

THE WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. FLORENCE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON.

SEEMINGLY there is no necessity to urge a full attendance at the Board of Trade meeting tomorrow.

It is reported that the Populist club at Seaton has passed a resolution condemning the appropriation for the fish hatchery on this river.

A SOCIETY.

There is a society in the United States that has spread so rapidly and its numbers multiplied so quickly, that it has been subject matter for legislative acts.

This society had its origin in Canada in 1850, and to-day in this country its numbers can be figured by the hundreds of thousands.

After one reads the objects of this society, it is little wonder that the church societies are its opponents, and have had introduced into the Kentucky legislature a bill prohibiting the organization in that state of any society whose object is to discriminate between Christians on account of their religion.

We are led to wonder if church societies and church creeds are based upon so flimsy foundations that they need the support of law to withstand adverse criticism, and the breast-works of other societies, and for fear of losing what they have always claimed for churches, the right to engage in politics, they must attack a society holding different views.

As it is more than likely that the American Protective Association will soon be organized in this place, we quote from the Courier which gives some of the principles of the society, and is as follows:

The Association which was formerly known as the "American Protestant Association," has its lodges which they denominate "councils" and they meet regularly to promulgate the principles its members are pledged to sustain.

The principle object of the organization is to keep church and state separate not only in the literal sense in which it is done to-day, but also to discourage any man who would seek to make his religion an item of political power.

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It denounces the organization of Knights of Labor and says its chiefs have sought council exclusively from the Catholic clergy.

A bill against the American Protective Association has been introduced into the Kentucky legislature, prohibiting the organization in that state of any society whose object is to discriminate between Christians on account of their religion.

The report makes a point that we have always exerted the privilege of interference in Hawaii to an extent not justified in the affairs of other countries.

The matter of annexation is discussed at length, and, while the whole tenor is favorable to annexation, no direct statement to that effect is made.

The report declares against monarchism in the islands, saying we exercise at least a moral suzerainty over Hawaii, which, it says, is an American state embraced in the American commercial and military system.

The report approves Minister Stevens' order landing the troops from the Boston on the ground that conditions existed which led naturally to an apprehension of a civil commotion endangering the security of American citizens.

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"ET TU, BRUTE."

GROVER'S HAWAIIAN POLICY SCORED.

From the Statesman. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The senate held but a short session to-day, in order to give the democrats an opportunity afterwards to continue the caucus begun in the morning.

The report declares against monarchism in the islands, saying we exercise at least a moral suzerainty over Hawaii, which, it says, is an American state embraced in the American commercial and military system.

The report approves Minister Stevens' order landing the troops from the Boston on the ground that conditions existed which led naturally to an apprehension of a civil commotion endangering the security of American citizens.

The report says: "It is evident the queen's government at that time had no power to prevent the landing of troops from any quarter; no power to protect itself against invasion; no power to conduct the civil government; in other words, an interregnum existed.

The report declares the purpose of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltse was legitimate, and that they acted in good faith and with no interests except protecting American citizens and preserving order.

The report speaks of the work of American missionaries in building up the constitutional government of that country and says it entitles the people of the United States to sympathize and assist in resisting its destruction.

The report then says: "President Cleveland as soon as he learned of this disposition of the queen abandoned the further exercise of attempts at reconciliation, though unfortunately Willis, in the belief that he was following instructions, held two or three interviews with the queen thereafter."

The report adds: "When the crown falls in any kingdom in the Western hemisphere it is pulverized, and when the scepter departs it departs forever.

Stevens' recognition of the new government is justified, the report saying "it was his duty at the safest possible period to assist, by recognition, the termination of the interregnum, for the safety of citizens of the United States."

The report says: "The question of annexation and Stevens' anxious advocacy thereof, did not relieve him from duty or abridge his rights to call for troops to protect citizens of the United States.

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The report then takes up the appointment of Blount and his investigation. It says he presented a sincere, instructive report, but that the present state of opinion and feeling in Hawaii at the time made it next to impossible to obtain a full, fair and free declaration of the facts.

The report upholds the right of the president to appoint Blount and delegate to him paramount authority; but says the president would not have been justified in using force to restore the queen, and did not contemplate such action.

Moreover, the queen herself abdicated provisionally, awaiting the decision of the United States as to her rights. Under these conditions the president of the United States, believing the information then in possession of the government was not sufficient to justify summary annexation, could not have done justice to himself, to his country, to the people of Hawaii, to the provisional government or to Liliuokalani without having made an effort to use his good offices to ascertain whether it is practicable the queen could be restored to authority.

The report says if the provisional government had agreed to restoration the United States would not have been in any sense responsible for her restoration; it would not have espoused monarchy nor have contravened American sentiment to a policy. They would merely have been mutual friends in solving the question.

The committee finds nothing worthy of criticism in the negotiation of a treaty of annexation with the provisional government of Hawaii, as the provisional government is perfectly competent to make such a treaty.

The report finds Stevens' earnest advocacy of annexation was not open to criticism, being in the line with Marcy and nearly all his successors as secretary of state and with many of Stevens' predecessors in Hawaii. It declares his dealing with the Hawaiian government was characterized by becoming dignity and reserve, and not in any way harsh or offensive.

The republican members, in their supplemental report, express accord with the essential findings of the main report, but declare Blount's appointment was unconstitutional, the placing of a naval force at Honolulu under his order illegal; the hauling down of the American flag at Honolulu by Blount's orders was unwarranted, because it created public excitement and distrust; that the president had no authority to reopen the question of the legality of the provisional government or to attempt to restore

monarchy; he could not act without the joint consent of both parties. The report of the democratic minority declares Stevens is guilty of "unbecoming participation in events which led to the revolution, but exonerates Captain Wiltse."

ORDINANCE NO. 13.

An Ordinance concerning offenses and disorderly conduct. Defining what shall constitute the same, and providing for the punishment thereof.

The Town of Florence Does Ordain as Follows:

SECTION 1. That any person or persons who shall commit any assault, or assault and battery within the corporate limits of the Town of Florence, shall upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the town jail not less than two days nor more than fifty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons, who shall draw any species of firearms, or any dangerous or deadly weapon upon the streets or public places of the Town of Florence, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the town jail not less than ten days nor more than fifty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. That any person or persons who shall resist any peace officer, or who shall refuse to assist such officer in the discharge of his duties, or who shall by any means whatever aid or assist any person, in custody upon a charge of violation of any city ordinance, in his endeavor to escape from such custody, whether such escape be effected or not, shall, on conviction before the Recorder's court, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the town jail not less than five days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. That any person or persons who shall carry any deadly or dangerous weapons of any kind whatever in a concealed manner within the corporate limits of the Town of Florence, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned in the town jail not less than two days nor more than twelve days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 5. No person shall suffer or permit to be used as a beast of burden, the property of or in the possession or under the control of such person, upon any sidewalk within the corporate limits of the Town of Florence; and any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the town jail not less than two days nor more than twenty-five days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 6. Any person or persons who shall stand in or upon any street, alley or sidewalk in a disorderly manner within the corporate limits of the Town of Florence, after being notified by the peace officer to move on, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be punished by a fine not to exceed five dollars or by imprisonment in the town jail not to exceed two days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. Each and every owner or occupant of a house within the corporate limits of the Town of Florence, shall keep the back yard adjoining such house free from filth and garbage of any kind, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be punished by a fine not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the town jail not less than two days nor more than ten days, or both. Provided, however, that the owner or occupant of a barn or stable may throw upon the lot the manure accumulating in such barn or stable, and which he may desire to use upon such lot as a fertilizer.

SECTION 8. If any person or persons shall use any public or private building, sidewalk or street within the corporate limits of the Town of Florence, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder's court, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the town jail not less than two days nor more than fifty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 9. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication in a newspaper published in the Town of Florence, and after the approval of the President of the Board of Trustees.

Passed March 5, 1894. F. B. WILSON, Recorder. Approved March 5, 1894. B. F. ALLEY, President.

LANE COUNTY MAP.

Joseph Koch has just completed his map of Lane county and now has it ready for the lithographers. The map is a large one showing the townships, sections and given the present owners of all the different tracts of land outside the townships. It also shows the lakes, and other water-ways, the limits of the Cascade forest reserve, and all special points of interest, such as high mountains, springs, wagon roads, coast line, etc.

Subscribe for The West.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

No iron chain, or outward force of any kind, can ever compel the soul of man to believe or to disbelieve.

Probably there is no quality more efficient in dispelling ignorance than the courage which dares to confess it.

The function of culture is not merely to train the powers for enjoyment, but first and supremely for helpful service.

Let us have courage about these ordinary lives of our, nor fret ourselves about their conditions, but put the utmost that we can into them.

If you separate yourselves from every one that you think can do any harm to you, you separate yourselves from every one to whom you can do any good.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse much more than from principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them.

Man's value is in proportion to what he has courageously suffered—as the value of the steel blade is in proportion to the tempering it has undergone.

When one is not rich enough to devote much money to good works, one must take pains to discover how to do the most good with a small sum.

Character is not cut in marble, it is not something solid and unalterable. It is something living and changing, and may become diseased as our bodies do.

Whoso neglects a thing which he suspects he ought to do, because it seems to him too small a thing, is deceiving himself; it is not too little, but too great for him, that he doeth it not.

Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind, than in the one where they sprang up. That which was a weed in one intelligence becomes a flower in the other, and a flower again dwindle down to a mere weed by the change.

How little our knowledge of mankind is derived from intentional, accurate observation! Most of it has, unsought, found its way into the mind from the continual presentation of the objects to our unthinking view. It is a knowledge of sensation more than of reflection.

Man's proper business in this world falls mainly into three divisions—first, to know themselves and the existing state of things they have to do with; second, to be happy in themselves and in the existing state of things, as far as either are marred or mendable.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

The big eight-page Sunday Statesman will be sent to any address from now until July 1st for only 50c, cash to accompany the order. This is a most liberal hard times campaign offer, as the Statesman is the second paper in Oregon, and Republican to the core. This is a campaign of education and it is our purpose to assist in the good work. The Statesman gives all the news of state and nation and during the campaign its Sunday edition will be a symposium of political news and gossip for the entire state. It is illustrated and consists of eight full pages of select reading matter, including a short story and a wealth of poetry and miscellany. Every voter in Oregon should read a paper from the campaign and during the campaign and we make this offer to suit the times. Sample copies free. All subscriptions will be consecutively numbered upon receipt and to each tenth subscriber will be presented a year's subscription to the Cosmopolitan Magazine, costing \$1.50. Address all orders to The Statesman, Salem, Oregon.

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Read carefully the following affidavits by prominent citizens regarding Florence property, now on the market at wonderfully reduced prices:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that I was the original owner of the property known as Frazier and Berry's part of Florence, which E. J. Frazier is now offering for sale. That the same is level and free from drifting sand. That fruit trees and shrubbery do well upon said land and the same is desirable for residence property. J. G. STAVENSON, Supt. Public Schools, Lane County.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1892. JOSEPH A. MORRIS, Notary Public.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Being first duly sworn I depose and say: That I have been a resident of Florence, Lane County, Oregon, for the past twelve years; that I am familiar and well acquainted with the property known as "Frazier and Berry's part of Florence," that the same is admirably suited for residence property, being perfectly level and free from drifting sand. That fruit trees and shrubbery grow well in the soil and that pure well water is found on the same at a depth of from ten to fifteen feet.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892. L. BRYER, Notary Public.