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REPORTS of several business enterprises are in circulation here, that if they materialize (and we hope they will) mean several long strides towards the development of this country in the near future.

THE TIME is drawing near when school districts wishing to vote a tax to be collected this spring must attend to the matter that the levy may be reported to the county clerk before the tax rolls are completed.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN notes with some surprise the fact that in different parts of Canada a large number of mills are being projected and in course of construction, and this in the face of the partial closing of the United States market by a two-dollar duty on lumber. The lumberman regards it significant as showing that the capitalists have faith in the lumber industry in the Dominion.

THE REVIVAL of the lumber trade is making itself felt to the business interests here. Nearly all the logs now in tide water have been bought up and the money obtained from this source together with that paid up for labor in the mills and the prospective demand for more logs make things look much brighter for the lumbermen than they did a year ago.

INDICATIONS point to a hard struggle in the Ohio legislature over the election of a senator. The legislature is republican by a small majority but the anti Hanna republicans voted with the democrats in organizing and defeated the Hanna slate. Appearances are that Hanna lacks a few votes of having a majority but it is doubtful if the opposition can unite on a candidate against him.

AND NOW it transpires that Eugene will likely furnish two candidates for circuit judge of the second judicial district. If the report be true that Hon. A. C. Woodcock will accept the republican nomination, he will be number one, while rumor has it that Attorney Geo. A. Dorris would not rub off his name were it written down on the fusion slate for the same office. A hot time in the old town next June.—Register.

MANY GOOD items of news are lost to the newspapers by the modesty of the people, who hesitate to tell the reporter of matters concerning themselves. Not that they do not want it published, but that they are afraid they would be putting themselves forward. This is a wrong idea. From a reporterial standpoint the man who will stop a newspaper reporter on the street and inform him that he has been in Portland or some other city, that his wife entertained friends from a distance, is the best man alive. May his likeness increase on earth. If you have done anything mean or disreputable it isn't necessary to tell it, for there are plenty of people who will do that for you. It is the good thing about yourself and neighbor that the newspaper man wants you to tell him about.—Junction City Times.

THE MATTER of establishing a National University in the city of Washington, along the line suggested by President George Washington has often been taken up for consideration by our people, but it is now taking a more definite form than ever before. A number of representative American women have taken hold of the project with a determination to push it to a successful conclusion, if possible. They have started out in a practical manner, by seeking to raise the first \$250,000 necessary for the erection of an administration building to form the nucleus of the university, and hope to lay the corner-stone on February 22, 1898. The purpose in the interim is to urge the matter on women all over the country. They intend likewise to interest all the school children in the work. As a first step for awakening interest in the undertaking, they will assemble in convention in Washington before long, to decide on ways and means for arousing public sentiment. Mrs. Ellen A. Richmond is chief organizer of the movement.—Oregon Teachers' Monthly.

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TELLER'S ADVICE.

S. F. Chronicle: Senator Teller, in an interview with the Washington correspondent of a New York paper, expressed the opinion that the United States ought to join Great Britain in notifying Germany and Russia that the dismemberment of China will not be permitted. It is hardly likely unless he can give better reason for such action than that furnished in the interview referred to, in which he says that "almost our very existence as a nation is involved," and that if we permit the partition "we would have nothing more than a mere existence."

Expressions like these sound a little hysterical. When we hear in mind the fact that at present our trade with China only amounts to about \$16,000,000 annually we are irresistibly forced to conclude that the situation is not nearly so menacing as the senator assumes it to be. There is even a suspicion that we might get along in the future even though this sum was entirely extinguished, although that is hardly probable. Indeed, some observing persons are more than convinced that if the semi-civilized Chinese were westernized through Germany or any other influence our exports would be immensely increased.

But Senator Teller seems to think that if Germany and Russia divide up China the result will be to greatly stimulate the productivity of the empire, and that as a consequence the United States would be flooded with cheap Oriental goods. He says: "Inspired by the enterprise and energy of Germany and Russia, the Chinese would become the producers of the globe and would manufacture so cheaply that there could be no competition." The senator, who was a good protectionist, has quite overlooked the efficacy of a high tariff; or perhaps he imagines that when the Russians and Germans have succeeded in converting China into a great manufacturing nation, they can force us to receive their products on their own terms.

There is one important thing which the senator seems to have overlooked, and that is the fact that the Germans and Russians have more to gain by repressing the budding modernization of China than by encouraging it. There are plenty of idle hands in both Germany and Russia, and the rulers of those countries will not be very apt to resort to a policy calculated to make the condition of the masses harder than it is at present. On the contrary, it may be presumed that they will do all in their power to preserve the existing commercial status, so that more German and more Russian products may be used by the Chinese.

A cool survey of the situation suggests that there is an infinitely greater menace in the possibility of western capital operating in China independently than under the restrictions which the partitioning nation may impose. If the Chinese had gone in for improvement, as Japan has done, they might have made it very warm commercially for European competitors. But with Russia and Germany in control the development of manufactures is not likely to proceed at a phenomenal rate if it menaces the destruction of German and Russian trade.

TONQUE BILLS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Representative Tongue has introduced the following bill:

A bill authorizing the commencement of legal proceedings by the United States government to condemn and purchase the canal and locks at Oregon City and open them to the use of the public; a bill to establish a life saving station at the mouth of Tillamook bay, and a bill to establish a saw office at Portland.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D. C., Jan. 3rd, 1898. Congress will reassemble on Wednesday with as much uncertainty as to what will be accomplished this year as existed on the first day of the session, nearly a month ago. Instead of bringing the senators and representatives closer together, the holiday recess has served to accentuate their differences and to show how very far apart they are upon almost every subject upon which legislation will be attempted. The extreme gold standard republicans are insisting that the party must put legislation through the house, in which they have a majority, that will prove the sincerity of the party towards the gold standard; the republican silver senators are talking of the certainty of a big party defection if this advice is followed, and the conservative republicans are trying to get the consent of their radical colleagues to a program that will either let finance alone entirely or only include some measure that can be supported by all members of the party. The democrats and populists, having declared themselves in caucus to be opposed to all financial recommendations of President McKinley and Secretary Gage, are now merely watching their opponents and waiting for them to try to do something.

The opponents of existing civil service conditions have so far only been able to agree upon one thing—that they want a change. The committee appointed at the caucus of republicans to prepare a bill is divided in sentiment, and likely to report two bills, one to modify the law and one to repeal it outright, and it is stated that neither can command the solid vote of those who attended the caucus. The democrats have in caucus agreed to vote for a bill for the repeal of the law, but against any bill modifying it, and the populists have to vote against any bill proposing a change. Just after that republican caucus was held it was stated that President McKinley had decided to forestall legislation on the subject by materially modifying the extent of the civil service rules, but he is said to have changed his mind since he ascertained the divided condition of the opponents of the law.

Senator Teller will seldom express his opinion on what congress will or will not do, but the outlook for financial legislation, he said: "There will be no currency legislation passed by the senate at this session and I predict that the forcing of Mr. Gage's financial scheme will result in a split between the president and the bimetallic senators. There is no possibility of any legislation touching national banks that will be of a character to satisfy the banks and permit them to issue greater circulation than they have now, although I have no doubt that the attempt will be made by the administration party to do so." Mr. Teller is going to put the resolution on record, he says, by offering a resolution, originally offered by Senator Stanley Matthews, in 1878 and adopted by the senate, declaring that all U. S. bonds are payable in silver dollars at the option of the government.

It has been suggested by those who favor making public the pension rolls are not certain as to whether they will support a bill authorizing the government to print it, because of the money it will cost—about \$200,000—that it would be cheaper and would place the names before many more people if the list of pensioners of each county were published in the newspapers of that county. Whether this plan would be cheaper is a matter of doubt, as congress as a body would hardly have the nerve to ask the press of the country to perform such service without compensation, however much individual congressmen may impose upon the generosity of individual publishers, but there can be no doubt about its being the best way to get the list before the public. Every intelligent man reads the newspapers, while only those who have some particular reason therefore would take the trouble to even glance at the contents of twelve or fifteen ponderous volumes, even were they placed where access to them would be easy.

Secretary Sherman has again denied the truth of the report revived for a long time that he intended resigning. His friends say that his health is as good as it has been at any time during the last five years, and that unless he gets worse, he will remain at the head of the department of state during this administration.

Everybody Says So.

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Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED)

No one is a hero to his valet. Greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right use of strength.

Unless the habit leads to happiness, the best habit is to contract none. Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive to strip them off, 'tis being flayed alive.

Vicious habits are so odious and degrading that they transform the individual who practices them into an incarnate demon.

Since the silent shore awaits at last even those who longest miss the old Archer's arrow, perhaps the early grave which men weep over may be meant to save.

Refuse to be ill. Never tell people you are ill; never own it to yourself. Illness is one of those things which a man should resist on principle at the outset.

Great men never make a bad use of their superiority; they see it, they feel it, and are not less modest. The more they have the more they know their deficiencies.

Why destroy present happiness by a distant misery, which may never come at all or you may never live to see it? For every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them are shadows of your own making.

A light supper, a good night's sleep, and a fine morning have often made a hero of the same man who, by indigestion, a restless night, and a rainy morning would have proved a coward.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you will reap a habit; sow a habit and you will reap a character; sow a character and you will reap a destiny.

Guppolder is the emblem of poetic revenge, for it bites first, and basketh afterwards; the bullet being at the mark before the report is heard so that it maketh a noise, not by way of warning, but of triumph.

Gravity must be natural and simple. There must be urbanity and tenderness in it. A man must not formalize on everything. He who formalizes on everything is a fool, and a grave fool is perhaps more injurious than a light fool.

Those hypochondriacs, who like Herodias, give up their whole time and thoughts to the care of their health, sacrifice unto life every noble purpose of living; striving to support a frail and feverish being here, they neglect a hereafter, they continue to patch up and repair their mouldering tenement of clay, regardless of the immortal tenant that must survive it; agitated by greater fears than the apostle, and supported by none of his hopes they "die daily."

What you can manufacture or communicate you can lower the price of, but this mental supremacy is incommunicable; you will never multiply its quantity, nor lower its price; and nearly the best thing that men can generally do is to set themselves not to the attainment but to the discovery of this; learning to know gold, when we see it, from iron-glance, and diamond from flint-sand, being for the most of us a more profitable employment than trying to make diamond out of our own charcoal.

The Greeks adored their goods by the simple compliment of fixing their hands; and the Romans were treated as atheists if they would not perform the same act when they entered a temple. This custom, however, as a religious ceremony declined with Paganism; but was continued as a salutation by inferiors to their superiors, or as a token of esteem among friends. At present it is only practiced as a mark of obedience from the subject to the sovereign, and by lovers, who are solicitous to preserve this ancient usage in its full power.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

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