

THE WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

FLORENCE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON.

W. H. WEATHERSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE EXTRA SESSION QUESTION.

The papers of this state are discussing the question of calling an extra session of the legislature, during the fall, for the purpose of electing a senator to succeed John H Mitchell and attending to the interest of the state. Some oppose an extra session saying that it is no use to call together again the assembly that failed to organize last year. Others declare that our present congressmen are men of but little ability who have accomplished nothing for their state.

We believe it would be no use to call an extra session of the legislature that met last year but as the term of office of senators and representatives begins the day after they are elected, if a special session is held this fall, those members chosen at the June election will take their seats.

Four present congressmen lack ability that is all the more reason for an extra session to elect an able man to fill the vacant seat in the national senate. We need men of brains and energy in congress to look after the interest of Oregon and the more we send there the better for the state. It is childish folly to say because our congressmen have not accomplished everything desired therefore we will not send another senator to Washington.

Then too besides the failure of the last legislature to transact any business, the time of the session of 1895 was largely occupied with the senatorial struggle to the exclusion of other public interests. In consequence of this, matters will be brought before the next legislature that should have received the attention of our legislature years ago, and it will be impossible to properly attend to all the business that will be brought up in the forty days allowed for the regular session.

We believe that the interests of the State of Oregon demand a special session of the legislature.

The Cubans would have been much better off under a respectable government than they would be under a government of their own because they are not capable of the high standard of self-government, but the Spanish are not capable of governing them. The better classes have intelligence and when given an opportunity, as they will be under the United States, they certainly can do no worse than when under Spanish rule. It is like changing a penitentiary life for a public school life; in the former there is no freedom, but slavery, nothing in life except to obey the oppressor, while in the latter there is freedom to learn what is best for self-government. Establish public schools in Cuba and require attendance at the same, and it will not be many years until the Cubans can govern themselves intelligently.

The number of pleasure seekers who visit our city each summer enroute for the cape to enjoy a few days or weeks of the invigorating sea breeze is steadily on the increase and when the Eugene-Florence road is completed the number who will take their summer vacation in this vicinity will increase much more rapidly, as many postponed their trip on account of a dislike to travel on water. Some of this dislike will be removed when the comfort and convenience of the new river boat which was launched, last week.

We are glad to see that each year more of our farmers take steps toward improving their stock. This is a move in the right direction and if followed up will prove profitable to the owner. It costs no more to feed good stock than scrub while the income derived from them is much larger.

"How to lie in a hammock" is a question that is now engaging the intellects that are reposing at the summer resorts. Which leads us to remark that there some people who can do this to perfection without even being in the vicinity of a hammock.—Guard.

C D Edwards has purchased the interest of his partner, H T Condon, in the Eugene Register and will continue to publish that paper. We wish Mr Edwards continued prosperity.

Judge Robt. Eakin of the eighth judicial district, is now being doomed as a proper man for U S senator from Oregon.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

It is useless for Spain to expect to get back the Philippines by negotiation. The United States is not likely, under any circumstances, to make way for a system of rule which it has warred upon as inhuman and revengeful and which it has once succeeded in displacing by force. Any president to propose such a thing could not get the assent of congress and the people. The least he would be permitted to do is to turn over the rule of forfeited possessions to their native inhabitants. Were the United States debarred in any way from keeping the Philippines they would naturally revert to the insurgents. Further Spanish control is out of the question, if we may judge anything from the general policy of McKinley and the all but unanimous fiat of the American people.

The coming conference at Paris will be useful only so far as it serves to impress the Spaniards with the futility of holding out against any measure of Philippine sovereignty which time may convince the Americans to be necessary or wise. Let it be remembered that the commissioners are equal in number; there is no umpire to settle disputes with a casting vote. The Spaniards, if they object to what the Americans propose to do, cannot appeal except to an arbitration which is not nominated in the bond. Nor can they prevent the doing. Possession is nine points of the law, and under the terms of August's surrender those nine points are ours. The conference may break up in a row, but we have the Philippines, and there is not a sentence in the text of the protocol to stand in the way of our keeping them.

Nor has Spain a just reason to complain of such an outcome. For the first time in history of modern wars the beaten side has been let off without cash indemnity. Following the example of Germany in France we might have imposed it after taking over Porto Rico and the Philippines—put it on as an extra charge. Russia collected millions from Turkey and cut up her empire besides; Turkey in turn has exacted cash indemnity from Greece, and but for the protests of Europe would have taken Thessaly also. Japan made China give up Formosa, the Liaotung peninsula, Korean suzerainty, rich trade privileges and 350,000,000 yen. Only the peninsula was returned. So if this country had chosen to impose \$200,000,000 cash indemnity for the war—about the sum of our bill of costs—in addition to Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuban freedom, there would have been no lack of precedent. We were generous enough not to do so. But we are scarcely impracticable enough to satisfy ourselves with the little island of Porto Rico and the bare chance to some day get Cuba in return for so great an outlay in money and blood as the war has involved. Spain is foolish to expect it.

What we have to hold! That is the motto which the American people insist in placing upon the crest of their diplomacy.

Too much praise cannot be accorded the quiet, unostentatious naval leader in the Philippines, whose wise course has so far carried our interest safely through and preserved our honor, integrity, and welfare. The entire country will join in the following tribute to his worth expressed by the Globe Democrat: Admiral Dewey's figure in the war just closed towers above every other in the army and navy. It is not alone as a fighting commander that Dewey has earned his high distinction. For more than three months after destroying the fleet at Manila he faced the most difficult problem in diplomacy. From first to the last he commanded the situation with the prudence of a statesman and the firmness and readiness of the military genius. He made no mistake. The jealousies excited in some of the nations of Europe by the entrance of the United States into a new field were ably met by this leader, whose gifts have just been revealed to his countrymen. When foreign meddlers crossed the proper limit he repelled them with just enough of decision. At the end he compelled the city to surrender upon his terms, and it is legitimately the prize of his operations, as for his great naval battle, it will be famous as long as time endures. It was splendidly intrepid and yet carefully organized attack, combining at once the profoundest calculation and the most brilliantly aggressive courage. Admiral Dewey's work is too complete and conspicuous to cause envy. He stands unquestionably first on the roll of our heroes in the war with Spain.—Herald Disseminator.

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.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

The care of the body has been, up to comparatively recent years, strangely neglected in the public schools of this country. It has been considered quite a sufficient educational training for the young to cram an overload their brains with a quantity of matter difficult to digest, and in too many instances even when assimilated of little use in after life. Numbers of delicate, highly strung children have broken down under the strain, and the dreary daily grind of the monotonous cramming system, undergone in unhealthy surroundings, has developed many of the nervous diseases to which the present generation is so peculiarly susceptible. What does knowledge profit a man, if in the gaining of it he loses the still more precious gift of good health? The nations of the old world, notably Greece and Rome, understood and appreciated much more clearly than do the people of these times the harmfulness of unduly forcing the mind to the lasting hurt of the body. The gymnasiums of ancient Greece probably reached, in their methods of training the young, a higher ideal than have any of the educational systems now in vogue. In the face of this condition of affairs, it is pleasing to note that the people of America are rapidly becoming alive to the pernicious effects of developing the mind at the expense of the body. The more rational mode of educating the young would appear to be that of so training the body and mind that both advance as far as possible at an equal rate. Thus, if a child is of weak constitution but possessed of unusual mental capacity, it should be the aim of his teacher to strengthen his physical powers, and until that object is accomplished to let the mind take care of itself; on the other hand, if the reverse be the case, to adopt contrary methods. The individuals should be studied separately, and children should not be lumped together in a body and put through the same course without regard to their different temperaments, dispositions and constitutions. It is now about ten years since German gymnastics were introduced into public schools of this country. Since then physical training has held a place in the curriculum of almost all the large cities of the east. The report of the Director of physical training in public schools of Washington has lately been published. According to this report, the beneficial results of systematic daily exercise have been marked; but, as the writer of the paper truly remarks, "It is impossible to test the full measure of success or failure of our efforts. It is in the remote future, with school days long past, that the lasting influence of such work will be felt by the individual child." However, one thing seems certain, viz., that the introduction of physical training into the public schools of America is a step in the right direction, and, if intelligently carried out, should result in producing a stronger race mentally and physically. The fact should not be forgotten, though, that physical training may be abused. Gymnastics should not be permitted to take the place of play, but rather the two should go hand in hand.

CONTEST NOTICE.

Department of the Interior.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, August 17th, 1898. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by William McCrae, contestant, against homestead entry No. 7464, made January 4, 1893, for sw 1/4 section 14, township 17 south, range 12 west, by James Bonar. Contest, in which it is alleged that the said Bonar has wholly abandoned said tract and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry and prior to the expiration of five years from date of filing said entry and that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law. Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 9 o'clock a. m. on October 1, 1898, before C. H. Holden, U. S. Commissioner, at Florence, Oregon. And that said hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on October 11, 1898, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Roseburg, Oregon. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed August 12, 1898, set forth facts which show that after due diligence, personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. J. T. BURDICK, Register. J. H. BOOTA, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon. July 30, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before C. H. Holden, U. S. Commissioner at Florence, Oregon, on September 3, 1898, viz: John A. Mason, on L. O. No. 7867 for the sw 1/4, nw 1/4, sw 1/4, ne 1/4, sec. 28, tp. 18, r. 11 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Holsen, R. P. Barnhart, William Hoffmann and Charles Cox all of Florence, Oregon. J. T. BURDICK, Register.

THE PEACE COMMISSION will consist of Justice White, Whitelaw Reid, Senator Davis, Secretary Day and Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

European members of the diplomatic corps are not interesting themselves to any marked extent in the developments in Porto Rico and Cuba, recognizing that the former has passed under U S control to stay, and that it is only a question of time when the latter will follow, but they are keenly alive to everything having even the remotest connection with the Philippine islands problem. The reason is obvious. The Philippine nut is yet to be cracked. That the U S is in a position to get from the peace commission whatever portion of the Philippines it may see fit to demand, is not doubted, but the shrewdest diplomat has never been able to ascertain the extent of the demand that will be made. There isn't a government in Europe that would not breathe freer if the U S took them all. Whether right or wrong, only time can tell, but there is a general belief among diplomats that if the U S only takes one of the islands, trouble will speedily follow, no matter what arrangements are made for the government of the remainder. They think the trouble would arise from the rivalry of England, Germany and Russia, each of which would like to get some territory on the islands for themselves, but would most decidedly object to seeing either of the others do so. Neither Spain nor a native government could successfully resist European encroachments. The diplomats believe that trouble can only be avoided by the U S either by taking the whole group, or allowing them to go back to Spain. In either disposition of them, no European government could find a reasonable pretext for objecting or interference.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin are finding the task of naming the regiments of volunteers that shall be mustered out of service first, it having been decided to reduce the army to the extent of about 100,000 men, without waiting for the formal treaty of peace to be negotiated, much more difficult than they expected it to be, owing to the influence wielded by the friends of the different regiments that wish to remain in the service, as well as of those who wish to be mustered out. It was supposed that with the fighting all over, the men in all the regiments would be clamoring to be mustered out, but it seems that a great majority of them have gone on exactly the opposite track.

Although the rumor mongers still insist that the substitution of Ambassador Hay for Secretary Day is not the only cabinet change impending, and that Secretary Alger is to retire at an early day because of friction between himself and the president concerning the conduct of the war, it can be stated as coming directly from two men that there has been no friction between them and that Secretary Alger has no intention of leaving the cabinet.

The politicians are all at sea as to the issues upon which the congressional campaign shall be fought—that is national issues; there are, of course, local issues of more or less importance in all districts. Talk with the men in charge of the committee headquarters in Washington makes it plain that they are watching each other, each hoping that the other will take some step that can be used as an issue by the other. The war will be used to a certain extent, but the active participation of all parties in the war, both in the field and in congress, will make that a very limited issue indeed. The anti-republicans will try to arouse opposition to the war revenue law, by claiming that it imposes more burdens upon the poor than upon the rich, but so far there is little indication that it will be very successful. The silver question, like the poor, we always have with us, but there is no such interest in it as was displayed two years ago. The president is determined that the Philippine question shall not be made an issue and it will not be difficult for him to succeed. He will simply have to keep his mouth shut. The administration cannot be arranged for a Philippine policy until it is known what the policy is, and that will not be until the demand the American Peace Commissioners make concerning the Philippines become public property, and that is not likely to be until after the congressional campaign.

More than passing interest was taken in the presence of Arch bishop Ireland, at Washington, for the purpose of trying to get the president to select a Catholic for one of the peace commissioners. Whether the mission of the archbishop was successful will not be known until the names of the other three men, in addition to Secretary Day and Senator Davis, who are to serve as peace commissioners, are announced; they are expected every day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Reports from Porto Rico say that a condition of anarchy exists in the country districts. The withdrawal of the Spanish troops has given the guerrillas free play.

A dispatch from Manila says there has been a serious clash at Cavite between United States soldiers and the insurgents. A dispute arose between a soldier and a native shop-keeper. The soldier fired his revolver to attract the attention of some fellow soldiers. A crowd assembled in great excitement and the firing became general. One soldier was killed and four wounded. Four natives were killed and several wounded.

The Scandia sailed from San Francisco last Saturday having on board about 300 officers and men for Honolulu and about \$1,000,000 for Gen. Merritt's troops.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—In spite of the precautions taken by the local military authorities, the health conditions at the local camp are worse than ever. Today the total number of sick is the largest yet known. The total is 308.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says it is stated there that the Chinese minister at St Petersburg has reported to his government that in his opinion the Chinese question will precipitate a conflict between Great Britain and Russia. This state of affairs, he says, is the result of the British ambassador having presented a note at St Petersburg of such a peremptory nature, demanding freedom of enterprise in regions where Russian influence is supposed to predominate, that Count Muraviev cannot accept it. The Chinese minister in-lod expects that a conflict will certainly break out before the end of the year.

BIDS WANTED.

Bids will be received till Wednesday Sept. 7th, 1898 by the trustees of Hegets Lodge, No. 111, I O O F of Florence, Oregon for building platforms in their hall and for painting the hall inside. All material to be furnished by contractor. Separate bids desired for the carpentering and painting. Plans and specifications for the work may be seen at the West office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Dated at Florence, Ore., this 25th day of August 1898.

Trustees: MARION MORRIS, J. J. FURNISH, W. H. WEATHERSON.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

James Slover has been suffering for some days from a felon on his right hand.

Bring your job work to the West office. Good work done at reasonable prices.

The first rain of the season fell Monday. Several peals of thunder were heard during the day.

The steamer Mink last Monday brought down four Shropshire rams for Capt Cox. They were purchased at Roseburg.

G C Millet of Junction city from 600 acres of grain harvested 14,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats and barley, an average of 26 1/2 bushels per acre.

Register: The brick work on the new court house is nearly completed. The masons are now waiting for the cornice to be placed on the tower, after which they can complete their work in about a day.

A few hours work at removing logs from the road down the river bank below town would be a great benefit to people who want to travel that road at high tide.

We are informed that some men from northern Minnesota who visited this section last year are preparing to return here in the near future and expect several others to accompany them.

Gov W P Lord designated William Killingsworth of Portland, as one of Oregon's representatives at the American Irrigation congress at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He resided at Eugene at one time.

Register: Murders are expensive things. The county court at its last session allowed bills to the amount of \$399.14 in the Linn murder case, and there has been nothing so far but a preliminary examination.

Guard: Col S P Stadden yesterday evening presented this office with a peach from his orchard that measured 11 1/2 inches in circumference. Who can beat it? What does Editor Mitchell, of Jacksonville say about that?

Was Almost Crazy

Sores on the Limbs Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Hoart and Lung Troubles Overcome. "I broke out with sores all over my limbs, and they caused such intense itching I feared I should go crazy. I was also troubled with a tired feeling. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time the itching ceased, and the sores on my limbs began to heal. I am better in every way since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. JAS. J. KEENE, McEwen, Oregon.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of a lung trouble and fluttering of the heart, and since I began taking it my weight has increased 20 pounds. It has done my stomach good and I can now enjoy my meals and eat with comfort. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the best medicine it is possible to find." C. W. CARRY, Primmville, Oregon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, 51c a box for 24 pills, and 25c a box for 12 pills, and 10c a box for 6 pills, and 5c a box for 3 pills.

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Advertisement for Hood's Pills featuring a portrait of a man and text: "Send for a CATALOGUE of the FOLMES ENGLISH BOOKKEEPING PENMANSHIP TELEGRAPHY. ATTEND THIS POPULAR PRACTICAL PROGRESSIVE SCALP COLLEGE. 414 Yamhill St. PORTLAND, OR."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. TO OUR PATRONS. We have made arrangements for 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.