HOFER BROS., Publishers and Proprietors

E. HOFER, Editor. A. F. HOFER, Manager.

THE JOURNAL STANDS FOR PROGRESS, DEVELOPMENT, GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND NO DEGRADED LABOR.

WHAT THE VOICE SAID AT EVENING.

Rest, life, and be still. The task of the day is done.
What you have sown God trusts to the soil, rain and the sun.
What you have dreamed is his thought of days that are yet to be.
What you have hoped he counts in the sheaves of eternity.

Rest, life, and be still. For you falls the night—sweet boon!
Truth lives in eternal day—like the sun, in eternal noon.
Touch, O soul, the soul of the infinite, patient God,
Who plants the seed of the ages in the moment's moldering sod.

Rest, life and be still. God gave this sunset hour
That, watching, you might feel the peace of His quiet power.
In lights and colors of life no dusk of death can mar,
God paints this day in heaven, and over it hangs a star.

—Charles P. Cleaves in Youth Companion.

SEA POWER AT THE HAGUE.

The complaint that the congress at The Hague busies itself more with war than with peace is partly well and partly ill founded.

It is true that a large—perhaps the greater—part of the attention of that body is given to questions connected with war.

But surely it is in the interest and for the promotion of peace to lessen the evils and to restrict the ravages of war.

It is an exaggerated and impractical view of peace-making that the only irenic measure to be considered is the instantaneous and universal abolition of all war and all military establishments.

The wise physician undoubtedly seeks to prevent disease altogether, but when disease exists he tries to cure it, and when he cannot entirely cure it he tries to alleviate its pains.

The most impressive feature of the congress thus far, however, **IS NOT MERELY THE ATTENTION THAT IS GIVEN TO WAR, BUT THAT WHICH IS GIVEN TO NAVAL WARFARE.**

Of eight important proposals made for the regulation of belligerence six relate exclusively to war at sea, while the other two relate to war at sea much more than to war on land.

The questions of an international prize court, of the exemption of private property from seizure, of the abandonment of the right of search and the discrimination against contraband, of the definition of a battleship, of the conversion of merchant ships into warships and the use of floating or submarine mines all pertaining directly and exclusively to naval activities.

The proposal that due notice and formal declaration shall be made in advance of beginning hostilities, and the matter of exempting unfortified places from bombardment, also relate so much more to sea warfare that they are treated at The Hague as though they pertained to it exclusively.

This is perhaps not surprising, but it is suggestive.

It is a remarkable demonstration of the importance of sea power and of the extent to which the navy and army have changed places in military significance, if not in popular esteem.

IT IS NOT NOW THE SIZE OF ARMIES BUT THE POTENCY OF NAVIES WHICH IS CHIEFLY TAKEN IN ACCOUNT IN RECKONING THE PROBABLE RESULT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT.

Nor is the change void of beneficent augury.

It means that when wars are unhappily waged hereafter they will be shorter and less costly but perhaps more decisive and lasting in their effects than hitherto.

Trafalgar was more decisive than Leipzig or even Waterloo, though it was immeasurably less costly in limb and life.

After the disaster of Moukden Russia might have recovered and might have continued the war with new levies, but from the catastrophe of the Sea of Japan there was no possible recovery.

IT IS TO SEA POWER, THEN, THAT BOTH THE WARRIOR AND THE PEACEMAKER OF TODAY AND OF TOMORROW MUST CHIEFLY LOOK.

In its efficient development the greatest security of the nation is to be found, and in its restriction and regulation is to be found the most important abatement of the horrors and penalties of war.

The most ardent advocate of making war effective and therefore terrible must concede the supreme efficiency of naval warfare, while he who would mitigate its horrors by confining war as closely as possible to the actual armed combatants must see his ideal most perfectly realized in naval engagements.

It is therefore well that questions pertaining to naval militarism should have a conspicuous and perhaps the foremost place in the deliberations at The Hague.

TESTS FOR CHAUFFEURS.

As a result of their curious aversion to seeing corpses lying about on the public highways and their still more remarkable unwillingness to let a fourth rate mechanic and engineer wreck a $10,000 machine out of mere sportiveness, the Germans are now warmly advocating a sight test for motor car drivers.

Owners of automobiles, as well as medical and government officials, believe that chauffeurs should be put on the same footing with locomotive engineers in respect to the evidence they must give of their fitness to tear along the roads at express train speed.

It has long been the practice to examine the eyes of locomotive engineers and to reject all applicants and incumbents whose vision falls below a certain standard of acuteness.

The Germans are now asking why considerations of public comfort should not make a similar examination necessary in the case of the motor drivers.

The radical sanity of the suggestion comes as a shock.

To infuse so much pure reason into automobile despotism at one injection might seriously disturb the serenity of the irresponsibile heirarchy of chauffeurs and reduce automobiling to a vulbarly innocuous sport like checkers.

If a chauffeur were compelled to demonstrate his ability to distinguish a goose from a baby at a range of two hundred yards, if he were haled before an examining board and forced to prove that **HE COULD DECIPHER THE WARNINGS ON A VILLAGE SIGN BOARD WHILE SCOOTING ALONG AT THE RATE OF FIFTY DUSTY MILES AN HOUR, HE MIGHT FEEL CONSTRAINED TO TAKE UP PLAIN, ORDINARY ASSASSINATION AND SANDBAGGING AS AN OCCUPATION.**

We feel sure that this oppression of a large class of honest, struggling workingmen would not be tolerated for an instant outside of an autocratic country like Germany, where individual liberty is ruthlessly broken beneath the cruel yoke of official miscreants who try to enforce the mediaeval superstition that the public thoroughfares are meant for public use.

If the Germans are about to carry sanity to this absurd degree we shall not be surprised to hear before long that they have instituted a compulsory test of the moral vision of chauffeurs.

Not content with compelling the poor fellows **TO DISTINGUISH A GOOSE FROM A BABY IN ORDER TO HOLD DOWN THEIR JOBS,** the Germans may require every chauffeur to perceive at a glance the moral difference between running over a piece of poultry and a mother's darling, and the relative heinousness of racing with a private automobile and running away from the constable's machine.

The stupid consistency of the Teutons may even carry them to the point of forcing chauffeurs to confess that they consider it rude to laugh at a motor "cop" whom they have outstripped in a race against time and a fine.

Let us be thankful that Americans have long since outgrown all such primitive impulses and have learned that dodging is the better part of citizenship.

HOP CROP OF THE WORLD

Conditions Show the Yield Will Be Considerably Under the Average

The local market has shown quite some activity the past few days, between 400 and 500 bales of Oregon hops being sold at a basis of 9½@10c, and one small lot brought 11c. This latter price was exceptional, and simply paid because the buyer had to have the lot. On the coast quite some business is reported on a basis of 5@7c, according to quality, with growers showing more disposition to dispose of their 1906 holdings. The crop reports from the coast continue excellent, especially from Oregon and Washington, and, while the California reports are very good, it is claimed they canot raise as large a crop as last season. The New York state yards continue to grow slowly, and it is now generally conceded that it will be impossible to raise over 75 per cent of the 1906 crop. The vines, however, are in excellent condition, strong and well cultivated, and entirely free of vermin. The reports from England are not so good, their crop being very backward on account of bad weather conditions, and they also complain of vermin. The Continental crops are reported to be in excellent shape. Growers on the coast are showing more disposition to contract the growing crop, and at 10c a great many contracts have been written.

German Market.

Nurnberg, July 2, 1907.

Editor Waterville Times:

Dear Sir: The weather we have had during the last week has been very favorable to the growing hop crop. The prospects for the coming season are therefore promising. The vines are looking very vigorous and healthy in the different countries of the Continent; only in some parts of Austria the plantations are a little behind.

There is no alteration to be reported with regard to the situation of our market. The inquiry continues to be weak in accordance with the advanced season. Stocks are diminishing gradually, and will probably be exhausted before the new plant is coming in. Yours faithfully,

BERNHARD BING.

Hop Conditions in England.

(Maidstone South-Eastern Gazette, July 2.)

Ashford—Another week of unfavorable weather has retarded the development of the hops, thought it must be admitted that on the whole they look better than could have been expected, considering the drawbacks they have had to encounter.

Benenden—Some of the bine has gone rather yellow, owing to the cold, and there are some fly, but the bine on the whole is doing fairly well.

Canterbury and district—The boisterous winds of the past week have been very trying to the hops; the bine is backward and the condition of things is said to be very critical. unless warm, genial weather sets in soon the crop is certain to be a small one. There is not a great deal of vermin, although reports vary in different districts. Washing is being proceeded with in several gardens. Mould has not as yet given much trouble. Owing to the rains the color of the bine is poor.

Chartham—The hops in this district need warmer weather very much, or we shall be very short of bine. There is some vermin, but nothing compared with last year.

Faversham and district—The advent of warm weather today is welcomed, the chilly nights of the past week having retarded the growth of the plant, in addition to which the wind has done a good deal of damage In many places the plant has gone off color, but fly has not much increased.

Maidstone and district—The hops are still standing the unfortunate climatic conditions very well, but the east wind of the last two days must have had a bad effect. The need of sunshine and warmer nights is now very urgent.

Sittingbourne and district—The hops are looking very clean and healthy, and there is an abundance of bine. Washing is in progress in some places. Warm weather now is needed for the natural development of the plant.

Worcester—There has been a little more sunshine during the week, but nothing like the amount required, and with nights very cold the plant is making slow progress. Up to the present the bine is strong and the local plantations look healthy, especially on top. There is not a lot of fly, but some washing has been done. If the sun will come to stay for a spell the prospect is favorable.

Farnham—Growers in the Farnham districts are becoming very pessimistic as to the prospects of the coming crop. Persistent cold weather and heavy rains during the past fortnight have done an infinite amount of harm in the gardens. The bines have been badly bruised and broken by the winds.

Notes.

The Cobleskill Times, July 11th, says: During the past few weeks the yards in this vicinity have greatly improved in appearance, and some present a very bushy growth. Chas. A. Wieting and France Bros. have two of the finest yards to be seen. The damage by the late spring has affected the majority of yards, and the crop is estimated to be a very short yield.

The Malone Gazette, July 12th, says: Franklin county hop yards are showing marked improvement with the continued favorable weather, but in the best yards the vines are not arming out as they do in more favorable years, and unless conditions change for the better in this respect the yield of hops will not be up to the average. Of course the vine was delayed by the cold weather of May and early June, but the general opinion of such growers as we have talked with is that the yield will be short.

The Schoharie Republican, July 11th, says: Favorable weather has continued the past week, and the vines show an excellent growth. It is noted, however, that the arms are not as numerous as usual, and as the time for the hop to "blow" is at hand it is evident that but a small crop can be grown this year in this and other hop-growing counties of New York.

The Cooperstown Journal, July 11th, says: The local market remains very quiet. We hear of one purchase of 13 bales, price not stated. The growing crop, one dealer estimates, will be, from present indications, about one-half the usual—possibly 75 per cent with very favorable weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has surpassed all other medicines, in merit, sales and cures.

Its success, great as it has been, has apparently only just begun.

It has received by actual count more than 40,000 testimonials in two years.

It purifies the blood, cures all blood diseases, all humors and all eruptions.

It strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and builds up the whole system.

It cures that tired feeling and makes the weak strong.

In usual liquid form or in chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.** 100 doses $1.

It takes money to make money.

The young man who opens a savings account with us and begins to save his money will soon have money working for him.

It is the sure way of getting a start in the world. Try it.

Savings Department
Capital National Bank

Bad Burn Quickly Healed.

"I am so delighted with what Chamberlain's Salve has done for me that I feel bound to write and tell you so," says Mrs. Robert Mytton, 457 John St., Hamilton, Ontario. "My little daughter had a bad burn on her knee. I applied Chamberlain's Salve and it healed beautifully." This salve allays the pain of a burn almost instantly. It is for sale by Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

Supreme Court Opinions.

The following decisions were handed down in the supreme court yesterday:

County of Multnomah, plaintiff and respondent, vs. X. J. Failing, defendant and appellant; appeal from Multnomah county; reversed. Opinion by Judge Bean.

This action was brought by the county court of Multnomah county against X. F. Failing to compel her to pay to the court $30 per month for the support of her brother, an alleged poor person, and came to the supreme court on appeal from a judgment readered in favor of the plaintiff, after overruling a demurrer to the complaint. The opinion of Justice Bean holds that there was no averment in the complaint that the defendant has been directed by the court to support her brother, and that she has failed or refused to comply therewith. The judgment of the lower court was therefore reversed, and the case remanded with directions to sustain the demurrer to the complaint.

The State of Oregon, ex rel., F. M. Chrisman and C. D. Porter, plaintiffs, vs. George H. Small, defendant; appeal from Lake county; dismissed. Opinion by Justice Moore.

This was a special proceeding instituted in the supreme court by the state upon the relation of F. M. Chrisman and C. D. Porter against George H. Small to punish him for contempt. The complaint resulted from a suit in the circuit court of Lake county, over certain water rights in Silver creek.

Julia E. Hoffman, as executrix of the last will and testament of Lee Hoffman, deceased, respondent, vs. E. H. Haberghorst, et al., appellants. Motion for reharing denied.

Daniel R. Warner, plaintiff and respondent, vs. E. C. DeArmond & Sons, defendants and appellants; appeal from the circuit court of Josephine county;; H. K. Hanna, judge. Petition for rehearing denied.

R. P. Ridings, respondent, vs. Marion county, appelant; appealed from the decision of Judge T. A. McBride in the Clackamas county circuit court, has been affirmed by Justice Bean.

This was an action brought by Ridling to recover damages for injuries received by being thrown from a horse on the Pudding river bridge, the horse stepping one foot through a hole in the planking. Riding's arm was injured permanently, and he brought suit for $2000. The case was tried before Judge McBride, in Clackamas county, the plaintiff getting judgment for the amount.

Best Medicine in the World for Colic and Diarrhoea.

"I find Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to be the best remedy in the world," says Mr. C. L. Carter of Skirum, Ala. I am subject to colic and diarrhoea. Last spring it seemed as though I would die, and I think I would if I hadn't taken Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I haven't been troubled with it since until this week, when I had a very severe attack and took half a bottle of twenty-five cent size Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and this morning I feel like a new man." For sale by Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

Change of Rules in the Supreme Court.

The supreme court has revised its rules, to take effect October 1st. The principal changes are:

First. No order will be made allowing an extension of time to file transcript except upon five days notice to the adverse party, except where the time is too short to give notice, in which case time will be enlarged on exparte showing until such notice shall be given.

The object of this change is this: In many cases application is made to the supreme court for this purpose when they have no record whatever of the case, and the court below having full jurisdiction to make such order, is in better position to know of its justice.

Second. Mandates have heretofore been held until one of the parties have applied for it. Hereafter, they will be sent down as soon as the motion for rehearing is decided, if overruled, or after 20 days after the case is decided and no motion for a rehearing has been made.

It has been discovered that mandates have been left here for months after cases have been decided, because no one has called for them and in some instances the parties have been in jail. And in civil causes attorneys have not seemed to find out that the mandates were ready to be had for the asking.

Third. In criminal cases the clerk will set cases after 20 days have elapsed from the date the appellant has filed his brief, unless the state shall make application to have the time enlarged, and give some valid reasons therefor. The object being to expediate the trial of criminal cases. The appellant is seldom desirous of such expediting, and some times the district attorneys forget there is such a case.

Fourth. Sixteen briefs will be required instead of twelve as heretofore. This is because of the increased number of members, towit, the two commissioners.

Constipation.

For constipation there is nothing quite so nice as Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They always produce a pleasant movement of the bowles without any disagreeable effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Dr. Stone's Drug Store.

To Keep Healthy

live simply. Eat reasonably, sparingly, breathe deeply, sleep regularly, and keep the stomach, liver and bowels in good condition with the grand old medicine—

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that order of the county court of Marion county, Oregon, the following warrants outstanding against said county issued seven years prior to July, 1907, will be cancelled and payment thereof refused unless presented for payment within sixty days after said July 1st, in accordance with provisions of sections No. 2633, 2634, Bellinger and Cotton's codes and statutes of Oregon:

Warrants Outstanding for Seven Years Prior to July, 1907.

No. 45546, July 7, 1899, H. H. Miller, $1.50.

No. 45559, July 7, 1899, Bruley, $3.40.

No. 45734, Aug. 12, 1899, Borster, $1.00.

No. 45894, Sept. 7, 1899, Work, $1.70.

No. 45897, Sept. 7, 1899, Harris, $1.70.

No. 45960, Oct. 4, 1899, Beaker, $2.00.

No. 46066, Oct. 5, 1899, Hardesty, $1.70.

No. 46078, Oct. 5, 1899, Baynard, $1.50.

No. 46308, Nov. 10, 1899, Landon, $1.90.

No. 46348 Nov. 10, 1899, McKee, $2.30.

No. 46692, Jan. 6, 1900, Lacell, $1.00.

No. 46929, Feb. 9, 1900, Stillinger, $1.70.

No. 47137, Mar. 8, 1900, Penter, 25 cents.

No. 47241, Apr. 5, 1900, Reynolds, 35 cents.

No. 47475, May 12, 1900, Hadley, $3.52.

No. 47556, June 8, 1900, Hall, $1.70.

No. 47653, June 9, 1900, Strayer, $3.50.

No. 47975, June 28, 1900, Anderson, $2.50.

R. D. ALLEN, County Clerk.

7-17-20-24.

STONE'S HEAVE DROPS.

Greatest known remedy for heaves. Price $1. To express offices within 25 miles from Salem I pay 25 cents on each bottle to cover charges.

For sale by all druggists.

Highland, Oregon, Oct. 31, 1906. This is to certify that I gave my mare one bottle of "Stone's Heave Drops" and cured her of heaves. This was last winter and she has not been afflicted since.—G. Wallace.

Dr. S. C. STONE, Salem, Ore.

Ice Cream and Soda Water at the O. K. STORE

TWELFTH STREET, NEAR THE WOOLEN MILL.

You will find this a convenient place to get refreshments of the best and to do your trading.

Phone your orders for ice cream and soda water to Main 122.

Treatment O. K.

A. A. ENGLEBART, Prop.