

THE WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
—AT—
FLORENCE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON.

APPARENTLY the blue grass state must accept Breckinridge to feed on its fresh, green political pastures. He is now a prominent candidate for United States senator.

The Oregonian finds the creameries of Tillamook county a success. Of course they are. So would a large one in Salem, with plenty of capital, properly conducted, be a success.—Statesman.

No less a success in Tillamook or Salem than right here where we have the pasture, cattle and capital.
"The Klamath county creamery company, capitalized at \$8000," says the Star, "is on foot and according to all appearances will go into business and remain during the seasons to come." Some enterprising and determined farmer here should secure sufficient capital to build a creamery. Even the townspeople will assist.

The West, published at Florence, Lane county, has put in its appearance at this office. It is ably edited, and presents a very neat typographical appearance. We send greeting and invite The West to call again.—Riddle Enterprise.

There is but one way to properly show our appreciation for so high a compliment. It is to read and profit by the excellence of the Enterprise, to which our fraternal right hand is extended.

It will be a new turn in political affairs at Washington if the President and all the members of his cabinet take an active part in the canvass of New York in order to carry that state for democracy. If official positions, from President down, are to become the heads of political organizations in the several states, it will result in a law of official decapitation after one term.

ENGLISH law regarding anarchists is so rigid and so thoroughly enforced, that these menaces of public welfare and individual life and liberty, are singly and in small parties, so it is stated, coming to this country, assuming they will be better protected as they propose to once to join the Populist party. We have enough of Herr Most's anarchistic doctrines preached in this country, and these foreign recruits should be turned back at our very threshold.

It is to be hoped that the claim of some of our exchanges to the effect that the proposed new law advocated by the Press Association about legal publications, is not narrowed down to the official paper in each county. Representative Moorhead, editor of the Junction City Times, in commenting on this subject says: "The measure will be bitterly opposed and as we happen to be a member of the next session we'll fight it to the bitter end and we are satisfied that Senator Alley of the Florence West will lend his able hand to defeat a measure so discriminating in its results." There is not the least reason to question the correctness of our position as presumed by the Times. So long as this system of one paper in a county is being pointed out as the "official" journal, so long will the greater part of the public be ignorant of important county affairs. The one paper publication must necessarily have two results which tend seriously to diminish the security of a people upon good government. In the first place it is not possible for all the people to take the "official" paper and follow up the fluctuations as it scintillates from one paper to another in the county seat. In the next it compels the authorities to withdraw, from the available sources of information to all the people, a part of the press of the county, and taxes the same citizens to support one of these journals. It is, always has been and ought to be condemned as the rank and most unjust discrimination. We have an example in hand. A report is just out from the county officials showing the financial condition of the county. Notwithstanding it has been published in three papers, or all the papers, in Eugene, if an instantaneous vote was demanded of the people in the county as to how many had seen it, not one-half could answer in the affirmative. There is as much justice in an "official" undertaker, dry goods, grocery and hardware store, supported by the funds of the county, as there is in an "official" paper. It is important that the people are informed upon certain business in state and county, and they are willing to be taxed reasonably for the cost, but it is just as important that such information should reach them through the home journal they take.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.
In an address before the Oregon Bar Association at Portland last week Judge Shattuck spoke in regard to the salaries of the state officers. He was a member of the constitutional convention and

showed conclusively that the members of that body had no idea that the clause of the constitution quoted would prevent the legislature from enacting such laws from time to time as might be necessary to regulate the compensation of the officials named. In fact, a provision offered by one of the members to limit the power of the legislature in that respect was voted down, and this clause was adopted after debate, and with the express understanding that the salaries fixed therein were for the time being, and only until the legislature might otherwise provide. Hence it will be observed that Governor Penneyer is justified in drawing his "unconstitutional salary," to which reference was repeatedly made during the last campaign.—Hillsboro Independent.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS NOT BLISS.

The American Book Company has issued a pamphlet to defend itself against some charges made by the Committee of One Hundred in Portland. It matters little to the people of Oregon whether this company is located in New Jersey or Georgia; whether they have more or less capital invested in their business; whether they are in a combination or out of it, or whether their sales in this state amount to hundreds or thousands of dollars. The people want to know whether this company is furnishing books for our public schools that are the best and most modern works obtainable at a cost as cheap as any other firm will furnish the same kind of standard books for.

We have done just what all the opponents of any change in text-books have not done, printed the law in full, and THE WEST patrons will read it. Presuming you have read it, we will ask a question to answer, and our columns are open for such communications. Suppose, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the act, a wholesale dealer offers to furnish a standard fifth reader at 50 cents, and takes in even exchange all the Barnes' National fifth readers, which are now in use and for which the people pay a dollar, and the American Book Company makes their proposition for the old price for the Barnes' reader, or raises the price fifty cents, must our county board of examiners vote for no change? The Pomona Grange and their three organs in Eugene have instructed them to do so. When this new law came up for passage, the desire of the legislature was to delegate its power for changes in text-books in our public schools, into more competent hands, and to them none seemed better equipped for the service than those elected by the people to represent their educational interests in the State at large and in the various counties as well. Together with selecting those competent to buy text-books was the desire to have each county represented in making the purchase, and it looked to us then and now, that it is exceedingly difficult for any book firm to go over this State and buy up a majority of the county superintendents in favor of text-books of an inferior quality and at prices injurious to the buying public. The next consideration was the fullest right of competition among all dealers, and the last consideration was to prevent too frequent changes.

To illustrate how little study or attention such important questions receive by those who ought to be interested enough to know the facts, we quote an item from a Creswell correspondent to the Eugene Guard, as follows:
After reading the articles in the State papers on the school book question we fell to wondering if it would not be a good idea for the taxpayers of each county to send an honest man to Salem this winter to report if any of our representatives were in favor of such a scheme of robbery, so that they might be called home and serenaded with tar and feathers. Every honest man in the State opposes it. Nobody but those who want to gouge the people favor it and nobody but a bribe taker will vote for a change in books. When the candidates were here last summer telling the voters what they were going to do they said nothing about the necessity of being begged and petitioned not to rob us after they got to Salem.

The members of the next legislature will have no more voice in the change of text-books for our public schools than the idiot who wrote that paragraph. And the Guard, with its usual fairness, gives color to the truthfulness of such foolish statements, by sub-heading it with: "Plain Talk on the School Book Question."

We claim no more for our personal opinion than that of an appeal to reason, and here it is. Our county superintendent should not vote for a change in any of the text-books named in the catalogue, unless the standard of the work is equal or better and will be furnished at a less cost to purchasers. The quality of food for students' minds first and the cost next. As we have entire faith in the capability and honesty of our county superintendent, we have confidence that all will be satisfied at the outcome of the issue so far as he is concerned.

A FEARFUL HOLOCAUST.

Sixteen People Burned to Death.

HORRIBLE DETAILS OF THE FIRE.

A Hotel Takes Fire in the Dead of Night at Seattle, and Burns With Fearful Fury.

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—Sixteen persons, ten men, three women and three children were burned to death in the West Street house early this morning. The bodies thus far identified are those of F. Bollman, M. Sorley, Angus McDonald, O. Wilson, — Anderson, Andrew Otterson, Mrs. Otterson, Andrew's mother; Mrs. Huffman and little son and daughter. The bodies of four men, one woman and one child are yet unidentifiable.

The West Street house occupied the upper floor of a two-story corrugated iron building that covers a quarter block of ground at Columbia and West streets, one block from the Northern Pacific depot and near the business center of the city. The building was a mere shell of wood covered with iron. There were several exits to the streets, but they were narrow. The halls were narrow and the rooms small. Wholesale business houses occupied the ground floor. The hotel being near the railroad depot and a cheap, reputable house, was much patronized by country people.

The fire was undoubtedly caused by the explosion of a lamp in the kitchen in the rear of the house. The proprietor's son was aroused by the noise of an explosion about 1 o'clock, but before he could investigate, the flames had spread all through the house. The corrugated iron sheeting kept the flames hid until nearly the whole interior was a furnace. The thin partitions were of resinous pine covered with cheese cloth and they burned furiously. It was not until the flames were seen dancing in the windows by the people in the street that an alarm of fire was turned in by a policeman. When the firemen arrived the fire did not present an alarming aspect. The people at the windows were rescued with ladders and boards, some escaping with hardly any clothes.

At 2:45 the fire was under control and the firemen were able to enter the shell of iron. At the head of the stairs at the West street entrance they found the body of a man pinned to the floor by the ruins of a bed. He had apparently just heard the alarm and was dressing when overcome by smoke and suffocated, for the only clothing he had on was his trousers and boots. Continuing their search, the firemen discovered a corpse after corpse, until by 4 o'clock they had counted fifteen. Subsequently another was found. In one of the hallways a body charred and black, with not a vestige of clothing was found. A little further on in the same passageway was another body, evidently that of a woman, face upward and hands outstretched as if fighting for her life and appealing for assistance which never came.

The saddest sight of all was found in an inside room. There, calmly laying in a charred and blackened bed, was evidently the entire family. The father lay on one side, the wife next to him and a little child near by. In an adjoining room was a still more horrible sight. In the corner of a small inside room, two charred and naked skeletons met the gaze; the flesh was burned from each, and the first, that of the man, seemed to be fighting the impending danger. Immediately behind him, also bolt upright, and clutching his waist was the skeleton of a woman.

The eyes were burned from the sockets. In the corner of the room where the upper parts of the walls are burned away is an unburned spot upon the floor and on both corner walls. In that place, against the wall sat the wife, dead, her arms about the waist of her dead husband, who sat before her on the floor, his feet and arms burned off, his eyes burned out, and her hands burned off.

THE CZAR IS IMPROVING.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The bulletin issued from Livadia at 8 this evening says: "Neither somnolence nor spasmodic symptoms were observed to-day. His majesty's appetite is satisfactory. The oedema did not increase as usual." The bulletin is signed by the five doctors in attendance.

From all accounts the Pacific coast coal has proved satisfactory to those having in charge the experiments for the government. Ten thousand tons of Fairhaven and Blue Canon coal were tried on the ships engaged in the Behring sea patrol.

THE LAW

Senator Blackman's School Bill.

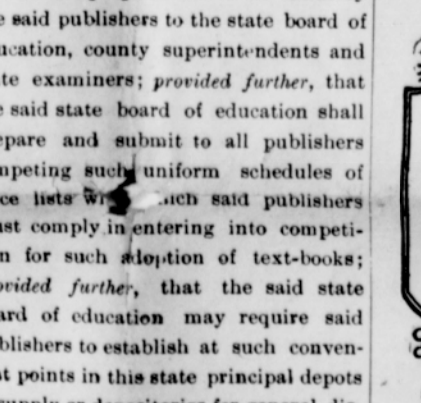
Read This Carefully and Become Enlightened in Your Interest.

The act for the sale of school books was introduced in the Senate by Senator Blackman, and by a unanimous vote of the Senate and all the Representatives of the county voting for the act, which is as follows:
The state superintendent of public instruction shall, under the direction of the state board of education, issue a circular to each county superintendent and to each member of the board of examiners, containing a list of the studies required to be taught in the public schools, together with the wholesale, retail, exchange and introductory prices of all books to be used. Each person shall, after each study, select the best of the text-books preferred. The aforesaid county superintendents and state examiners shall transmit such circulars fully answered to the superintendent of public instruction, who shall cause the same to be laid before the state board of education, and the text-book or series of text-books in any one branch receiving a majority of all the votes of the county superintendents and state examiners shall be the authorized text-book or series of text-books in that branch in the public schools of this state for six years next succeeding the official announcement of the superintendent of public instruction; it is further provided, that the publishers of text-books or series of text-books that may be adopted under this act shall be required to file a good and sufficient bond for the performance of any or all of the agreements made with them by the state board of education that they shall maintain the wholesale and retail prices for the period of their adoption, which prices shall be named in the proposals of publishers to the state board of education prior to the adoption of such text-books; and it is further provided, that publishers shall also file with each county superintendent and member of the state board of examiners a copy of the proposals furnished to and for the consideration of the state board of education, and also that the publishers (whose books are adopted) shall be required to place a printed card in each school-house, giving the wholesale and retail prices of all books published by them, and selected for use in the public schools of this state; provided further, that the said state board of education shall, prior to said election, issue a circular to all of the leading school book publishers in the United States, which circular shall set forth all the details relative to said introduction of text-books for use in the public schools of Oregon as said state board of education may deem for the best good of the public service, and said circular of the state board of education to publishers shall set forth all requirements in detail as follows:

1. Relative to such samples of text-books as shall be forwarded by them to state board of education, county superintendents, and state board of examiners for examination with a view to introduction.
2. The wholesale, retail, and introductory rates which publishers shall submit to the said members of the state board of education, county superintendents and state examiners, also all copies of bids and propositions to be made by the said publishers to the state board of education, county superintendents and state examiners; provided further, that the said state board of education shall prepare and submit to all publishers competing such uniform schedules of price lists which said publishers must comply in entering into competition for such adoption of text-books; provided further, that the said state board of education may require said publishers to establish at such convenient points in this state principal depots of supply or depositories for general distribution of text-books; and further provided, that they may require said publishers to establish in each county sufficient and suitable depositories whereby all the wants of school patrons and school children may be supplied; and it is further provided, that said publishers, in competing for said election of text-books for use in the public schools of this state, must comply with all of the rules and regulations relative thereto made by the said state board of education of the state of Oregon, and for which purpose, and to secure full compliance with the same, the state board of education shall require of said publishers such bonds as they may deem reasonable and sufficient for carrying out said rules and requirements.

A MUCH ABUSED EDITOR.

It is said that the head of the editor of the Eugene Guard is as bald as a billiard ball, and he has a separate wig for every day of the month, by the consecutive use of which he is able to make people believe that the hair on his head is his own and that it grows. At the end of the month he lays aside the long-haired wig for a close trimmed one.—Roseburg Plaindealer.



Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes
Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and before I had finished the first bottle, I continued to improve until, when I had taken four bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that all signs, marks and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

Wealth is not necessary to enjoy the beauties of a landscape; nor is it now necessary to procure pleasures derived from books. A small garden, even the cherished plant in the window, is a source of pleasure; and, where the mind is waiting to be pleased, the very sounds of life, rural or other, are each musical with joy. Knowledge opens up her storehouse for the winter evening, while piety silvers all of earth with divine goodness, striking a vista through its deepest sorrow to that world where the obedient are filled with the fulness of joy.

It is when we cease to press forward, when we choose the part of laggards, when we are satisfied and complacent, when we do not desire further achievement or long for more knowledge or seek for more truth, when we are content to fold our hands and rest upon our oars and drift with the tide, that we are unfaithful to the voice of conscience. So long as our minds and hearts are growing, will our ideals be rising and expanding and drawing us upward and onward to follow them.

Disinterestedness is that power which enables us, when engaged in any occupation, in any train of thought, in any search for truth, or in any effort to do good to others, to put aside our own interests, and not to allow them to influence our minds or to bias our judgment. Of course it is thus the very opposite of selfishness; but it is also something more than this. It implies a certain power of concentration, a singleness of purpose, a oneness of aim, which can and does for the time being banish from the mind all that is extraneous to the object we have on hand and fix our thoughts and desires upon it alone.

Worry is a baneful curse and source of untold evils. It seizes the face with lines and furrows, and has a most depressing effect upon that hypersensitive organ, the stomach, which at such times becomes a most unwilling and laggard servant. Indeed, it is safe to say, that unless encouraged by a cheerful temper and bright or at least hopeful thoughts, the stomach will play truant or sulk and do no work which it can shirk. The physiological explanation of this is the close alliance of the great sympathetic nerves, which are worse than the telegraph for carrying bad news; the worry and anxiety which depress the brain produce simultaneously a semi-paralysis of the nerves of the stomach, gastric juices will not flow, and presto! there is indigestion. One sign of mental health is serenity of temper and a self-control that enables us to bear with equanimity and untroubled the petty trials and jars of life, especially those arising from contact with scolding, irascible, irritating folks. It is well to remember at such times that these unfortunates are their own worst enemies, and a cultivation of the art of not hearing will help us very much. It is a very useful art all through life and well worth some trouble to acquire.

HURD & DAVENPORT.

New Goods are Constantly Arriving at the

GREAT WHITE STORE

—Among the Latest is an Elegant Line of— DRESS GOODS

In all Shades. The Choicest Selection Ever Brought to Florence. Also a full stock of Eider-down, Swan's-down, Satins and Chambrays. We are also in receipt of a fine line of Fancy Goods, Silks, Laces.

Fresh Line of Groceries

And provisions constantly arriving. Largest stock of boots and shoes, Hats and Gents Furnishing Goods this side of Portland.

Those who desire to have suits made to order, should not fail to call and have measurements taken. Elegant line of samples to select from, either from Chicago or San Francisco.

We are agents for the well known and responsible Firemen's Fund and London & Lancaster insurance companies.

Hurd & Davenport's

THE SEATON STORE

Keeps a full line of Extra Quality DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, MEDICINES, NUTS & CANDIES,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, FURNISHING GOODS

Goods as Represented. Prices Will be Found Reasonable

Knowles & Gettys, Managers.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Now is the time for an examination of our stock of Dry Goods, for fall and winter uses, by the people of the Siuslaw country. You will find the latest styles and the lowest prices at J. H. McClung's Dry Goods House.

OUR METHODS OF BUSINESS.

No house enjoys a better patronage than ours from the people on the Coast, and this is attributable to our methods of selling goods at very low prices, and the quality of goods as represented. This is especially true of our Ladies' and Gents' boots and shoes and foot-wear of all kinds.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK.

It is generally known in Lane county that the largest stock of merchandise is to be found at our store, and this fact proves that we have no questionable methods of doing business, and the future will be but a repetition of the past when our friends call and buy from our well-assorted stock.

J. H. McCLUNG, EUGENE, OREGON.

"I LEAD, BUT NEVER FOLLOW!"

S. H. Friendly

Dealer in DRY GOODS, AND CLOTHING.

Gents' Furnishing Goods. Carpets, Boots and Shoes. Glassware, Groceries, Etc. Etc.

Headquarters for
HOPS, WOOL, WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.

REAL ESTATE!

For Bargains in Real Property

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
THE LANE COUNTY LAND & LOAN CO.,
EUGENE, OREGON.

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 Frasier and Berry's part of Florence, which E. J. Frasier 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. STEVENS, 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 "Frasier 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. JOSEPH A. MORRIS, Merchant.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1892. L. BLYVE, Notary Public.