

ONE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

What can be more disgusting to respectable citizens of a free country than the scene of a government official abusing and insulting the people with whom he has business to transact on account of his position.

Considering the number of offices to be filled in this country it is not strange that occasionally a man is appointed to a position for which he is altogether unfitted, on account of not understanding the duties he has to perform or because by holding a government appointment he comes to feel altogether above the common citizens of the country.

We find no fault with those parties who while holding government positions reside in this part of the country, nor with their predecessors but the conduct of Captain Edwards, inspector of hulls for this district shows how overbearing and ungentlemanly a man may make himself merely because he is clothed with some authority.

While no doubt he is well qualified for the position so far as knowledge of what is needed for properly equipping a boat is concerned, we hold that he should be removed and a man appointed who will treat the people with respect.

THE ACTION OF GOVERNOR THOMAS OF Illinois in refusing to permit the landing of negroes of the criminal class who were brought into the state to take the place of the striking miners, at Virden, will meet with general approval by the working men of the country. Such a class are not desirable citizens for any town or stric.

THE ELECTION OF SIMON as United States senator is satisfactory to many of the people of the state. Some republicans would have preferred a man who had not been so closely identified with the Corbett faction and who came from some other part of the state than Portland.

JOSEPH SIMON is the third Hebrew elected to the United States senate, the others being Judah P Benjamin of Louisiana and Senator Yulee of Florida.

The San Francisco Examiner and the West for one year \$2.50 paid in advance.

CITATION,

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, For the County of Lane. In the matter of the estate of Alfred Mason Deceased: Citation. To John A. Mason and all other persons concerned: Greeting.

CRISIS WAS REACHED.

At Paris last Monday Judge Day in behalf of the American commissioners presented the demands of this country in no uncertain way.

He said that delay was the only possible object obtainable by the persistent efforts of the Spanish commissioners to saddle the United States with the Cuban debt, and would be tolerated no longer, as the United States would neither assume nor guarantee any part of the debt.

"The Spaniards replied that this then placed Spain in the position of repudiating or reducing the face value of the Cuban bonds from 50 to 60 per cent, paying only half the stipulated interest on the reduced value. Before they would adopt either alternative they would surrender to the United States the entire Philippines.

"Judge Day responded that the surrender of the Philippines would probably be demanded, irrespective of the Cuban or any other debt.

"This, the Spaniards, the first intimation of the United States as to the Philippines, resulted in a widespread conference, followed by a request for an adjournment in order to communicate with Madrid. Judge Day said that President McKinley had instructed him to demand the entire surrender of Porto Rico tomorrow, and the delivery of every town to the United States officers before midnight, together with the evacuation of Havana on or before November 1st, when the United States would be at the gates of the city ready to take possession.

"There was no alternative offered in the case of either of these demands; the session consequently was very brief."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

There will be preaching in the Presbyterian church in Florence Oct. 23rd, 1897 at 11 a m and at 7 p m.

I G KNOTTS, pastor.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

The special session of the legislature adjourned sine die the 15th inst.

T C Taylor of Umatilla was elected president of the senate succeeding Joseph Simon.

The regents of the University of Oregon and all other appointments of Governor Lord, excepting that of John P Robertson, a trustee of the Roseburg soldiers' home, have been confirmed.

The bill of Senator Reed to amend the salmon law to extend the open season till the Nov 20th, on all rivers of the state except on the Columbia and its tributaries has been approved by the governor and is now a law.

Under the appropriation bill as passed by the lower house of the legislature, the University of Oregon receives \$2500 for the purchase of chemical, physical and printing apparatus; the Siuslaw hatchery at Mapleton \$500. The bill passed by 40 yeas to 17 nays and 3 absent. It carries appropriations amounting to \$1,295,274.24.

The last legislative assembly has been allowed \$31000, and the expenses of this session are estimated at \$28000. All the members of the last senate were full pay but members of the house were allowed compensation for only five days' time, but the officers of both the Davis and Benson houses were allowed full time.

Speaking of the work of the legislature the Sunday Oregonian says: The main objects of the session were accomplished—the election of a United States senator, the passage of the general appropriation bill, and the abolition of expensive commissions and boards. The board of railroad commissioners, the equalization board, and the dairy and food commissioner, were dropped, all of the laws carrying the emergency clause. That clause was omitted at first in the case of the two boards, but the omission was speedily rectified. In the senate, 76 bills were introduced and 32 passed. One was lost on a square vote, but it was subsequently amended and passed. The others were variously disposed of, or simply neglected. Eighty-three bills were introduced in the house, 45 of which passed that body, and 10 were squarely lost. Twenty-four senate bills passed the senate, though, owing to the fact that some were amended in the second house, the number of bills sent to the governor does not equal these. The governor has not yet vetoed any bill passed at this session.

At the state house Monday morning there was a great calm. Nearly all the members and the lobby have gone to their homes. Many went with heavy hearts, as no pay for services could be drawn until the appropriation bill is signed, which was not done at noon. Secretary Kincaid refused to issue any warrants until the bill becomes a law by the governor's signature or otherwise. The chief executive has five days in which to sign or file bills. Bills filed and not vetoed become a law ten days after filing.

One of the most important results of this session is the heavy reductions made in the income of the state printer for the coming four years. The expenditures for this department has already been decreased \$35,000, as compared with the last term of Mr Leed's predecessor, which with the "knifing" of the extra session, will leave that office no longer the most lucrative in the state.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D C, Oct. 10, 1898.

The Presidential train left Washington this morning for the Omaha exposition, but the President was not aboard of it. The President and Mrs McKinley left Saturday night for Canton to attend the funeral of Mrs McKinley's brother, who was killed. After the funeral, the president will join the Washington party, consisting of members of the cabinet, other officials, and ladies of their families, and proceed to Omaha, in accordance with the published programme, but when she left Washington, Mrs McKinley expressed her intention of remaining at Canton.

Secretary Alger has gone to Omaha, and he left Washington in an excellent humor. Whatever may have been his expectations of the evidence that would be given before the commission that is investigating the war, he could not have expected anything more complimentary on the whole to the war department than the witnesses thus far examined have said. There isn't the slightest doubt that the general public has been greatly surprised by the evidence. It was expected that some mismanagement would be shown by the testimony of almost every witness, but such has not been the case, and the witnesses have included men, who certainly should have known of the existence of anything that was very bad—such men as Gens. Lee, Wheeler, Boynton, and Greene, the last of whom said he thought that the only trouble was caused by the army regulations, which had been adopted in time of peace, not being adapted to the exigencies of war.

The difficulties in the way of securing any mutually satisfactory tariff arrangement—reciprocity—between the U. S. and Canada have been strikingly brought to the front, while the joint commission, which has been sitting in Canada, and which after a short recess, will reassemble at Washington, Nov 1, has been dealing with the subject. First it was the lumber men who were alarmed at the favors that were being asked of the commission by Canada, and now it is the coal men who have become frightened and called upon their congressional friends to save them from Canadian free coal. Chairman Dingley, and Representative Groves, of Ohio, who represents a coal mining district, have had their heads together, devising means to impress upon the minds of the U S Commissioners that Canadian coal must not be admitted free, no matter what is offered as an offset. It is just as well to bear in mind that the work of the joint commission will not bind this country until it has been approved by the president and ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

"Bishopville" is the name that has been referred to Washington since the assembling of the triennial general convention of the P E Church in America, last week, because of the large number of bishops in attendance upon the convention.

"That truth is stranger than fiction" may be, but politics is stranger than either. The talk of some politicians around Washington about the present craze in New York, is the latest proof of this assertion. For instance, it is asserted by some republicans that there is a large element in their party who desire Col. Roosevelt to be defeated for governor, because, if he wins, he might be a troublesome candidate for presidential nomination in 1900, and it is equally as strongly asserted by democrats that their party in the south and west want Roosevelt to win, because, if Van Wyck wins, the New York delegation to the next democratic national convention would suppose themselves to have prestige enough to keep the silver issue out of the platform, just as it has been kept out of the New York State platform, and to insist upon the nomination of an anti-silver man for president.

Bishop Whipple, of Minn, who is attending the Episcopal Convention, at Washington, says of the Indian uprising in his state: "The Indians at Bear Island have always refused civilization. The whole difficulty has been due to fire water which was smuggled to them. The Indian police are good fellows, but they appear to be unable to prevent the introduction of whiskey among their brethren, and when these Indians become drunk they are veritable devils. The punishment for smuggling liquor to them should be made more severe, and then the practice might be broken up. There is not the slightest cause for the belief that a general uprising will occur. There are six thousand Chippewas in Minnesota, and they have always been friends of the whites, and as a rule they

are honest and law-abiding." War Department officials say the trouble is now all over.

President McKinley has shown upon more than one occasion that he has moral courage of a high order. Just before the war began an order was prepared exempting several thousand positions placed under the civil service rules, by Mr Cleveland's blanket order, but the war came on and the order was laid aside, because the president had more important affairs to look after. Several days ago, several prominent republicans called on the president and asked him to issue that order at once, to help his party in the congressional election. The president told them that he had made up his mind to issue the order, but would not do so until after the congressional elections, because he had no intention of engaging in such small politics as many would consider the issuing of the order in the midst of a campaign. A politician deserves more credit for displaying moral courage than an ordinary man, because such displays are rare.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A STUDENT.

MONMOUTH, Oa., Oct. 17, 1893.

In my last letter I gave a few incidents of the journey here. In this I will try to tell you how I spent the first few days. First of all was to find a room. Fortune favored me in this and I was soon settled on Cottage street. That ordeal being over with I was ready to begin house keeping. If I had just had something to begin with. I thought a stove was the first thing, so I went to Independence and visited a hardware store where I found just what I was looking for, and just what somebody else was also, for as I went into another part of the store after paying, and giving my directions, a student entered and bought my stove of another member of the firm and told him where to send it. I went home, satisfied with my bargain and the world in general, wholly ignorant of the cloud that was hanging over my stove. The eleven o'clock motor came but my stove did not. The four o'clock came and still no stove. I began to feel anxious so I visited the motor and was informed by the conductor of the dilemma the stove was in, and as the lady who bought it insisted on having it and the gentleman who had sold it to me (and he is a gentleman) refused to let it go, that piece of furniture seemed likely to remain where it was. The lady was finally convinced that she had not bought it from the owner and took her money back and I held undisturbed possession. So the stove came Saturday at mid-night and stood in the street till Monday.

Monday found me ready to begin work. In setting up house keeping the first thing one discovers they are most in need of is a man. I never before realized how important a factor in civilization, that genius of Darwinian origin is, until I began house keeping; but a man and a hatchet are two things you have to have to make a success in that undertaking. I soon got the hatchet but the man was hard to find. The grocery man said he would send one "right up," the dealer in wood was going to send one "round in a short time, and the post man would send one "immediately." A day passed and my stove sat cold and alone in the corner. Then I started, I met an old acquaintance and former student, I told him of my sad situation and asked him with tears in my eyes (though he could not see them) if he knew of any way I could get my stove up. He promptly offered his services and his friend's along with them, and they were soon at work joining pipe, or trying to, for it was worse than the proverbial pipe. One of them thought they had not "talked to it enough." He said a pipe never would joint unless it was talked to. However after it had slipped through itself, fell down, stuck in the roof, spilled soot all over the carpet, and cut one man's fingers, it settled into its joints as though nothing had been going on for an hour, and my former school mate and his friend took their departure with my gratitude ringing in their ears, and they haven't been back since, but that stove almost draws itself up the pipe so they were successful and I was too.

That task over, I looked around to see what next. Cupboards of course. So I went down town and bought three goods boxes. Think of buying a goods box; but there are some things in which Monmouth beats Florence. I paid ten cents to get them home, borrowed a saw, took my hatchet and went to work. Knocked one to pieces for nails and shelves and built two cupboards that are quite as respectable looking as I thought they would be.

Next I must have a bedstead so I inquired of the lady where I stayed and she said if I would go out in her back yard and crawl through a hole in her fence and then look around I would see a house with a notice "Bedsteads for

Sale." I followed her advice, crawled through a hole and looked around; I was in a barn yard surrounded by a barbed wire so I crawled through another hole and found myself on a sidewalk in front of some well-dressed people; as my suit was not intended for promenades, I hastily crawled through another hole and there stood that house with the sign mentioned on the front of it, but how it got there, or I did, are two things I had not decided. I got the bedstead and as my freight arrived that evening I established myself in my quarters and have lived an uneventful career ever since.

NOTES.

School opened with eight more students than last year. One notices many improvements in various ways. Perhaps the most noticeable one is in the library. Many excellent books have been added, the latest being a century dictionary.

Monmouth is not much larger than Florence, perhaps twice as large with just such sidewalks, or such as Florence had before Mr Knotts got his wheel. It would add to the safety of Monmouth if they could induce him to spend a winter here.

There are many interesting things in the school collections but will mention them at some future time. You may sometimes wonder if the West has published an exaggeration, but remember truth is stranger than fiction, and to the students all have to look at so many things through a lens that they form a habit of seeing things larger than they are.

PERSONALS.

Joe Slemmons was in town the other day. Louis Betters came in from Bohemia this week. T. J. Stitt and wife were Florence visitors Wednesday. Louis Robertson returned to Gardiner Sunday to work in the mill. Charles Anderson is home from Comstock where he spent the summer. C D Thomas departed for Eugene Wednesday where he will remain for a time. Frank Hawley of Bohemia was a passenger from Eugene to Mapleton Wednesday. W D Neely and Oscar Gates came home this week after logging a while up the river. W H Warner of Albany was in Florence Tuesday in the interest of the A O U W lodge.

M Rath and family returned to Florence Monday after an absence of two or three months. Major Tower and wife of Coos bay have been visiting their son M L Tower, government engineer, at Florence this week.

Captain Deloney who has been talking on the new vessel quit work this week and leaves for his home at Yaquina on the Harrison.

Mrs. P Saffly and daughter Mrs. Frank Fox leave Monday by way of Gardiner for a trip to the valley.

Rev. I G Knotts returned home yesterday after an absence of two weeks attending presbytery and synod.

Mrs. Capt. Hansen leaves next week for a visit with relatives at Coos Bay after which she expects to join the captain at San Francisco.

Deputy Sheriff C E Harwood went to Point Terrace Tuesday to serve summons on the defendant in the divorce suit of P A Landstrom vs Minnie Landstrom.

Commissioner Bailey and the Lyons Bros. were looking over the county road between Mapleton and Acme the first of the week with a view to doing some blasting.

Mrs. Robertson and children are passengers to Yaquina on the Harrison this afternoon. They will spend a few days visiting friends there then proceed to Whatcom, Wash. where they expect to reside.

L M Madsen of Sioux Falls, S D, arrived at Point Terrace last Friday. During the last few years he has traveled in Florida, Tennessee, Washington and many other states of the union. He says the resources of the Siuslaw valley have not been over estimated and that he finds everything just as represented in the columns of the West. He states that he intends to locate here and end his days on the Siuslaw.

Back to Health After Long Illness Hood's Sarsaparilla Restores Cold Health—How as Strong as Ever. "After an illness of two years, during which time I underwent several surgical operations, I at last began to improve, but my improvement was so slow that I became discouraged. I was very much run down and I did not have any appetite. friend who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and who urged me to try it. I consented, to feel better and had a better appetite. I gained from two to three pounds a week and grew stronger every day. I took two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am as strong as I ever was in my life. Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought me back to health." EMERY BILLINGS, 10 Grand Avenue, South Portland, Oregon.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 51; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, easy to take, easy to operate.

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IS NOW FILLED With Seasonable Goods, and as usual of first class quality. "OUR AIM:" to Sell First Class Articles at Most Reasonable PRICES.

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In fact, if there is anything you require that a merchant can supply, call on Yours Truly

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Advertisement for 'Back to Health' featuring 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' and 'Hood's Pills'. Includes a portrait of a man and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various ailments.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A house and lot in Glenada. The house is 16 by 24 feet and one story and a half in height. Also a good woodshed on premises. For further particulars inquire at this office.

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.