the skeletons which the professor dug out, and when he discovered a front leg bone of an enormous size protruding from its bed of solid earth he

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CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A panic that threatened to result in the death or serious injury of a score or more of persons in St. Ansgarius Swedish Episcopal Church, during the funeral of David Lindskog, was prevented by the prompt action of Pastor Herman Lindskog, who calmed the congregation and induced the women and children in the crush to cease struggling towards the entrance.

The church was crowded, and hundreds of persons were outside awaiting an opportunity to view the body of the pastor's son, who was shot by Policeman James E. Hendon, while on duty, on East Eighth and East Broadway streets. It had been leaking badly for some time and stagnant water had accumulated on East Eighth street.

Wise Bros., dentists, both phones, The Follies.

HUGE FOSSIL FOUND.

Professor Amalitzky Examines a Parasaurus in Northern Russia.

Professor W. P. Amalitzky, of the War Academy, has just discovered the most wonderful fossil ever discovered, and the eyes of the entire scientific world are looking with envy at the prize, which will be carefully given the place of honor in the Paleontological Museum, in St. Petersburg, when the building is completed, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This skeleton, unearthed in North Russia, after weeks of patient search and hard work, is known to scientists as the Parasaurus. It measures nearly 10 feet in length, and is the largest fossil of this reptile that has ever been discovered.

Hitherto the British museum has possessed the largest specimen found by Professor Seeley in Cape Colony in 1889, and which measures nine feet. Professor Amalitzky's treasure, however, puts this specimen in the shade, for the new find is of perfect preservation and size.

Professor Amalitzky has been engaged in this quest for fossils for several months, and he has been amply rewarded for his labors of hard work and devotion. In the bitter cold, he unearthed the 30 skeletons on the banks of the Northern Dvina, but they were in fragments, with the exception of this colossal specimen. He was fortunate in finding a hard sandstone, and it took weeks of the utmost skill to exhumate the specimens in anything like a whole and perfect state.

Several of the large universities in the United States have been endeavoring for some time to secure a fossil of this reptile, but as yet they have not been successful in getting a perfect specimen of its size, and it seems a little hard to believe that the man who has found the largest skeleton in the world, perfectly intact, should be in far