

W. H. WEATHERSON
Editor and Proprietor.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

Texas Farm and Ranch:

We often read that the advent of machinery and the resulting specialization of all forms of labor have done away with the thorough mechanic. Instead of cabinet makers we have turners, fitters, scrapers, upholsters, polishers, etc. instead of watchmakers we have spring makers, screw cutters, cleaners, burnishers, assemblers, and so on, but none who can make a wardrobe or a watch. But there is another feature of this matter that a close inspection will reveal; while those men get from \$8 to \$15 per week, there are others in the same establishments who get \$50 per week. Who are those apparently favored ones? Are they not men who have first mastered the elementary principles of the business they direct and familiarized themselves with every detail, and although they may lack the manual dexterity that is only acquired by long practice, they know precisely how every part of the work must be done—men who, by virtue of their education, can direct the work of each, perhaps expert in his special branch? These are the really valuable men, and are everywhere in demand at good salaries. In farming a similar condition prevails. Good plow hands, good teamsters and good cotton-pickers are everywhere abundant, and can be hired for a dollar a day. Many of these attempt farming, and in doing so follow the plans and methods of their neighbors, who know no more about the business than themselves. This accounts for the numerous failures everywhere to be seen. But here and there will be found a farmer who has learned his business. He may not have been educated for that purpose, but he has evidently made himself familiar with the natural laws which he has to deal with, and whether he knows it or not, he practices scientific methods, and succeeds where hundreds fail. It is truly a great advantage to have received instruction and training from those who have themselves been properly educated and trained. All the natural sciences are involved in agriculture in its various branches, and he who is ignorant of these sciences is seriously handicapped from the start, and not having received a proper education, he is not in a position to realize his deficiency, and is apt to attribute his failure to bad luck or contingencies that might have been prevented. In ancient times the most learned men of the world were proud of their ability to urge from the soil her choicest treasures in the greatest abundance. Now there are trained fools who consider farming beneath the dignity that a smattering of "humane letters" confers. On the contrary, the best and wisest men of Rome in her glory, the modern nations of Europe in their advanced civilization, and our own country, in her better days, practiced and delighted in practical agriculture.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A house and lot in Glenada. The house is 18 by 24 feet and one story and a half in height. Also a good wooded acre premises. For further particulars inquire at this office.

AN ADMIRABLE TARIFF IN CANADA.

Journal of Commerce:

Most of our daily papers have educated their readers up to the belief that the new Canadian tariff discriminates in favor of England as against all other countries. That is a totally wrong impression that cannot too soon be removed. In discussing tariff questions, as well as all other questions, there is nothing like starting on a basis of truth. What our neighbors have done is to pass a general tariff, with an offer of a reduction of one-eighth of the duties to any country which admits Canadian products on as favorable terms as Canada offers to them. This offer holds good till June 1898. After that date the reduction is to be one-fourth, or 25 per cent. It will be seen that no one country is favored above another, if they live up to the fair and equitable terms offered. England is not accorded special favor, as was so loudly asserted. As a matter of fact, Japan and Holland promptly claimed that they are entitled to the lower scale of duties and their right thereto was at once admitted. Since then fourteen other countries have applied for and received the same favor. In the end, only countries that discriminate against Canada will have to pay the rates of the fixed tariff and England will fare no better than other countries, although she gives Canada an entirely free market, whilst the others charge duties equal to Canada's. If we cannot reciprocate to that small extent, we stand with all other nations that take a similar view.

The Canadians exemplified after the United States in what they have done. It will be recalled that when the late Secretary Blaine went to the room of the finance committee in the interest of reciprocity, and denounced the McKinley bill, smashed his hat on the table, declaring that it would not make a market for an additional bushel of wheat, or a barrel of pork for the American farmer, the statute Mr. Aldridge prepared a scheme for reciprocal trade which was eventually incorporated in the bill. It provided that whenever, and as often as the president should be satisfied that any country exporting tea, coffee, sugar and raw hides to the United States, which articles were made duty free by the bill, was imposing duties on exports from this country, he might by proclaiming impose duties at fixed rates on such articles arriving at our ports from those countries. Here for the first time we have adopted the principle of the general tariff, with exceptions in favor of, or against particular countries, according as those countries might treat us. That is the precedent for the Canadian action.

Another section of the Canadian tariff is significant, and well worthy of imitation by the United States. It is that whenever the executive is satisfied that any article is monopolized by a trust or combination, he shall have the power to abolish the duties on the article so monopolized. That is a bull's-shot. It goes straight to the mark, and means death to the evil complained of. In the United States senate they are like a mountain in labor on this subject, but are careful to bring forth only a ridiculous mouse. They discussed an anti-trust bill for weeks without meaning it, and in the shape in which it passed, no greater shame ever emanated from a legislature. We cannot too often repeat that if Canada is ever to come into the Union—a result to be devoutly wished—it will through the reciprocity route.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Oregon. Monthly \$95.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y Chicago.

QUEER MISTAKES.

An English newspaper has collected some amusing typographical errors. Mr. Asquith once referred to the government's "pique or temper;" the reporter wrote "peacock temper." A speaker at Exeter Hall, replying to an attack, said it was "a double lie in the shape of half a truth," which, by the ingenuity of the reporter, appeared as a "double eye in the shape of half a tooth." Lord Russell, the then Canon of Windsor, had been trying, he said for forty years to cure drunkards by making them drink in moderation; the local newspaper had it that he had been trying for forty years to drink in moderation, but had never once succeeded. Sir James Grant, in a speech in the Canadian House of Commons, of once referred to a man's thorax; when in print it read "a man's pickaxe;" and on another occasion his reference to "food for the gods," appeared "food for the cobs." In setting up a speech of Sir Henry Irving the compositor made "many journeys in small boats" read "weary journeys in small boats."

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D. C., Dec. 20th, 1897.

As a party man who has followed his party oftener than he has led it, President McKinley finds himself confronted with some hard party nuts, one of which must be cracked before Jan. 5th, when congress reassembles. This nut relates to the civil service, and consists of a plain proposition submitted to the president by some of the leading republican senators and representatives, which may be briefed as follows: Will you in the exercise of your unquestioned authority, issue an order annulling all extensions of the civil service rules made by your predecessor, and thus save the party in congress from the impending factional fight? There is not the slightest doubt that the republicans in the house postponed the debate on the civil service section of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill until after the holiday recess solely for the purpose of giving the president an opportunity to take such action as would make that debate unnecessary. Notwithstanding Mr. McKinley's flat-footed declaration in his annual message in favor of present civil service conditions, many of his party expect him to do what has been asked of him; they say that when he wrote his message, he did not realize the extent of republican sentiment against the wholesale extensions of his civil service rules made by Mr. Cleveland. The men who asked Mr. McKinley to do this, told him that if he failed to do so, the fight over civil service among the republicans in both branches of congress would make it impossible for the party to win in the congressional election next fall, and would probably result in the repeal of the entire civil service law, as the democrats in caucus decided that they would vote solidly for repeal, but would not vote for any bill proposing modifications which would only result in replacing democrats now in office, with republicans.

Senators Teller and Wolcott led such a vigorous fight on the nomination of Charles Page Bryan to be minister to China, that his nomination, although made out, was not sent to the senate. Exactly why the Colorado senator made this fight is uncertain; they say that Bryan has neither the judgement nor the experience to fill such an important position. Bryan's nomination is credited to Illinois, but Senators Cullom and Mason, while not opposing him, are not doing anything to help him.

Those who know what's going on are predicting that another batch of disbarred attorneys will be the result of the investigation now being made by Acting Commissioner of Patents, Greeley, of numerous complaints against so-called patent attorneys, who get money from inventors under pretense of securing and selling foreign patents on their inventions, when they know that it is impossible to get good foreign patents on the invention or to sell them. With Mr. Greeley's success in conducting to the desired issue the greatest and most important investigation in the history of the patent office fresh in mind, his success in his new effort to raise the standard of morals of the patent bar, is not doubted.

The most important legislation, in fact, almost the only legislation, excepting that for the relief of the Klondike gold hunters, accomplished before the Christmas recess, which will last until Jan. 5th, was the bill prohibiting citizens of the U. S. killing seals in the open sea. If that was all the bill did it would please the Canadians, who have refused all invitations to join the U. S., Japan and Russia, in stopping open sea sealing, but it goes much further. It prohibits the bringing of sealskins, in any condition, into the U. S., under penalty of confiscation. As this country is the best market for sealskins, this law—the bill will probably be signed by the president before this is read—will be likely to open the eyes of both Canada and England to the fact that this country means business.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The American: The almighty dollar plays a great part in the making and settlement of the world's disputes. It is greed, money greed, pushed too far that engenders most rebellions, makes most wars, that stands in the way of the easy settlement of quarrels between most peoples. And this is so in the contest between Spain and Cuba. It was greed pushed so far in the way of oppression as to overreach itself that drove Cuba into revolt, it is greed still overreaching itself that stands in the way of any possible reconciliation between Spain and Cuba. Spain, or rather the mercantile and office holding classes, long regarded Cuba as a colony to be despoiled; as a colony to be put under tribute for the building up of fortunes in Spain. These classes, ever grasping for more, made the tribute so burdensome that it could no longer be borne, and they drove into revolt those who had patiently toiled in Cuba for the building up fortunes in Spain. And still clinging to the remnant of this tribute, and the hope of gathering renewed profits from it with the restoration of peace, the mercantile classes in Spain stand in the way of the making of that very peace. Continuance of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba purchased by surrender of the tribute they have exacted they do not want. They would rather have the war go on, rather have it go on while there is the remotest chance of success, rather risk the loss of Cuba to Spain than give away their privilege of exacting a tribute from Cuba, a privilege that they enjoyed before the present insurrection, that they abused and forced revolt, that they hope to profit from again after the triumph of the Spanish arms. It is this class that antagonizes the granting of true autonomy to Cuba, that offers to give the shell of self government to the Cubans but refuses the substance. So it is that the Sagasta ministry, with its policy of autonomy, has a hard road in Spain and Cuba alike. In Cuba the offer of autonomy is scorned as offering little more than the shadow of self government; in Spain it is opposed as giving more than the shadow. The Cuban tariff has been made in the past so as to force Cubans to buy of Spanish merchants, extra tariff duties of an average of about 80 per cent. being imposed on American goods and the goods of other foreign countries over the duties imposed on imports from Spain. In short, the Spaniards have an advantage of a discriminating tariff of 80 per cent. against all competitors for Cuban trade. And this advantage they have used to tax the Cuban people, who have even been forced to buy American goods through merchants in Spain, import American flour from Spain. Against similar acts, similar abuse of tyrannical power, the American colonies revolted in 1776. To hold on to these advantages the mercantile classes of Spain now oppose the giving of customs autonomy to Cuba. They care more for continuance of their present advantages, more for a continuance of the privilege to levy a tribute on the Cuban people than they do for continued Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. Spanish sovereignty that does not carry with it this power to levy tribute they care little for. So they oppose the granting of customs autonomy to Cuba come what may of it; they would as soon see Cuba lost to the Spanish crown as to give the Cubans the right to make their own tariff laws. And Cuba will be lost.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED)

Goodness thinks no ill where no ill seems. Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.

Sleep is pain's easiest salve, and doth fulfill all offices of death, except to kill. Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants.

Gratitude is a fruit of great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people. When what is good comes of age and is likely to live, there is reason for rejoicing.

The great men of the earth are but the making stones on the road of humanity; they are the priests of its religion. The culminating point of administration is to know well how much power, great or small, we ought to use in all circumstances.

Gaiety is to good-humor as perfumes to vegetable fragrance; the one overpowers weak spirits, the other recreates and revives them. How destructively the good grows, and propagates itself, even among the weedy entanglements of evil.

As to people saying a few idle words about us, we must not mind that any more than the old church steeple minds the rooks cawing about it. Honest good-humor is the oil and wine of a merry meeting, and there is no jovial companionship equal to that where the jokes are rather small and the laughter abundant.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most disadvantageous light. Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring to its original signification of virtue,—I mean good-nature,—are of daily use; they are the bread of mankind and the staff of life.

There is but one method, and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for greatness had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox, or sport with the tangles of Neera's hair or talk of bullocks and glory in the good. Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon will and appetite be placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate minds cannot be free. Their passions forge their fetters.

Whatever mitigates the woes or increases the happiness of others is a just criterion of goodness, and whatever injures society at large, or any individual in it is a criterion of iniquity. One should not quarrel with a dog without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

As amber attracts a straw, so does beauty admiration, which only lasts while the warmth continues; but virtue, wisdom, goodness, and all real worth, like the loadstone, never lose their power. These are the true graces, which as Homer feigns, are linked and tied hand in hand, because it is by their influence that human hearts are so firmly united to each other.

In some unlucky dispositions there is such an envious kind of pride that they cannot endure that any but themselves should be set forth for excellent, so that when they hear any one justly praised they will either seek to diminish his virtues, or, if they be like a clear light, will stab him with a bit of detraction; as if there were something yet so foul as did obnublate even his brightest glory. When their tongues cannot justly condemn him, they will leave him suspected by their silence.

Webfoot Planter: All classes alike are beginning to realize the great economic importance of permanent highways. Farmers feel that they have too long been compelled to build and improve country roads at their own expense, and that they are entitled to state support in this great necessary public improvement. Upon these lines, and upon these lines alone, the good roads improvement is bound to succeed, and will succeed.

While good roads would save the farmers immense amounts in hauling products, this saving would indirectly benefit the whole population. The farmer is not the only one who travels the country highways. Country merchants, doctors and professional men, peddlers, pleasure seekers, and last but not least, the wheelmen, would be directly benefitted by good roads. It is unjust, therefore, that the farmer alone should pay for building good roads.

The League of American Wheelmen, also, believes that many of our country roads should be built by state aid; that a part of the cost of good roads should be paid out of a state tax, which should be levied upon all property and all classes of people alike, so that every taxpayer would contribute a proportionate amount, according to the amount of property he owns. They propose that the states shall help to build roads, and to divide their total cost between the people of the locality, who are most directly benefitted, and the adjoining property owners whose lands rise in value as a result of the improvement, and the state, as representing the entire population.

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FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

We are Prepared to Meet all Demands for Winter Goods, With a New Line of Heavy Woolen Underwear, Mitts, Fascinators, Hosiery, Booties, Oil Clothing, Rubber Boots, Over Shoes Etc.

These Goods Will Run Out at Rates so Low That it Will Make Quick Work of Their Distribution.

WE ARE GOING OUT Of Ready made Clothing, that Means that Mr. Cash can Fit Himself out at Cost of Manufacture. Have some Special offerings in Boots Shoes and Hats

Excellent Value for Your Money at all times at FLORENCE STORE AND SEATON BRANCH.....

HURD & DAVENPORT

CARMAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions.

FLORENCE MEAT MARKET. Just Opened.

Goods as Represented.

J. W. CARMAN, PROPRIETOR

Advertisement for 'LINO-BUSINESS' featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Send for LINO-BUSINESS of the FOLIOY... Attend this POPULAR PRACTICAL PROGRESSIVE SCHEME... English, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Telegraphy... 414 Yamhill St. PORTLAND, OR.'

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon. November 8, 1897. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim and that said proof will be made before C. H. Holden U. S. Commissioner at Florence, Oregon, on December 18, 1897. viz: Martha E. Martin, widow of James Martin, on h. s. no. 8560 for the n.w. 1/4 of sec. 15, tp. 15 n., r. 10 west. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: S. H. Hoffman, and George Allen of Point Terrace, Ore.; A. E. Haddall, and M. J. Haddall of Mapleton, Oregon. R. M. Veach, Register.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have made arrangements by which we will furnish the Weekly Oregonian with the West for one year to any address for the sum of two dollars, payable cash in advance.

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