

W. H. WEATHERSON Editor and Proprietor.

WHERE WOULD YOU BEGIN?

Youth's Companion. Forty-two persons who resided for three months or more in college settlements, thus coming into intimate contact with the very poor, were recently asked: "What reforms or changes have you come to feel are most urgent and most practicable, and where would you begin?" In the publication of the Church Social Union the replies are summarized as follows:

First and universal comes improved housing of the poor; in quick succession follow the organization of labor, the eight-hour movement, playgrounds and parks, improved schools and school laws, municipal reform, persuasion of the poor to have smaller families, trade schools, public baths, the introduction of poetry into the lives of the poor, income tax, coffee houses, cooking and sewing, obligatory in public schools, regeneration of the upper classes, consumers' leagues, the inculcation of thrift, free silver, municipalization of railways and lighting, temperance reform, sweat-shop regulations and direct religious work.

Some of the suggestions are rather general, and some parts are a trifle absurd; yet the list has its uses. It proves, for instance, that intelligent and sincere people may honestly differ concerning the solution of the problem of poverty, and the disagreement only brings out the truth that there is a diversity of needs, as well as the "diversity of gifts," and that any and every possession or accomplishment may be so used as to brighten the lives of the unfortunate.

Quite as important as the question, "Where would you begin?" is another inquiry which conscience must force upon every thoughtful citizen: "Will you begin somewhere."

STRUGGLE OF THE STRIKERS.

Tacoma Ledger. The moderation of the leaders and good management of the details of the widespread strike of the coal miners is worthy of all commendation. For almost the first time concerted action of laboring men to secure compliance with their requests has been followed by no over act; not even a boycott has been declared, merely patient moral suasion. In this the leaders of the strike have shown good judgment, and their reasonable action will do much to secure a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the differences between employers and employed, to the mutual benefit of all concerned. It is quite probable that arbitration will finally bring the strike to an end without loss of life or the destruction of one dollar's worth of property, and such an early consummation is devoutly to be wished.

Already good has resulted in a conference among operators and an agreement for certain changes in the methods of dealing with the miners. The so-called "uniformity" plan, which will put in effect uniform methods of measuring, weighing and screening the output of the mines, and in methods of payment and in dealing with employes, makes an adjustment of wages and other matters more easily arrived at with better results to all concerned. This may look like the much berated "combine" to some of the walking delegates and agitators, but no doubt the masses of working men will accept it as a vast improvement over the old conditions.

THE CONTINUED improvement in the business conditions of the country, which is no sense to be ascribed to anything that congress has so far either done or left undone, is one of the hopeful signs of the times. The increased earnings and the increase in tonnage reported by the railroads for the past few weeks show a larger movement of merchandise than has been reported for several years back, and promise an era of business activity for which the country has long been waiting.—Commercial Review.

How to expose a humbug—money-back it. How to establish such things as Sculling's Best baking powder, flavoring extracts and spices—money-back them.

For sale by Mauer & Kyle

HAWAII EXPEL CHINESE.

Negro Labor From the United States to Replace—Protectorate if Necessary.

MASSILLON, O., Aug. 2.—The Hawaiian government decided on July 28 to issue no more six months' residence permits to Chinese. This practical exclusion, following the lines of American legislation, means much to American laborers. The foregoing fact, obtained from indisputable authority by Watson H. Wyman and mailed to San Francisco was telegraphed to this city tonight. Mr. Wyman also says: "I am able to state that there is in contemplation a plan for stocking the islands with colored laborers from the cane plantations of the United States. No white labor can stand the cane field work, nor the wet work on the rice plantations, nor the humid climate here. It speaks volumes for the patriotism of the islands that they are ready to make a contract today, when annexation is not even a certainty, that will result in the gradual diminution of Japanese labor—for, of course, as time progresses and existing contracts expire, the laborers now under contract can be deported and their places assumed by the overplus of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi.

"We are today advised that several Japanese vessels are under way here, and have it from a most credible source that our steamer brought instructions to those in authority here that if the Japanese make the movement, the American flag is to be raised instantly. It is fully felt here that this would precipitate an uprising of the 25,000 Japanese who would be supplied with arms from the Naniwa, and who could then make it very unpleasant for the whites. There are not too many of these and every man of them would have to get out and shoot.

SPAIN'S FAILING CAUSE.

S. F. Chronicle. The story in a Madrid paper that Americans will allow the Spaniards just four months more of war in Cuba and they will interfere, reminds us that people must sometimes go a long way from home to get the news. No such information has been given out in this country, and it is probable that the Herald invented it to fit some exigency in Spanish politics.

But it may be that the Cubans will put some such time limit on Spanish operations. Never since the war began have the patriot forces shown so much activity and zeal. They are here, there and everywhere; now raiding the suburbs of Havana and then fighting in the very streets of Santa Clara, so terrorizing the Spaniards that Captain-General Weyler does not dare to travel on land, but goes from point to point in his zone of military occupation in a cruiser.

Four months of this sort of thing, at an expense to Spain of \$25,000,000, will be likely to bring an end to the war in sight, if not actually within reach. There are visible limits to Spain's exchequer and signs, withal, that the Spanish people are heartily sick of the war and its taxes. No one need be surprised at any time to see the gradual withdrawal of the forces begin, which, in the days of Spain's continental evacuation, always presaged the end of her efforts to subdue rebellion.

Everybody Says So.

Cascara Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, acts gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleanses the entire system, dispels colds, cures headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today, 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all drug grists.

SEÑOR CANOVAS SHOT.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, was assassinated today at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded man lingered unconscious for two hours, and died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His wife was but a short distance away when he fell.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Oregon. Salary \$780 and expenses. Position permanent. References. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

THE LEGISLATURES throughout the country seems to get the idea that fish propagation should be self-supporting. They do not seem to realize that the money invested will come back to the state tenfold. Indirectly it is estimated \$1,000,000 is spent annually in Maine by visiting sportsmen. Good fishing will draw sportsmen to any state, aside from the benefits to the commercial fisheries by the hatcheries.—Fishing Gazette.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Nearly Up to the One-Million Mark.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The pension roll of the United States has almost reached the 1,000,000 mark. Commissioner Evans has just issued a statement, showing that at the beginning of this fiscal year the pensioners numbered 983,918, an increase of 12,850 for the past year. During the year 50,101 new pensions were granted and 3,971 persons were restored to the rolls. Old age and disease, however, is working inroads into the list, for there were 31,960 deaths during the year. Other sources of loss were 1,074, from marriage of widows; 1,845 orphans attained majority; 2,683 failures to claim pensions, and 3,560 losses from unrecorded causes.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Preston, director of the mint, estimates the gold production of the year 1896 to have been \$205,000,000, of which the United States contributed over \$53,000,000; and for 1897, it is believed, the world's gold product will reach at least \$240,000,000, an increase of \$35,000,000 over 1896.

"That the world's net product will continue to increase for a number of years to come," says Mr. Preston, "is self-evident, as new mines will be opened up in all parts of the world, and, with the improved appliances and methods of extracting the gold contained in the ores, it is believed that by the close of the present century the world's product will exceed \$300,000,000.

A MIDSUMMER DAY DREAM.

S. F. Chronicle.

The man who has been talking about forcible annexation of the Clondyke has much to learn about international comity. He says, among other things, that if miners from Alaska should try to annex the gold fields to the United States this government would wink at the proceeding. But it would do nothing of the sort. On the contrary it would put a garrison on the Alaskan line to keep armal miners from violating the neutrality laws, and to arrest those who might recross the border to get away from the trouble they had helped to make. The Fenian precedent of 1866 ought to be studied by men of Henry Dore's stamp. Though the conduct of Great Britain toward this country in Civil War days were bitterly resented at the time of the Fenian raid, President Johnson sent several regiments of troops to the New York and New England border to co-operate with the British forces, and it was a United States marshal who arrested the Fenian leader and lodged him in jail. However burdensome the taxes may be on the Clondyke, the United States has no right to interfere with them. It may make reprisals, but it cannot permit itself to connive at physical violence.

No filibustering will be permitted. The only thing that is open to miners on trouble bent is to form a republic on the Clondyke and take armed issue with Great Britain, with the Alaskan frontier absolutely closed to them. They could obtain neither supplies, ammunition nor re-enforcements from the United States. Canada, on the other hand, would have no special difficulty in getting troops into the country through her own territory. During the Caribon excitement a military road was built to the fifty-third degree of latitude and the man who engineered it is now at work upon a trail via the Stickeen to the Yukon valley. By midsummer it is believed, the way there will be wide open to prospectors or troops of all arms. There will be a telegraph line to Victoria, and probably one or two mid way forts will be built. Under such circumstances Mr. Dore's idea that the British could only get soldiers to Clondyke by way of American territory is not tenable.

We sympathize with the feeling of the miners that the Canadians are oppressive and even predatory in their new mining laws, and agree that all the arguments used by the Utlanders against the policy of the Boers in the Transvaal apply to the situation in which American gold-hunters find themselves in the Northwest Territory; but at the same time there is no use in any one cherishing illusions about Jameson raids or Johannesburg uprisings. They would not pay, Canada is a powerful state, and Great Britain is behind her. The United States Government is friendly to both and will not culpably offend either. It is not for an isolated little community in the Arctic, with a few month's provisions on hand and no military equipment worthy of the name, to take arms against the British combination, with the American neutrality laws standing between it and its base of supplies.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, use the new, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No. 7. The wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D. C., Aug. 2, 1897.

"Do you know why the administration changed its plans as to sending troops to the Alaskan gold fields?" asked one prominent army officer of another who had just arrived in Washington. "No," replied the other, "I don't, and the explanations I have seen of the sudden change of program have not been at all satisfactory." "Well," said the first speaker, "I can tell you the real reason, but you will not find it in any official record. It was in short the fear that the troops would get the gold fever and desert as soon as they got within reach of the gold; it was concluded that the average enlisted man was not of the sort to successfully pass through such a temptation as would necessarily be placed before them by their proximity to the Clondyke gold hunters and their suddenly acquired fortunes.

Individually the office seekers who have crowded the lobby just outside of the president's office, on the second floor of the White House may have lacked the weight needed to get what they wanted, but collectively they were heavy enough to have made the floor sag in the center to a depth of four inches. Had the crowds which frequented the east room, which is directly underneath, on President McKinley's handshaking days known the condition of this floor as they waited for the president, Maj. McKinley would have shaken many thousand fewer hands, and there might even have been few office-seekers had they been informed of the danger they were in every time they tried to see the president. Workmen are now engaged in strengthening this floor.

Administrations may come and administrations may go, but the secretary of the navy who doesn't find it necessary to "inspect" something along the Atlantic coast during the vacation season is yet to assume office. Secretary Long, aboard of the Dolphin, has gone to cast his official optics upon the naval station at New London, Conn., and the war college, at Newport, R. I.

The last prop was knocked from under the industrious newspaper men who had been engaged in manufacturing news showing the certainty of war between the U. S. and Japan by the official announcement that Japan had accepted the proposition of Hawaii to arbitrate their dispute concerning the immigration and other laws of Hawaii. Members of the administration say that this government will have nothing whatever to do with the arbitration, unless it should fail to be concluded before the formal annexation of Hawaii to the United States. In that case Japan would deal directly with this government after annexation.

There are lots of men who would give much to be in the place of Mr. Samuel C. Dunham, who has started for the new gold fields of Alaska, armed with a special commission to make a thorough investigation and report just what he learns to the U. S. government. Mr. Dunham is a mining expert and is attached to the labor bureau. It was known that the government intended sending a man on this errand, but it was purposely kept secret who the man was until after Mr. Dunham got started. It is not expected that he will be able to make a report before about the middle of next year.

Now that the war department has decided just what sort of a uniform the ex-army officer may wear when taking part in official functions abroad, and a young man has had himself appointed to an honorary military office on a governor's staff solely for the purpose of enabling him to wear showy uniform at the court of Spain, where he has been officially stationed as an attaché of the U. S. Legation, it seems about time for either congress, the president or the department of the state to fix things so that no diplomatic representative of this country shall be allowed to wear any other than a private citizen's clothes while in performance of his duties abroad. The adoption of gold lace and tinsel by American diplomats and their underlings will make us the laughing stock of Europe. The greatest diplomats this country has produced thought plain clothes good enough for them, and Ben Franklin even stuck to his Quaker clothes while he was representing us abroad in a diplomatic capacity. If the uniform habit is not stopped soon, we shall be made to feel ashamed of some of our official representatives abroad, just as the rich American toadies abroad have long been making us ashamed of them.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

Temperate anger well becomes the wise.

Heaven ne'er helps the man who will not act.

He who seems not to himself more than he is, is more than he seems.

There is a majesty in simplicity which is far above the quaintness of wit.

Our actions must clothe us with an immortality loathsome or glorious.

Young people are dazzled by the brilliancy of antithesis, and empty it.

The Greek ladies counted their age from their marriage, not from their birth.

Foolish men mistake transitory semblances for eternal fact, and go astray more and more.

Anger ventilated often hurries toward forgiveness; anger concealed often hardens into revenge.

Light is above us, and color surrounds us; but if we have no light and color in our eyes, we shall not receive them outside us.

The happiest lot for a man, as far as birth is concerned, is that it should be such as to give him but little occasion to think much about it.

GLENADA GLEANING.

BY STRANGER.

Wild black-berries are about gone but tame ones are getting ripe.

Alaska fever is raging here but no fatalities are reported.

George Colles paid his family a short visit the first of last week.

Wm. Bailey is spending a few days visiting friends on Maple creek.

There are no less than eight varieties of wild berries growing here in abundance.

Cool and pleasant weather. Surely no person could find fault with this part of Lane county in regard to the weather.

L. G. Johnson writes to his family that he has work at Clifford, Ore., at \$2.50 per day. He reports snow nearly every day at that place.

A good looking young bachelor who by way has a nice ranch on Fiddle creek says he will accept any young girl who will come and propose to him.

Mrs. J. L. Furnish becoming dissatisfied with the local bank, deposited a small amount of money in the (Sissau) River) bank. She recovered the most of it at low tide.

Mrs. Eilmer who has been visiting her old friend, Mrs. W. H. Pepper, likes the country so well, she thinks of returning next summer and will probably invest in Glenada property.

Leather King of Fiddle creek, a former resident of Glenada has been staying several weeks with George Craven in order to be near medical aid. His is a most peculiar case as well as an interesting one. 24 years ago this August he was bitten by a large rattlesnake, in California. Every year since at about the same time his leg breaks out in brown spots in size and appearance as those of a rattlesnake and become raging sores. He has no appetite for food and subsists on tobacco and brandy, while at any other time he says a tablespoon full of the liquor would make him drunk. He drinks a pint three times a day without the least effect. He becomes nearly blind for about ten days and the form of the snake can be plainly seen on his foot and leg, for a short time. He says it strikes him every year, on the same day he was bitten; he can feel it just the same as on that day. His system is so full of the poison that he says that he feels cross and wants to bite, and has had hard work to control himself and keep from biting. His bite no doubt would be as poisonous as a snake. The case puzzles the best doctors in Oregon.

WE HAVE had an enforced economy during the last five years. In the west it has been especially stringent. But it has borne fruit. It has been an adjunct of industry, a spur to activity, an incentive to payment of debts and a means of doing it. It is laying the basis of a new and far better prosperity. The lesson is one that was needed, and one that will not soon be forgotten.—Oregonian.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are sure to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills. Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists sell.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED

A more active demand for manufactured goods and products of the farm is reported and at advanced rates. An improvement along the line will soon be realized.

In order to keep pace with the times our STOCK OF GOODS will be increased to conform therewith.

Rates Throughout Will be Placed AT BED ROCK

Fresh Groceries and Provisions by Each Boat. Important Reductions Will be Noticed in Footwear, Men's Hats and Suits.

OUR TERMS are CASH or something convertible into CASH

A CONTINUANCE OF YOUR VALUED PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED

HURD & DAVENPORT

THE SEATON STORE

Will Continue to Carry a Well Selected Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which will be handled on the closest possible margin Consistent with the original cost and transportation.

Cash or Anything Marketable WILL BE THE BASIS; This we intend shall work no hardship on our patrons; LOWER RATES MORE THAN COMPENSATING FOR PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

HURD & DAVENPORT

HAMPTON BROS.

FOR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING

All the Latest in Dress Goods, Trimming Etc.

BLANKETS FOR 35c. & PAIR, SHIRTS 25cts. TO \$1.50

HAMPTON BROS.

Eugene, Oregon

ENTERPRISING LEADING

S. H. FRIENDLY. S. H. FRIENDLY. PROGRESSIVE MERCHANT

CARMAN'S

CHEAP CASH STORE!

Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions

FLORENCE MEAT MARKET.

Just Opened.

Goods as Represented

J. W. CARMAN, PROPRIETOR