

Florence, Ore. Mar. 3, 1899.

EVERY NEW-COMER to this place who comes by way of Eugene tells the same tale about the mean and degrading way in which some real estate agents of Eugene misrepresent the Siuslaw valley. A gentleman who arrived here recently from the east says that those agents told him that this valley is nothing but a vast plain of sand and that a man would have to fertilize the soil many years before he would be able to raise even sand-burrs successfully. After visiting the Siuslaw valley and seeing for himself the rich soil, clear spring water, abundance of fruit, unlimited forests, and the lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing and dairy industries which are yet comparatively undeveloped but which have brought many thousands of dollars to this country, together with all the other numerous advantages which this valley offers to new-comers, the gentleman feels very indignant when he considers how the place is misrepresented by land sharks in and about Eugene and says they should be driven out of the country for they are not only a detriment, but a disgrace to the community in which they do business, and materially injure the county at large. We do not write this for the purpose of booming this valley, for it stands on its own merits, but in the hope of warning some new-comer of the unscrupulous methods which those agents use in deceiving immigrants. The Guard last summer criticised the course taken by them and pointed out that they were injuring the country and driving away intending settlers. Some of the agents have shown by their actions that they would cut off their nose to spite their face if they thought there was a nickle in it. Therefore we warn all to steer clear of the land sharks and invite immigrants to come and see for themselves the opportunities which the Siuslaw valley offers to new settlers to obtain homes for their families, as well as for the man who has capital to invest in business.

In these days we hear a great deal about progress in all things and the necessity of advancement, but it was certainly a retrograde movement when the beach mail route between Florence and Gardiner was discontinued thus lessening the opportunity for communication between those places. By that route mail was carried from one post office to the other in five or six hours while under the present arrangement it takes about thirty hours to communicate by mail between those places. A letter for Gardiner leaving Florence at two o'clock in the afternoon will remain at Glenada till six next morning then on Mondays or Fridays will be forwarded to Gardiner, fifteen hours being the schedule time between those places. A letter for Florence leaving Gardiner at six in the morning will arrive at Glenada in the evening remain there over night, then be forwarded to Florence about nine o'clock in the morning.

The late legislature, by a bill, virtually abolished the grand jury system in Oregon. We understand the new measure provides for trial by information in the circuit court direct, that the grand jury shall be convened only on some very important case, and then only by order of the circuit judge upon proper showing being made by the prosecuting attorney. This really abolishes the grand jury, as such an extreme course would be followed very rarely. The law will not go into effect until 90 days shall have expired, as it contains no emergency clause.

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

COLONIAL POLICY.

Toledo Blade.

Since the year 1880, the great commercial nations of the world have entered upon a policy of colonial absorption. It is not a mere desire for conquest. That belongs to the past. Within the past half century, the world has sought commercial supremacy rather than military glory. It is realized that the prosperity of the mother country depends upon her industrial development, and that this is best conserved by opening new areas for trade.

The remark is often slightly made in the United States at the present juncture, that "if the Filipinos are savages, there can be no trade with them worth having." But Great Britain, France and Germany have annexed vast areas in Africa, whose inhabitants are far more primitive than those of the Philippine Islands, merely to acquire new trade areas.

Such critics forget that annexation means civilization, and with each step upward in enlightenment the natives acquire new needs, thus steadily increasing commerce. And so it will be in the Philippines.

We have mentioned 1880 as the date of the new epoch of colonial expansion for trade purposes. Let us survey the globe, and see how the movement has progressed since then—only nineteen years ago.

In 1880 the British possessions contained 5,622,631 square miles; in 1891, it was 9,010,003 square miles, with a colonial population of 307,847,122. Since 1891 there have been new acquisitions in South Africa, Asia and Oceania, which increase the queen's dominion to 11,000,000 square miles and the number of her subjects to about 400,000,000, exclusive of Egypt, the Sudan, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, which are virtually British protectorates.

In 1880 France's colonial area was 630,764 square miles; at present she has 3,617,327 square miles.

Germany in 1880 had no colonies, but now boasts a colonial area of 1,020,070 square miles.

The Netherlands in 1880 had 659,120 square miles of colonies, which she has since 1880, increased to 792,803 square miles.

Portugal had 704,495 square miles in 1880, which she has, since 1880, expanded to 801,100 square miles.

Russia had 1,010,000 square miles of colonial area in 1893, which she increased to 6,299,297 in 1898 and 6,564,788 in 1898.

The United States contains 3,500,000 square miles, to which the treaty just ratified adds 168,221.

Of the 52,000,000 square miles of the world, some 22,283,000 are held as protectorates or colonies by Christian nations. About 700,000,000 souls, or nearly half the population of the globe, are in these protectorates or colonies.

Shall we be foolish, and refuse to avail ourselves of the opportunities which come to our hands? Shall we let the other great nations secure all the yet uncivilized areas, and absorb their trade?

If we wish to continue one of the greatest of industrial powers, we must obtain our share of the world's markets; and we must do that as other nations are doing it—by means of colonies.

THE HATCHERY APPROPRIATION.

In speaking of the \$15,000 appropriation for hatcheries the Portland Telegram reports Fish Commissioner McGuire as saying:

"I believe that this is the turning point in the salmon industry in Oregon. It is the turning of the tide, and instead of a gradual decrease, as it has been, we hope in a few years to show a substantial increase in the output of salmon."

"It may sound like exaggeration, but I firmly believe that the new fishery law and this appropriation will ultimately mean millions of dollars to the state of Oregon."

"The appropriation bill carries with it provisions for the building of four hatcheries. Two of these are to be on the Columbia or its tributaries, and the other two on the coast streams. The location of the latter will be determined by the commissioner later."

"An effort will be made at once to map out plans, and begin operations. A meeting of the board will be called soon after the legislature adjourns. It is very important to begin this work at once, and it will take three years for us to realize returns in the way of fish, after the hatcheries are put in operation."

"Of course, a larger appropriation would have meant more hatcheries, but the \$15,000 can be invested in a way that will bring most gratifying results, and will stop the depletion which has been going on for years."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH. D. C., Feb. 20, 1899.

To those unacquainted with congressional methods, the present condition of business in both house and senate would seem to make an extra session inevitable. But there is still a chance of escaping it, although it is a slim one. Congress can do an enormous amount of work in two weeks, when the conditions are favorable. There are others, but the principal stumbling block is the Hull army bill, which is now before the senate. If the supporters and opponents of that bill retain their present attitude, the bill is bound to fail, and the president has repeatedly said that he would at once call an extra session if it failed. Conservative senators are trying to arrange some sort of a compromise that can be accepted without loss of dignity by both sides. They believe that if they can get a compromise bill through, Mr. McKinley will, owing to his repugnance to an extra session, be willing to take less than he asked for rather than to veto the bill and call an extra session.

The military court of inquiry to investigate the beef scandal will begin the taking of testimony this week. The list of witnesses is a long one, and it will probably be a month or so before the investigation is concluded.

The regular naval appropriation bill, just passed by the house, carries \$44,168,005, which is about eight and a half millions greater than the largest single appropriation ever made for the navy, and yet it is nearly four million less than was asked for in the estimates of the navy department.

The bill for the reorganization of the navy generally spoken of as the "Naval personnel bill," has fared much better than the army reorganization bill. It has been passed by both house and senate and is now before a conference committee, owing to several amendments added by the senate, with the probability of becoming a law before the close of the present week.

Ruling out the appropriation to pay Spain \$20,000,000, as a part of the sundry civil bill, on a point of order, had no special meaning, and will not prevent that appropriation being made. Two bills for that purpose having already been introduced, one by Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, which is the one that will pass, as brief as it could possibly be made, and another by Representative Gillett of Mass., which after providing for the appropriation, adds as a second section the McNery resolution, which was adopted by the senate last week.

The senate committee on education and labor appear to be afraid that the eight hour bill is loaded. It has reported the bill without recommendation, something that no legislative committee should be allowed to do, and suggested amendments exempting from the provisions of the bill, contracts for the purchase of materials in the open market. The bill was evidently reported only because a majority of the committee feared to do otherwise, but it was held back until its chance for being acted upon, is not one out of a possible 100. The men who demanded this legislation have been buncoaled. That is just about the exact truth. But the report of the bill will enable such members of the committee as desire, to claim that they did all they could to put it through.

Speaker Reed is credited with having knocked out the Nicaragua canal bill, when it was offered in the house as an amendment to the sundry civil bill, and shut out on a point of order, but the senators who favor the canal have fixed up a little game that Mr. Reed will not find it easy to beat. They have had the bill added to the river and harbor bill, by the senate committee on commerce, as an amendment, which places it away beyond the reach of points of order in the house. That the

ARE YOU AN ODD FELLOW?

If so you should take and read PACIFIC ODD FELLOW

A monthly magazine published in Portland, and exclusively devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship, both local and general. It is the only Odd Fellow publication in Oregon and is new in its eighth year.

We have made arrangements with the publisher by which we can club "Pacific Odd Fellow" with The West at a rate we believe every Odd Fellow would be glad to accept.

The price of The West is \$1.50 per year and the price of "Pacific Odd Fellow" is \$1.00 per year, but we will send both to subscribers who pay a year strictly in advance for \$2.00. Call at our office and see a sample copy of "Pacific Odd Fellow."

amended bill will pass the senate is certain. Then the house can either vote to accept the senate amendments, including the canal legislation, or ask for a conference. In either event there seems no chance for Mr. Reed to kill the canal legislation without killing the entire river and harbor bill, and he is too wise a man to attempt to do what he knows would be more apt to bring failure than success. The friends of the canal are more hopeful now than they have been at any time during the session that the necessary legislation will be secured, although there are many quaking knees in the house for fear that the canal amendment may result in killing the whole river and harbor bill.

The president's appeal to congress for a Pacific cable is met in a way by Senator Frye's amendment to the sundry civil bill, for the payment of \$100,000, a year for 20 years by the government for the use of a Pacific cable to be laid and controlled by a private corporation, but it would seem to be a better policy for the government to spend those \$2,000,000 in laying the cable itself than to pay it just for the free use of the cable for government messages.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney poison in the blood is liable to attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble. Kidney trouble can be detected although it be slow and deceptive. First, by analysis of the urine; second, by the simple test of setting the urine aside in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, when a cloudy or brick dust settling indicates it.

It was for just such troubles that in His infinite power and goodness the Great Physician caused Swamp-Root to grow for the benefit of suffering mankind, leaving it for his servant, Dr. Kilmer, the great kidney and bladder specialist to discover it and make it known to the world. Its wonderful efficacy in promptly curing the most distressing cases is truly marvelous. You may have a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, by mail free. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper.

Druggists, in fifty-cent and dollar sizes.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

After a stubborn contest the senate passed the compromise army reorganization bill.

The senate passed the river and harbor bill with the amendments reported by the committee and the Nicaragua canal bill attached as a rider.

The second regular session of the fifty-fifth congress ends tomorrow, the term of office of its members expiring on that day.

Late reports say that Grover Cleveland is to be a candidate in 1900 for his third term as president. The keynote of the new policy will be anti-imperialism and anti-expansion.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murel Hildred, commissioned by 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 camps with the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, in the fort of Olympia with Dewey, and in the fort of the battle at the fall of Manila, Bonanza for agents. Briefs of original pictures taken by government photographer on the spot. Large book. Low price. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all treaty official war books. Outfit free. Address, F. I. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINE.

Admiral Dewey cabled from Manila Feb. 24th saying that for political reasons the battleship Oregon should be sent there at once. Members of the cabinet think he wants it for the moral effect her presence would have on the natives.

General Otis reports that some of the insurgents gained access to the outskirts of the city but were completely routed the 23rd losing about 500 killed and wounded and 200 prisoners. The American loss was slight.

Dispatches of Feb. 26th by way of Madrid say that European warships were disembarking troops at Manila. The report is discredited at Washington.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own counties. It is mainly office work and necessary calls. Salary, straight \$300 a year and expenses—lodging, board, no money no less salary. Monthly \$30. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M. Chicago.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.

To be a well formed man is the gift of fortune; but to write and read comes by nature.

He is not truly patient who is willing to suffer only so much as he thinks good and from whom he pleases.

I don't think any person wise, who insults poverty or who prides himself on having been bred in affluence.

For my part I regard any one who reproaches his fellow-man with fortune as devoid of sense.

Alas how light a cause may move discussion between hearts that love; hearts that the world in vain has tried and sorrow but more closely tied.

HECETA ITEMS.

By RAFAELLA.

Feb. 25th, 1899.

Wm. Boomer was a visitor at the cape Sunday.

W. H. Spangh will start for the valley on March 1st.

Mr. John Lanham is building a fine house on his ranch on Big creek.

John Luderan has been on the sick list, but is now able to carry the mail again.

Miss Mabel Morris was at the cape visiting on the 19th. Mabel is now staying at Capt. Cox's.

Miss Delia Morris will complete a four and a half months' term of school in this district March 3rd.

Henry Stonefield started to the Acme dance but found he was one day late, and so returned home; to bad Henry!

T. J. Stitt second assistant at the light-house, has been promoted to first assistant at Cape Flattery, and will leave here soon.

Mr. C. C. Behne of Florence, was a visitor at the lighthouse Tuesday and in company with Mr. Hald went fishing on Big creek Wednesday.

The school in this place is greatly sought after. Five applications for the summer term have already been received, although the salary is only \$25 per month. If competition is truly the "life of trade" I fear the vocation of the school "mamma" will soon become more lively than profitable.

THE TAX ROLLS.

Guard Feb 23: The county clerk last evening turned over to Sheriff Withers the 1898 tax rolls and the work of collecting taxes was begun this morning.

The total amount of taxes to be collected by the sheriff is:

County and State ..... \$128,812.80  
Cities ..... 11,450.71  
School districts ..... 10,205.88

Total ..... \$150,469.39

Judge Potter received the first receipt on this year's taxes paying the amount due from him this forenoon.

Some \$200 or \$300 were collected today.

There appear on the roll the name of 90 individuals whose tax each amounts to over \$200; 42 who must pay over \$300; 22 over \$400; 12 over \$500, and four who run over \$800. C. W. Washburn, of Junction city, is the heaviest individual taxpayer, his tax being \$941.95 while G. R. Chrisman, of this city, stands second, with a tax of \$930.73.

The First National bank, of Eugene is taxed to the amount of \$1,706.33. The Southern Pacific Company is charged upon to pay over to Lane county \$16,738.24 without counting the tax on contract lands.

The CHRONICLE is not the only San Francisco paper that stated that the Luella was turned out from a California ship-yard. The Examiner said the hull of that vessel was built at Eureka. The anxiety of the city papers to claim her as a California built vessel, proves that we are correct in what we have asserted all along—that the Luella is a first class craft in every respect both as to material and workmanship. The praise this vessel is receiving from various quarters will help very much to build up the reputation of Florence as a ship-building point.

Was Almost Crazed

Sores on the Limbs Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Heart and Lung Troubles Overcome.

"I broke out with sores all over my limbs, and they caused such intense itching I feared I should go crazy. I was also troubled with a tired feeling. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time the itching ceased, and the sores on my limbs began to heal. I am better in every way since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. A. KEMER, McEwen, Oregon.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of a lung trouble and fluttering of the heart, and since I began taking it my weight has increased 20 pounds. It has done my stomach good and I can now enjoy my meals and eat with comfort. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best medicine it is possible to find." C. W. CAREY, Eugene, Oregon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and digestives.

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FOR A SHORT TIME \* \* \* \* \* FOR CASH ONLY.

TO REDUCE STOCK REGARDLESS OF COST.

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CHEAP CASH STORE!

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FLORENCE MEAT MARKET.

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Advertisement for FOLMES' ENGLISH BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP, and TELEGRAPHY. Includes a portrait of a man and text about attending this practical progressive course.

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. It is mainly office work and necessary calls. Salary, straight \$300 a year and expenses—lodging, board, no money no less salary. Monthly \$30. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M. Chicago.

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 ten dollars, payable cash in advance.