MANCHURIA IS

Clashing Frequently.

Local Commander, Backed by Boxers, Has Sent an Ultimatum to the Russian Governor.

the Menchuria disturbances is not re- of our trade in flour and other comgarded as justifying the serious view modities," said William Whiley, the attributed by the Daily Mail's ad. Hong Kong representative of a big vices. Amur is the boundary territory between eastern Siberia and Manscene of local disturbances for a long terior, a great quantity of flour has time, owing to the provocating con- gone forward since, and that is also 000 Chinese employed in the construction of the Russe-Manchurian Rail-WHY.

Several collisions have occurred betroops. One happened several weeks Chas. F. Robe, Seventeenth infantry. ago when two Russian officers and to be colonel of the Ninth infantry, sixteen men were killed. The exten- and Major L. W. O'Brien, of the Ninth churia has resulted in great destruction along the railway, compelling the Russians to withdraw their officials. The Chinese tried to stop the Russian steamer Micheal carrying ammunition, and the steamer Selonga. with the Russian frontiers commission on board, from passing up the Amur at Igun. They fired on the steamers, wounding an officer and a Aigon seems to have sent the Russians to Taku, China. a sort of ultimatum to quit Manchuria. The Chinese, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg corespondent. bave thrown up fortifications and

advices leave the inference that Blago- ple's Society of Christian Endeavor. vschensk is still in Russian hands The Russian losses during the bombardment were only three killed and five wounded. The Amur military district was me-

bilized a fortnight ago on a war footing, and it is believed that the Rus- China next Monday, together with all sian forces there are 50,000 men and engineers at West Point. 112 guns. The Governor General has now ordered the troops on the frontier to form a cordon.

Can You Tell Why

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night, and my last, we will now see what are the lise, gold and silver-absolutely all erect and operate factories, build mertaking Hood's Sansaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and find a troulated statement of their stronger, will relish your food, and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

IN THREE SHORT HOURS.

BRIEF CONVENTION HELD BY KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

A Federal Officer Nominated for Governor-The Election This Year Will Be a Special One.

state Republican convention today 16.8-10 per cent.; 1885, 11.4-10 per nominated for Governor, John W. Yerkes, of Danville, adopted a platform declaring the issue of the election \$1.36 in profits for each dollar invested. to be the Goebel election law, and adjourned within three hours.

by the convention except for Governor | 36 1-10 per cent. The price of a bushel this year, the election in Kentucky being an extraordinary one to fill the va- Oregon, was 48 cents. The earnings of cancy in the Governorship, made by the banker's dollar, therefore, would the death of William Goebel. Present purchase from the farmer three pecks profits are still far above the general of the farms, at an interest charge Governor Beckham will hold office only until his successor is elected, for bread is 41/2 bushels per capita. But when he will again become Lieuten allowing the banker an average family ant-Governor. John W. Yerkes is a lawyer, and one of the most prominent require 25 bushels. Figuring it out Republicans in Kentucky. He is at present collector of Internal revenue.

SILVERITES IN IDAHO. here today, expecting to form a fusion for \$33.33 1-3, 25 bushels, sufficient for and run a single ticket. Neither has the banker's whole family; for \$100, progressed beyond a temporaary or- 75 bushels, enough for 3 families; and ganization. In the Democratic confor the use of \$1000 he must surrender vention, H. I. Perky, of Elmore, was 750 bushels, bread for a whole town, elected temporary chairman, a commit- of 30 families, or 150 people, for one tee on credentials was appointed, and year!! What stupid donkeys "our the convention adjourned until tomor- farmers"-that's what they call them row. The only contest before the committee is that from Shoshone county, racket very long. Oh! But when they This decision will probably determine get a dollar they know it's a "sound" Dubois men feel confident they will cent dollar, not a dollar that they can 71/2 per cent, annually, a marked deseat the delegation opposed to Govern- get for a bushel of wheat; but a 100- cline from the former period. How. to farmers. Hence farms fall in value, or Steunenberg's Coeur d'Alene policy, cent dollar, for which they must give ever, between this decreased net earn, and are drug on the market; and but the other side seems to hold its two bushels! Then they are flattered ings, and the annual loss of wealth, forces well in line.

Bennett, of Idaho county, for tem- mules are that. porary chairman, and adjourned until tomorrow

convention.

READY TO FIGHT.

San Francisco, July 17.-Ho Yow. imperial consul general of the Chinese empire, tiday said: "The Chinese in this state are, to a man, heart and soul, against the Boxers. At a meetvolunteers, to go to China and fight under the United States flag."

A BUSY DAY

lery branch was particularly affected as orders were received early in the day to "make ready for foreign service as soon as possible."

Offers have been made to the owners of the Australia, Zealandia, City of Sydney, Colon, City of Pekin, Ohio, Senator and City of Puebla, and the chances are that all of these vessels will be pressed into service as soon as The Chinese and Russians Are they reach port, for transportation of an army to China.

WILL RECALL THEM.

New York, July 17,-The board of management of the Missionary Society MONGOLS DESTROY THE RAILROAD of the M. E. church, at a meeting today, passed a resolution giving full authority to the Secretary with the China committee to recall all missionaries of the society now in China, if it should at any time deem it wise to do so. The resolution authorizes the expenditure of any sums necessary to effect this purpose.

TRADE SUFFERS.

LONDON, July 18,-The news of les in China will cause the suspension The district has been the that could not be delivered in the inheld up. Most of this is from Oregon.

SEVERAL PROMOTIONS.

Washington, July 17.- The death of tween the Cossacks and Chinese Col. E. H. Liscum, Ninth infantry, resion of the Boxer movement to Man- infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth. Colonel Robe is now in the Philippines.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Nagasaki, where it is generally be half years. lieved that further orders will be re-

BOTH RE-ELECTED.

London, July 17.-Rev. Francis E. placed forty guns at a point twelve Clark and John Willis Baer were today miles from Aigon, to dispute the pass- re-elected, respectively, world's presi age of the Russians. Official Russian deut and secretary of the Young Peo-

BOUND FOR CHINA.

Fish Kill Landing, N. Y., July 17, Companies C. and D., of the Engineer corps, are under orders to leave for

PROFITS OF OREGON NATION AL BANKS.

Editor Statesman: As I promised in feel fired in the morning? Your blood profits of Oregon's national banks, our property—the accumulations of unprecedented much is the hard, cruel, unwelcome local and not general in its character year nerves and other organs. Begin with their own. In the report of the comptroller of the currency (1885) I semi-annual net earnings and divi dends, for the five years from 1881 to 1885 inclusive. Adding together the semi-annual net earnings for each year, we have the following yearly net earnings, on capital and surplus, for the years named: 1881, 305-10 per cent.; 1882, 35/4-10 per cent.; 1883, 39 per cent.; 1884, \$61-10 per cent.; and 1885 21 5-10 per cent. Average net earnings for the five years 32 1-2 per cent. Total net income in five years, on each dollar invested \$1.62%.

For the same years their dividends were; 1881, 44 per cent.; 1882, 303-10 LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17,-The per cent.; 1883, 33 5-10 per cent.; 1884. cent. Average yearly dividends 27 2-10 bor. They create financial panics, ag- that officer should grant them a bank per cent. Thus these banks in five years returned to their stockholders and rear splendid fortunes from the deposits, from the United States, indi-Now for the especial benefit of your farm readers let us figure a little. We have seen above, that for the year There was no nomination to be made 1884 the banker's dollar earned him of the farmer's wheat that year, in of wheat. The usual yearly allowance of five, and 5 bushels for each he will we have this startling result: For the simple use of \$1.33 1-3 of the banker's money, for one year, the farmer was compelled to give up 1 bushel of Pocatello, Ida., July 17.—The three wheat; for the use of \$6,662-3. 5 silver parties met in state convention bushels, the allowance for one person; -"our farmers" must be to stand that the control of the convention. The dollar, an "honest" dollar, not a 50 by being told that they are the muscle 234 per cent., there is a most signifi-

and note the contrast. Suppose the owns a farm worth \$4,000 owes B species of property and withheld from A. D. McKinley, of Shoshone, is the farm price of wheat was \$1, only a (banker) \$1,000 on mortgage. Their all others. And here Mr. Editor is a temporary chairman of the Populist fair price, instead of 48 cents; and the shares are equal; each owns half, or bankers not earnings but 5 per cent., four-eighths of the farm. With A's why I and my farmer friends don't instead of 36. That is 5 times what labor the farm increases in value 10 start a bank. he then paid the government for his per cent, annually, \$200 yearly and currency; 10 times what he pays now; \$2000 in ten years. Value of farm at and twice the rate of increase of the farmer's wealth since 1860. Then the on mortgage is 15 per cent-\$150 yearfarmer could have paid his interest on ly and \$1500 in 10 years. Value of \$20 with 1 bushel of wheat; on \$100 mortgage \$2500. Now B's interest in treason. with 5, and on \$1000 with 50. Thus the \$1000 farm is five-eighths, an inof San Francisco, it was decided that saving on the \$100 loan 70 bushels, crease of one-eighth. A's interest is they would immedicately close their and on \$1000 loan 700 bushels! At even \$1500, or three eighths, a loss of onebusiness here, if necessary, and offer 10 per cent, the saving would be eighth. Still A has \$500 more than at their services to the United States as 65 and 650 bushels respectively. Can the beginning. His interest is not "our farmers" see the point? To fur- wholly absorbed. ther emphasize, and impress on the Now mark how rapidly A's interest minds of your thinking readers, the will be absorbed by such a decline of of such a high rate of interest, and its sessment since 1800, notwithstanding me."-Chicago Record. San Francisco, July 17.-Today was destructive effect on productive indus- a reduction, by one-half in the rate of a busy day at the Presidio. The artil- try, let me illustrate by a problem in interest. If the decline in the value

For Blood and Nerves Dr.Williams' Pink Pills Pale People An unfailing specific for all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood or from weakened nervous system. Most remarkable cures have been made in cases where physicians have failed and hope of recovery was abandoned. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., postpaid on receipt of price, 50c. per box; six boxes, \$2.56.

few men. The local commander at ceived directing the vessel to proceed 10712 years ago, and a dollar would \$1,000, \$40 more than the farm is production-would pay less than one indisputable fact! per cent. of the debt! And all the wealth of the world would probably basis of the nation's wealth, and all

not pay 10 per cent.!!

All useful things, excepting only confiding, producers.

creitors.

ments. From these we learn that Orewas \$166,000,000; in 1899 only \$120, posits, loan money, and improve their 000,000, a loss of \$46,000,000-27½ per farms. cent. in ten years, or 234 per cent. annually. If the decline in the true valcent, annually since 1890.

During this period the earnings of the Oregon National banks averaged The Silver Republicans named J. J. and bone of the country. Why the cant margin of over 10 per cent. Now Now let us change rates slightly, trated by the following example. end of 10 years \$4000. B's interest

interest. We have seen above that of A's farm is the same as in Oregon the net earnings of these corporations since 1890, 234 per cent., it will be a San Francisco, July 17.-The United for the five years 1881-5, averaged 324 loss in value of \$55 annually, and \$440 States army transport Sumner, bearing per cent, annually or 16% per cent, in 8 years, and the value of the farm a detachment of troops, surgeons and semi-annually. Compounded at this then but \$1,560. B's mortgage increashospital assistants, sailed today for rate money doubles every two and a ing at 712 per cent, (the net earnings of the banks)-\$75, per year-\$600 in 8 This government was established years. The amount due then would be have doubled 43 times. Now, supposed worth!! A's interest in the farm is ex-George Washington had borrowed on tinguished, or rather absorbed; and y one dollar, and issued therefor a far more rapidly than when bank nited States bond, at 161/4 per cent. profits were, apparently, much larger, semi-annual interest, compounding Thus by fall of values producing debtsemi-annually, how much would now ors lose, and non-producing creditors se due? Oh! about a thousand dollars! gain. We cannot justify this, nor even Fen thousand! A million! Ten! A account for it, on the hypothesis of supdred million! On, no, no, it could superior intellectual ability, vigilance, not be that much! Dear simple unsus- or indutry of these bankers, for these secting reader! The finite mind cannot bave already been richly paid for in egin to grasp the amount. I do not munificent salaries, before their net laim to have figured it mathematical | earnings were reckoned, and dividends y accurate, but below, rather than declared. Two words explain it-class bove, the actual amount. The amount legislation. By which these non-prolue October next would be about during corporations are granted favors \$8,800,000,000,000 Eight trillion, eight denied to all producers. Reader, did aundred billion dollars!! And all the you ever stop to seriously think that property under our flag, estimated at this great government, by its lawabout 75 billion dollars-including all that creates and loans money only to cal estate and improvements thereon, non-producing usurers? That it will and all live stock machinery, factories, not loan a dollar to its people who toil drips, steamboats, railroads, merchage and produce wealth to open mines, All concede that agriculture is the

> profess the most carnest solitude for Mr. Ford is credited with this ex- the farmers prosperity. Yet Congress pressive epigram: "Ten per cent, beats treats with contempt their demand sell." Whether this is true or not, one for loans at quadruple the rates paid dollar at 32% per cent, compounded by bankers. They are therefore comwire annually, will absorb all the pelled to borrow of these bankers at wealth of the world in a little over a from ten to twenty times the race the bankers pay the government. Are the farmers who produce and send abroad such as are the gracious gift of our three-fourths of our export, as justly common Father, from a sewing thread entitled to the favors of a common to the most costly and enduring fabric; government, as non-producers? Most from the frail wigwam of our ances- assuredly. Then why not? To put tors, to the modern palace; and from the farmers on an equality with the the canoe of the savage, to the "ocean bondholders the law would have to greybound" that threads the trackless provide; (1) That their farms should seas-each, and all, are the products be exempt from all taxation, state and of labor. Panks create none of these, national, just as the bonds are: (2) for they create no wealth. They sime That on the deposit, with the comptrol ply absorb the wealth created by la- ler, acceptable deeds to their farms ricultural depressions, and hard times, charter, authorizing them to receive misfortunes of the industrious, but too viduals and corporations, to loan money, discount notes, and do a general banking business; and then while the But I may be told that their profits owners occupied the farms, and reare not now so great as formerly, crived the rents and profits, just as Measured in dollars, in per cent., this the banker gets the quarterly interest true. But in another sense-relation his deposited bonds, issue to them tively-compared with the general in guaranteed bank notes authorized to rease of wealth it is not true. Their circulate as money, up to the full value average so far above that they are of only on-half o one per cent. yearly; still rapidly absorbing the products of (3) That the capital stock only of the toil, probably as rapidly, if not more bank shall be taxed-that the currenrapidly, than at any time in their his- cy they receive from the government, tory. This will appear by considerathe gold and silver, promissory notes tion of how falling values enrich of debtors, bonds of states, countles, citiés, school districts, or corporations, beld in their safe and on which they The census figures for this decade draw interest, shall be exempt from are not yet available; but perhaps an assessment, and the demands of the approximately correct estimate may tax-gatherer. For these favors are all be attained from the state assess granted to the national banker. Then producing farniers, as well as bondgon's net taxable valuation in 1800 bolders, could start banks, receive de-

> Can any sane man doubt with these "greatly increased advantages," there nation was at the same ratio, our loss would be a great demand for land, and of true wealth has averaged 234 per farms rapidly enhance in value, 10, 20 or to 30 per cent. above present values, just as bonds enhance with every new privilege granted to them? But the law provides no such generous favors ourselves that it is solely because of the great credit of the government mark the result of the change, as illus Bosh! It is largely the rsult of valuable special privileges granted to this

This subject grows apace. Daniel Black slavery was treason in embryo. While slavery can not be less. The national banking system is inchoate be very important indeed.

JOHN P. ROBERTSON. Salem, Or., July 16th.

SUFFERER.

'It's a great drawback to a young man to be loaded down with debt." almost inconceivable absorbing power value as is indicated by Oregon's as ed down with what other people owe

NOT TO BE ENFORCED

TIME FOR PAYMENT OF BICYCLE TAX EXTENDED TO AUGUST 10TH.

Marion County Court Will Await Result o Pending Litigation in Multnomah County.

(From Daily Statesman, July 18.) The annual bicycle tax in Marion inst., and it was generally reported that on Monday morning Sheriff Durbin and deputies would begin the seizare of untagged wheels and enforce the payment of the tax with \$1 costs in each case. In the absence of Sheriff not to proceed with enforcing the coltil August 10th, being granted for the voluntary payment of the tax. Judge Scott assured the officials in the sheriff's department that the court would approve of their course in not enforcing the collection of the tax and upon convening at the August term would time for the payment of the tax.

The action of the court in extending the time until August 10th, was taken to save the county a bill of costs that would have been incurred in litigation that would doubtless have ensued had wheels been seized and an attempt made to enforce the collection of the tax. A suit is now pending in Multnomah county, testing the constituionality of the law creating the tax and the court holds that it would be puwise to involve Marion county in a similar suit when the one suit will determine the validity of the measure.

The test bicycle case was argued and submitted before Judge Sears in Portland, on Monday afternoon, and a derision as to the constitutionality of the law is expected soon. Regarding the arguments in support of and against the bill the Oregonian had the follow-

"District Attorney Chamberlain de fender the law for Multnomah county. and Robert G. Morrow appeared as attorney for bicyclists interested in paths who desire to see the law upheld. W. D. Fenton made the arguments as atterney for the plaintiff. He asserted that the law is contrary to no fewer than eight different sections of the constitution, all of which are set forth in his complaint. The point is that the law is special, in its action and provisions, and it applies only to a few counties in the state, and that it grants ertain citizens and classes of citizens privileges and immunities which do not belong to all citizens. It is also contended that the bill originated in in the House of Representatives,

"Judge Sears questioned at the outset of the argument whether the law was not unconstitutional because it is to vestibuling trains, with all the Engaccording to the decision of the Supreme Court in case of Manning vs. Klippel. Mr. Chamberlain, in answer, said that when the case was first presented to him he was of the opinion. and believed the law was unconstitutional, not only in theory, but because of this decision. But on examination he discovered the opinion in the case of Manning vs. Klippel has been overruled, and reasoned out of existence by other decisions, not yet published in the Oregon reports, but reported in the Pacific Reporter.

"Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he thought the Supreme Court had gone to unreasonable lengths in sustaining laws of this character; in his judgment they were clearly unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court had almost invariably upheld them, except in the case referred to by the court. and now it had practically reversed itself even in that case. Hence, in spite of his personal judgment and opinion as to the constitutionality of these special laws, applying only to certain counties of the state, he would contend that-by virtue of the decisions of the Supreme Court this law is valid and constitutional also.

"Mr. Chamberlain held that the law ought to be held constitutional in consequence of the decisions of the Oregon Supreme Court, and he cited notably the wagon road case. As to the bill originating in the Senate, Instead He did not notice the mishap until of the House, he showed that under the decisions of the Supreme Court this was not 'a bill for raising revenue,' in contemplation of the constitution. That means only the general revenue law.

"Mr. Fenton made a strong argument in favor of the complaint, and submithis position. He also dissected the various decisions of the Oregon Supreme court, which, he asserted, were not adverse to his case."

paid on only 714 wheels, while on the same date last year 2486 had been paid, so it will be seen that unless the wheelmen pay their tax more promptly during the next month than they have in the past, there will still remain many wheels liable to seizure by the sheriff. On Saturday last sixtyseven receipts were issued, twentyseven on Monday and only seven yes-

Some Little Things Which Produced Fortunes.

swong on very small hinges. Many a pealed to the supreme court. The man has made a million dollars or case is an interesting and important more by paying attention to small will depend whether or not a patent Webster must wait for his answer, things. Others have found out that is liable to execution to satisfy a what seemed insignificant proved to judgment.

B. Cornell, in his office on lower Boad- marriage license to B. W. Morgan and way, New York, and exhibited a device Minnie Simmons, E. B. Fletcher, witwhich he claimed would do away with ness. This makes a total of nineteen marriage licenses that have been isthat plague of the modern business sued this month as against only nine man's life-the office boy. He held in for the corresponding month last his hand a crude instrument, about 3 year. 'I should say so. I'm awfully load- inches square by 2 inches deep, with a wire attached, and a small key or lever Bears the to pull down. Mr. Cornell listened at ligasture Fine printing. Statesman Job Office, tentively to what the inventor had to

say, especially to his explanation how company could be organized-with offices at some central point in a citywhere messenger boys could be kept in waiting to respond to calls; how call boxes could be placed in business houses, to be operated by this simple lever, and how the boys could run errands, sweep out offices, and do other things at a cost of so much per hour. Mr. Cornell was far from wealthy, but he saw the merit of the idea and at once closed the bargain. He paid the sum of \$2000 for it, and then he organized the American District Messenger service, a business which enabled county became delinquent on the 15th him to clear \$490,000 from the sale of his surplus stock, and which has earned millions of dollars for him and for the telegraph companies which succeeded him in its control. Thousands of boys have been given employment as a result, millions of messages have been added to the business of the great telegraph lines, and business men have Durbin from the city. Deputy Sheriff saved much time and trouble by using Colbath intended to begin seizing all these little sons of Mercy. If Mr. wheels not bearing a 1900 tax tag, but Cornell had ignored the matter-as he was notified by County Judge Scott several others had done-the chances are that the discouraged inventor would have given up the attempt to lection, a further extension & time un- interest people in his scheme, while it is certain that Mr. Cornell would never have reaped millions from it, and that he might never have become governor of New York, as he did a few years later, in 1879. Almost a similar experience was that

of Charles Gould, who was collector of the port of Buffalo sixteen years ago. Mr. Gould was one of the aggressive ratify his action in granting additional men of his city, a bright business man and political leader.. He was not, however, wealthy. His fees as collector his term of office was four years. One his term of office was four year. One day he bought a patent car coupler from a poor man who offered it for \$500 and a job as foreman of the factory which should make it. Mr. Gould knew that the Patent Office at Washington had granted patents on 75 different styles of car couplers, and that it is a standing joke among the Washington officials that every crank in the United States sooner or later tries his hand at inventing them, Upon inquiry, Mr. Gould learned that, while less than 100 had been given patents, over 1700 had been received up to that date-about 1883. Not one man in a thousand under such circumstances would have invested a dollar. But Mr. Gould did not care if there were a million patents in existence. If this was a good one, as good as any, he would find a way to put it on the market; or, rather, on the cars of the inited States. He paid the money, giving the inventor a writing to the effeet that he would receive a position n the event of a factory being used.

Some idea of how successful Mr. Gould has been with this invention may be gathered from the fact that it is in use on so many railways that it requires 3000 men to make the couplers. and 300 other men to ship them and put them on. The city of Depew, New York, owes its existence to it, a city of many thousand of inhabitants, with public schools, electric cars, theatres, waterworks and factories employing about 2000 hands in other branches of the Senate, and should have originated industry. Mr. Gould is president of six other large manufacturing companies, which have grown out of the coupler business. One of these is devoted ish railways as recent customers. Mr. Gould enjoys an income of \$3000 a day from these companies and has accumulated a fortune of \$10,000,000 in the past ten years. To his credit, it must be said that he kept his promise to the man who furnished the coupler.

Twenty years ago the great brownstone quarries of New England were furnishing the cities of the Atlantic scaboard millions of feet of sawed stone. In sawing the stone, rough diamonds were used, fastened securely in the edges of great swing blades of steel, which were driven back and forth by steam power across the giant blocks brought from the quarries. But the giamonds cost a great deal of money, and wore out in a few weeks, owing to the incessant friction on the standstone. It was not possible to split the stone-nothing but a clean, smooth surface on the slabs would do. The teeth of even imrdened steel saws were found to wear out in one dayand steel saws cost many dollars each. The trade was ripe for some genius who could lessen the expense of the sawing.

He appeared in the person of Mr. Tillman, who had an idea that chilled steel would be sufficiently hard to wear at least as long as diamonds. He fastened steel shot in the saw and starter it. They dropped out because, being round, they could not be securely inserted near the edge of the saw, some time had elapsed—then he stopped the saw and found that all the tiny steel bullets had dropped out. But, what was his astonishment to find that the saw had done better work than ever before-using the chilled shot in a detached way, rolling them ted numerous authorities sustaining back and forth in the aperture! He cut deeper into the stone, having just as many shot left as at the beginning. He patented his discovery, and soon all the mills in New England were us-Thus far this year the tax has been ing his chilled steel shot. Success.

> PRICE PER BOX.-Hop growers throughout the valley are discussing the matter of fixing a price for picking hops this year. In the Butteville neighborhood there is strong talk of organizing for the purpose of fixing the price at not to exceed 35 cents per box. Should an effort be made to do this, it is likely, with the present spirit of organization among the hop growers, that an agreement will be made by all growers to pay that figure;

WILL BE APPEALED.-The case of Mrs. A. H. La Croix vs. P. J. Scharbach, which on Monday was decided by Circuit Judge G. H. Burnett, ad-Great fortunes have sometimes versely to Mr. Scharbach, will be apone in that on the ultimate decision

ANOTHER WEDDING .- County A seedy individual called on Alonzo Clerk W. W. Hall yesterday issued a

