VALLEY OF THE SIUSLAW

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS, FORESTS

ing Prospects.

## COURSE IN PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS | cridge finally mustered up courage to follow the lead of Davis of Minnesota and

THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

ed. For convenience, however, the nor-

maily timed plate will be deart with here.
After the plate is flowed with the de-

any sand or dirt that may have been left by the water. Now the negative is ready

to hang up and dry. It should be set of

hung in a dry place, and, if possible in a cool place, as this helps it to dry smoother and gives a more firm surface.

BEVERIDGE "JOBBED."

Resentment Felt by Old Senators at

His Activity and Independence.

The Washington correspondent of the

Baltimore Sun, a bitter anti-expansion

journal, sends his paper this account of

the conspiracy against Senator Beveridge.

From the limited amount of fact in the

article can nevertheless be seen the re-

flection of resentment against Beverldge

felt by the correspondent's Senatorial in-

Washington, March 22.-A subject of

general discussion at the capitol today was the sudden determination of Senator Bev-

Communication with the White House

revealed that, however much Mr. Bever-idge may have thought he was acting in

made a grievous mistake in thinking the administration wanted a free-trade

amendment adopted at this stage of the

proceedings. On the contrary, the ad-ministration desired to prevent any such

amendment from being seriously discussed, no matter how many of them might be

The Senator from Indiana persisted in his intent to speak in favor of the amend-

ment until yesterday afternoon, when he held another conference with the Presi-

dent. The latter not only put the pres-

sure on, but did it in a manner calculated to overcome any resistance, no matter how stubborn. It is doubtful if in the course of the present trouble over the

tariff bill so much power has been brought

to bear on any one man as that exerted by the President on Mr. Beverldge. The

language he used was said to have been

introduced "for home consumption"

harmony with the President's ideas.

formants:

#### VIII .- DEVELOPING.

BY FELIX RAYMER.

veloper, and it has shown in, say, & seconds, the next thing that will puzzle the novice is when to take the plate out of the developer. One way to judge when a Now that the negative has been made and we have our darkroom ready, the plate is developed far enough, and one next thing to do will be to develop the that has proved very satisfactory, is to develop until the detail is all out of the image. It will be found, on examination, deepest shadow in the picture, when ex-amined by holding the negative up to the developing light and looking through that the film, to all appearances, is just the same that it was when first placed in the plateholder, so that it becomes necessary to do something that will bring out the image on the plate as we saw it it from the back. Another way is to de-velop until the high lights show through on the ground glass when we made the exposure. To do this it is necessary to combine certain chemicals and apply them on the back of the plate when looked at as one would when looking at a picture or when reading a letter. This is one of the most difficult things to understand, and can only be acquired by constant to the plate. This is called "developing," and the combination of chemicals is called the "developer." The developer can be practice. After the plate is developed made up in quantities in what is called "stock solutions." By this it is meant take it from the developer and rinse for at least one minute under the tap, or pour that the chemicals are mixed to a cer-tain strength, and then each time there is several dippers of water over it. Then place it in the "fixing bath." This fixing bath is made of hyposulphite of soda and an exposure to be developed, certain quantitles are taken from the "stock solu-tions" for that particular exposure, the water, to test 85 deg. by the hydrometer. As the hyposulphite of soda is cheap, would not cost very much to make it up minder of the "stock solution" being tightly corked for future use. For the amateur, making only a few exposures a fresh for each lot of plates, and this will be found to be the most satisfactory in month for pleasure, it would possibly be more economical and less troublesome to its results. The plate should remain in more economical and less troublesome to this bath for about five minutes after all the some one of the many ready-prepared the creamy appearance has left the back developers, any of which will give good of the plate. Do not expose the plate to results when properly used. These ready-prepared solutions may be obtained from appearance has disappeared, as it will prepared solutions may be obtained from any reliable stock house, and directions for their use accompany each preparation. cause the negative to have misty or fogged shadows. When taken from the fixing Believing, however, that the greatest ben-efit and best work can be obtained by mixing our own developer, it is with that bath, it should be washed for at least 20 minutes under the tap, or given about 12 or 15 changes of fresh water of five branch of the developing we will now deal.

Doubtless what is known as the "pyrominutes each. After this washing, the surface should be "mopped" off with a wet tuft of absorbent cotton to remove

gallic acid" developer is the most popular of all the developers now in use; therefore that will be mentioned first. The first thing to do is to make up a "stock solution" of the various chemicals used. This is done in the following way: Take there bettler acre believe about one three bottles, each holding about one quart. Number them 1 and 2 and 3. In No. 1 a solution of carbonate of potassium should be made to "test" 40 deg. This is done by means of a little in-strument known as a hydrometer, obtained from some stock dealer at a cost of about 50 cents. This hydrometer is a hollow glass tube with a bar arranged something like a thermom-eter, which drops into the tube. To test any solution, the tube must be filled with the liquid and the bar dropped into it, when the strength of the solution will be indicated on the scale of the bar. This method for mixing chemicals is far more satisfactory than by weight, as the chemicals are then always made at exactly the same strength; whereas if made by weight they may vary several degrees from the fact that certain chemicals when exposed to the air lose some of their strength, while others will increase in strength. Now, to get a 40-deg. solution, fill bottle No. 1 about two-thirds full of water and add carbonate of potassium, a little at a time, shaking after each addition until dissolved, and then pouring the glass tube of the hydrometer full and testing until the desired strength is obtained. In bottle No. 2 a solution of sulphite of soda should be made, and should test 80 deg. This test is made in the same way as the carbonate test. In bottle No. 2 put 24 ounces of water, in which dissolve 15 grains of oxalic acid. After this is dissolved, add one ounce of pyrogallic

Now everything is ready for developing the plate. The same light may be used that was used for holding the platehold-ers. It will be supposed that the plate is about 5x7 inches in size. Of course, a trap of that size must be used. To de-velop a plate 5x7 inches in size it will take at least four ounces of developer to "flow" the plate properly, so start in by taking one-half ounce of solution No. 1, one-half ounce of solution No. 2 and one-half ounce of solution No. 3. Add to this four ounces of water. In mixing the developers, only the very purest water obtainable should be used. Melted ice gives a good, pure water. Now, to get the best results in developing, it is necessary to understand just what each chemical does, so that, if we find something wrong, it may be remedied. To begin with, if a plate should be examined under a powerful microscope, it would be seen that the film is deposited on the plate in the form of small sacs, or globules. In each of these little sacs is a tiny par-ticle of bromide of silver. When the plate is exposed, the light affects any of this silver that may be exposed to it, and by the use of developers this affected silver is developed up so that we get what we call the negative. The action of the carbonate of potassium on the plate is to break these little sacks that have been acted upon by the light. The pyrogaille acid is called the "blackening agent." It is this that causes that part of the film that has been acted upon by light to turn dark. The sulphite of soda is known as the "clearing solution." This controls the color in the negative. By varying the strength of these chemicals in the developer to be used on the different exposures, different effects can be obtained. For example, suppose it is known that the plate is undertimed, more of the car-bonate of potassium should be added while if the plate is overtimed, more of the pyrogallic acid should be used. If the negative shows too much yellow in it. there should be more of the sulphite of soda used. If the negative has a black or blue-black color, too much sulphite of sods has been used. The best color for the negative is generally thought to be a faint tinge of yellowish-green. Now that it is understood what action the different chemicals have on the film, the developing may be proceeded with

Grasp the tray with the left hand. Take the developer in the right hand and flow it over the plate quickly. Do not do this roughly, as that would cause air bells, which would settle on the film and cause transparent spots. It is rather a hard matter to understand just when a nega-tive should first begin to show the im-age, and a still harder one to tell when it is finished. However, to make things as simple as possible, it is suggested that when the plate has been in the developer from 24 to 30 seconds, the image should been to show the state of uld begin to show in the stronges high lights. This is what may be called nally timed negative. If, however, the high lights fall to appear inside of 30 seconds, it now be considered an under-timed plate, and should be treated accordingly. First a few drops of the carbonate of potassium from the stock-so-lution bottle should be added to the developer. If the plate is not too much undertimed, this may suffice. If this, however, fails to bring it all right, make however, falls to bring it all right, make up a fresh developer, using about twice the amount of water and about one-third more of the carbonate of potassum. Four this over the plate and cover the tray and let it sit for some time. When the shadows begin to show the detail. off this solution and pour on nordeveloper and finish the develop ment. If, on the other hand, the plate shows in less than 24 seconds, the plate should be treated for overtime. If it is only slightly overtime, say it shows in about 18 or 20 seconds, a few drops of pyrogalic acid solution will usually make it all right. If it should be considerably belo matters. But if too much is added accept that amendment. Future develop-it will only make bad matters worse by ments may, of course, have the effect to causing another trouble, which is a clog-change this programme.

Change this programme.

Change this programme.

For Goldendale, Wash., take stage at

It is gratifying to see that Senator Bev
Grants. H. Glass. prop.

Place the plate in the tray, film side up.

low the lead of Davis of Minnesota and deliver his speech, though it is a weak and wobbly affair, in its amended form,

#### MARION'S RED HILLS.

Things Have Not Been Brighter in Many a Day.

"Uncle Jim" Elgin sends the following from Oak Farm, Red Hills, to the Salem

Journal: I write you some facts concerning this part of Marien County, which I doubt if any section in Oregon can beat for buildings contracted for and in course of con-

Isaac Needham will build a dryer 2 prunes, the structure to cost \$800; Mr. Spencer will build one, to cost \$1000; Mrs. Doty one, \$1500; Mr. Nute one, \$500. Mrs. Palmer will build an \$800 resi-

A new schoolhouse will be erected in Fairview District, at a cost of \$800. Sunnyside fruit farm will put the fin ishing touches on their large dryers.

Besides those mentioned, there will be other improvements made in this vicinity.

Mrs. Temple intends putting up a cheese and butter factory.

There is no boom. The production of the Hills demand the buildings. The capacity of the Sidney mills has been doubled and otherwise improved, and is now in as fine working order as

any mill in the state.

And all this in a Populist district .

No able-bodied man need be out of work in this locality. Much grubbing and clear-ing up of land has been going on all Winter. Things have never looked brighter since the days of '49. It will require all the boys to do the work, and all the teams

to haul the lumber from Stayton mills.

More carpenters will be needed.

Wheat never looked better at this time of the year than it does now, but oh, my, the McKinley price! If our one-eyed Administration will but give the people half a show, we would soon pull out of the mire.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

R E Ledgerwood, Chr Dr J D Penton, city
J W Flynn, N Y
A D Spencer, Chgo
Harry Friedlander, do
Emil Pursch, San Fr
C H Posle, Boston
J W Rogers, Salt Lak
Charles Muggleton,
Janesville, Wis
John F Brooks, Kan CC G Jacobe, Oreg Cy
I N Peyton, Spokane
Sol Gottlieb, N T
J C Ryan, Chicago
A P Corse, N Y
C T Chamberlain & w, W A Stine, Astoria
A P Corse, N Y
C M Siders, St Joe
L T Chamberlain & w, W A Stine, Astoria
A P Corse, N Y
W E Smith, San Fr
Mee D Stimson, Seattl
Mat Furet, San Fran
C E Metager, N Y
Son, San Francisco
Mrc C D Stimson,
Seattle
THE PERKINS.

seneral discussion at the capitol today was the sudden determination of Senator Beveridge to forego the delivery of his speech favoring free trade with Puerto Rico.

Mr. Beveridge gives out that he has "merely postponed the delivery of the speech," but his failure to make it this afternoon is accepted on all sides as an indication of yielding to the potent influences brought to bear upon him and concluding it will be wisdom on his part to prolong the postponement indefinitely.

The inquiry naturally arises as to what influence could be brought to bear on Mr. Beveridge to cause him to fall in line with the other members of his party, when his state is substantially a unit against the Puerto Rican tariff bill. He had covered himself with glory when, in defiance of his party, he had introduced the free-trade amendment. Why, then, should he suddenly change front and "while not receding from his former position," abandon his amendment to lits fate, without a word of commendation from its author?

It may be stated on reliable authority that the action of Mr. Beveridge can be ascribed to the same source which has already smoothed the path of this obnoxious measure—namely, to the President. When Mr. Beveridge proceeded from the White House to the Senate and presented his amendment, it was suggested that however much Mr. Beveridge that however much Mr. Beveridg

Char Zanner, Tacoma A E Rowe, N Takima J C Cooper, McMinnvi P G Matebil, Water-F S Harding, McMinn D Parsons, Forest Gry Mrs P G Matebil, do P W Olwell, Central P H C Marson, West Lib-J J Barilett & son, Sastri, Ia Mrs Parsona, do
Mrs Parsona, do
H C Maxson, West Labertz, Ia
Mrs Maxcon, do
Wm Bade & family,
Milton, Or
Eugene Buchanan, Spokane, Wash
Geo Steele, Indp. Or
N. L Cornelius, Heicha
H E Griffin, San Fran
S L Watta, Les Angis
Wm Fauli, Dallias, Or
Waiter Allison, Heppner, Or
Pearl Allison, Rosebra Frank Wiler, Lebanon
E W Brober, Lewiscon Mrs Welch, Astoria
Frank Woodfald, Astoria
D H Welch, Astoria
D H Welch, Astoria
H E McGowan, Puyalhip, Wash
N C Evane, Hood Rier
H Adams & fy, Vanovr
H A T Haar, Seattle
Mrs B Glibert, Duluth
A T Hang, Seattle
Mrs B Glibert, Duluth
A T Hang, Seattle
Mrs B Glibert, Duluth
A T Hang, Seattle
Mrs B Glibert, Duluth
A McCaw, Duluvh
Ches Hill, Taloma
G F F Kerahner, AberCen, Wash
C C Mosee, 26

B A Eardley, Ketchi
Ran
T E Going, Sumpter
THE IMPERIAL.

THE ST. CHARLES.

A G Metchum, Harrington
Mrs Metchum, do
H C Wilson, Loke Co,
Cal
H J Landers, Cal
Lars Iversen, Cal
F Phillips, Cal
Z Antensen, Astoria
C S Chase, Bandy, Or
C Howell, do
J A Howard, do
J A Howard, do
J D Bonner, Ilwaco
F E Hyntt, Colton
F F Snow, Colton
W Bacon, Colton
W Bacon, Colton
C H Griffin, Salt Lake
Walter Weist, Pa
Miss Ida Weist, Pa
Irvin Brown, Pa
Frank Gersner, Pa
Frank Gersner, Pa
Frank Meyera, Amity
Adem Orey, Pa
Schuyler Herbett, Pa
H F Snow, Pa
C Howell, Pa
A H Breeman, Lyons,
Neb
Wm Mittans, Neb

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma

in, Sait Lake Wm Mittans, Neb neeth, Wash H W Brown Clatskan ey, city Mrs M J Powers, Wes Mrs M J Powers, Wes

forcible and forceful, and might have been almost interpreted as a command. Mr. Beverldge was compelled to yield. Had he refused to accede to the President's "request," he would have been read THE IMPERIAL. out of the party and his influence and prestige in the Senate and National affairs entirely lost. There was nothing left for the young Senator to do but to with-draw, and the copies of his speech sent throughout the country, the hours spent in committing it to memory and the great impression which was to have been made on his home state, all were lost. His Further Humiliation.

It is now proposed to induce Mr. Bev-eridge to vote for the bill.

Many of the Republican Senators were highly displeased by the position taken by Senator Beveridge, which they construed as an effort on his part to point the way for them. It was seriously proposed yes-terday that should he attempt to deliver his speech today the entire Republican membership of the Senate would rise and slowly file out of the chamber. A movement of this kind would be calculated to hurt Mr. Beveridge in more ways than one, and it is doubtful if any Senator new to the chamber could withstand such a deliberate insult.

The advocates of the bill were in high feather today. Senator Foraker an-nounced on the floor of the Senate that he was ready to proceed to a vote on the House bill at any time. He said he would onsent to have the vote taken at 5 o'clock this afternoon if the others were willing. Much of the opposition to the bill in the

to another vote there. Many of the mem-bers of the House voted for the bill only because of the strongest kind of pressure regretted his vote. Should they have a chance at the bill again it is possible som might be inclined to vote against it. overtimed, say it should show in 10 seconds, the proper treatment would be to
use a few drops of a 10 per cent rolution of bromide of potassium. This solution is made by taking one ounce of notassium and ten ounces of water, which
make a 10 per cent solution. If
the plate is overtimed, add two
or three drops of this and it will
beln matters. But if too much is added
to when the House of avoid all
chances of its defeat in the House by having the Senate pass it exactly as it came
from the House. For this reason, the
bill to the time when Congress shall be
satisfied a civil government exists in Puerto Rico capable of levying necessary
it axes there for the support of its government is scheduled to be abandoned, although it is believed the House would
accept the sequently, it is proposed to avoid all chances of its defeat in the House by havthough it is believed the House would accept that amendment. Future develop-

AND TOWNS. Opportunities for Homeseekers and Business Men-Great Lumber-

In the western part of Oregon, lying windings and turns, in a general westerly direction, a distance of perhaps 100 miles by the channel, before it enters the ocean. During its course it has many branches and tributaries. The largest of those en-tering the upper river, or that part above tidewater, are Lake Croek, Wildcat, Wo.f and Esmond Creeks, while those entering the lower river are Knowles, Hadsail and Sweet Creeks, Duncan Slough, South Slough and North Fork. The Siusiaw River is navigable for boats drawing 12 to 15 feet of water, from its mouth to Mapleton, a distance of nearly 25 miles. Florence, the largest town in the valley, is located on the river about four miles from the ocean. It was laid out in 1887. and is a thriving place of about 300 inhab-Itants. Among its business enterprises are a cannery, sawmill, two hotels, a postoffice, four general merchandise stores, a millinery store, drug store, two meat markets, a blacksmith shop, one rea

estate office, a saloon and a printing office, where its newspaper, the West, is issued. There is one church here, which belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. The town has a good school which employs two teachers for nine months of each year to instruct the youth of the place. An addition to the school building was erected last Summer, and it is now a well-furnished house, with plenty of room for the pupils. The fraternal or from for the pupils. The traternal orders having local organizations in Fiorence are the Odd Fellows, Masons, United Workmen and G. A. R. The Florence Lumber Company, which owns the mill below town, intends to build a new mill in the upper part of Florence within the cost for months. The Florence creamnext few months. The Florence cream-ery, which is located on the main river, about two miles above town, has been operated three seasons and affords the farmers a home market for their milk.

Across the river from Florence, the town of Glenada was laid out about 10 years ago. It has a hotel, postoffice, a small store, a schoolhouse, church and number of dwelling-houses. Acme, the second town in importance in the valley, is located on the river about three miles above Florence. It has its postoffice, hotel, store, meat market, schoolhouse and dwellings. Here is lo-cated the Siuslaw & San Francisco Lumber Company's mill, which was built

last year, and has a capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber per day. It is the intention of the company to add a pony saw the coming Summer, which will about double the capacity of the mill. M. E. Saubert & Co. have owned a mill at Acme for about Co, have owned a fill at Actine for about 15 years, and three or four years ago erected a large building, but owing to the business depression of the country they did not complete the mill at that time. They have recently purchased machinery, which, ere long, will be placed in their building, and Acme people can then boast of two good mills.

Point Terrace, at the mouth of Sweet Creek, has a postoffice and a church. Here s the quarry from which rock is obtained for the jetty at the mouth of the river. There is a small mill about a mile below Point Terrace, where lumber is sawed by a water power. There is a schoolhouse on the river a short distance above the

Mapleton, near the head of navigation has, besides its postoffice, hotel and school, a store which does considerable business supplying the wants of the people of the surrounding country.

Occupations of the Citizens The principal occupations of the people of this valley are farming, fishing, fruitgrowing, stockraising and lumbering. There is not much grain raised, but vegetables of all kinds and hay grow in abundance. Several kinds of fish, including trout, sturgeon, herring and salmon, are caught in the river, the salmon being by far the most valuable. A large number of men are employed for several months every year at catching this fine fish, for which they find a ready sale at the cannery at prices which leave them good profit for their labor. It is only within three years or so that there has been much more fruit raised here than was needed for home consumption. About that time several young orchards commenced bearing and made considerable surplus fruit. Several thousand bushels of apples have been shipped to the San Francisco market, where they command a ready

Nearly all kinds of fruit do well, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, etc., yielding abundant crops. Prunes, plums and peas bear heavy loads of the finest fruit. Peaches also produce good crops of nicely flavored fruit on the upper part of the river and its tributaries. The pests which the fruitralsers in most places of the have to contend with cause little or no trouble in the valley, and it is thought by many that the ocean breeze is unfavor-able to their development and that they will never do any great damage on the west side of the Coast Mountains.

All kinds of stock thrive we'll cattle sheep and goats requiring little or no feed in the winter. During the last three or four years many of our farmers have invested in goats, and find them very profit-able. Dairying has been carried on to some extent from the time the valley was first settled, but, owing to the lack of shipping facilities, the market was limited to what was needed for home consumption. The creamery which has been oper-ated for the last three seasons has furnished a better market, and, with the in-creased demand, the dairy industry is certain to grow rapidly in importance.

Ever since the first sawmill was built at Acme, an occasional settler would now and then cut a few logs and take them to the mill, but until the last two years price paid was not sufficient to justify cutting the timber. During the last year the market for logs has been good, and has led many to engage in lumbering, so that there are now probably not less than 30 camps on the main river and creeks, where logging has been carried on during the Winter. With the increased capacity of the mills and the new ones to be built this Summer, logging is sure to

There have been several ocean vessels built at Acme and Florence during the past few years, and the large quantity of the best timber for this which can be easily obtained here will, no doubt, cause shipbuilding to become a permanent industry on the river. We are informed that it is the intention of a prominent San Francisco firm to build a large schooner at Acme the coming summer, but the illness of one of the members has delayed matters some, and arrangements have not been completed yet.

O E Reinseth, Wash H W Brown Clatskani ougal

E A Aurey, city
John Haldimore, city
Wm Dunlap, Oreg Cy
Otto Freytag, do
J A Brani, Tillamook
L F Clark, St Joe
E Hoyt, St Joe
H Tremhath, Oreg Cy
Mrs Cooper, BrookhaE Hoyt, St Joe
H Tremhath, Oreg Cy
Mrs Cooper, do
H Mortimer, Eugene
Gus Anderson, Astoria
John G Godfrey, Mc
Minnville, Or
M T Brustetter, Kelso
Geo Morton, Esgle Clff
Jinge Jas McCain, Mc
Minnville
Minnvil Climate, Soil and Water. The climate is one of the finest in the world. Free from the extremes of heat and cold, the blizzards, cyclones and ter-rible thunder storms of the states in the Mississippi Valley are unknown. At Florence the mercury seldom rises above 90 de-grees in the summer, and it is indeed a rare occurrence for it to go more than 5 or 6 degrees below freezing in the winter. There are but few nights that are cold enough to freeze. The greater part of the rain falls during the winter season, and the summer is comparatively dry. But it must not be inferred that it rains all the winter, though some growlers say that a year in Oregon is made up of nine months of rain and three months of wet weather, European plan; headquarters for com-mercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in for people can often work out of doors

rich, producing large crops of all kinds of vegetables, hay and fruits. The bench lands are well adapted to fruitraising and make good pasture.

make good pasture.

There are many fine springs along the creeks or near the foot of the mountains, and nearly every farmer's house has its spring near by, where plenty of the purest soft water can be obtained the year

The people take great interest in the education of their children, and there are few families who do not live convenient to a schocknesse. In nearly every district school is taught from six to nine of the year.

There is a great difference in the price In the western part of Oregon, 17ths partiy in Lane and partiy in Dougas of land in different parts of the valley, county, is the Siusiaw Vailey, says the Florence West. It is ac called from the river of that name which rises in the Coast Mountains and nows, with many and from that up to \$2000 to \$600. There are still a few chances to obtain fairly good homesteads with enough bottom land to support a family.

Room for Settlers.

Lake Creek is the largest branch of the Sluslaw, and on this stream and its branches the industrious settlers have cleared up some fine rancnes. There is also a large quantity of fine timber conveniently situated for logging. There is yet room for quite a number of settlers on Lake Creek and its tributaries, including Indian, Deadwood and Nelson Creeks. Wildcat, Wolf and Esmond Creeks and the Upper Siuslaw also have large bodies of fine timber growing near to the water, which will prove a source of wealth to its owners. Intending settlers can find some desirable locations on these creeks. There are also some good claims to be taken on Knowles, Hadsall and Sweet Creeks. These streams also have large quantities of fine fir timber. Around Mercer and Sutton Lakes, lying north of Florence. there are several good ranches, which are well adapted to stockraising. South of Florence, in Douglas County,

lie Clear and Tailteos Lakes, waters afford fine sport for the fisher Around these lakes and on Manle and Fiddle Creeks, which flow into them, are found several good ranches. On these creeks a few good claims may yet be ob-

about two miles above Florence, has wider bottoms than the main river. On the lower part of this stream are found some of the best ranches in the valley, and it is from them that the creamery re-ceives most of the milk during the sum-The Upper North Fork has some good timber, which will be valuable before

taken along this stream.

Around Heceta lighthouse, which is situated about 16 miles northwest from Florence, is found some of the finest scenery in Oregon. There are fine hunting and fishing grounds in the vicinity, and this place will probably become a favorite ummer resort.

A stage route from Eugene, over which daily mail is carried each way, connects at Mapleton with steamer for Florence. Two stages are used, making the through trip each way every day. The steamer makes the round trip daily, leaving Mapleion for Florence in the morning and re-turning in the evening.

The principal kinds of wood found in

this part of the state are fir, cedar, spruce, hemiock, maple, hazel, cherry and alder. Of these fir is the most valuable and grows to great size. Trees are frequently found eight feet in diameter and 300 feet in height.

River Improvements.

A jetty at the mouth of the river is now In process of construction by the United States Government. About \$100,000 has already been expended, and \$30,000 more has been appropriated by Congress to con-tinue the work. A contract for the same was let last fall, and operations are now

going on under it. When the jetty is com-pleted the Siuslaw will have a fine harbor, where versels can enter at any time with safety. The lack of shipping facilities has been

a great drawback to this valley, but at the present time there are from 12 to 13 schooners carying lumber from the mills at Acme and Florence to the San Francisco and San Pedro markets. Besides these, the steamer Robarts makes trips to Yaquina and Coos Bay, carrying freight out and in, and furnish much better op-portunity for shipping than under the onditions prevailing a year or two ago. To the man with but little means who fesires to find a place where he can make a comfortable home for his family, in a mild and agreeable climate, the Siuslaw offers opportunities for nd in few other places in the country. To the business man it offers many chances that will yield handsome profits. The capitalist who has money to invest in speculation can lay out his money here in property that during the next few years will rapidly increase in value. The invalid who desires a pleasant climate, free from extremes of heat and cold, will find this one of the best. The pleasure-seeker, intent on sport with the rod and gun, will find this country almost a paradise.

#### A SUGGESTION FOR BRYAN If Schurman and Potter Admit Their Error, Why Not Het

Chicago Tribune Bishop Potter has returned from the Philippines, where he spent time enough o enable him to form a fair idea of local conditions. Before he went, he was intensely opposed to the retention of the islands by the United States. He believed the inhabitants should be given full independence. He has changed his views as the result of better information, and he does not hesitate to say that he has

changed them.

It is more than probable he would rather that the United States never had acquired the Philippines, but, since it has them he sees no way in which it can honorably get rid of them. He says "the Filipinos cannot govern themselves, or, at any rate, they cannot organize a government of their own. It is nonsense for any one to say that they can. It is only rarest cases that any of them have shown any real capacity for governing." Potter believed otherwise before he visited the Philippines. He had that impression, which so many Americans share, that the capacity for self-government belongs to all races except African races, and can be exercised with ease by them if let

ounder views. So has every other person been who has taken the trouble to investigate the matter. President Schurman, of Cornell, believed at first that it was the duty of the United States to establish in the Philippines an independent and absolutely self-governing state and then leavthe felands. He visited the archipelage and returned convinced that it is the form an important industry, and will and returned convinced that it is the furnish employment for large numbers of duty of the United States to stay where Bishop Potter and President Schurmar

have modified their opinions. Not so Mr. William J. Bryan. He still insists that the United States must declare its purpose to give the Filipinos a stable government and then independence. Were such a promise made, it could not be kept, ever f Bryan were President and he Democratic Congress behind him. For a stable government in the Philippines and Filipine independence are irreconcilable There can be no stable government in the ment. For, as Bishop Potter, says, "the Filipinos cannot govern themselves." If the United States authorities were to organize a Filipino government and then withdraw from the islands, misrule and anarchy would come in as they went out. The Nebraska Democrats have adopted a platform which incorporates Bryan's impracticable scheme that the United States shall give the Filipinos independence and then protect that independence-protect several millions of irresponsible Malays against foreign nations, whose rights they would be trespassing upon perpetually. Doubtless the Democratic National convention will put a plank in its platform embodying Mr. Bryan's Philippine senti-ment. Nevertheless, long before November has arrived every intelligent American a large portion of the time.

Will be convinced that a Filipino government can have no more stability than a

cloud castle, and that if the United States declines to govern the islands, some Eu-ropean nation—or several nations—will take them in hand and govern them. What American wishes to see that happen? Mr. Bryan's Philippine plank is no more practical than his "16 to 1" plank. Free silve: and Filipino independence are dead is-

WOMAN WITH SEVERAL PASTS

Reflection on the Latest Alleged Psychic Phenomenon.

Providence Journal. Those interested in psychic phenomena should investigate the case of a woman in France who has not only passed hrough several previous existen can remember them. The belief in the possibility of reincarnation is nothing new. Pythagoras thought that the soul of your grandam might inhabit a bird. grandam might innabit a bird. Even today it is gravely argued that each phase of this mortal life is but the preparation for another, and that when the body dies the spirit has a new tenement, higher or lower, as it has deserved well or ill by the deeds done in the flesh. Thus a bad man descends in the animal scale, while a good animal rises. The only trouble with the theory is that no one has ever been able to connect the two existences. Sometimes, indeed, there is a strange vague recollection of a misty past. But the feeling of personal identity has been entirely lost. You cannot say that 500 years ago you were a dog. And if, indeed, you are to be rewarded or punished according to your deserts, the im-pressiveness of the lesson is considerably diminished when you lose the thread, as It were, and simply know yourself in your present stage of development.

But this woman has somnambulistic fits, in which she remembers. She clearly recalls the days of Marie Antoinette, when she had another name and led quite a different life. It may be said, of course, that it is easy enough to describe the events of little more than a century ago. Only a very moderate degree of clever-ness is required for that. The heroine of this strange episode might be no more remarkable than the celebrated Mrs. Piper, who has convinced Professor Hys-lop and Mr. Savage that there is something in spiritualism. But she goes further back than the French Revolution. She has had a career in India long ago-perhaps when Guatama was evolving his divine philosophy. In her fits of remem-brance she speaks Sanskrit and Arabic fluently, though as a Frenchwoman she knows nothing of either language. Here is a marvel indeed! No wonder that all true scientific men in France are at a loss to explain it. Imposture is appar-ently impossible. Sanskrit and Arabic are not languages that can be picked up as a diversion by any one. If this woman as a diversion by any one. If this woman had no existence in India in a previous incarnation, what is the explanation? There is truly a profound mystery about It.

The strangest thing of all remains. The The strangest thing of all remains. The fair somnambulist was once an inhabitant of another planet. She was, in short, a Martian. There has been much interest in the Martians; the late Mr. Du Maurier introduced a Martian into a novel. But no one has ever heard a Martian speak. This is what the French lady with several pasts manages to do. She gives forth a strange jargon, which is yet full of clearly articulated sounds, and contains constantly recurring words. She writes the tongue oo, in peculiar characters, that do no ary. Of course, the scientific world is all agog over this remarkable demonstration. The wonders achieved by Mrs. Piper fade into insignificance in comparison. Cur eminent psychologists ought to investigate this interesting case patiently and thor-oughly. It is clear that much may be cughly. It is clear that much may be learned from it. A doctrine of reincarna-tion, however plausible, that leaves the victims entirely cut off from all information regarding their former existences, and thus unable to profit by the mistakes com-mitted afcretime, is really tantalizing. But to find oneself able to recall the past at will is worth while.

Exigencies.

Indianapolis Press.

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