

JAPAN HAS formally announced that the revised codes are in force, and now Americans as well as other foreigners are subject to Japanese law. We shall watch with much interest the outcome. Unquestionably the new laws are right on paper; the difficulty will come in their operation. In America we find it very difficult to enforce laws that do not receive the full cordial support of the great mass of the people. Will it be any easier for Japan? For some time we have heard very little of the anti-foreign spirit in that country, and the craze of a few years since seems to have largely died away. That the feeling has gone, however, can scarcely be true. There are many Japanese still whose conception of law is very different from ours, and there will doubtless be many instances of miscarriage of justice. We hope, however, that foreigners will be patient, and realizing that there is still need for education, give the new system the benefit of the doubt when it seems to work harshly. Japan has done nobly. It is too much to expect that progress shall be uniform. Give her time, and she will show excellent results.—Clyde Herald.

THE FOLLOWING concerning artificial propagation of salmon is taken from a letter written by State Fish and Game Protector H. D. McGuire: From personal observation and investigation of the salmon on their spawning beds, I am satisfied that not more than 10 per cent of the ova spawned in the open streams are hatched, owing principally to the spawn-eating fish that prey upon it, while from artificial propagation at a trifling cost 95 per cent of the eggs are hatched and vast numbers of young produced. It seems to me no further argument is needed to demonstrate how important it is that this work should be provided for by the state. By this means, not only can we restore prosperity to our salmon fishery, but it is entirely practicable to increase the present output 100 per cent.

THERE IS ONE thing in regard to the legislature that meets at Salem next Monday on which we think the people of Oregon all agree. It is this: Instead of spending their time wrangling over the question of who to elect senator they should organize quickly and get to work to look after the business of the state.

THE OREGONIAN says that H. W. Corbett is the only openly avowed candidate for United States senator from Oregon. There are quite a number of others whose names have been mentioned in connection with that office and it frequently happens that the dark horse comes out ahead.

WHY IS THE time of one competent officer worth more than another? Why should Garley receive \$2500 per year for sitting in his office from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. while the county judge, county treasurer, assessor and school superintendent keep the same office hours and receive from \$800 to \$1200 per year.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

WE RECEIVED this week a copy of a publication of the interior department entitled The Louisiana Purchase and Our Title West of the Rocky Mountains with a Review of Annexation by the United States by Binger Hermann commissioner of the general land office.

THE LINCOLN County Leader has been sold to C. L. Gowell. J. F. Stewart, the former publisher says he has found that it requires most of his time to look after the office of county judge to which he was elected in June.

THE UNITED STATES has one-twentieth of the world's population and one-third of the world's school children. We spend one-half of the amount for education.

A QUESTION of interest to many Oregonians at the present time. Who will be the next senator elected from Oregon?

MISS MISSIE DAVIS, the "Daughter of the Confederacy" daughter of Jeff Davis died at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Sept. 18.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Examiner and the West for one year \$2.50 paid in advance.

DON'T GIVE AWAY OUR ADVANTAGE.

Tacoma Leader: The work of the American-Canadian commission, which was supposed primarily to be the settlement of several important questions which have been in dispute between the governments, seems to have taken an entirely new turn. The disputed questions seem to have been relegated to the rear by bringing to first place the attempts of Canadians, lumbermen and others, to secure the abolition or radical modification of our tariff duties upon lumber, coal and agricultural products. The arguments advanced and advantages to be given in order to secure these important concessions are based on a peculiarly Canadian idea. They want for Canadians exclusive privileges in American markets for the products of their cheap labor and cheap stumpage, and propose to give us in return—what? Like privileges? Not at all. Merely the right of the United States to compete upon equal terms in Canadian markets with other nations. There is not the diplomatic beating about the bush usual in such cases. The Canadian press is outspoken in asserting that Canada wants the best of it; that they will give the choice of turkey for the Dominion and crow for the United States, or crow for the United States, and turkey for Canada. The Hamilton, (Ont.) Spectator thus voices the Canadian sentiment and idea: Canada wants to keep the advantage nature has given her. Canada wants to saw all her own logs and sell the lumber out from Canadian logs; Canada wants all the work, wages and profit of the whole business; Canada doesn't want equality—she wants the advantage.

This matter is one in which the state of Washington is more vitally interested than any other section of this country. The beneficial effects of the Dingley tariff have in no section been more directly felt than in this state, where the increased duty on lumber and coal has directly benefited thousands of workmen, as well as lumbermen and mine owners. Lumbering is the greatest industry in the United States, employing more men than there are inhabitants in Canada, and the attempt of Canadians to secure abolition of the duty on lumber, coal and agricultural products would be a terrible blow to the prosperity of those great industries and of the entire country. Especially disastrous would be the results in Washington and Oregon.

The chamber of commerce has adopted appropriate resolutions or presentation to the commission, and these should be supplemented by private letters more fully setting forth the magnitude of the industries in this state and the disastrous results that would follow any disturbance of the duties which have done so much to make prosperous our great industries.

A treaty of this kind once made cannot be repealed or modified as can an act of congress, without consent of both parties, and therefore negotiations of that nature should not be entered into where the advantages are on the other side, which could be retained, with no remedy.

HOP YARD EXPENSES

Guard: Hop picking in the Campbell-Walker hop-yard will finish Saturday forenoon. The yield will approximate 2,000 boxes or 25,000 pounds. As an instance how hop culture circulates money we might mention that the picking and curing of this sixteen acres of hops will cost \$900, practically all labor, and the cultivation and spraying cost not less than \$350. A total expenditure for labor of about \$80 an acre. A small hop yard will circulate more money in the course of a year than some of the largest wheat farms in the county.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 17th, 1898. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by William McCree, contestant, against homestead entry No. 7264, made January 4, 1893, for sw¹/₄ section 14, township 17 south, range 12 west, by James Bomar. Contestee, in which it is alleged that: The said Bomar has wholly abandoned said tract and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry, and prior to the expiration of five years from date of filing said entry and that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law. said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1898, before C. H. Holden, U. S. Commissioner, at Florence, Oregon. And that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on October 11, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roseburg, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed August 12, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight, good year and expenses—definite, benefits, no more or less salary. Monthly \$3. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M, Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D. C. Sept. 12th, 1898.

Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter are not only in Washington, but they have met, shaken hands, and chatted together as friendly as any two old comrades might be expected to do. This must be surprising to those who believed, or pretended to believe, that when the two men met, there would be drawn swords and a contest of the regulation "Three Guardsmen" order. If the men are really as unfriendly towards each other as one might infer from reading recent newspaper publications, they are both past-masters in the art of concealing their feelings. There was certainly no sign of enmity when they met in the office of Gen. Miles, in the war department, that could be detected. Gen. Miles will talk every time he gets an opportunity about the necessity of enlarging the regular army and the recommendations he intends making to congress on that subject, but he says the statement he gave out as soon as he landed in New York, contained all he had to say at present concerning the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico. It is believed that the president will take no notice officially of what Gen. Miles said reflecting on the war department, unless circumstances compel him to do so, if Miles doesn't do any more of the same sort of talking. He has met Miles twice since he returned to Washington, but nothing was said by either about those newspaper publications.

The president has decided to have an investigation of the entire conduct of the war made by a commission of the most prominent men he can get to assume the task—men whose names will cause anything they say to be accepted by everybody without question—for the purpose of trying to put an end to the charges and counter-charges now being printed in the newspapers. While the Alger-Miles wrangle is said to have had nothing to do with the idea of having this investigation, which was ostensibly asked for by Secretary Alger, it may have much to do with it, as Gen. Miles is not a witness that is likely to be overlooked by the commission. That he is anxious for the investigation all the world knows. The heads of the departments of the army most directly concerned in the investigation—the commissary general, the quartermaster-general and the surgeon-general—all say that they will welcome the most rigid investigation into the acts of their several departments, and Gen. Shafter assured the president, personally, that the more thorough the investigation of everything connected with the campaign against Santiago was made, the better it would please him, because he was certain it would result in adding to the credit of the men who took part in that remarkable campaign, and in making the people more clearly understand the nature of the difficulties that were successfully surmounted.

No president for a long time has been on such good terms with congress as Mr McKinley has been and is likely to continue, as long as he sticks to present methods. He never does anything important before conferring with members of both branches of congress, not only of his own party, but of all parties. He asks them to freely express their views, and frequently accepts them as better or more expedient than his own. Nothing could more distinctly accentuate the president's policy of keeping in touch with congress than the personnel of the American end of the peace commission, which is to meet at Paris, Oct. 1st, to negotiate a treaty of peace between the U. S. and Spain, that shall determine the future government of the Philippines. Three out of the five commissioners are senators—Davis, Frye and Gray—and all of them are members of the senate committee on foreign relations, which will necessarily be an important factor in determining whether the senate will ratify the treaty, after it is made. The president is doubtless correct in assuming that any treaty approved by these three senators, is likely to be approved by the necessary two-thirds of the senate. The other two commissioners are Secretary Day and Whitelaw Reid. They will come to Washington this week for their instructions, and will sail from New York on the 17th inst.

If what comes from the Islands of Panama can be believed, and this govern-

WOOD WANTED.

Bids will be received by the directors of Florence school district till Tuesday September 27th, 1898, for furnishing eight ricks of vine maple wood and four ricks of fir wood 22 inches in length. The wood must be delivered at Florence school house. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Florence, Oregon this 15th day of Sept. 1898.

Directors, W. M. KYLE, W. H. WEATHERSON, F. B. WILSON.

ernment constructs the Nicaragua canal, there are likely to be two canals between the Atlantic and the Pacific. A gentleman from Panama, now in Washington, who has no reason to exaggerate, said: "Although there is not much talk about it in the newspapers, the construction work now in progress on the Panama canal is on a scale of magnitude which will bring the enterprise to a successful issue. There are now over four thousand men employed on the canal, and the work is being done in a thorough and scientific fashion. Had the first company proceeded as carefully as the present one, the canal would have been in operation long ere this, but the first company squandered millions, hardly leaving a thing to show for the money that was spent like water."

THE TRIALS OF A STUDENT.

Monmouth, Sept. 18th, 1898. To the Editor: As my friends on the Siuslaw may be interested in the incidents of a trip to Monmouth from that place, I will relate a few of the more important ones.

Just before leaving Florence after all my boxes were nailed, I passed to take a farewell look in the old room where I had spent so many pleasant weeks, when to my dismay, I discovered my tea-kettle sitting neglected and forgotten on the stove. I was bound to have that tea-kettle, so I just packed it in my valise and as the Mink was whistling, bade my friends good by and set forth, and in due time, or over due time, arrived at the head of tide. I passed a very pleasant evening visiting with friends. When my valise was brought in I noticed it had burst and my tea-kettle sat up with its nose in the air. The next morning a lady lashed the valise together with rope and I started from Seaton for Eugene.

The wagon was light and easy to ride in, the driver kind and obliging, the horses willing. I was soon acquainted with them all, but it was some time before I could tell whether one of the horses' name was Bill or Bell. It proved to be the latter which is much more musical than Bill, which is so unromantic. The driver had occasion to rebuke Bell frequently for biting Bell's ear when she thought Bell was shirking.

The gentleman was experienced. He did not go out of the road once to hit a rock or stump during the journey. The dust was thick but the wind took it from us most of the time. We passed Mr Knowles, Miss Knowles and Miss Rice. Their faces were all dirty. We afterwards passed Mr Neely and family and they did not look any nicer, but all seemed happy. We reached Eugene at 8:30. My valise was gaping open with that tea-kettle sitting quietly within. Nothing was lost out of it, in fact, it was fuller than when I started. After supper I retired to dream that Bell was holding Bell over Beecher Rock by the ear.

The next day I spent in Eugene visiting and shopping. Bought a telescope which held all I wanted it to, but that tea-kettle. It seemed to draw the line at that, so I had to put it in a hat box; as the hat box had no nose to the tea-kettle persisted in pushing the lid off on every occasion, I finally took a string and tied it securely.

The agent refused to receive one box of fruit because part of it was broken. Two jars of strawberries were not hurt, I wanted those berries, so I got another hat box and some rope and made a basket to carry them in. I soon found that with myshawstrap, straw-terrier and teakettle, I had my hands full. Ralph Knotts helped me on the train, so I got started all right. I was so busy depositing my possessions in a corner that I almost jumped when some one said, "How do you do" and spoke my name. I turned and met a number of old friend students, from Coos, going to Corvallis and Monmouth. We passed a very pleasant hour. When we reached Albany where we changed cars, several of my friends grabbed part of my bundles, and, as bad luck would have it, one of them grasped my hand box by the string and turned to rush out. Of course the string pulled off, the spot pushed the lid off and there sat my tea-kettle. I seized it and handed my strawberries over instead. I covered the kettle as well as I could and hurried to the next train. We soon had our tickets and were again on our way. At Corvallis one young lady and myself again changed cars for Independence where we took the motor for Monmouth and arrived at 2 p. m. very warm and tired. That night I dreamed I was swinging in the spout of a huge tea-kettle, where, if my hands should slip I should be hurled through space to the bottom. I did not sleep well that night owing to the extreme heat so I can't tell you whether I was asleep or awake at the time.

As this letter is in danger of becoming tiresome, will close. Perhaps I may send you some more items later.

A STUDENT.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

GOVERNOR LORD CALLS THE OREGON LEGISLATURE TO MEET SEPT. 26.

Governor Lord has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Oregon legislature to meet at Salem, Sept. 26. Great interest is taken in this event all over the state. The question is, what is it for and what will it do?

The Daily Capital Journal at 25c. a month will give more and better information on this subject than any other paper. Besides it will give independent comment on important matters before the body. Send your orders at once. Address, Hofer Brothers, Editors, Salem, Ore.

MUST REMAIN IN THE ARMY.

It was announced from Washington a few days ago that there will be no more troops mustered out at this time. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as near as possible on the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline.

The purpose at the outset when the muster-out began was to muster out 10,000 volunteers. A little over 30,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear. The retention of the volunteers now in service and the efforts to improve the morale of the army has in view the Philippine situation more than that of Cuba or Porto Rico, though there is a great deal of vagueness as to the danger apprehended there.

PERSONALS.

Mr and Mrs Fremont were in town yesterday.

Judge Ben of Salem is visiting his relatives at Mapleton.

Joe Fellman went to Mapleton Saturday on a fishing excursion.

Messieurs Foster and Burns intend to move to Eugene in a short time.

Deputy Sheriff O. E. Harwood has been serving tax warrants the past few days.

W. A. O'Neil, a former resident of the Siuslaw valley, was in Florence Tuesday.

Rev. I. G. Knotts went to Alpha yesterday. He will hold services there and at Dealwood Sunday.

Martin N. Singer and family will move to Florence about October 1st. They will live in the Hadsall house.

J. A. Levee and Wm. Boomer who went to the valley several weeks ago are expected home in a few days. Mr Levee will bring a band of goats with him.

Mrs. J. A. Yates with her son and daughter started Wednesday by way of Eugene for a visit with relatives at Palo, Iowa. It is about 16 years since Mrs. Yates came to Oregon.

Mr and Mrs Tower spent Sunday at Mapleton. Mrs. Tower returned home Monday morning but Mr. Tower remained till Tuesday to have another day's sport with hook and line.

Drain Watchman: Mrs. Bergman, wife of Capt. Bergman, of the Umpqua life saving station, accompanied by her daughter, Mary, took the train at this place the latter part of the week for a visit at Astoria.

Frank Makensen and Walter Austin came down the river on the Mink Monday on their way to the Umpqua. Mr Makensen was going down to move his family to their new home on the Siuslaw above the mouth of Wild Cat creek.

W. Nichols of Menlow is gathering up the cattle which he purchased recently in this vicinity. He has bought about 70 head this time. This will make about 550 head taken out of this valley by Mr Nichols within a year besides what have been taken out by other parties.

John Latham, the Senaria postmaster, was doing business in Florence Wednesday. He is preparing to build a new house on his ranch.

The Senario Editor brought a part of the lumber down from Asset taking it ashore in softs and Mr Latham will get the rest of the lumber from some of the mills on the Siuslaw.

Strong, steady nerves Are needed for success Everywhere. Nerves Depend imply, solely, Upon the blood. Pure, rich, nourishing Blood feeds the nerves And makes them strong. The great nerve tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Because it makes The blood rich and Pure, giving it power To feed the nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures nervousness, Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Catarrh, scrofula, And all forms of Impure blood.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A house and lot in Glenada. The house is 16 by 24 feet and one story and a half in height. Also a good woodshed on premises. For further particulars inquire at this office.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have made arrangements by which we will furnish the Weekly Oregonian with the West for one year to any address for the sum of two dollars, payable cash in advance.

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