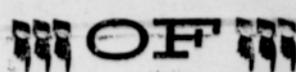


does not in so many words say that it would be best for the government to lay and maintain a cable itself and have no dealings with private corporations, it is generally given that interpretation in congressional circles.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE PANAMA CANAL

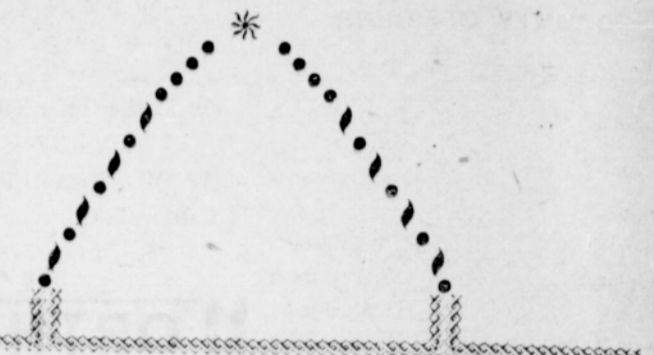
In the planning of a great ship canal like the one now building at Panama, or that proposed at Nicaragua, in which an elevated "divide" is surmounted by means of a series of locks, the fundamental problem to be solved is that of securing a sufficient and permanent supply of water at the summit level to compensate for losses due to the intermittent flow of water from the higher to the lower levels, which occurs whenever a vessel passes through the locks. In addition to the loss due to lockage, there is a steady diminution of the water in the canal as the result of evaporation and of seepage through the material in which the canal is built. Now, while the other problems of canal construction are of a kind which, given time and money, the engineer can ultimately overcome, this question of water supply is one which is absolutely determined by the natural conditions of the locality. In other words, if there is not available a watershed whose annual rainfall will provide the necessary supply, the canal will never be built.

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J. W. CARMAN PROPRIETOR

Advertisement for 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. TO OUR PATRONS. A house and lot in Glenside. The house is 16 by 24 feet and one story and a half in height.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH. D. C., Feb. 13, 1899.

'Boss' Mason is the title that has been jocularly given to Senator Mason, since he compelled the senate to agree to vote on the McEnery Philippine resolution. It wasn't a new thing that Senator Mason did, either. He merely got the floor and made a sensational speech about our killing the Filipinos and promises that had been made to get votes for the ratification of the treaty, and which senators were trying to squirm out of, and then announced his intention to keep on talking until the senate agreed to vote on the McEnery resolution. The senate agreed at once. Senator Quay worked this dodge in the tariff debate. In this particular instance the whole thing is a case of "much ado about nothing," as no sort of a resolution adopted by the senate would be anything more than simply an expression of the opinion of the majority, which would be binding on nobody.

A battle royal is on between the president and the senators who oppose the Hull army bill, which was recently passed by the house, and which after being slightly amended in committee has been reported to the senate. These senators say that the bill will not be allowed to pass, and offer as a compromise, to authorize the maintenance of present status of the regular army, for another year from the first of next July. The president rejected the compromise, and served notice on those who tendered it, that if the Hull bill was not passed, he would call an extra session of the next congress as soon as the present session ends. The senators say they intend to fight the Hull bill to the end and that they can stand an extra session if the president can. There the matter stands. If one or the other doesn't give way, an extra session is certain, and many think it certain regardless of the army bill, by reason of the probable failure of some of the appropriation bills, and regard the fight over the army bill as merely an attempt by politicians to place the responsibility for an extra session on the other side. Everybody admits that it will be the action or non-action of the senate that will determine whether an extra session will be held. How doubtful that body is may be judged from the following words, said to have been used by Speaker Reed, in a recent conversation: "God only knows what the senate will do, and he won't tell."

What the navy department said first about Schley and Sampson, it says last. It has sent a copy of the official records of Schley and Sampson to the senate, and those records make a bad showing for Schley and a good one for Sampson, but whether Schley's friends will accept them, is yet to be ascertained. According to the latest from Gen. Otis, there is no longer an organized army of Filipinos on the island Luzon. That army was doomed from the hour that Aguinaldo was foolish enough to order it to attack our troops at Manila. In one short week it has been whipped as fast as our troops could get at them, and is now no more. Gen. Otis has been allowed to conduct the whole business to suit himself, and nobody need be surprised at any time to get news that he has captured Aguinaldo, although it might be best for all concerned if Aguinaldo should escape and go to Europe to enjoy some of the money he has stolen in the Philippines.

The proposal to add the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill to the river and harbor bill, as an amendment, had to be abandoned because of objection on the part of those who are interested in getting that bill through, and Mr Hepburn has given notice that he would offer the bill as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which is now being considered by the house. While a large majority of the house would gladly vote for a Nicaragua canal bill, notwithstanding the warning of Chairman Cannon, of the danger of increasing appropriations, it is not at all certain that they will vote for it as a rider to an appropriation bill. Many members regard such a method of legislation as a dangerous precedent to set up. Speaker Reed and some of the best parliamentarians in congress are strongly opposed to the idea. Consequently its adoption is doubtful.

While President McKinley's special message to congress, pointing out the pressing need for a cable controlled by the U S to Hawaii and the Philippines,

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE. THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES BY MURKIN. Official Historian to the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of the battle at the fall of Manila, Romania for agents. Low price. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Write to: Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Publishing Bldg., Chicago.

One of the noteworthy features of the present war in the Philippines is the ease with which the American troops relieve what the Spaniards found impossible. General Otis' command up to the day our new war opened was in the same position which that of Captain General Augusti occupied before the arrival at Cavite of General Merritt's troops. That is to say, he was hemmed in on the land sides by the Filipino army. In Augusti's case there was no escape. Whenever the Spanish commander made a sortie he was driven back into the forts, although the Filipino army was no larger than it is now, and his own command was just about the size of that of his American successors. When it came about that United States troops were surrounded by Filipinos it took them but a few hours of actual fighting to raise the siege, capture the enemy's entrenched positions and scatter its army in flying fragments.

The difference in results is the more remarkable from the fact that the Spanish forces were regulars, while the American troops are, for the most part, volunteers. The professional soldiers hung back; the uniformed citizen went on to an easy victory. In the case of the Spaniards, at the outset, they had to meet a volunteer enemy without experience in fighting; in the case of the Americans, that enemy had gained large experience in its operations against the Spaniards, had been under fire often on our soil, and, being on its own soil, was supposed to have a special and peculiar reason for fighting in its best form. Yet see the difference in the outcome.

Either the American is a very good soldier indeed, or the Spaniard and Filipino are very poor ones. Probably both theories are true. The races behind the Americans are the warlike northerners who have usually had the best of the fighting in contests with the people of warmer latitudes; and the Americans themselves are naturally bold, aggressive and patriotic. With the modern Spaniards and Filipinos few of such qualities have ever appeared in commerce and statesmanship, and it is not to be expected that they will suddenly show themselves in the operations of war. What we witness is, indeed, as Lord Salisbury put it, the natural relation on the supreme fields of effort of a strengthening a decaying race.

THERE ARE at the present time more indications of a healthy development of the fruit-growing industry in the Pacific Northwest than have hitherto been perceptible. The interest which is now shown in this industry is radically different in character from that which prevailed in the boom period a few years ago when planters indulged in anticipations of profits of impossible magnitude. We have now recovered from the gloomy reaction which followed. Fruit growers have given up all hopes of acquiring sudden wealth from their orchards, and have also shaken off the feeling that "there is nothing in the business" which was so prevalent for two or three years prior to 1898. The large attendance at the Corvallis and Spokane conventions showed that fruit growers are again interested in making their business pay. They are entering earnestly upon the study of how to produce the best fruit at the lowest cost and how to secure the best returns for their fruit when produced. They are no longer talking in large figures but are carefully studying now how to save a fraction of a cent per pound in the cost of producing or of marketing fruit. If we are not mistaken there will hereafter be much more careful attention given to every detail of the business of growing and marketing fruit than has heretofore been common.—Oregon Agriculturist.

M Faure president of Franco died in Paris the 16th inst. of apoplexy.

The San Francisco Examiner and the West for one year \$2.50 paid in advance.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight for a year and expenses—definite, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$25. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Paet., Dept. M, Chicago.

W. H. WEATHERSON Editor and Proprietor.

Florence, Ore., Feb. 21, 1899.

The legislature has extended for ten years the time allowed the Siuslaw and Eastern railroad company under the franchise for building its road. Perhaps this means that the company is again about to make efforts to obtain capital with which to build the road or it may be that they have simply obtained a new lease of life in hope of being able to dispose of their franchise to some other company. For a number of years past there has been but little railroad building done in any part of the United States but now that business is more prosperous throughout the country a number of new roads are projected and no doubt some of them will be built. We would be glad to see a road to this valley among the number.

THE PRESENT schedule by which the mail makes two round trips a week from Glenside to Gardiner gives very unsatisfactory communication between Florence and Gardiner. For example if a letter for Gardiner is mailed at Florence Saturday evening it will remain here till Monday afternoon then be carried to Glenside. If it is sent by the Alene route it must remain at Glenside till the next Friday morning then will be taken to Gardiner that day. A letter mailed at Florence between 2 o'clock p m on Thursday and 2 o'clock p m on Saturday will remain at Glenside till Monday morning. All the Florence mail coming over that route must, if it arrives at Glenside Tuesday remain there till Wednesday at 9 a m while that arriving on Saturday will remain till Monday forenoon. That route should be extended to Florence and the service increased to three trips a week.

It is one of the peculiarities of human nature that when any work is done that shows unusual skill, the large places having facilities for doing such work will claim the credit for it if they have any chance; while if a poor job is done they will lay the fault on some other place if they can. The Steamer Luella furnishes an example of this. The vessel being constructed of the best material, well put together and showing skilled workmanship through, San Francisco is anxious to have the credit though the vessel was built here. Had she been built from poor material and badly constructed San Francisco would have been very willing to let it be known that the vessel was not built there.

When the mail service lately discontinued between Florence and Gardiner by which letters were carried from one office to the other in one day, the mail making three round trips per week between those places, is compared with the present schedule by which letters may be nearly a week on the way, is it any wonder that people are dissatisfied with the change?

THIS WEEK we received a copy of the Bohemia Nugget published at Cottage Grove by C J Howard. It is a very creditable sheet and we hope it will be a regular visitor to our table.

THE TOWN or city that fails to "get a move on itself" within the next year or so, will find itself distanced by those that do. Now is the time to move to do something, and then to do it.—Junction City Times.

THE FIRST state officers of Oregon, who took their seats July 8, 1859, were: John Whitaker, governor; Lucien Heath, secretary of state; J D Boone, treasurer; Asahel Bush, state printer; L F Grover, was first congressman, and Gen Jos Lane and Delazon Smith, the first U S senators. All were democrats.

FROM THE Guard we learn that Junction City is to have another paper. Jesse Lawrence has purchased a plant and will start a semi-weekly. Junction is a small place for two papers.