

THE WEST.

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FLORENCE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON. W. H. WEATHERSON Editor and Proprietor.

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WAR NEWS.

Aug. 13th Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila within an hour, the Spanish declined and a bombardment was begun on the outskirts of the city.

A dispatch from Madrid of Aug. 15 says that the newspapers there are unanimous in declaring that America must assume a portion of the Cuban debt. They say that this is imperative.

TERMS OF THE PROTOCOL.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Secretary Day gave out this statement of the provisions of the protocol:

"Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over the title of Cuba.

"Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

"The United States shall occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

"Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated.

"Commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days, shall within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

"The United States and Spain shall each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude the treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

"On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces."

THE BOHEMIA MINES.

Among the recent arrivals in this city is Charles Winkler, who spent three months in the Bohemia mining district, which is located in the northeastern portion of Douglas county.

He speaks very highly of that mining section and thinks that it is not talked about to the extent it should be.

Every month of work done upon the claims there is productive of rich developments and capital is bound to be attracted there sooner or later. Mr. Winkler thinks the Bohemia is destined to be one of the richest camps on the Pacific coast. It covers a range of 15 miles wide and about 60 long, and already about 50 claims are in operation.

The quartz is the free milling kind and the pieces exhibited in Salem by Mr. Winkler show up splendid in wealth.

What is known there as the Musiek group is owned by a Mr. J. W. Cook, who seems to have implicit faith in the future of the district, having upwards of one hundred men in his employ, and, in course of construction, an addition to his present mill. The main structure is 36x36 feet in dimensions with an engine room 26x36 feet, and 7 concentrates storage room 56x44; the walls are 38 feet high. He has five stamps in operation at present and is preparing to add ten more, the same being now enroute from Chicago. His "veins" face Sx13. He has bonded a couple of his claims to parties from Montana and they are now actively engaged in developing their prospects.

A copy of the "Drift" reached our table this week. It is a bright little magazine devoted to the literature of Oregon and the North Pacific and among other articles of interest is the story of the warrior Teiticoos written by Lischen M. Miller. We wish the Drift success in its venture.

A FORGOTTEN ORDINANCE.

"How to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Why is not the law relative to liquor selling enforced, is an oft repeated question and though unanswered by word or deed, it is perfectly apparent to any who may be sufficiently interested to give the subject their attention. But as there are many who do not "stop to think" we propose to turn on the searchlight of truth and place the responsibility where it belongs.

The following, (Ordinance No. 4 sec. 9) copied from the recorder's books, was evolved by last year's board of trustees, viz: "That all persons granted a license under this ordinance shall give the Town of Florence a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the president, with two good sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars each, and must certify to a good moral character and qualify to keep a respectable and orderly house."

What was the purpose of the board in framing the above ordinance if it was not to be made effective, and every citizen of Florence knows it was not, as no bonds were required, and yet the saloon was open doing its deadly work, leaving its blight upon many a heart and home.

Where was the marshal during this time? Under Corporation Laws, chapter 12, we find the following: "He (the marshal) shall see that the town ordinances, and the rules, orders and regulations of the board of trustees are observed and enforced." We submit that this is sufficiently plain English for any one to understand, but was it done?

In Dec. 1897 the above facts were presented to the district attorney, and in reply he says: "While it is the duty of the town board to have bonds given by the keeper of the saloon spoken of, there is no way to compel them to do so, except by removing them for misfeasance in office which would require a suit in court, or before the town board themselves." Very soon after this the saloon closed and the matter was dropped for the time being. Four months have elapsed since the new board was elected, and whether any action has been taken towards requiring liquor bonds this deponent saith not but it is currently reported that nothing has been done, and we have searched in vain for a report of council proceedings to that effect, giving names of the sureties etc., etc.

In view of the terrible tragedy which has just occurred in our midst we call upon the town board and the marshal to enforce the law to the utmost limit thereby securing to our citizens greater safety and peace, and save themselves an unpleasant "airing" and the county some costs.

FRANCIS E. HOLDEN, President W. C. T. U.

PROFIT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Collier's weekly. It may be imagined that the administration of the Philippines would prove a costly undertaking. As a matter of fact the custom duties levied under our tariff at the port of Manila alone would far more than defray the cost of maintaining a considerable fleet and army. Hereafter, under the stimulus given by the productive resources of Luzon by our laws and institutions, the exports and imports of that island are likely to undergo astonishing expansion.

It is true of Luzon, where the Spaniards have been engaged for three centuries in the cultivation of the soil, it is still more true of the smaller islands further south and especially of the great island of Mindano, which is nearly as large as the state of Pennsylvania, and which is as yet, unexplored by the Europeans, with the exception of some portions of the coast. Assuming that we should apply our own tariff in the Philippines—high as it is, foreigners will find it much more acceptable than was the Spanish, both as regards the nominal dues and the method of collecting them—we may look forward to receiving at the outset from the Philippines a large addition to our national revenue over and above the expense involved in the occupation.

Should the war last but six months, it will have cost us over \$500,000,000; if it continues a year, the outlay will be nearly double. The interest on either of these sums can be met without imposing heavy taxes on our citizens, provided we retain the Philippines. No such a result could be attained for many years to come, if we had to rely upon the revenues of Porto Rico and Cuba alone. There are, therefore, strong financial as well as humanitarian and strategic reasons for keeping the Philippine Archipelago.

The West has for sale one year's tuition in the Holmes Business College of Portland. This is one of the leading business colleges on the coast, having English, Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphic departments and we offer this tuition on easy terms.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D. C., Aug. 8th, 1898.

So far as fighting is concerned, the war is regarded in Washington as over. True, the Spanish government is still dilly-dallying about forwarding its official acceptance of our terms of peace, but it has caused President McKinley to be informed that it is acting for self-preservation, and not from any desire to delay matters; that it must secure popular support at home in order to avoid a civil war. That the administration has accepted this information in good faith may be judged from the fact that the transports which carried the army of Gen. Miles to Porto Rico, and which were to have been used to carry reinforcements to Miles, have been ordered to Santiago to assist in bringing the men in Shafter's army, home. Gen. Miles is still daily occupying new territory in Porto Rico, but he is doing no fighting and it is not expected that he will do any, unless the dilly-dallying of Spain shall be prolonged to such an extent as to provoke the president into withdrawing the terms of peace that have been offered. There is also reason for stating that Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey have orders not to do any fighting at Manila, unless it is forced upon them. Although President McKinley is naturally anxious that Spain should sign the terms of peace at once, he would be perfectly willing to stretch the "immediate" evacuation of Cuba, provided for in the terms, considerably, as he would prefer not having to send an army of occupation to Cuba until well into September, after the sickly season is over.

To the strictly military mind, the protest signed by all of the generals of Gen. Shafter's army, against keeping our men at Santiago, to die or reach a state of debilitated helplessness from fever, which the latter forwarded to Washington, presented a case of insubordination that in any well-regulated European army would have resulted in the court-martial of ever signer of the "round robin." But to the relatives and friends of the men who were dying by inches from the effects of the climatic conditions around Santiago, whose removal was unquestionably hurried by the publication—charged to Col. Theodore Roosevelt,—of the "round robin" although the war department officials persist in denying it, the protest was a good thing. The people of this country care more for the welfare of the men who compose its army than they do for strict military rule. War department officials know this; that is why they started to bring Shafter's men home so quickly. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the men whose names were attached to the Santiago "round robin" that the war is about over. The public reprimand given to Col. Roosevelt, by Secretary Alger, for sentiments expressed in a private letter, in an indication of what they may expect while they remain in service.

The president of the Cuban provisional government has written President McKinley a long letter, expressing thanks and confidence in the U. S., but the most important paragraph in the letter is that which outlines the intention of the insurgents. It says: "Our first step, with the approval of the U. S. government, will be to call a new assembly, which will represent, as far as possible, every section of territory and condition of people. This assembly will elect a new provisional government that will possess more power than the present one, which is of necessity, a government of the revolution. But the result of the new assembly will be to form a government which will be limited in power and whose important work will be the establishment of a permanent and complete government, founded on the lines of that of the U. S., and one which, we hope, and have every reason to believe, will be satisfactory, both to the U. S. and to Cuba." The prevailing impression in Washington is that Cuba will remain under U. S. military government for some time before the Cubans are allowed to make any experiment in the governing line.

That there are good things in a paternal system of government must be admitted by every man who will take the trouble to investigate. The U. S. consul at Chemnitz, Germany, closes a report to the department of state on the value of the German working men's insurance system, which provides not only for the payment of death indemnity, but for the care of the sick and their families for accidents, old age, and incapacity to work from any cause, by saying: "Whether a system which makes so much for paternalism is one to commend, I cannot say. Its effects here have been anything but bad. Poverty, in spite of poor wages, is practically unknown." The fund from which this insurance is paid comes from both employer and employee, the former paying one-third and the latter two-thirds. The insurance is compulsory.

THE OPEN-DOOR POLICY.

8 P. Chronicle.

A letter from London recently published in the New York Tribune tells us that "Americans cannot expect England to reason about the Philippine question from any other point of view than that of enlightened self-interest. They must take it up on their own account and deal with it as a policy of momentous importance to themselves. It will involve the tariff question and the open door which England will naturally expect in the far east. This statement was followed by the assertion 'that England, so far as can be judged from the opinions of men of influence of all parties, will rejoice if the Americans decide to remain in the islands, and that its action and moral support will be grounded upon self-interest.'"

To a disinterested observer it would seem that the moral support of England purchased on the terms indicated would be very dear. The suggestion that we should annex the Philippines and expend a large sum of money annually in maintaining an increased navy and standing army for the purpose of keeping our flag flying over them and calling them American possessions does not present many allurements to practical men. It sounds too much like the free-trade idea of getting an American mercantile marine by buying our ships abroad and manning them with cheap foreign sailors. It might soothe the national vanity to see the Stars and Stripes flying over vessels built in foreign shipyards and sailed by foreigners, but sensible Americans acquainted with the fact that the profits of construction and operation went abroad would find it difficult to enthuse over a mercantile marine thus created.

If we are to annex the Philippines we will endeavor to get more out of them than the mere satisfaction of calling them American possessions. If our flag is hoisted over the islands and we decide to maintain a standing army to hold them we shall undoubtedly do all we can to extend our trade with the inhabitants. There is no reason in the world why we should not do so. Great Britain would have no call to object; she did not do so while Spain was exacting duties ranging as high as one hundred per cent on all staples imported into the Philippines. Russia, Germany and France could not take exception, because they all maintain protective tariffs. The islander would be well satisfied for the excellent reason that free entrance for their products into the markets of 70,000,000 people is something better than any other nation could offer them. When to this privilege there is added the ability to buy freely from Americans all staples as cheaply as they could procure them elsewhere the cup of Philippine happiness ought to be nearly full.

There is a great deal of humbug indulged in by those who dwell upon the necessity of an open-door policy in the far east. Their purpose is to create the impression that Russia, Germany, France and other protectionist countries place such restrictions on trade as to practically exclude all competition. But if this is the object of the statesmen of such countries it is not entirely successful. The Statesman's Year Book informs us that France imported to the value of 4,929,000,000 francs in 1896, and exported only 4,594,000,000 francs worth in the same year; in 1896 the value of German imports was 4,557,951,000 marks, while the exports only reached 3,753,822,000 marks; Russian imports amounted to 540,200,000 roubles in 1896 and exports to 668,800,000 roubles.

Surely economic policies which permit the above results cannot be called exclusive. It is irrational to designate them as such, and no one pretends to do so except the ridiculous coterie of Cobdenites who have deluded themselves into the belief that the rest of the world should surrender to England a monopoly of the manufacturing industry. Any country that takes steps to establish a manufacturing industry of its own always figures in the speech of the free trader as a nation with closed trade doors. It does not matter if the result of the policy of protection is to render the nation practicing it capable of buying three times as much from foreigners generally as it otherwise could; if it happens that their is a diminished demand for England's particular products her people set up the long howl.

The trouble with England is her inability to produce things which other people can produce equally well. Let her go into the specialty business, and she may do better. Meantime it will be wise for the English to refrain from trying to create the impression that France, Germany and Russia are trying to build a trade wall about China. The chances are they will do more to open that country to the trade of the whole world than the English, whose persistent policy has been to keep everything in British hands, ever would.

PERSONALS.

F. E. Marr of Mercer lake was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Vanderburg is visiting at Acme this week.

Clair Morris is at Mercer lake visiting at his uncle's.

Gertrude Harwood visited at Acme the first of the week.

L. Morton was visiting at head of tide the first of the week.

Mrs. Kanoff is visiting at W. E. McCormack's this week.

Caleb Morton has been laid up for a few days by a sore knee.

A. P. Knowles was in town with the first cider of the season.

Victor Robertson has been at F. E. Fremont's the last two weeks.

O. W. Hurd returned Tuesday from a business trip to San Francisco.

Mrs. Chas. R. David was in our city Wednesday calling on old friends.

M. L. Tower and family returned from their visit to California yesterday.

J. N. Wisdom, A. O. Funke's teamster, spent several days in town this week.

Miss Nellie Rice is visiting her aunt Mrs. W. H. Weatherston for a few days.

Mrs. O. W. Hurd and children went to head of tide Monday to meet Mr. Hurd.

John Holland and wife of Eugene made a brief visit to Florence a few days ago.

Mrs. F. Fox visited friends and relatives on the North Fork the first of the week.

John Withrow, wife and daughter of Eugene are spending a few days at head of tide.

Messrs. Hunnicutt and Blossom of Springfield are spending a few days in our berg.

Dr. Evans returned on Tuesday's boat and says Mr. Seymour will soon be around again.

W. H. Weatherston accompanied by his daughters, Alice and Hazel, went to Eugene this week.

Mrs. Sinton and children were among the visitors seen at the tent of Photographer Hickettlier.

A son of the noted attorney, L. Bilyen, of Eugene has been sojourning at head of tide for the past week.

Louis Robertson and Maurice Livenson went to Gardiner Monday to work in the mill at that place.

F. M. Schwander and wife of Lorane came down on Tuesday's boat and are visiting at hotel Glendana.

J. A. Leverage started with his team for Eugene Wednesday. Mr. Boomer of Helecta accompanied him.

Ole Myrind returned to his home on Knowles' creek last Friday after an absence of several months.

Mrs. J. Schreuder returned Saturday from her visit to Salem. Mr. Schreuder accompanied his wife home.

Mr. Anderson and wife, after spending a week at the capo, started for their home at Fairmont, Wednesday.

Judge Potter and family came down on Tuesday's boat to spend a few days with his parents and enjoy the cool ocean breeze.

O. Leneve, the Port Orford druggist, came to town Wednesday from Helecta where he is visiting, and says that he intends to locate in Florence.

Mrs. J. G. Stevenson and son are visiting at W. R. McCormack's. They walked most of the distance coming by the Lake creek and North Fork roads, making the entire trip in two days.

J. W. Bushnell and family returned Saturday from a visit to the capo and are spending a few days in Florence. Mr. Bushnell informed us that he found this a much better party than he expected and that he and party had enjoyed the trip greatly.

A Paffenberger, representing the Northwest Pacific Farmer, was in our midst this week. He came down the beach from Yaquina and is on his way to Coos bay. Besides soliciting subscriptions for the paper he contributes articles containing items of interest to the Farmer.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING has been largely increased by the war. Within the last month orders for thirteen large steamers have been placed in Pennsylvania yards, and in Maine, at Newport News and on the Pacific Coast there is a prospect of prosperity in this line. The annexation of Hawaii will increase the demand for American shipping for this coast, and the acquisition of the Philippines will give it another marked impetus. —Tacoma Ledger.

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