

FLORENCE, OREGON, FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 1893.

VOL. VIII.

### GENERAL DIRECTORY

#### STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.....William P. Lord.  
 Secretary of State.....H. R. Kincaid.  
 Auditor.....Philip Metchen.  
 Public Instruction.....G. M. Irwin.  
 State Printer.....W. H. Leeds.  
 Attorney General.....C. M. Idleman.  
 Supreme Court.....R. S. Bean,  
 C. E. Moore,  
 J. C. Wolverson.  
 Judge Second District.....J. C. Fullerton.  
 Attorney Second District.....W. N. Yates.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

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#### CITY OFFICERS.

President.....F. B. Wilson.  
 Board of Trustees.....O. W. Hurd,  
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#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M. Florence Lodge No. 107.  
 Regular communication on second and fourth Saturdays in each month.  
 O. W. HURD, W. M.  
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#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

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 I. G. KNOTTS, Pastor.

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Service. Preaching at Glenada and Acme 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. ROUSSEAU, Pastor.

#### ATTORNEYS

**A. C. WOODCOCK,**  
 Attorney at Law,  
 Eugene, Oregon.

#### E. O. POTTER,

Attorney-at-Law  
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### TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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 Leaves Florence Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.  
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EUGENE, OREGON.

#### NOTARIES.

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### TRAVELERS' GUIDE

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#### Well Named.

The schoolboy was endeavoring to make one or two things clear to his father.  
 "You see," he said, "it's just this way. Every time Willie Jones gets into a fight he gets licked, but he goes around telling every one that he licked the other fellow, and so he gets the reputation of being a pretty good fighter."  
 The old gentleman nodded to show that he understood.  
 "And that's why we call him General Weyler," added the boy.—Chicago Post.

#### Most Extraordinary.

Mr. Hawkins (in the library)—Most extraordinary thing I ever heard of! Am I awake, or is this merely a dream?  
 Mrs. Hawkins—Goodness, Jeremiah! What has happened?  
 Mr. Hawkins—Here's a magazine that hasn't got an article about Grant, Lincoln or Napoleon.—Cleveland Leader.

#### His Fear.

He was watching his neighbor's troubles as he climbed a tree, and he had a look of painful anxiety on his countenance.  
 "Are you afraid the lad will fall?" was asked him.  
 "No," he replied, "I'm afraid he won't."—Tit-Bits.

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### ON A POSTER BLUE.

Said a Beardsley boy to a Bradley girl whom he met on a poster blue.  
 "I haven't an idea who you are."  
 "And who the deuce are you?"  
 Said the Bradley girl to the Beardsley boy:  
 "I'll tell you what I think.  
 I came into being one night last week  
 When a cat tipped over the ink."  
 —Robert B. Peattie in *Clack Book*.

### SWEETHEARTS ONCE.

"What!" exclaimed the landlady, pausing in counting the linen. "You do not know what has become of Camille?"  
 The young man in his shirt sleeves, who was searching the disordered chamber for cigarettes, stopped short and replied:  
 "Certainly not. How should I know? It is so long since—and then," he added, with an air of bored indifference, "what does it matter to me?"  
 "Oh, but I know where she lives—and happily too!"  
 Then, changing her tone as she tied up her bundle, she said:  
 "However, if you do not care about hearing!"  
 Maurier took long whiffs of his cigarette. He had the day before, after reading his brilliant thesis, received his diploma and was now an M. D. In another week he would return to Trivas, his native city. The name and memory of Camille, the milliner, who had been his sweetheart for a year, at the end of which he had brusquely cast her off, were not altogether indifferent to him.  
 "Camille! Oh, yes, that was a long time ago!" he said as he looked at the landlady, a good, ugly soul from Versailles, whom he had employed since his early student days.  
 "Not so long, after all," said the landlady. She was looking at him now, her hands on her hips, her keen face expressing a sort of maternal interest. She was not to be so easily imposed upon. She remembered:  
 "You were rather cruel to the poor little woman, weren't you?"  
 Maurier shrugged his shoulders almost imperceptibly as he took from his pocket a bottle of cognac and two glasses, saying, as he filled them:  
 "I broke with her when I found the matter taking too serious a turn; that is all. One must have amusement. But to compromise a career—no! To your good health, Mother Legrain."  
 The landlady as she drank the brandy said:  
 "It does not prevent her being happy now."  
 As she did not continue, after a short silence Maurier, curious, asked:  
 "What is she doing, anyway?"  
 "She is married. What do you think of that? To a fat haberdasher—a handsome shop, really—Aux Trois Princesses, Place Clichy."  
 "So much the better."  
 "And three children—loves—round and rosy as apples. You would never recognize her," said Mother Legrain indignantly.  
 "Do you still see her?"  
 "Not longer ago than a week, M. Maurier. I was at my door, Rue Morgue, when she passed with her husband and children. They had come to Versailles to visit the chateau and the park. She stopped and talked with me a full minute. And dressed! Not as she used to be—oh, no! One could see that her husband was well to do."  
 And satisfied, when Maurier feigned to yawn, that he was inwardly piqued to interest, she slung the bundle of clothes over her shoulder with a "Good day, M. Maurier—until Monday—good day."  
 Maurier prepared to go out, indulging in the following monologue:  
 "Ah, my poor Camille! Well, it is better so. She has found a chance to get married, in fact. Curious I should so entirely have lost sight of her! She was pretty, was Camille—a trifle thin, but a good girl and full of droll humor; a piquant face, always dusted with powder de riz, and her silky hair like an aureole about her head. How the years fly! And she is married, and domestic life. Really, I am not curious, but to see her in her new surroundings. And who knows? She loved me when I sent her from me and afterward wrote me heartbroken letters. She lives in Place Clichy, eh? Stop a minute—bah, she must have forgotten me! Still, does a woman forget when she has suffered? No. It would be queer if, after all—What have I to risk? I leave Paris in a week. I'll go to see her. My heart tells me to try my luck."

### AN INTERESTING VISITOR WHO COMES FROM PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Woman's Interest in Education—Privileges of the Club—Notable Women and Woman Suffrage—A Caution to Wheelwomen—Two Southern Women.

Miss Rosalind Amelia Young, a direct descendant of that now historically famous party of "bounty mutineers" who settled on Pitcairn island, is in the city, a guest at the residence of Miss Mindora Berry, on Van Ness avenue. Miss Young is a pleasant, bright and intelligent woman, simple, earnest and straightforward in manner. She is well educated, she explained, on the island by her father, who was a teacher there. She commenced to assist in the duties of the classroom when but 13 years of age. In speaking of her education she added: "You ask me where I was educated. In your acceptance of the requirements of education I cannot lay claim to any. I simply can read and write."

Yet this woman from the faraway isle, whose advance in letters has been principally through self culture, has written a volume—"Story of the Pitcairn Island"—which has gone through its third edition. She speaks English well and correctly.  
 Miss Young has regular features, a rich olive complexion, with a slight flush of color at times playing in her cheeks. Her eyes are dark, and her black hair is streaked with silver. She has passed her life, with the exception of seven years of childhood spent on Norfolk Island, on Pitcairn island. This is her first visit to the continent. She left home on the missionary ship Pitcairn, which, after cruising amid the Pacific islands, came up to Honolulu. Miss Young from there came to the coast by steamer. Since her arrival here she has been at the manituarium near Napa. Her visit to California was to place herself under surgical treatment.

Miss Young, who is a great-granddaughter of John Adams, or Alexander Smith, and his wife Patty, a native islander, and of Edward Young and his wife Nancy, also an islander, is in religious affiliation with the Seventh Day Adventists. She was originally an Episcopalian. She ascribes her early belief to the force of surroundings and circumstances. John Adams, she says, when he determined to reform his own life and lead his little colony of mutineers in the way of righteousness, took the English book of prayer for a guide, with the result that his people became Episcopalian. She repeated tranquilly:  
 "For a second he had the foolish hope that she would herself bring the package, but he was speedily undeceived.  
 "The boy will deliver the order to-night or tomorrow morning."  
 "I shall count upon receiving them promptly," said he, "for I am quitting Paris."  
 She replied, with mechanical politeness, "Oh, they shall be sent in time!"  
 "Good day, monsieur."—Parisian.

### Domino in a Lion's Cage.

A game of dominoes in a lion's cage was the novelty recently offered to the bewildered gaze of the visitors to a menagerie. The players were the "tamer" and a worthy citizen who, on the strength of a bet, had entered the habitation of the king of beasts. Seated quietly at a table which had been brought in for the purpose, the pair got on very well for a time, the lion watching their movements apparently with intelligent attention. He seemed, however, to arrive at the conclusion that the game was a poor business, after all, for instead of allowing the two men to dash at the table and sent it spinning into the air, much to the horror of the onlookers, who feared that a shocking catastrophe was impending.

### The Youthful Kaiser and Mr. Frith.

Although Professor Knackfuss is usually credited with assisting the kaiser in the production of his surprising pictures, the German monarch owes his earliest introduction to the mysteries of art to an English painter. The first time the kaiser handled a brush was at Windsor, when Mr. Frith was painting the picture of the Prince of Wales' marriage for the queen. All the royal personages gave sittings to the artist, and the kaiser, then a little 4-year-old prince, spent several mornings in the room where the picture was being painted. To keep the picture from being spoiled he gave him some paints and brushes and allowed him to dabble on one of the unfinished corners of the canvas.  
 As the natural result of this very injudicious proceeding the prince's face was in a very few minutes covered with streaks of green, blue and vermilion. The sight of his smeared face terrified his governess, who begged the artist to remove the colors, and Mr. Frith, armed with rags and turpentine, had nearly completed his task when the pangs of spirit found its way into a scratch upon the child's cheek. The future kaiser screamed with pain, assailed the eminent painter with his fists, and hid himself under a large table, where he lay until he was tired. Mr. Frith declares in his "Reminiscences" that the little prince showed a most unfeeling spirit and revenged himself afterward by sitting so badly that the painter failed altogether to produce a satisfactory likeness.—London Chronicle.

### WOMAN'S WORLD.

Notable Women and Woman Suffrage.  
 One of the grievances of the suffrage leaders lay in the fact that the literary women of the country would express no sympathy with their efforts. Poets and authors in general were denounced. Gail Hamilton, who had the good of woman in her heart, was the best informed on public affairs than perhaps any other woman in the United States, and whose trenchant pen cut deep and spared not, always rebuked the cause. Mrs. Stowe stood aloof, and so did Catherine Beecher, though urged to the contrary course by Henry Ward Beecher and Isabella Beecher Hooker.  
 In a letter to Mrs. Cutler, Catherine Beecher said: "I am not opposed to women's speaking in public to any who are willing to hear. Nor am I opposed to women's preaching, sanctioned as it is by a prophetic apostle, as one of the millennium's seals. Nor am I opposed to a woman's earning her own independence in any lawful calling and wish many more were open to her which are now closed. Nor am I opposed to the organization and agitation of women, as women, to set forth the wrongs suffered by great multitudes of our sex, which are multifarious and most humiliating. Nor am I opposed to women's undertaking to govern boys and men; they always have and they always will have equal rights with men. I rather claim that God and good men accord to the weak and defenseless, by which they have the easiest work, the most safe and comfortable places and the largest share of all the most agreeable and desirable enjoyments of this life. My main objection to the woman suffrage organization is this—that a wrong mode is employed to gain a right object."—"Woman Suffrage and Education," by Helen Kendrick Johnson, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

### A Caution to Wheelwomen.

In directions to bicycle riders regarding the rule of the road it has frequently been pointed out that when overtaking and passing a vehicle on the left, which is the correct side, the bicyclist must be extremely watchful against the possibility of colliding with a wagon approaching from the opposite direction. The fact has not been emphasized, however, that the danger in such instances is far greater for a woman than for a man. This is not because she is less prudent or skillful in her riding, either, but simply because of the way in which she is dressed.  
 Any skirt, no matter how well it is cut and fitted, will show about somewhat, and in passing through a comparatively narrow space between two vehicles there is a chance of its becoming entangled in the spokes of the wheels on the "leeward" side of the rider—if a unusual term may be forgiven. Such an occurrence would be almost certain to cause a horrible accident, and yet every cyclist who has ridden much in the city has doubtless seen dozens of hairbreadth escapes from just this state of affairs. The only preventive is unremitting vigilance on the part of the woman as she overtakes or passes a wagon.  
 Sometimes I have thought that there is more danger when she is riding with a man, because it is natural, after seeing him pass safely between the vehicles, to suppose that she can follow without risk. She does not always realize that her fluttering skirt requires more room.

### Miss Rosalind A. Young.

Miss Rosalind A. Young. This is her first visit to the continent. She left home on the missionary ship Pitcairn, which, after cruising amid the Pacific islands, came up to Honolulu. Miss Young from there came to the coast by steamer. Since her arrival here she has been at the manituarium near Napa. Her visit to California was to place herself under surgical treatment.

### Woman's Interest in Education.

"Every one will admit woman's interest in education," said Ellen E. Price of Swarthmore, Pa., to a New York Tribune reporter. "Even the most conservative will grant that the training of the young is not only her privilege, but her duty. Does it not seem strange, then, that in many of our states women have been so entirely ignored in the management of our public schools? In the schools, as in the professions, men have had hitherto the advantage of the situation—men are on the ground, and possession is nine points of the law. In the professions, however, we find here and there successful women who have overcome this disadvantage by their individual worth and persistent effort, but in the public schools the matter is more difficult, for they are under the control of the state, and those who have possession have the weapon to defend themselves in this possession.  
 "For instance, the constitution of Pennsylvania makes women eligible to any office of control or management under the school system, yet it denies them the right to vote for the people who hold offices or make the appointments. Experience has shown that so long as women have to look to the men for control or management they will not control the offices, for in this the twenty-fourth year since our constitution went into effect, we find that out of a total of 13,784 school directors only 41 are women.  
 "The office of director is probably the most important in the whole list. The ideal school director should be equipped with a liberal education, a knowledge of up to date educational methods, interest in the public schools and a belief in their possibilities, a knowledge of child nature and the needs of children, the ability to judge character and to deal with men, and sufficient leisure to devote to the various duties of the office, and the more of these qualities and attainments a school board possesses the more nearly it approaches the ideal.  
 "Now, few men, even granting them

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