

A GOOD HOP CROP

YIELD OF THE HOLMES YARD IS VERY SATISFACTORY.

In Quantity and Quality It Surpasses the Output of 1898--In Other Hop Sections.

The hop crop is nearly harvested, and as the stocks are being placed in the hop houses, it becomes apparent that the majority of the growers have a larger crop of hops, with a quality equal, if not superior, to the product of 1898.

Mr. Holmes employed 225 pickers during the season and with careful oversight of the work secured the very best results--clean hops, free from mold, leaves, vines, etc.--and he considers the quality of the crop superior to that of the season of 1898.

The hops of these two yards last year were of excellent quality, and the fact that this has been improved upon this year, makes the crop a most valuable one, and promises a good price.

The report from the Holmes yards is in line with similar accounts from many other yards in the valley, and it is likely that, when complete statistics are received from all the growers, the output of Oregon will be found far above that of last year or any preceding season.

M. W. Hunt has finished the harvesting in his 15-acre hop yard, in the Waldo hills. His output was 1060 boxes of fair quality.

P. Gorley's hop crop, near Brooks, has been gathered, the last hop being picked on the 19th inst. The crop yielded 414 boxes, or 121 more than in 1898.

J. Blanton's 7 1/2-acre hop yard, near Brooks, yielded 445 boxes, or 10,900 pounds, an excess of 400 boxes over last year.

The New York Producers' Prices--Current of the 15th inst., has the following article:

Receipts for week 514 Exports to Europe for week 64

There is practically nothing doing on this market at present. A few lots of new hops, and some of the '98 crop, are arriving, part of which are delivered to brewers, and the remainder go into store here.

The absence of business makes it difficult to give very reliable quotations, but the situation does not seem to warrant much change from the figures given latterly.

A good many samples of the new crop have been shown this week, and it is a rare thing to find them without mold; some samples are only slightly specked while others are very bad. The flavor is good, and it looks as if the hops will be richer than for several years past.

Picking has been delayed somewhat by a scarcity of pickers, and the quantity that has been grown in this state is still uncertain. Some are figuring on a heavy shrinkage from last year, and we think everyone will concede a shortage. The damage done to the crop was during the last half of August, since then the weather conditions have been favorable.

A few samples have arrived from California, most of which show premature picking, especially in the Sonoma. We see no occasion to make any change in our previous ideas as to the yield. Our best advice from Oregon are to the effect that mold has done more damage than was expected, and both growers and dealers are disappointed.

The best authority that we know of places the yield about the same as last year. Nothing special from Washington. Up to ten days ago all reports from England were very favorable both as to quantity and quality, but cables received within a day or two say that lice have appeared and that the quality will be poorer than was looked for.

The most reliable estimates of the crop are now placed at 540,000 to 550,000 cwts. Germany will have a large crop.

The Waterville (New York) Times, of the 15th inst., has the following: "Owing to the cold weather this week not as rapid progress was made with the picking as was hoped, but the few growers yet picking will nearly, if not quite, finish the week. The cold weather has been good for hops yet standing and they will be secured in good condition. Reports of the yield bear out the previous estimates of 30 to 40 per cent less than last year."

"Buying has not yet started in to any extent, the buyers preferring to wait until they can draw samples from the bales. The few purchases that have been made have been made at 11 and 12c."

THE BRIDGE IS CLOSED.

Structure Across the Santiam at Stayton in a Dangerous Condition--Must Be Repaired.

County Judge G. P. Terrell yesterday received a telephone message from E. T. Bennett, mayor of Stayton, to the effect that the wagon bridge across the Santiam river at that point is in a dangerous condition, the east pier is on the big bent having given way, and the bridge is leaning so much as to threaten its falling into the river.

Judge Terrell promptly ordered the bridge closed, and telephoned to Judge George D. Barton, of Linn county, advising him of existing conditions,

the bridge being owned jointly by Marion and Linn counties.

Henry Keene, of Stayton, supervisor of the road district in which the bridge is located, who is in this city attending the M. E. conference, also received a telephone message from home, confirming the report to the county judge.

This bridge has been considered unsafe, by the Marion county court, for some time, and in July an effort was made to secure the co-operation of the Linn county court to have the bridge repaired, but the Linn county officers considered the bridge in good condition and nothing was done.

At that time the Marion county court appointed a committee of experts to examine the bridge and report on its condition, and to estimate the cost of repairing the structure. This committee, consisting of L. C. McCoy, Albert I. Frye and J. M. Eskew, reported that the bridge was unsafe, several of the timbers being badly decayed, in some cases over one-half, and that they should be replaced immediately.

They estimated the cost at \$3,950. The Marion county officers were ready to rebuild the bridge at once, but the commissioners' court of Linn county had a penurious streak and would not listen to the question of repairs, and the result is the present threatened destruction of the bridge and the probability of an expenditure of \$6,000 or \$7,000 in making the needed repairs, 50 per cent more than would have sufficed two months ago.

Steps will be taken promptly, by County Judge Terrell to protect the bridge as much as possible, and to have it rebuilt before the winter rains set in.

WHEEL STOLEN.--Carey F. Martin's Imperial bicycle, No. 12043, was stolen about 10:30 a. m. yesterday. Mr. Martin left the wheel standing at the curb, in front of the central telephone station, while he went to his law office over the telephone office, and on returning within fifteen minutes was unable to find the wheel. It is an old Imperial, handle bars wrapped with hemp twine, G. & J. rims wrapped with twine, small round bell; no lantern, tag or cyclometer.

The same wheel was stolen by Bert James, in September, 1895. Both James and the wheel were captured at Lincoln. James was indicted and while awaiting trial dug a hole through the north side of the court house jail and escaped with six other criminals. James went to Nebraska after escaping, but may have returned and again taken the wheel.

THE DEAF MUTES.--The school year for 1899-1900, at the Oregon state deaf-mute school, began on the 20th inst., and up to last night forty-two pupils had been registered, with prospects for several more before the end of the week.

Mr. Wentz told a Statesman representative yesterday that the building had been thoroughly renovated and repairs made for the reception of the unfortunates and every thing indicated a successful year's work in the class-rooms. The attendance so far is somewhat larger than that of the first two days last year.

OREGON CUCUMBERS.--J. C. Canney, a farmer residing in Polk county, yesterday left at the Statesman office an exceptionally large cucumber. The sample measured 35 1/2 inches in length, with a diameter of 3 inches, and it was one of three cucumbers that had grown on the same vine.

A SALESMAN.--George Ashby has accepted the position as traveling salesman for the Pacific Vinegar company, of Portland. He will have Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as his territory.

THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1900.

The policies of the great political parties are now being formed and the candidates discussed. The voice of the people as recorded by ballot at the approaching presidential election will probably decide the policy of the nation for the next decade.

Every citizen must study the great questions that are to come before the people. This can only be done through the medium of a great newspaper. Now is the time, therefore, for every voter to subscribe for the best and most reliable newspaper obtainable.

The Semi-Weekly Republic covers the whole field of political news. While it is democratic, it publishes the news in regard to all political parties without prejudice. Its telegraphic and cable news service is superior to that of any other paper. Its special features are the best. In fact, it is the paper for that large class of readers who cannot afford or do not have access to the daily papers.

Attention is also called to the Republic's Sunday Magazine. Its half-tone illustrations are alone worth the subscription price. It is made up of special articles by the best literary talent, embracing a variety of subjects of current interest. News features of absorbing interest are illustrated and enlarged upon. For the benefit of the ladies the latest fashions are handsomely illustrated.

The Republic Sunday Magazine is always interesting to every member of the family. The subscription price of the Semi-Weekly Republic is \$1.00 per year. The Republic Sunday Magazine, \$1.25 per year. Both papers are now being offered at the very low price of \$1.50 for one year. To secure this low rate both must be ordered and paid for at the same time.

Address all orders to THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

Miss Jane L. Buchan, a young woman of Southern Plains, N. C., has discovered a new field of industry for women in grape picking.

As the grape season lasts only a few weeks, in order to make it pay, she contracts with various vineyards and has a corps of experienced girl workers trained by herself.

Lecture by Bishop John H. Vincent.

At 9:30 o'clock the business session of the conference opened with the reading of the minutes of the last session, their correction and adoption.

Rev. T. D. Summerville, presiding elder of the Ashland district, embracing the churches at Ashland, Canyonville, Central Point, Fort Klamath, Grants Pass, Jacksonville, Klamath Indian Mission, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Medford, Merrill, Oakland, Paisley, Roseburg, Ten Mile, Willbur and Wilderville, made his report of the year's work.

He announced that his seventeen charges were in prosperous condition, but regretted the fact that such a large scope of country was still unsupplied with churches and church privileges. Among his statements was one that a county, twice the size of the state of Connecticut, was entirely without churches.

T. B. Ford, presiding elder of the Eugene district, followed with his report. The district contains twenty-two charges, all of them doing well. The charges are: Albany, Bandon, and Myrtle Point, Brownsville, Cottage Grove, Corvallis, Dallas, Drain, Eugene, Falls City, Gardiner, Halsey, Independence, Jefferson, Junction City, Lebanon, Marshfield, Monroe, Newport, Philomath, Siletz, Shedd, Springfield and Siuslaw.

G. W. Gue, presiding elder of the Portland district, read his report to the conference. This district has twenty-five appointments and thirty-five church buildings. During the past year one church was burned. Several ministers' families have suffered bereavement, and one pastor, Rev. C. R. Thoburn, who had been in the district but a short time, died. He also reported that the Portland university had gone to the Portland hospital, or rather had moved into the hospital building.

The Portland district embraces the following churches: Astoria, Beaverton, Clatskanie, Cleone, Gresham, Knappa, Montavilla, Mount Tabor, Oswego, Rainier, St. Helens, Warrenton, and the following churches in Portland: Centenary, Central, Chinese Mission, Clark, First church, Grace, Sellwood, St. John, Sunnyside, Patton, Trinity, University Park, and Woodlawn.

Following the reports of the three presiding elders mentioned, Bishop Vincent called up the candidates for admission to the conference. He delivered a brief but impressive address to them, and asked them the usual disciplinary questions, and after they had passed a satisfactory examination were admitted to full membership in the conference. The applicants so admitted were: Robert C. Lee, E. Zimmerman, Wm. S. Gordon, and Mauriel L. Hardingham. John F. Naugle, the conference evangelist, a member of the University quarterly conference, was continued on trial in the second year studies.

At noon the conference adjourned for the day, to give the committees an opportunity to act on and prepare reports. The trial committee, which began its labors on Wednesday, continued its sessions yesterday and was still busy at work last evening.

At 2:30 o'clock the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society was held in the church, an address being delivered by Rev. N. F. Jenkins.

PROGRESS IS MADE

IN CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

A Strike Among the Bricklayers--Two Runaway Patients--One Man Shows Fight.

Work on the new buildings at the Oregon insane asylum is being pushed steadily and the indications are that it will be completed on time.

The new wing is gradually rising, the brickwork having been completed to the second story, and yesterday the third floor was being put down. The building is being constructed in an excellent manner, and will be the best equipped and finished of the various sections of the asylum buildings.

The new kitchen, recently commenced under the direction of Supt. D. A. Paine, is nearing completion, the stone and brick work has been finished, and workmen are now employed in putting on the roof of the structure.

The kitchen, when completed, will be one of the best equipped and most modern kitchens of any similar institution on the Pacific coast, and the cost of constructing and equipping it is very little--the legislature only appropriated \$250 for it--much of the work having

been done by patients and the brick were furnished by the penitentiary brick yard.

The lumber and the material for the heating plant is all on the ground, and nothing is in the way of finishing the two buildings promptly. The new fire escapes are being put in place and will be finished by October 1st.

Supt. D. A. Paine has been handicapped, somewhat, during the past week, by the action of a number of the bricklayers employed on the work. The men are from Portland, and are members of the bricklayers' union.

On Monday morning the men came to work as usual, but before they had fairly commenced the day's labor, eight of them struck for shorter hours, and the removal of the man having charge of the work. Their demands were not complied with, and the strikers left in a body. The men had been hired for \$4 per day of nine hours' work, but later made a contract for \$5 per day, with the proviso that they would remain until the buildings were finished.

The men, since striking, have demanded their pay, but Supt. Paine promptly informed them that they were only entitled to \$4 per day for the time they had worked on the building, under the contract made with them, and that is all they will receive. The men have since appealed to the state board, but have received little consolation, they having been referred to the superintendent. The strikers are nearly all being replaced by new men, and the delay to the construction work was, therefore, only temporary.

The health of the patients at the insane asylum is exceptionally good, there having been very little illness this summer, and there are no contagious diseases.

On Tuesday evening of this week, two patients, who were employed on the outside of the asylum, ran away and in spite of the efforts of the attendants to recapture them that night, they made good their escape. One of these, C. F. Gustafson, was located in Portland on Wednesday night and an attendant secured him yesterday and returned him to the asylum.

The other man, David Sylvester, committed from Lebanon, had returned to his home and an attendant followed him to secure and return him. He found the man at home, the house barricaded, and the insane owner, armed with a shotgun and dirk, defying any one to apprehend him. The attendant's efforts to secure help from among the neighbors were fruitless, and a deputy sheriff who was on the ground also declined to assist in the capture of the insane man. Superintendent Paine was notified of the facts and he sent two more men up there yesterday to help in the capture of the patient, and he will doubtless be returned to Salem today or tomorrow.

IRISH PATIENTS.

An old woman told me her liver was troubling her, pointing at the same time to a spot high up under her left arm. "God bless us woman!" I roared, "your liver does not lie there."

"I think I ought to know where my own liver lies," was her dignified, insulted reply. "Haven't I suffered from it these twenty years?"

A second patient was more grande dame than the old woman just mentioned. On being called in--my "tucken" being a certain red ticket--I asked, "And what's the matter with you, Mrs. Dolan?"

"I'm thinkin' that's for you to tell me," was the haughty response, just as if she were paying me a five-guinea fee.

I have, of course, a due circle of patients who firmly believe in every bow given by any Esculapian. To one such went my friend the vicar, lately. "How are you today, Mrs. Naise?" was the question addressed sympathetically to the greatest grumbler in Sallyboggan.

"Ah, very, very bad. 'Tis the desegstion, your reverence! like a hive of bees a buzzin' in my tuzum."

"Is it always the same?" inquired the vicar, his eyes twinkling, but with immovable face (for we learn to compose our countenances in Ireland).

"Nay! rot at all, your reverence. 'Tis often like a load of bricks a poundin' an' a poundin', that's when the bees ain't a buzzin'. But--" and the wrinkled, smoke-grimed face brightened, "but the doctor--God bless him--is after givin' me a description, an' if it don't cure me, he'll describe me agin."

WHERE THE CROSSES ARE MADE

How many toyshops does it take to produce as much human happiness as the modest workshop on the fifth floor in the Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, where M. Decombe fashions the crosses of the Legion of Honor? He and his predecessors have enjoyed the privilege of supplying these coveted honors to successive governments ever since the order was established, in 1802.

You may, of course, provide yourself with a more gorgeous decoration, set in diamonds at one of the fashionable jewelers', but M. Decombe makes the real article, the plain five-limbed star with its white enamel, which is delivered to the fortunate recipient, along with the patent, for the reasonable sum of 15 francs. M. Decombe makes about 2000 of these glittering little crosses every year, but his profits are small, amounting to no more than a few pence on each. Still, he is content with his lot, for few men pursue a calling which brings them into contact with more appreciative clients.--London Chronicle.

EMERY FROM NAXOS.

All the emery used in the world comes from the little island of Naxos, near Greece. As it is one of the hardest substances known ordinary quarrying tools can't be used to cut it out.

Sunken ships can be raised with little effort by the use of an Ohio man's apparatus, comprising air-tight bags of proper shape to fit the different compartments, the bags being inflated to accomplish the two-fold purpose of expelling the water and increasing the buoyancy of the ship.--Chicago Record.

Amounts Owing by the Several Counties.

On Account of the 1898 Levy--List of Those Still in Debt for the Past Several Years.

(From Daily, Sept. 22d.)

State-Treasurer Chas. S. Moore yesterday gave out a statement of the amounts due the state treasury from the various counties in the state on account of state taxes. The statement shows that twenty-five counties have paid their state taxes for 1898 in full, and that two of those still delinquent owe very small amounts--Multnomah 73 cents and Gilliam 20 cents. Tillamook county owes \$6,230.03, the full amount due from it, not a cent having been sent in by that county in the past year. This leaves only seven counties in debt on account of the 1898 tax levy, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount. Includes Gilliam, Jackson, Linn, Malheur, Multnomah, Tillamook, and Walla.

Total \$24,424.57. Following is the state treasurer's statement of the state taxes owed for the several years, not including the interest on delinquent taxes:

Table with 2 columns: Tax Category and Amount. Includes Clatsop state taxes for 1895, Gilliam state tax 1898, Jackson state tax 1897, etc.

The total amount received on account of the state levy of 1898, up to date, is \$736,716.82, which was sent in by the several counties in the following amounts:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount. Includes Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Crook, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Lincoln, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Walla, Wasco, Washington, and Yamhill.

Total \$736,716.82

GALL FLIES.

The Most Peculiar of the Insect Tribes.

Oak apples, so called, are familiar objects to almost every one, yet few understand their real nature. Many persons suppose them to be a sort of fruitly growth of the tree on which they are found. Besides the oak apples, there are similar swellings and fruitlike growths, some of which are attached to twigs and are no larger than cherries, while others grow on leaves and are as large as a hen's egg, but of a more globular form.

Some are hard within, some soft but woody in texture; others are pithy or spongy, and still others are nearly hollow, with strings or fibres radiating from the center.

All kinds have in the middle a small, hollow, pea shaped, or seed-like cell, which contains the insect that is the real cause of the growth. The irritation to the leaves or twigs caused by these tiny insects gives these abnormal growths the distinctive and appropriate name of "galls," by which they have long been known.

Gall flies are among the most peculiar of all the insect tribes. They belong to the great order that includes the bees, but they never sting or harm men or animals. The female gall fly, implied by the law of nature to provide for the safety and welfare of her offspring, cuts away the outer skin or bark of a leaf or twig, and deposits therein an egg. From this is hatched a small white grub, without legs, but with a strong crawling mouth. As it eats its way into the surrounding tissue the plant is seemingly irritated, and begins to enlarge about the tiny larva and grow into a shape well suited to its needs as a place of concealment and food supply. While all flies of the same species develop galls that are exactly alike, every species produces a different form. Exactly why this is so has never been explained.

DELINQUENT ON STATE TAXES

When the larva is full grown it is transformed in its narrow cell to a red-eyed whitish pupa, helpless and almost motionless, yet having rudimentary antennae, legs and wings, which give promise of the coming gall fly.

This, in many species, is a gaily colored insect, with red eyes, more or less veined wings, a humped back, and an exceedingly long ovipositor. Thus equipped it emerges from its confinement and flies abroad, soon to deposit its eggs in leaves and twigs and thus to cause other gall flies.

Yet, strange to say, the successive generations of the same species differ widely in appearance and even in color. From galls made by the spring brood are hatched flies of the summer brood, whose grubs winter in the galls and produce the galls of the following spring. Not only do these successive generations differ in appearance, but the summer brood consists of both sexes, while the spring brood is of females only. In some species one brood is entirely black, while the following one is highly colored.

The blackberry has a gall fly which gives exclusive attention to that plant, and causes a hard swelling of the stems filled with several cells each occupied by a grub. I think the Eight O'Clockers would find it interesting to gather some of these curious galls, selecting those that have turned brown, which shows that they have attained full growth. If they are put in a receptacle that will admit a little light and air, but will not allow the gall fly to escape, the process of hatching out may be observed, after which the prisoner may be liberated. The flies are often beautifully colored, some with red and black bodies, others with metallic green or blue reflections.

Oak galls are either spongy or woody. The former are of no value to man, but the latter are largely used in the manufacture of inks and dyes. This is due to the fact that they contain a large percentage of tannic acid, and when combined with certain salts of iron form black, dark brown or purple dyes, or absolute permanent color.

In our country galls adapted to commercial purposes cannot be found in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. The galls exported from Aleppo, in Syria, are the most valuable known for the manufacture of inks and dyes. Ink used for important legal documents is required, by the laws of England and France, to be made from galls, such ink having proved to be practically indelible.--Philadelphia Times.

HEROISM OF ORDINARY LIFE.

Movement in London to Honor Brave Deeds Outside of Warfare.

Heroism in the battle-field has its records on the national roll of honor, and its memorials, marble, or brass, as long as stone, marble, or brass will last. But the heroism of ordinary life, the quiet sacrifice of himself by a workingman to save his "mate," the deliberate death of a fireman or a policeman in the discharge of his duty, too often find no recognition beyond a newspaper paragraph. Such heroism is all the more worthy of commemoration inasmuch as it is accomplished without the stimulus of warfare, the pomp and the circumstance that help to inspire valor. Happily, a movement is on foot to establish permanent records of these acts of humble bravery. To G. F. Watts--our great symbolic painter--is due the credit of initiating this scheme, and he is to make a beginning with a series of tablets on the wall of St. Botolph's church yard, Aldersgate, permission to use the wall for that purpose having been granted by the consistory court some time since.

"They will not be frescoes," said Mr. Watts, in talking about the project, "although that has been stated. They will be tablets recording in the simplest and the briefest form the event, name, and date selected for commemoration. My idea is to take some act of heroism, some of the things that are being done, I won't say every day, but every week, and inscribe this brief record in some conspicuous place. When I first suggested the scheme--at the time of the jubilee, I think--there was the case in the neighborhood of St. Botolph's of the girl Alice Ayres, a servant maid in an oil shop took fire one night when the master and mistress were out. Although she could have saved her own life, she lost it through having exhausted her strength in saving the lives of four children.

"I will do what I can to further the scheme. I am not a rich man. I am a working man, and I have never had anything that I did not earn. But I have this thing very much at heart. There is so much that is unlovely in our national life, such as drinking and gambling, and these tablets would be a pleasing contrast."

"You do not mean, of course, to disparage the heroism of the battle-field?"

"Nothing of the kind; those who do brave deeds in battle get their reward. I wish these tablets to be a rest-off to what I think is ugly in the life of the people. They will be pages to what I consider is the best side of the national life, and they will be placed as far as possible in prominent places--the wall of Holland house, for instance, lends itself to such treatment--so that he who ruins may read. Understand, too, that in this matter I am an Englishman, proud of what humble Englishmen can do, and I don't want this movement to be a mere artistic matter and an occasion for getting commissions. I wish it to be done simply that these tablets may act as an inspiration to others."--London Chronicle.

CATCHING TURTLES WITH SUCKERS.

A curious mode of catching turtles is practiced in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of sucker fish, which is then thrown overboard and immediately makes for the first turtle he can spy, to which he attaches himself firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged on the top of his head. The fisherman then hauls both turtle and sucking fish in.