

The Yamhill County Reporter.

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HOP NOTES.

Otsego, N. Y. Farmer: The weather continues favorable to the growing crop, and there is no new evidence on which to base an estimate as to the yield. We, therefore, still adhere to our former figures of one-third to one-half short.

G. W. Hubbard has made the following contracts in Salem: C. D. and H. Hartman, 10,000 lbs of hops at 8 cents; Thos. Hunt 6,000 lbs, 8 cents; Christenson, 7,000 lbs, 8 cents; Jas. Down, 10,000 lbs, 8 cents; John Kirk, 10,000 lbs, 8 cents; J. W. McGrath, 7 1/2.

Waterville, N. Y. Times: Hops have been doing well during the past week and considerable improvement is noted in many yards. As yet they are clean and healthy. A correspondent from Prescott, Canada, writes: "Hops in Canada will be a light crop, owing to frosts, early drouth and grasshoppers. Not over half a crop is looked for."

Following is from an English grower: "Hops started well, but by reason of the extreme drouth they yellowed up and the pin dropped out to such an extent that the crop will be exceedingly small, about one-third of last year's crop. We have had some rain the last few days, and I find the mold running very fast. In fact, the little crop is in a very critical condition. I washed my hops three times over. I should say it will be the smallest crop since 1882."

The Oneida, N. Y., Post says: Reports of the growing crop do not indicate much difference from what has been going on for some time past. Many of the yards throughout the country have received very poor care and the result is that they are accordingly making a very poor showing. Not a few growers are already questioning whether it will be worth their while to pay any attention to the crop more than to pull the poles, strip and stock them. It certainly is far from a promising outlook.

In the office of County Recorder F. W. Waters yesterday a hop contract was filed to be entered of record in which the party of the first part is George Will, an extensive hop grower of Aurora precinct, and Phil Neis & Co., of Salem, are the second part. Mr. Will agrees to deliver to this firm 12,000 pounds of his hop crop for each of the years 1895, '96, '97, '98 and '99, he to be paid 10 cents per pound. An advance of 4 cents per pound for picking money is one of the conditions of the contract. Delivery is to be made by Mr. Will at Aurora not later than October 1st of each year. * * * Some weeks ago the Statesman published the gist of a contract made between a Marion county grower and a hop buyer in which the price named was 10 cents per pound. That item has been published far and wide and yesterday County Recorder Waters received a communication from J. E. Gannon, deputy recorder of Sonoma county, California, making inquiry as to the correctness of the price and the advance named. Mr. Gannon is a large grower in Sonoma county and is greatly interested in the question of contracting his crop. The tone of the letter would make it appear that 10 cents has not been offered in the Golden state for hops.

A prominent hop buyer of Marion county said yesterday that he estimated the total hop crop of Oregon for 1895 at 100,000 bales. Last year it was 71,000 and, in 1893, 38,000.—Statesman, 1894.

Cholera morbus is a dangerous complaint, and often is fatal in its results. To avoid this you should use DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure, as soon as the first symptoms appear. Rogers Bros.

The only city that has successfully fought the caterpillars is Rochester, N. Y. For several years a forestry association there has offered children prizes for gathering cocoons, and in the summer of 1893 it destroyed 132,648 cocoons, 44,900 of which were brought in by one boy. In 1894 the number gathered and destroyed was over 9,000,000, at a cost in prizes of \$655. The offer was repeated this spring, but only 400,000 cocoons were found. The pestiferous despoiler had given up the fight for once.

Diarrhoea should be stopped promptly. It soon becomes chronic. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure is effective, safe and certain. Hundreds of testimonials bear witness to the virtue of this great medicine. It can always be depended upon, its use saves time and money. Rogers Bros.

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OREGON NEWS AND NOTES.

The new college building at Forest Grove is completed.

G. I. Sargent is to resign as secretary of the state board of horticulture on the 1st of October.

It is expected that 7000 horses will be shipped from Arlington this fall to the Portland slaughter-house.

Judge Gilbert of Portland will hear the \$15,000,000 appeal case in the suit against the Stanford estate September 10.

The latest estimate gives 7,000,000 pounds, as showing the amount of wool which has been shipped from The Dalles this summer.

The steamers are now carrying freight between Portland and San Francisco for \$1 per ton, regardless of classification.

The aggregate yield of wheat is not likely to prove half as much in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington as last year's crop.

H. V. Gates, proprietor of the electric light plant at Hillsboro, is putting in an electric light and water plant at Klamath Falls.

Lands belonging to the Willamette Valley & Cascade Wagon road are being advertised for sale by the sheriff of Harney county to pay taxes.

The office of the Oregon state board of horticulture has been moved from Portland to Salem, and is established in the state capitol building.

A special rate of 50c per 100 lbs on shipments of peaches by express has been secured from all Rogue river valley points to Portland. The rate formerly was 15c for a 20-lb box.

Seth C. Maker and Wm. Fisher of Portland recently endeavored to swim from Oregon City to Portland, a distance of 14 miles. Maker swam half the distance, and Fisher gave it up at six miles.

Weston normal school has commenced an action in court against Secretary of State Kincaid for the money appropriated at the last session of the legislature for that institution. The trustees claim they are entitled to the \$16,000 in a lump sum, while Mr. Kincaid claims that he must audit the account. The same question applies to all the state schools.

We fear there is trouble ahead for the shippers of fresh Italian prunes from the Pacific northwest. It is now generally known that the Italian prune is among the best of our fruits for shipping east while fresh, and preparations are being made in about all the prune-growing districts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho to ship fresh Italians. If some practical plan could be adopted to properly distribute the shipments so as not to glut some markets while others are unsupplied a great quantity of this fruit could be profitably shipped while fresh. If, however, shipments are made from twenty or thirty different places without any general plan, there will be a good many cases in which shipments will bring no returns. Although the shipping of fresh Italian prunes last year was a small business compared with what it promises to be this year the Chicago market was badly glutted at one time.—Rural Northwest.

There is no doubt, no failure, when you take DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. It is pleasant, acts promptly, no bad after effects. Rogers Bros.

Geologists at Work.

Frank M. Anderson, paleontologist of the class of 1894 of Willamette university, and subsequently a fellow at the Stanford university, is one of a party of geologists operating in the hills and valleys between Corvallis and the coast line. At the head of the party is J. S. Diller, for thirteen years at the head of the geological survey of northern California and southern Oregon, a man much distinguished in his line of work. To his researches are due the fact that the fossils of the Devonian age have been unearthed in the Klamath mountains, and the geologic theory of that section of country completely revolutionized. He has been since the early days of June in the Tillamook and Clatsop coast mountains, where his presence was the occasion of much newspaper comment. It is the business of these men to gather fossils. Their finds are boxed and shipped to Washington, where experts of the geological wing of the interior department examine them and determine the history of the section where the fossils are found. So far the geological work in Benton county is found to be especially interesting, from the fact that an older formation than the Miocene is

found to run across this country from north to south.—Statesman.

Dress for the Bicycle.

The question of the proper dress for bicycling is still in doubt. The English women who first took kindly to the wheel have used in riding a modification of the shooting dress which has been for so many years in common use among them. This dress consists of knickerbockers, with leggings, a short skirt to the top of the boots, and a Norfolk or cutaway jacket. French women, who, during the past year, have taken so enthusiastically to the practice of bicycling, have characteristically adopted many fantastic and daring dresses; tight trousers, military costumes, oriental, and all variety of theatrical dress. In America, the present tendency is toward the adoption of short skirts. In smaller cities like Cleveland, Buffalo, and notably in Chicago and Boston, the bloomer costume has been largely used. This tendency must be deprecated. They are a slight gain in convenience, but there is an enormous loss of the gracefulness which every woman should religiously consider. A short skirt, cut with a very slight fullness at the waist, and fitted like a riding habit, will be found to offer very little danger in the way of catching in the wheel. Knickerbockers should be worn, as petticoats of lace or linen are productive of innumerable falls. Gaiters should be worn with a short skirt, as the rider will seem to herself and the spectators not to be sufficiently dressed without them. With the long skirt, the ordinary walking length, these gaiters are not necessary, but what is gained by the absence of these certainly heating articles of wear will be more than balanced by the danger of catching in the wheel, which the long skirt indisputably invites. A long coat to cover the bloomers would possibly occupy the place of a short skirt, but would, on the other hand, be caught by the wind and twisted into many awkward shapes. The shoes worn should be low, broad-heeled and comfortable. Gloves should be loose and, if desired, there are bicycle gloves made for the purpose, open across the knuckles to let in the air. Nothing has been devised which is superior to the cut-away jacket with the soft shirt underneath, a skirt to the tops of the boots, accompanied by knickerbockers of the same material, and gaiters of cloth, leather or canvas, fastened to the band of the knickerbockers below the knee. An attractive combination can be used in the shape of a Tartan kilt of dark material, accompanied by a braided black jacket, a white shirt and black necktie. There is a modest suggestion of costume about this dress which is particularly becoming and artistic. Hats should be close, and undecorated with flowers. A sailor hat, which affords some protection for the eyes, is advisable, or a soft felt with a stiff feather.—Cosmopolitan.

Hostile Clash Averted.

It is not generally known that just before the declaration of the armistice which preceded the signature of the treaty of peace an issue had grown up between the United States and Japan that threatened to lead to actual hostilities between the two countries, and that a hostile clash was only averted by the conclusion of the Chinese war. This issue arose through the assertion by the Japanese authorities of the right to search American vessels. They insisted they had the right to board an American vessel, and, if they chose, to take from her any Chinese or any enemy they might find even though they were passengers. Minister Dun promptly denied the existence of any such right on the part of a combatant, and a hot correspondence ensued.

The Japanese insisted on their right, and even when Mr. Dun reminded them that the United States had gone to war with Great Britain on just this issue, and had forced the abandonment of any claim to such a right, they refused to abate their pretensions one jot, though the Minister intimated that the first assertion of such a right would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act, and therefore likely to lead to war. The matter progressed to such a perilous state that when Admiral Carpenter was about to escort an American merchant steamship out of a Japanese port, to prevent her detention by the Japanese, the latter, it is said, gave orders to the shore batteries at the mouth of the harbor to fire upon the American naval vessels if they attempted to do so. This fact came out after the conclusion of the armistice, which fortunately, occurred at just this point in the negotiations, thereby preventing an incident that would certainly have led to war, but the significant point is that since that time the Japanese have steadily clung to the same contention, promising serious trouble in the event of another war in the East.

president to withdraw the threatened issue of the proclamation. Letters poured in, some imploring, some threatening, and many weak-hearted people feared that Mr. Lincoln could not withstand the pressure. One day, about a week before the time set for the proclamation, Mr. Robbins walked into the office of Private Secretary Nicolay. While standing there Mr. Lincoln entered, put his hand on Mr. Robbins' shoulder and said: "Well, old friend, the important day draws near." "Yes," replied Robbins, "and I hope there will be no backing out on your part." "Well, I don't know," said Lincoln; "Peter denied his Master. He thought he wouldn't, but he did." Mr. Robbins knew by this simple but subtle hint that Mr. Lincoln was determined, though the pressure was almost too great to withstand. The great day came, and with it freedom to black and white. A few days later Mr. Robbins met Mr. Lincoln, when the latter grasped his hand and said: "Well, friend Robbins, I beat Peter."

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There are state elections for the choice of governors or of other state officers this year in eleven states, to-wit: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Utah will hold an election to vote on her state constitution and choose state officers, ready to enter the sisterhood of states when the president's proclamation is issued.

Of the above contests those in Ohio, New York, Kentucky and New Jersey are most interesting. In Ohio a governor and minor state officers are to be chosen, and a legislature which will elect Brice's successor in the senate. The entire country is aware by this time that Brice will use every endeavor and every means, fair or foul, to elect a democratic legislature and return him to the senate, as part of his play for the presidential nomination. He cares nothing for the state ticket; Bushnell's election is conceded. But the injection of Brice's ambition, backed by his wealth, into the campaign renders the Ohio contest an extremely interesting one.

The New York battle is of interest as involving the issues raised in the metropolis by the efforts of the new police commission to enforce the laws without fear or favor—notably the Sunday closing law. But the republican majority last year was so tremendous that the outcome is hardly uncertain. The chances favor the republicans largely.

In Kentucky the division on the silver question among the democrats, and the fact that the legislature to be elected will choose Blackburn's successor in the senate, render the contest one of much interest. The republicans are preparing for a hot campaign, and have confidence that they will win. New Jersey is a



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FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

Yamhill Independent.
10,000 pounds of steel beams like quite a lot of material to be made up into hop and fruit pipe, but that is about the amount F. H. Story will use this fall. Mr. Story now has orders sufficient to take this much material, and will likely secure more before the season is over.

Mr. Willis Brown has been in town this week looking after the interests of the Oregon Fruit Union. Arrangements have been made to ship a carload of plums, prunes and pears from this place some time next week. Shipments of green fruit are giving good returns so far this year and the prospect is excellent for continued good prices.

B. C. Miles, John Rees and C. F. Smith are busily engaged in building new dryers to enable them to care for their crop of prunes. These dryers will all be built after the Dorsch plan. Those of Messrs. Miles and Rees will have a daily capacity of 50 bushels of green fruit, and Mr. Smith expects to handle daily 75 bushels. It is undoubtedly the best plan for fruit raisers to have dryers of their own, as in this way they can care for their own fruit at the proper time, which has more to do than is usually known with the amount of dried fruit per bushel. As all these gentlemen have had some experience and plenty of opportunity to observe the work of others, we shall be surprised if their dried fruit does not show up equal to any in this section.

Newberg Graphic.
The steamer Toledo had a narrow escape from total loss by fire last Friday morning at Dayton. Soon after the fire was started in the galley stove the whole inside of the room was a mass of flames. No one was up at the time, but the watchman. He aroused the captain and crew and prompt action on their part saved the boat.

Luke McKern reports a yield of wheat on his farm southeast of Newberg, of something over forty bushels per acre, of the old white winter variety.

It is a noticeable fact that Italian prunes in this vicinity are ripening up in advance of the French prunes, which is unusual as the latter have had in the past been ready to dry some ten days or two weeks ahead of the Italian. It is possible however that a change may yet occur to bring the French prunes in first.

Arthur Gowdy, who has been with Olds & King of Portland for the past twelve years, passed up on the train Tuesday evening on his way to Dayton for a few days' visit at the old homestead with his parents, the Hon. and Mrs. J. T. Gowdy.

Do you know, if you want to go east and desire Pullman Tourist Sleeper, that you will be detained from 12 to 16 hours unless you take the Northern Pacific? Remember that the Northern Pacific is the only line running Pullman Tourist Sleepers through to the east without delay. Time and money saved by this route. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address, C. H. FLEMING, Agent, McMinnville, Ore.

In a hearing before the board of education at Chicago it developed from figures furnished by a representative of the American Book company that the cost of school books per scholar, per annum, in Kansas City is fifty-three cents, in Omaha twenty-eight cents and in St. Louis thirty-seven cents. This is pretty fair evidence that a little business ability among members of a board of education will save parents a great deal of money. It is worth finding out why Omaha pays nearly one-half less for school books than Kansas City.