

WILL REBUILD MILL

NEW FLOURING MILL PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Concern Will Not Be as Large as the Old Institution—Will Begin Receiving Wheat Soon.

The Salem Flouring Mills company will rebuild another plant on the site of the one that was destroyed early Friday morning.

This information was obtained from a reliable source yesterday. T. B. Wilcox, of Portland, president of the board of directors and one of the principal stockholders, was in the city for a few hours yesterday and before leaving the city made the significant announcement that his company "would continue to do business in this city."

This statement is considered equivalent to a declaration that the company will rebuild at once. Mr. Wilcox returned to Portland on the afternoon train yesterday.

While in the city, Mr. Wilcox was called upon by several adjusters for insurance companies, who are in the city to adjust the loss of the building. They were unable to arrive at an understanding regarding the disposition of the damaged grain. Mr. Wilcox offered to take charge of the same and dispose of the grain to the best possible advantage of the owners but the written authority that he requested of the insurance adjusters was not forthcoming and he declined to proceed with his plans in that respect.

The farmers who had grain stored in the mill are becoming restless concerning the same. They argue that the grain should be gathered and given protection in event of rain which is liable to come at any time. This matter will receive the immediate attention of the mill management, as soon as a satisfactory agreement can be reached with the insurance adjusters. Manager H. B. Holland yesterday ordered 5,000 sacks from Portland, to be used in sacking the grain, other sacks will be ordered as they are needed.

All of the sacks the company had were destroyed in the fire. It is very probable that the sacking of the grain will begin by tomorrow at the latest.

The estimate of the amount of wheat in the mill when they burned as given yesterday's Statesman, was a little large. It was given as 150,000 bushels but Mr. Holland, the manager, says there were not over 110,000 bushels. A great amount of the damaged wheat was soaked by the water and before it can be sacked safely it will have to be dried. Mr. Allen, of the W. K. Allen Evaporating company, has made a proposition to the mill company for the use of his evaporating plant in drying the grain and his offer is being considered. Mr. Allen thinks the cost of drying and sacking will be about 5 cents per bushel.

Workmen were yesterday engaged in tearing down the walls and ruins preparatory to gathering up the grain. A revision of the insurance figures shows that the several policies aggregate \$40,000 instead of \$50,000 as reported.

Mr. Holland yesterday afternoon stated that it was very probable the company would have made the necessary arrangements and again begin receiving grain by Wednesday of this week. By that time the company will be prepared to receive grain at its feed and flour warehouse on the river bank, this building and the company's office, only, escaping from the flames. A traction engine will be employed for elevating purposes and the company will probably be able to store about 50,000 bushels in the building.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Marion County Man Seeks a Divorce—Efforts to Enforce a Hop Contract.

W. F. Feller plaintiff, vs. Angie L. Feller, defendant, is the title of a new divorce suit filed in Judge Boies's department of the state circuit court for Marion county yesterday. The couple was married in Marion county, on September 27, 1892, and there are two children, Howard, aged 5 years, and Albert, 4 years old. Infidelity and cruel treatment is alleged as the cause. O. C. Ehmsen being named as co-defendant. The plaintiff asks for a decree of divorce, and for the custody of the children.

The Bauer-Schwitzer Hop & Malt Co. yesterday filed an action in department No. 1, of the state circuit court for Marion county, to compel P. P. Gouley and Homer Gouley, to deliver to the plaintiffs their hop crop, in return for \$500, which they had contracted to pay for the crop, the defendants having refused to live up to their contract, made some time ago.

NEW FINAL ACCOUNT.

To Be Filed by the Administratrix of the Estate of F. S. Babcock, Deceased.

In the probate court, yesterday, in the matter of the estate of F. S. Bab-

cock, deceased, Mrs. Ida M. Babcock, administratrix, the matter of the final account, recently filed, came up, and County Judge G. P. Terrell ordered that, in view of the imperfections and irregularities contained in the final account filed some time ago, the administratrix was ordered to file an amended final account, proper and sufficient in law, on or before September 27th, and that W. F. Babcock have until the 29th inst. to file his objections.

Mrs. Babcock filed her final account some time ago, and W. F. Babcock, one of the heirs of the deceased, filed objections to the same, on the ground that the report contained many imperfections and wrongful charges.

A SUNDAY WEDDING—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, in Stayton, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Kitchin, parents of the bride-elect, will occur the marriage of Miss Deane W. Kitchin, of that city, and Fred R. Bowersox, of Salem. The young couple will reside in this city. Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk, yesterday, to the following couples: F. Voss and Miss Caroline Machke, F. Fenske, witness; J. E. Peterson and Miss Ida Peterson, Andrew Peterson, witness; W. R. Scheurer and Miss May U. Geer, Richard Scutt, witness, and Cyde Speer and Miss Katie P. Baynard, W. H. Speer and G. W. Baynard witnesses. In the last named case the young man is but 19 years old, while the girl is just 16, and the two witnesses, fathers of the children, gave their consent.

ANOTHER WIRE—The O. T. & T. company, by reason of enormous patronage, has been obliged to enlarge its service between this city and Portland. The work of stretching an additional wire between the metropolis and this city has begun and the task will be speedily completed. This will give Salem three wires to Portland. The one being stretched will be used exclusively for local work.

AGUINALDO'S PRICE.

The recall of the Philippine commission will be generally regarded as an announcement that peaceful negotiations with the natives, and the effort to establish civil government among them, have been deferred until the conclusion of the military campaign.

The return of the civilian commissioners need not have this particular significance. They were sent out to examine into the conditions existing on the islands and to make a report to the president, suggesting a plan of government to be recommended by him to congress. They have now been long enough on the ground to become possessed of all necessary information and their report can be prepared at Washington as well as at Manila. That their mission has been a practical failure, however, is not to be denied.

Mr. Schurman, the president of the commission, has admitted that their efforts were not confined to the preparation of a report. They undertook direct negotiations with Aguinaldo, endeavoring to effect an agreement with him for the establishment of local government under the sovereignty of the United States. They offered him, Mr. Schurman says, every possible inducement short of absolute independence, and coupled the offer with a promise of \$5,000 a year for Aguinaldo himself as long as he and his people remained loyal.

Whether Aguinaldo considered the price inadequate, or whether he is conscientiously determined to accept nothing short of independence for his people, can only be conjectured. The policy of securing the allegiance of native leaders by an adequate salary is one that Great Britain has followed in her Asiatic dependencies with great success, and the United States commissioners were justified in proposing it to the Philippine revolutionist. He had agreed to such a liberal concession from Spain, when accompanied by a financial consideration. It would seem that he regards the present prospect of winning independence as more hopeful or as worth a higher price.

In any case there remains nothing to be done but to fight it out. It is obviously useless to maintain any negotiations with the Filipinos or even to propose plans for their government while they remain in hostile array. The administration is thus right in calling in its peace commissioners. The next step is to send a general to the Philippines who can end the war.

The fact is, says the Philadelphia Times, that the British-Indian policy has been tried in the Philippines and has failed.

BITS OF EMERSON.

Talk with a man of vigorous mind and we acquire very fast the habit of looking at things in the same light.

With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall.

I think sometimes, could I only have music on my own terms; could I live in a great city, and know where I could go whenever I wished the ablation and inundation of musical waves, that were a bath and a medicine.

We must have kings, we must have nobles; nature is always providing such in every society; only let us have the real instead of the titular. In every society some are born to rule and some to advise. The chief is the chief all the world over, only not his cap and plume. It is only this dislike of the pretender which makes men sometimes unjust to the true and finished man.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, etc. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

This Year's Crop Ready for the Market.

AVERAGE PRODUCT PER ACRE

As Compared with the Output of the Past Sixteen Years—The Washington County Item.

(From Daily Sept. 26th)

The hop crop of Oregon is now about harvested, and the indications are that not less than 45,000 to 50,000 bales will be ready to be put on the market in a few days. The crop is far better than was supposed would be the case, for the reason that many growers—in fact the majority of them—finding mold in their yards, carefully culled the damaged vines, thus somewhat reducing the quantity, but bettering the quality of their crops. The stories of large yields, coming from every portion of the hop-growing counties in the valley, would indicate that this year's crop is not so short, but that the increased yield, predicted by some, is a fact.

In speaking of the reported heavy yield of hops, maintained in the dispatch from Forest Grove, recently, where one grower, D. C. Stewart, had picked 51,000 pounds off ten acres, H. J. Ottenheimer, of this city, said yesterday that the output of that yard was not so enormous, although it was a good yard. He said:

"D. C. Stewart's 51,000 pounds of hops grown on ten acres, making 5100 lbs. per acre of green hops, when dried will make about 1275 pounds of hops per acre. His hops are always good, and he pays pickers by weight (of green hops) instead of by the box as is done in this vicinity."

Sales of hops are still few and far between, and there is little indication that life will be brought into the market before all the hops are baled, and samples can be secured from them. Eastern buyers are not anxious to overload themselves with goods, until the market is fully established, and, as a result, few of the dealers in this city and state have orders for the purchase of the new hops. Several lots have been sold in the valley, among them being a lot of early "Fuggles," sold in Lane county recently at 10 cents per pound; one large lot in this county recently sold to a local dealer at 11 cents per pound, and a 20-bale lot purchased by a Salem dealer at Dallas for 19 cents per pound.

In discussing this year's output, Mr. Ottenheimer said that it would be about an average crop—about 3,000 pounds per acre of hops grown—and that the market would doubtless be a fair one to start in with, though it was impossible to predict the future of the market until England and Germany were heard from. The average yield of hops per acre in Oregon for the past sixteen years is shown by Mr. Ottenheimer's records to be 1,418 pounds, each year's average yield being given in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year and No. lbs. (1873-1886)

Several influences were at work causing great fluctuation in the above. In 1883 and 1896 there was considerable new acreage, which increased the number of acres, but decreased the average growth, as the yards do not produce the first year. In 1840 the hop aphid made its first appearance in Oregon, and the following year was the first when mold injured the crop. In 1836 a great many of the yards were not cultivated.

The average product per acre, for the sixteen years, is 1,615 pounds.

Mr. Ottenheimer thinks that the yards along the Willamette river, taking in the district from a point ten miles north of this city up to Independence, fifteen miles south, will easily average 1200 to 1400 pounds per acre this year, and possibly even more.

These figures of the production of the Oregon hop yards during the past sixteen years are not guesswork, but compiled from year to year by men on the ground, and are absolutely correct.

SLANDERING THE ARMY.

Attention is called by a dispatch from a Washington correspondent to the charge felt by war department officials over the remarks of visiting military officers belonging to foreign governments, expressing amazement that the American people should be giving countenance to the policy of belittling our soldiers which has recently been adopted by a certain section of the press.

Foreign officers express surprise that certain American newspapers should be constantly engaged in attempting to tear down the splendid reputation made by this government, through the achievements of its military arm, in the war with Spain. "All over Europe a year ago, when the war began," says this dispatch, "the sentiment changed in a wonderful way. It changed from criticism to admiration. The press of Europe has expressed nothing but admiration and surprise at what this government has done with its army and navy. But today criticism is not only found in London

and Paris, but all over Europe," as a result of the slanderous statements issued from the American press. As proof of these facts, Major William Lee, the British military attaché at Wash-ington, who was with our forces in Cuba, and who has recently made a tour of American camps at Fort Meade, Pa.; Presidio, Cal., and elsewhere, is quoted as expressing his gratification to General Corbin over what he has seen. Major Lee considers the military resources displayed by the organization of the first ten regiments of volunteers for the Philippines as remarkable. The arrangements for their transportation to the seat of war he characterized as marvelous.

The centripetal vein into which certain American newspapers have recently fallen with reference to the American forces in the Philippines is due to several causes. The Associated Press has been making a determined effort to bring the name of Major General Otis into disfavor, and even into disrepute. As a natural result a campaign of this kind, begun as a personal one, must necessarily expand until it becomes a campaign against the personnel of the general's staff, the regimental commanders, and even the commands themselves. The mugwump democratic press and the copperhead press of the country, for political reasons, have been stirring the Philippine campaign to accomplish purposes that are too obvious to be noticed. Such copperheads as Atkinson, Laughlin, and Rogers have done their utmost to cast aspersions upon the American soldiers in the archipelago. In spite of all this, however, it is but proper to say that a very large and influential section of the American press is doing its utmost to protect the officers and soldiers in the Philippines from the attacks made by the enemy in the rear. Disinterested observers like Major Lee are able to see that the army of the United States has not deteriorated within a year, and is as deserving now of respectful consideration and universal confidence as it was at the close of the Spanish war.

McKINLEY'S NEW BARBER.

Henry Wilson Installed in the Covet-Place in the White House.

President McKinley shaves every morning with punctual regularity. That he wields the razor himself is not generally known. It is rare that a barber performs this duty for the president. He cannot cut his hair, however, nor can he keep his razors in that condition which his heavy beard requires. Thus he is not independent of the barber.

Up to two weeks ago Charles Lemas, a colored man, who had tonsored every president including and since President Johnson's day, trimmed President McKinley's hair and occasionally shaved him. But Lemas died. Then the president looked about for a new barber. He remembered the colored man whose chair he always sought in the Ebbitt house shop when he was a member of congress. This barber was in his mind when Mr. McKinley first came to Washington, but not desiring to disturb any of the established institutions of the White House, he continued Lemas as his predecessor had done.

The new man is Henry Wilson, a colored man, 45 years of age, who was employed at the Ebbitt house barber shop for twenty years, and who for the last six years has been a proprietor of his own shop. He has already cut the president's hair and is slated at the honor of serving the president of the United States. He has performed similar services for a great many public men. He was a favorite with Vice President Wheeler. He made the acquaintance of Mr. McKinley while the latter was a guest at the Ebbitt during his years as a member of the house.

The president has fifteen or more razors, which are cared for by his barber. They compose the finest set in Washington, all being of the best make. The steward at the White House notifies the barber when he is wanted. The president sits in a common chair, and chats with the barber while the latter works over him. The president is not fussy, and is the delight of barbers because he is so easily satisfied. He never complains that the razors hurt his face, nor criticizes.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR

Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From the Times, Hillsville, Va. I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but reading the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of the trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man today and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by J. H. Lunn, Druggist.

Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia has a private telephone line connecting his palace with the offices of his ministers. Ex-President Pierola of Peru is said to be the richest man in South America, being possessed of a fortune estimated at \$50,000,000.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. See the Signature of Chas. H. Pritchard.

Studies Resumed at "Old Willamette."

MOST AUSPICIOUS OUTLOOK

A Large Attendance Is Predicted—Bishop John H. Vincent Addresses the Students.

(From Daily Sept. 26th)

The exercises that attended the opening of the Willamette University of this city, for the fifty sixth year, were of an unusual character. The management of the university was especially fortunate in securing the presence of Bishop John H. Vincent, and Prof. George K. Morris, of the School of Theology of Boston University, both of whom delivered addresses along educational lines.

The registration of students consumed the morning hours and the university was formally opened by appropriate exercises held in the chapel at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The chapel was comfortably filled by a large number of students and friends of the university.

The exercises were opened by a finely executed instrumental solo by Prof. E. Tillson, principal of the piano department of the university. Prof. W. C. Hawley offered an invocation and the audience entered into singing a gospel hymn. Mr. Hawley then made a few remarks pertinent to the opening of the university. He stated that with the beginning of another school year, students were registering from all quarters of the state, some sections being represented from which students had never before attended the university. This circumstance, coupled with the renewed and increased interest manifested locally, prompted the speaker to state that he confidently expected the attendance this year would be much larger than for any previous year since his connection with the school and possibly in the history of the institution. He expressed the hope that he might subsequently, and before the exercises were concluded, make the announcement that hereafter the Oregon conference would have but one educational institution. The faculty had also been changed considerably. With kind remembrances for those of the instructors who had severed their connection with the school, the speaker said the positions had all been filled with the best available material. He announced that the members of the new faculty had all arrived, Prof. and Mrs. Drew reaching Salem yesterday from Omaha, and that the several professors would be introduced to the students at the conclusion of the regular chapel exercises this morning. He spoke of the wide influence of the school which had been a factor in the making of the history of the Northwest. In conclusion, Mr. Hawley announced that during the winter, Monday evening would be known as "university night," and on such occasions there would be offered a lecture by some member of the faculty, of a musical program by the music department of the school. Prof. Hawley expects, this winter, to continue his lectures on United States history, while Prof. Baker, one of the new members of the faculty, having charge of the English department, will give some very interesting lectures, also. Other members of the faculty may also be heard from before the school year is ended.

Dr. George K. Morris, professor of the school of theology of the Boston University of Massachusetts, was presented and, after a few introductory remarks, touching on the wonderful settlement and development of the West in recent years, and the great opportunities offered here for young men, gave a very able and interesting address on "The Relation of Education to Power and Success." A brief synopsis follows:

Acquiring knowledge, said the professor, may be non-educating. The most complete education is only acquired by exercising the mind. This exercise incident to acquiring knowledge develops one's powers. The school is to be regarded as a gymnasium; the student the athlete. The student from the beginning should be more than a student in the scholastic sense. He must be a thinker and should aim to take from the text book more than that even the author knew. The diploma itself is not worth the paper it is written upon. Invariably the possessor places too much dependence thereon to bring about success in life. The unspoiled parchment is of some commercial value, but with printing and signatures, it is practically valueless. My counsel to students, continued the speaker, is to master that particular branch of study for which he has a great aversion. Overcoming such things and though the goal may not be reached, the effort will prove beneficial. The object of education is the development of the entire man. The first requisite of a student is a sound, physical body. Beside the training of the intellect, education meant the development of the disposition. One should be unselfish. It is an unselfish aim that carries a man to the highest plane. In conclusion, Dr. Morris predicted that in the future educated men, whose powers shall have matured, will succeed in all high and responsible positions even to a more marked degree than in the past.

Mrs. Francesco Selye had contracted a cold, but being suddenly taken ill, could not fulfill the engagement and Prof. Selye was heard in a splendid vocal selection.

Prof. Hawley again addressed the audience and, having referred in most complimentary terms to General W. H. Odell and Rev. John Parsons, president and secretary, respectively, of the

board of trustees of Willamette University, for their untiring labors in behalf of the pioneer school, introduced Bishop John H. Vincent, who delivered a brief, but practical and intensely interesting address on education. He briefly referred to the progress of the conference, and entered into a discussion of educational matters. He spoke of the value to an institution of ten aggressive, progressive students and the necessity of individual work on the part of students. He also recommended to the students the lives of a number of great men that could be profitably studied.

This address concluded the exercises of the day and after a benediction, the audience dissolved.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly, and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a dull, faded, unattractive woman. Only 50 cents at Dr. Stone's drug stores.

MUSICAL HEART AND RIBS.

There appeared recently a newspaper story about a man with a musical heart—a heart that found time, while pumping its owner's blood about, to play like a church organ or a violin. Since this announcement was made Eddie Warp, a Norristown, (Pa.) lad, who carries bobbins in one of the mills there, has announced through the Philadelphia Record that he has a set of ribs he will match against this heart at any time. Eddie is very thin, and his ribs protrude distinctly. The latest music is drawn from them in the following manner: The boy sits down and tucks his shirt up about his neck. He takes in each hand an empty bobbin and draws a long breath, which throws the ribs into the greatest prominence. With the bobbins he then plays on them as ordinary musicians play on xylophones, extracting the tune from the right-side ones. The upper ribs give the high notes and the lower ones the lower notes. E is the key of the first, or topmost rib, and F is that at the bottom, though Eddie Warp, by stopping off a rib with his fingers, as violinists stop off a string, can raise or lower the pitch greatly.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected soon to die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Dr. Stone's Drug Stores and every bottle guaranteed.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

A new method of attaching the ends of hat bands has been patented, consisting of stamping a piece of metal on each end of the ribbon, the metallic ends being provided with hooks to clasp them together around the crown, making a much quicker operation than sewing.

An improved toe and heel clip for bicycle pedals has a curved plate attached to one side of the pedal, with an arched toe-piece, in which the tip of the shoe fits, the rear of the plate extending back far enough to engage the front edge of the heel and prevent the toe from sliding too far forward.

TELEGRAPHING TO MARS.

The idea that we may possibly be able sometime to communicate with the planet Mars is a perfectly sound one. Those who laugh at it merely emphasize their lack of knowledge of the march of progress. Years ago a man with his family could not cross a stream a hundred yards wide. He would communicate with his fellow men only as far as his voice could reach. Medical science knew no positive cure for dyspepsia. But we have progressed. Steam crosses the ocean, electricity communicates across the continent, and Hestetter's Stomach Bitters have proven a boon to humanity. It strikes at the root of almost all sickness—the stomach, and cures indigestion, constipation, biliousness and dyspepsia. A private Revenue Stamp should cover the neck of the bottle.

The authorities in Algeria gave \$40,000 toward fighting the grasshoppers. In one section 3200 camels were employed to carry the material for burning over the places where eggs had been deposited.

CASTORIA.

See the Signature of Chas. H. Pritchard.

Nasal CATARRH. Ely's Cream Balm. In all its stages there should be cleanliness. Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.