

THE WEST.

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FLORENCE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON.

Knowles & Weatherston.

AGENTS FOR THE WEST.

J. W. BOARDS : Eugene, Ore. FRANK ROGERS : Gardiner, Ore.

A SCHOOL HOUSE NEEDED.

When the people of Florence some eight or nine years ago, raised money and built a school house, they did well considering the amount of taxable property and number of inhabitants in the district at that time; but now the number of children of school age is so much increased that the district needs a house of at least two rooms to provide suitable accommodations for the scholars. At present there are over fifty pupils of all sizes in actual attendance. This number is too large for one teacher to have time to instruct as should be done. The school house in use now is poorly ventilated and there is no good chance to build an addition to it. It would be a matter of economy in the end for the district to erect an entirely new building, large enough to accommodate all the children, with suitable provision for ventilation and other things necessary to the hygiene of the school. As building material and labor are both cheap now we think it would be better for all parties to make arrangements to build at once. Bonds could be issued for a term of years and the money could probably be obtained at a low rate of interest. A tax could then be voted to raise part of the money each year and in that way the house could be paid for without the people feeling the cost.

CHARLES R. CRISP, son of ex-speaker Crisp has been nominated by the democrats of Georgia to fill out his father's unexpired term in Congress, and will no doubt be elected. Mr. Crisp is just 28 years old and will be one of the youngest members that ever occupied a seat in the national legislature.

A PERSONAL friend of President Cleveland says that he has made up his mind to recognize the independence of Cuba, unless the rebellion is put down by Spain within the next three months, and that a hint to that effect has been given Spain. We will wait patiently to see if this personal friend of Cleveland knows what he is talking about.—Hendon Recorder.

It is hoped that the election of senator at Salem next January will be accomplished without friction and loss of time. The state is actually suffering for important legislation and the members should see that relief is given. The senatorial question is principally a war among politicians and however it may end will not benefit the common people greatly.—Guard.

PALMER AND Buckner carried one precinct only in the United States, and most remarkable of all that in Kansas. The place was Dudley township in Haskell county, in the short grass country. In that township the democrats voted the Indianapolis ticket and carried it by one plurality. Against this McKinley and Hobart had four votes, Bryan and Sewall two votes and Bryan and Watson one vote.—Roseburg Review.

DR. HIRSH LANE, who for several years was superintendent of the Oregon Insane Asylum, says when there is such a large number of patients in one institution as are now in the asylum at Salem, that proper attention can not be given to the patients and that the percentage of the recovery is less under this system. If Dr. Lane is correct this is an other good reason why Oregon should have another asylum for the insane.

THE PROPOSITION is advanced that the English Government make provision to secretly buy a year's supply of breadstuffs, should a war cloud of magnitude ever arise. The United Kingdom annually raises forty to sixty million bushels of wheat and buys in foreign countries for two hundred millions. How can we require to learn what is going on in the world, and how to move ever to the front?

When the people of Florence some eight or nine years ago, raised money and built a school house, they did well considering the amount of taxable property and number of inhabitants in the district at that time; but now the number of children of school age is so much increased that the district needs a house of at least two rooms to provide suitable accommodations for the scholars. At present there are over fifty pupils of all sizes in actual attendance. This number is too large for one teacher to have time to instruct as should be done. The school house in use now is poorly ventilated and there is no good chance to build an addition to it. It would be a matter of economy in the end for the district to erect an entirely new building, large enough to accommodate all the children, with suitable provision for ventilation and other things necessary to the hygiene of the school. As building material and labor are both cheap now we think it would be better for all parties to make arrangements to build at once. Bonds could be issued for a term of years and the money could probably be obtained at a low rate of interest. A tax could then be voted to raise part of the money each year and in that way the house could be paid for without the people feeling the cost.

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN.

It often happens that we see people who have sufficient natural ability to fill positions of great influence and responsibility, but who die in obscurity because they do not take steps to obtain a better situation than the one they are holding and consequently nothing is known of their ambition and the opportunity does not come to them to develop their natural abilities. On the other hand it often happens that men of less natural ability will pass them in the race of life simply by pushing their way from one position to another higher. The necessity of letting our wants be known applies equally well in either things. We frequently hear people say that some law should be changed and perhaps the majority of the people in the state or part of the country interested will agree that it should be different. But unless something happens to call the attention of the law-makers to it, the statute may remain in force for years. Now is it not much better for us instead of sitting still and grumbling, to go to work and try to better our circumstances? Instead of finding fault with our laws as they are, let us devote some of our energy to having those laws changed.

THE GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR IT.

From N.Y. Evening Post: In the discussion of the campaign contribution it should not be forgotten that Uncle Sam himself draws by far the largest check for the expense of a presidential contest. This will appear when it is stated that the single item of franked envelopes, which are supplied free of charge to the members of house and senate, has thus far in the campaign cost the government through its public printing office the sum \$140,000. These envelopes and their contents are carried through the mails free, and are often reshipped several times. Since the government pays 3 cents a pound for the item of transportation alone in its mail service it becomes clear that the cost of paper and printing, in making these envelopes is the smallest sort of a charge by comparison with the other expense that the government bears. Over 5,000,000 envelopes have been printed for Representative Linton's celebrated A. P. A. speech, and some other speeches have been spread over the country less broadcast. So enormous has been the demand for printed envelopes to be used in the present campaign, that the government has been obliged to buy two additional envelope presses, which turn out each about 10,000 pieces an hour. These machines will have nothing to do after this campaign closes, until the next begins; in the matter of folding the speeches and putting them into envelopes, the crafty statesman again sees fit to let Uncle Sam pay the bills. An appropriation is made each year for folding public documents at the capitol, and in presidential years the figure is made very large. This year, however, the appropriation has already been given out, and the clerks at the capitol are working without salary in the expectation that the next congress will reimburse them.

The actual printing of the speeches is not paid for by the government, but is done at cost by the public printing office, when desired, and in the estimate of cost to account is made of the plates which have already been prepared for the Congressional Record. Even with this item saved in addition to the fact that the public printing office pays no ostensible rent on its great workshop, the government is still unable to compete with outsiders, and comparatively few of the public documents for campaign use are now printed at Washington; Linton's speech, of which 5,000,000 copies have been issued, was printed in Philadelphia, and as a rule the printing for the campaign has been done in the places most convenient for general distribution. The envelopes which were furnished free, all come from Washington and are mailed in great lots to the various headquarters, where they are filled and mailed to the voters; it is impossible to get accurately at the cost with which this franking privilege saddles the government during a presidential campaign.

At one post office, supposed to be Chicago, 40 extra men have been put on, and the regular clerks throughout the country are sagged by the knowledge that there will be few promotions this year, the money available for that purpose being expended in extra clerk hire for handling this mass of franked matter. Because the printing is so generally done elsewhere, the Washington postoffice does not get the excessive amount of this campaign matter which it would have if the government printing office were able to do at a cost what outsiders can do for profit. The envelopes, and such frankable papers, go from this postoffice, amounting to as much as the mail.

upon which cash postage is paid. The receipts of the Washington postoffice are about \$600,000 a year, and yet its work, economically and efficiently done, takes a clerical force as large as that in offices which do a business of \$1,400,000. Measured by weight, from 80 to 74 per cent of the mail that leaves Washington postoffice goes under frank, and strange to say, the amount of the registered matter which pays regular postage is half of 1 per cent. The registry system is the only method of getting a receipt for delivery of a package, and so when the mails are forced to do free express business, this form of receipt is generally insisted upon. The last congress made some needed reforms in this line, but much remains to be done. These immense campaign expenses are generally condoned on the theory that the benefits go to both sides; and there is no real loss, but it is probable that many taxpayers do not care to have their money diverted to the uses of a campaign fund, even of a bi-partisan or tri-partisan character; and to such this forced tax is an injustice.

POWER OF WEEKLY PAPERS.

The president of the Reform Press, in his address before the association said: "The orator, who teaches in the public forum, the pulpit, or on the hustings may exert much influence; but it is momentary and restricted to his immediate audience. His words may be words of wisdom, but unless they are taken up by the newspapers of the land emblazoned on the pages of the weekly press, they soon lose their force and are forgotten. His advice and admonitions do not take root and grow as do the seeds sown by the press. "Public speakers are heard mostly during the heat of a political campaign when excitement prevails, and when the public mind is not in the condition to properly receive, weigh and digest impressions.

"The weekly newspaper visits the fire-side—the homes of the people once each week; fifty-two times each year, and delivers a lecture and communes with the family as would a neighbor on a friendly call; indeed the weekly newspaper becomes a recognized member of the family and its visits are waited with as cordial a welcome as the return of an absent member of the family circle. Here is the rich soil where the lessons on economic subjects are as seeds cast upon good ground—where they can spring up and grow. Not infrequently the weekly newspaper does not remain in one family to wear out its welcome, but passes around and delivers its lectures to half a dozen families each week, families that are so oppressed by the merciless hand of unmerited poverty that they are compelled to omit this luxury. They peruse its columns, and imbibe the economic principles it sets forth, meet and discuss in their neighborhood gatherings the question most important and soon they become united in aim and purpose."

OF INTEREST HERE.

Do the lumbermen of the United States want a protective tariff on their product? If so, now is the time to begin working for it. The next congress is in a sense pledged to the policy of protection, but it is not likely that lumber will get the protection it is entitled to unless a strong showing is made before the ways and means committee when the tariff bill is under consideration. The lumbermen cannot expect to get what they want unless they ask for it. There is more money invested in the lumber business and more money paid out for wages in the manufacture of lumber, than any other industry in this country; yet lumber is on the free list, while every other large industry, with the exception of the manufacture of agricultural implements, is protected by a tariff of from 10 to 40 per cent. Don't that look a little strange though the lumber business has been discriminated against? And yet lumbermen have only themselves to blame for this condition. They allowed the duty to be reduced one-half under the McKinley bill, and by their inactivity or indifference consented to its being abolished entirely by the Wilson-Gorman bill. A united and systematic effort at either end would have secured better treatment for lumber than it then received.

You can make the acquaintance of Schilling's Best for nothing, and welcome. Your grocer knows. For sale by Meyer & Kyle.

TERRIBLE WINTER-AHEAD.

Astor, the astrologer, in the Statesman, forecasts as follows: The coming winter will be the most severe since 1813, and colder than can be recalled by the oldest inhabitants; especially will the south and west suffer in this respect. There will be heavy rain and hail-stones of remarkable size, as well as several meteors that will fall.

Violent storms are to come, one following another. Tidal waves will occur several times during the winter, and the Atlantic coast will suffer from the ravages of the sea. More than one of the great Atlantic liners will sail their last voyage, and never in the history of shipping will be recorded such frightful loss of life and property. Fierce fires and conflagrations will extend throughout the land and loss of life from this cause will be appalling. There will be heavy failures in trade, especially among insurance companies. Tornadoes and explosions will occur, and again will the south and west suffer severely.

November will be the phenomenal month of the year. The centering of the majority of planets in the mystic and accursed sign Scorpio, will produce startling changes, which will begin directly after the lunation of the moon, which occurs on the morning of the 6th; political upheavals will sweep over the land, both here and abroad.

England is to mourn the death of her noble queen, who will not survive to see winter, and the passing away of this wonderful woman will mark the greatest change in the annals of the English parliament since the days of King George III.

War will be rampant. The downfall of Spain and the freedom of Cuba are to come. Turkey will be disposed of and Russia will assume a dictatorial front, with the result that the English government will lose some of its valuable possessions.

There will be more threat among the great foreign powers than for many years. Death of prominent people will occur, and under peculiar circumstances. Daring robberies will take place, and there will be an avalanche of crime of a shocking and heinous nature. During this month stocks will advance rapidly, and commodities of all kinds will command higher prices, but will recede again and trade will not revive until after April, 1897.

New and startling discoveries will be made in science, and with the incoming of spring we will have made wonderful strides in the mode of traveling on land, water and in the air.

Besides the queen, the planet to tell the death of England's brightest man and the mortality among the learned men throughout the world will be severe.

In this month will be born a ruler whose power will be long and mighty. There will be extreme suffering among the poor in the cities, and acts of lawlessness and desperation from them will be frequent; never in the history of living man will there be recorded in so short a time such carnage, wreck and ruin as this present year will live to tell, with the worst yet to come.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The state board met at Salem December 1st. It has been customary for the clerk to come to Salem some time before the date of meeting to prepare for the board, but that was not done this year, the reason perhaps being that the majority of the board are new members. Out of 32 assessment rolls necessary to be received by the Secretary of State before the board can go to work but 14 have been received up to Nov. 22d.

Following are the members of the State Board of Equalization for 1896: First District, A. C. Auklin, Lakeview; Second, Robt. Walker, of Bandon; Third, S. D. Gibson, Salem; Fourth, D. P. Thompson, Portland; Fifth, G. Wingate, Astoria; Sixth, Chas. Johnson, H-p-pner; Seventh, W. C. Wilds, Hay Creek; Eighth, O. P. Goodale, Union; Ninth, I. H. Holland, Vale.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Six members were added to the Presbyterian church of Florence last Sunday.

Secretary Kincaid would not let the teachers have the state house to hold meetings in, so there will be no meeting of the State Teacher's Association this winter.

Win. Taylor, who represents himself as formerly connected with the S. F. Examiner, spent several days this week in Florence. We acknowledge some of his work on this issue of the West.

Candidates for speaker, president of the senate, and other of the more important offices in the gift of the legislature are coming to the front. Ex-Representative S. L. Morrison of Junction City aspires to be chief clerk.

Several teachers of this vicinity have lately received official letters asking reasons for their non attendance at the last teachers' institute. As the institute was held Sep. 8, 9 and 10, it seems as though somebody was in no hurry to make inquiries.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

"Never spend your money before you have it."

"Look for excellence in every thing and every person you see."

"How much pain have cost us the evils that have never happened."

"When two friends part they should lock up one another's secrets and change the keys."

Tears are the softening showers which cause the seed of heaven to spring up in the human heart.

Never purchase love or friendship by gifts; when thus obtained, they are lost as soon as you stop payment.

"In the morning ask myself what thou hast to do, and in the evening ask myself what thou hast done."

"The policy that can strike only while the iron is hot, will be overcome by the perseverance that can make the iron hot by striking."

"If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading or do things worth writing."

"If you would learn the value of money, go and try to borrow some, for he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing."

"Whatever diminishes the sense of superiority in men, makes them more manly, brotherly, and pleasant to have about."

"If you are young and have the world before you, stoop as you go through it, and you will miss many a hard thump."

The kingdom of Heaven is a kingdom of uses. The highest aim of all true religion, therefore, is to fit men for usefulness to each other.

There are two ways of being happy. We may either diminish our wants or increase our means; either will do—the result is the same.

"Real foresight consists in reserving our own forces. If we labor with anxiety about the future, we destroy that strength which will enable us to meet the future."

"A deep true love will lift a soul out of the shallows of selfishness, and the mud of fleshliness, when all other powers combined have failed to extricate it from the slough."

There have been religious enthusiasts, rhapsodists, devotees, but the world is discovering that their religion consists of sentimentalities, which are but a species of refined selfishness.

"The harmony and happiness of life, in man or woman, consists in finding our vocations the employment of our highest faculties, and as many of them as can be brought into action."

"The native brilliancy of the diamond needs not the polish of art; the conspicuous features of preeminent merit, need not the coloring pencil of imagination, nor the florid decorations of rhetoric."

"Surely there is something in the unruffled calm of nature that overrules our little antipathies and doubts; the sight of the deep blue sky and the clustering stars above seems to impart a quiet to the mind."

"Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it."

They All

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others fail."

Come

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard no more." "Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc., of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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If You Want to Save Money TRADE WITH US, And You Can Do So. Rules Are Such as to Leave no Question as to VALUE.

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