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 Treasurer, Philip Metchen.
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 Supreme Court, R. S. Bead.
 Justice Second District, J. C. Fullerton.
 Attorney Second District, Geo. M. Brown.

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Judge, E. O. Potter.
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 Clerk, A. C. Jennings.
 Sheriff, A. J. Johnson.
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 Constable, John F. Tanner.

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SECRET SOCIETIES

A. F. & A. M., Florence Lodge No. 107, meets every 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month. Members and visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. L. G. Knotts, Secy.
 G. A. B., General Lyons Post, No. 58, meets second and fourth Saturdays each month. J. L. Butterfield, Commander, J. L. Finkstein, Adjutant.
 O. O. F., Perpetua Lodge, No. 131, meets every 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month. Members and visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. L. G. Knotts, Secy.
 O. O. F., Hecla Lodge No. 111, meets every Wednesday evening in Lodge Hall, Florence, Oregon. Brethren in good standing invited to attend. J. A. Yates, N. G., Marion Morris, Secy.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Florence, Oregon. Sabbath service, Sabbath-school, 10 o'clock a. m. Presiding 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on 1st Sabbath of January, April, July and October. Especially welcome to all the services. Pastors requests Christians to make themselves known. L. G. Knotts, Pastor.

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Service, Preaching at Glenada and home two Sundays of each month. Sabbath-school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at the church. Everybody cordially invited. G. F. Roends, Pastor.

ATTORNEYS

A. G. WOODCOCK, Attorney at Law, Florence, Oregon. Rooms 7 and 8 McFarlan's Building. Attention given to collections and probate business.
E. O. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law, Eugene, Oregon. Office at the Court House.
E. E. BENEDICT, Attorney-at-Law, Florence, Oregon.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY A CHICAGO GIRLS' CLUB.
 The Majority Petition—Piques and Cotton Canvas—The Easy Day Club—Lamp Shades and Sleeves—The Height of Style.
 The clubhouse of the Girls' Mutual Benefit Club is at 531 West Superior street and is in good financial condition so far as its running expenses are concerned. It is self-supporting, although the fees are so small, the initiation fee being 25 cents and the dues 5 cents a week. The membership numbers about 225, and includes a number of the leisure class besides a large number of self-supporting young women.
 The club was organized in 1890 by six young women who recognized the fact that a home of luxury was the fate of comparatively few, and who longed to divide the favors fortune had bestowed upon them with their less fortunate sisters. They had worked together for some time in the Ashland circle of King's Daughters. But the club was not in any way under the auspices of the King's Daughters. Alice Cary Burkhardt, one of the founders, is president of the club.
 After the regular classes were established Saturday evening was set aside for socials and lectures, the latter on history, hygiene, Delsarte, general care of the health and other interesting subjects.
 A library was started at once, and that, together with the games and music for those who do not wish to join the classes, helps to make the evenings spent in the clubhouse both profitable and pleasant.
 The expenses were defrayed at first by the proceeds of a concert, which made a nest egg of \$268 to start on. But the club very soon outgrew its small quarters, and it was decided to build. About \$1,500 was raised by subscriptions, entertainments and bazaars, which paid for the lot at 531 West Superior street, upon which a

THE LEADING PAPER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO PACIFIC COAST CHRONICLE

THE CHRONICLE ranks with the greatest newspapers in the United States. THE CHRONICLE has no rival on the Pacific Coast. It leads all in ability, enterprise and news. THE CHRONICLE'S telegraphic reports are the latest and most reliable. Its Local News are the best and most interesting. Its Editorials from the ablest pens in the country. THE CHRONICLE has always been, and always will be, the friend and champion of the people as against combinations, trusts, corporations, or oppressions of any kind. It will be independent in every respect, neutral in no way.



The Chronicle Building.

ALICE CARY BURKHARDT, handsome and commodious clubhouse was built which cost \$7,000, \$500 being paid each year on the indebtedness. This amount is raised by outside subscription, entertainments, etc. They still owe \$3,000.
 The house was dedicated amid great enthusiasm and has drawn an immense membership from that vicinity. It is finished admirably and furnished for the special needs of the organization. On the ground floor are the rooms occupied by the janitor and his wife, the warden, and consist of a little five room flat. The bathrooms, which are always open for the use of the members, are also on this floor, as well as the furnace and storage rooms. On the second floor are the offices, library, two large reception rooms and a well appointed kitchen where the cooking lessons take place and which, as furnished, is a model kitchen in every sense of the term. The third floor is divided into a large auditorium and two music rooms in front.
 The entire house has had finished floors, and the rooms, with the exception of the large auditorium, are furnished with rugs. All the furniture except the auditorium folding chairs was donated by friends of the institution. This is probably as attractive a clubhouse as there is in the city, especially when it is taken into consideration that it is managed entirely by girls. These young women say the organization is what its name implies—highly mutually in its benefits. The members of the leisure class have time and ways to plan and to work for the support of the club outside the club's own limits. The wage-workers do their part in dues, and are always ready to engage in entertainments, for which they pay a regular admission price as a help to the revenue of the club. It is impossible to estimate the value to the leisure class of the lessons which they learn of the girls and young women who every day glean experience in the business world. These industrial members are bright examples of patience and perseverance.
 The classes are all free, with one exception, and the fee for that one is only 10 cents, the charge being made on account of necessary expenses involved. The other classes are carried on by 24 volunteer teachers, who aim to make their instruction as practical as possible. For the dressmaking class a sewing machine has been given, so that nothing is left out of the fullest instruction necessary to cut, fit and make complete anything in a girl's wardrobe. The cooking classes are especially interesting, the theory being followed by practice and illustration in the shape of a supper.
 This institution is not for the so-called "submerged tenth"—does not aim at civilizing, but Americanizing. This is a club being composed entirely of foreigners of the poor but thrifty class and speaking their native languages in their homes, it is hard to get at the heads of the families, as they stay at home so entirely that many of the women do not understand the English language at all. It has been the desire of the club to

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

form mothers' clubs, but in this the club is hampered by the linguistic fact of a love reform to.—Chicago Tribune.

The Majority Petition.

Martha R. Army of Jamestown, N. Y., when asked her views on the "majority petition" in a manner positive and firm replied:
 "From the time when Margaret Brent asked to vote in the Maryland assembly, Jan. 21, 1647-8, to the present day the women of America have been asking for a voice in government. When all legitimate arguments against the granting of their reasonable requests have failed, they have been met with the usual apology that when a majority of women want to vote the suffrage will be conferred upon them.
 "Since the right of petition is the only political right which a disfranchised class enjoys the inference is that the prerogative to enfranchisement should be a petition signed by a majority of all the women of the state.
 "I deny the right of any person or power to demand such a test as a majority petition. The declaration of independence does not say, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that when all men, or a majority of them, shall receive them. It says that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted.
 "If this time honored instrument sets forth any one supreme proposition it is the statement that governments are instituted to secure rights.
 "The theory seems to be growing alarmingly prevalent in these latter days that the government should confer rights, and that only when the demand is so strong that it can no longer safely withhold them. If this be true, Columbia is no better than old King John. In all the pages of history, ancient or modern, there is not recorded an instance where a determinant majority of unrecognized persons ever asked for an extension of rights or privileges.
 "A volume would not contain the record of instances in the world's history where an active aggressive minority has demanded an extension of rights and privileges and received them. The whole story of the evolution of liberty is but an illustrated sequence of examples where the few have asked and the many received. To confine ourselves to our own country, we should never have had a Declaration of Independence if it had been necessary to have a majority of the colonists declare for it. The majority, and especially the wealthy people in colonial days, thought it better to endure the ills they had than to run the risk of others which they knew not of. At one time during the Revolutionary war there were twice as many Americans in arms against the cause of independence as there were in the American army. The loyalists in this country always claimed that they were in the majority. In New York state originally only freeholders voted. Did the poor man unanimously petition for the franchise? Did the poor black man in the state of New York in 1846 unanimously petition for the franchise? Did Abraham Lincoln insist upon a majority petition from the slaves before signing the emancipation proclamation? Did the negroes in the south in the days of reconstruction circulate a petition to find out how many wanted to vote?
 "If a majority test is to be required, the logic of the situation demands that it be a majority of citizens, both men and women."—New York Tribune.

Piques and Cotton Canvas.

Judging from the quantities of pique displayed in the shops, it is to be a favorite material the coming summer. It is of lighter weight, not nearly so stiff as it used to be, and the different colorings are very attractive, the pale yellows, pinks and blues especially so, while there are dark blue striped with white and tan with a hairline of white which should make up very smartly. This is a fabric which is particularly pretty for children's wear, and in the coats and capes trimmed heavily with bands of openwork insertion is much better for summer than any silk could possibly be. For grown up people piques, locks best made in a severe style, and a coat and jacket in tailor fashion are always satisfactory. There is a rumor, and one that seems to have more foundation in fact than most rumors, to the effect that the loose sack coat is to be made up in these piques. This is a style which requires great care in cut and make. When it is becoming, it is immensely so, but when it is not it is the very ugliest garment any one can wear. The gored skirts, made with the narrow piques, are to be fashionable for pique and such materials, each seam having a cording or piping, lines of braid or narrow and effective insertion.

The Height of Style.

Upon stylishly attired young women in afternoon dress at the various picture galleries in the city are noted groups of cloth, soft India cashmere or drap d'ete in black or colors, dark or pale, the costume consisting merely of the gown lined with silk and a little toy bolero jacket on velvet, brocade or moles, edged with fur, with a girle to match, a huge empire muff, a spreading picture hat with a wicklike crown, and any number of disjointed-looking feathers apparently fastened on with one stitch and you over the "picture" creation. The wearers of these jackets, spite of their big muffs and big hats and merely ornamental fur trimmings, look cold and long skirted and short waisted; their abnormal hats and muffs out of all sort of proportion to their insufficient little 18 inch jackets. Certainly until one has become accustomed to this mode of dress it scarcely appears to one's sense of the appropriate or becoming for winter wear on the street. However, it is considered "the height of style"; therefore what further need be said against it or in its favor?—New York Post.

Bridal Toilettes.

On some of the corsages of bridal toilettes the neck is rounded low, the space thus left filled in with shirred or plaited mousseline de soie or a full Russian girdle of embroidered satin, the sleeve puffs matching this girdle. When a high collar, satin bodice is preferred, it has a battlemented collar band of the satin, with plaitings of very rich lace showing between the stiffened pearl trimmed tucks. Below this a dainty jabot of the same lace, caught here and there with jeweled pins, grapes the front of the corsage from throat to waist.
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The Rainy Day Club.

Mrs. Bertha Welby has good reason for calling the Rainy Day club "the club of the century." It is a long time