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Regular communication on second
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O. W. Hurd, W. M.
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Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturdays
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brethren in good standing are cordially
invited to attend. J. J. Anderson, M. W.
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O. O. F. Heceta Lodge No. 111, meets
every Wednesday evening in Lodge
Hall, Florence, Oregon. Brothers in
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Florence,
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Pastor requests Christians to make
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OUR AIM—To furnish the best
accommodations at reasonable
prices.

Head of Tide Hotel,

W. W. NEELY, Prop'r.
Tables furnished with all the
delicacies of the season. Wild
game, fish and fruit in season. Best
accommodations for the traveling
public. Charges reasonable.

Elk Prairie Hotel.

Twenty-three
Miles West
of Eugene.

ON EUGENE AND
FLORENCE
STAGE ROUTE.

Money Saved
By
Patronizing it.

Geo. Hale : Prop.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

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STAGE LINE.

H. H. Barrett, Prop'r,
Leaves Florence Mondays, Wednes-
days and Fridays.
Arrives at Florence Tuesdays Thurs-
days and Saturdays.
Connects with Steamer and Scotts-
burg Stage Line for Drain. Also with
Stage Line for Coos Bay. Charges
reasonable.

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Stage leaves Eugene Mondays,
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following at 10 a. m.
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ce on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays at 2 p. m., arriving
in Eugene the following day at
6 p. m.
Single fare - - - - - \$5.00
Round trip - - - - - \$9.00
Tickets for sale at E. Bangs'
livery barn, Eugene, and at O. W.
Hurd's office in Florence.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE
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301,865 Vocabulary Terms
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different dictionaries for the entire alphabet is
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RY, (six volumes, complete), 225,000;
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The First Teacup.

Even after tea was introduced into
Europe and had come into general use
teacups were scarce. At the same time
coffee was introduced; but, apart from
Constantinople, the first coffee cups in
Europe date back only as far as 1645 in
Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1652 in London
and 1694 in Leipzig. From the first,
however, the conventional oriental coffee
cup, without stem or handle, was
little used, and in Germany not at all.
The Chinese teacup was used for tea,
coffee and chocolate as well. Specimens
of porcelain were undoubtedly intro-
duced into Europe in the middle ages,
yet not till the sixteenth century were
cups imported from China in any great
quantities, and even then it was as arti-
cles of luxury. Most of those found their
way back into China again, as collect-
ing porcelain is a lasting fad there, and
high prices are paid for good specimens.
The collection of Chinese porcelain, if
only the genuine specimens are desired,
requires immense study and knowledge,
and the Chinese are skillful imitators
and put numerous falsifications on the
market.

Individual Odors.

Every human being has a specific
odor of his own, according to A. Bethe
in the Archiv der Gesammten Physiologie,
by which he can be recognized not
merely by dogs but by persons with sen-
sitive organs of smell. The case is men-
tioned of a man who blindfolded could
pick out each individual in a company
of 20 by his odor.
The smell is not born with us, but
develops gradually till the age of puber-
ty, after which it remains unchanged.
Members of a family have a kind of
common odor, which persists even when
they have lived apart for a long time.

The entire area of the United States
is placed at 1,835,017,692 acres, of
which 741,702,365 acres are now owned
by individuals or by corporations or
states or have passed out of the control
of the general government.

WANTED—SEVERAL TEST-WORTHY PERSONS. In
this state to manage our business in their own
and nearby counties. His mainly office work
and confidential home salary straight \$500 a
month and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more
year old experience—Monthly \$5. Reference. En-
close self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert
E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M. Chicago.

**BILIOUS-
NESS**
Do you get up with a
headache?
Is there a bad taste in
your mouth?
Then you have a poor
appetite and a weak diges-
tion. You are frequently
dizzy, always feel dull and
drowsy. You have cold
hands and feet. You get
but little benefit from your
food. You have no ambition
to work and the sharp pains
of neuralgia dart through
your body.
What is the cause of all
this trouble?
Constipated bowels.

**Ayer's
PILLS**
will give you prompt relief
and certain cure.
Keep Your Blood Pure.
If you have neglected your
case a long time, you had
better take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
also. It will remove all
impurities that have been
accumulating in your blood
and will greatly strengthen
your nerves.
Write the Doctor.
There may be something about
your case you do not quite under-
stand. Write the doctor freely; tell
him how you are suffering. You
will promptly receive the best
medical advice. Address,
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

A Historic Wreck.
"In the harbor of Santiago de Cuba,"
says Matrin M. Ballou in Due South,
"a sunken wreck is pointed out, par-
tially visible at low tide, not far from
the shore. Only the ribs and stanchions
are still held together by the stout keel
timbers and lower sheathing. This
wreck has lain here unheeded for years,
yet what a story these old timbers
might tell had they only a tongue with
which to give voice to their experience
—literally the experience of ages."
Reference is made to the remains of
the old St. Paul, one of the remains of
the great Spanish armada that Philip II
sent to England in 1588, being one of
the very few of that famous flotilla
that escaped destruction at the time.
What a historical memento is the old
wreck! After a checkered career, in
which this ancient craft had braved the
waves of innumerable seas and
withstood the storms of nearly three
centuries, she was burned to the wa-
ter's edge here in the harbor of Santi-
ago a few years since and sunk, where
her remains now lie, covered with slime
and barnacles—a striking emblem of
the nation whose flag she once proudly
bore.—New York Tribune.

DEADLY SEA SNAKES.
VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WA-
TERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.
The Venom of These Serpents is More
Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a
More Scratch From Their Fangs Will
Produce Serious Results.
Not only do various reptiles and other
queer creatures abound in the forests
and swamps of the Philippines, but the
surrounding water of these interesting
islands team with veritable sea serpents.
These strange creatures, which pass
their entire existence in the water, pos-
sess deadly fangs. They are a great
menace to the fishermen, who are con-
stantly exposed to their attacks.
Technically speaking, science has
named the group the Hydrophidae.
They differ from the terrestrial snakes
only in the possession of a flat, paddle-
like tail. These reptiles inhabit the
tropical seas of the old world and occa-
sionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr.
Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing
in Princeton university, observed large
numbers of these creatures while on a
steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber
was in charge of a scientific expedition
and naturally took special notice of
them. He says that when the vessel was
some 50 miles off the coast myriads of
sea snakes could be seen swimming
about as far as the eye could reach.
They kept upon the surface, and several
distinct species were recognized among
them.
During calm weather these reptiles
may be seen sunning themselves upon
the surface of the sea, remaining mo-
tionless except for a slight undulation
caused by the movement of the water.
When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive
like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles
behind them. Some species are extreme-
ly brilliant in coloration, being bright
yellow, banded with black, while others
are tinted with delicate shades of green.
The food of sea snakes consists entirely
of fishes. Frequently fishes armed
with long sharp spines fall victims to
their appetites. Among these are the
apogon and silurids, which are fer-
rily with spines three and five inches
long. But these do not embarrass the
voracious reptile in the least. The vic-
tim is first killed by the snake's poison,
after which it is swallowed head first.
The spines, naturally pointing toward
the tail of the victim, and being relaxed
in death, are compressed against the
body of the fish as deglutition proceeds.
While in search of their prey, sea
snakes sometimes venture a short dis-
tance up the mouth of large rivers where
he was fishing in one of the rivers on
the east coast of Sumatra. He was using
a dragnet and had cornered a number
of medium sized fish. As the net was
being brought in, two large sea snakes
suddenly made their appearance inside.
They showed no signs of uneasiness at
capture, but were hurriedly gobbled
down the cornered fishes. Nor did they
cease operations until the last fish had
disappeared, when the formidable crea-
tures made their escape.
Being air breathers, the snakes
lead a similar existence to the whale.
Scientists have expressed much interest
as to how long they can remain under
water. Professor R. P. Wildford of the
American Museum of Natural History,
while dragging for corals, saw a large
sea snake lying motionless among some
coral growths, some eight feet below
the surface. It showed no signs of fear
and remained in the same position for
half an hour. The venom of these rep-
tiles is even more deadly than that of
the cobra. The fangs are very short,
and consequently do not penetrate so
deep as the fangs of most serpents, but
only a scratch from them is necessary
to produce serious results. Owing to
their great shyness accidents are very
rare. When cornered, they snap upon a
victim. As the eyes are adapted only
for use in the water they strike blindly
when brought into the air, although
living for days when removed from
their native element.
Many specimens hauled up in fisher-
men's nets have been sent to zoological
gardens. The London gardens even
went so far as to build a special tank
for their accommodation. But these
captured specimens either die en route
or a short time after being placed in
captivity. Seeking a dark corner of
their tank, they refuse all food and ul-
timately starve to death. Around the
numerous volcanic islands of the Malay
archipelago these reptiles are particu-
larly numerous. Frequent eruptions
occur among these islands, which are
hardly more than the body of the vol-
cano.
During the time of an eruption the
few people residing near by take to the
water in their boats to escape the rain
of ashes and mud.
It is generally a case of jumping
from the frying pan into the fire, how-
ever. At such times the sea becomes
uncomfortably warm from its close
proximity to the burning mountain,
and the sea snakes swim wildly about
for escape. They endeavor to climb
over the gunwales of the refugees'
boats, while they twine their bodies in
great masses about the forward chains.
When about to lay their eggs, these
serpents approach the shore. The eggs
are laid above high water mark and
left to hatch by the heat of the sun.
Many creatures prey upon the young
reptiles. Among their enemies are
sharks and other large fishes, while the
adults, in spite of their death dealing
fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and
large gulls. After the great typhoons,
which are common in the Philippines,
and their vicinity, many of these crea-
tures may be found cast up on the beach,
where they have been cast up during
the storm and killed by the violent
pounding of the waves.—New York
Times.

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and their vicinity, many of these crea-
tures may be found cast up on the beach,
where they have been cast up during
the storm and killed by the violent
pounding of the waves.—New York
Times.

DIAMONDS IN AMERICA.
Half a Billion Dollars' Worth Owned
Here—Amount Rapidly Increasing.
In no country are there more dia-
monds to be found than in the United
States, according to the population. It
is estimated by a leading Maiden Lane
(New York) diamond dealer that there
are upward of \$500,000,000 worth of
diamonds in this country. Moreover,
this vast amount is increasing year by
year.
Until quite recently diamonds were
rarely cut in this country, but Ameri-
can inventors have developed a process
for diamond cutting which is vastly su-
perior to that done abroad.
The loss in weight through cutting is
sometimes fully one-half, but the value
is increased probably more than two-
fold.
The Dutch city of Amsterdam has
been the great diamond cutting center of
the world from time immemorial and
up to a few years ago over 12,000 people
in that place were directly or indi-
rectly dependent upon this trade.
But it was not reasonable to suppose
that Amsterdam should continue to hold
a monopoly of diamond cutting. As one
of the greatest importing cities of the
world, New York gradually offered in-
centives to diamond cutters, and an
industry has been gradually built up
here that is now very flourishing and
profitable. In 1868 Henry D. Morse of
Boston invented a machine for cutting
and polishing diamonds, and since then
improvements have been made upon it,
but in this country machinery is largely
used.
A famous gem expert places the total
value of all the diamonds in the world
at over \$1,000,000,000, of which \$250,-
000,000 worth are in the hands of deal-
ers, carried as stock. All of the other
diamonds are in the hands of private in-
dividuals, and the question naturally
arises, who owns them? This is not so
easily answered, except in the case of
large and world famous gems.—Gods'
Magazine.

STERN DISCIPLINE.

It is necessary in war and the soldier
must learn to submit.
One of Detroit's retired officers, who
fought in two wars and helped for years
to restrain the savage outbreaks of our
Indians, thus delivered himself to the
writer:
"The very hardest lesson a young
American has to learn when he enters
the army is that of obedience. For the
first time, his individual authority is de-
stroyed. He is as frigid as a thor-
oughbred colt that long rebels against
the whip and spur. It is hard for him
to understand that his freedom of action
must be subordinated to military neces-
sity. He chafes, if he does not openly
rebel, but when once whipped into line
he makes the best soldier on earth.
"My first drillmaster had been my
friend and the friend of my family from
my boyhood up. We had hunted and
fished and courted together and ex-
changed secrets with a freedom that
does not obtain among brothers. One
day, early in my experience as a soldier,
and while everything was being carried
with a view to getting us into Mexico,
we had been drilling till I felt ready to
drop. The repeated orders struck pain
to my ears and I would have uncon-
sciously sworn that my musket weighed
a ton. At length, when within easy ear-
shot of him, I shouted, 'For heaven's
sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's
go over to the tavern.'
"He never looked at me but roared,
'Corporal, take that man and drill him
like the devil.'
"The corporal did, and I thought I'd
die of exhaustion. I fully meant to
challenge the drillmaster and whip him
if he declined, but he succeeded in mak-
ing me understand the imperative neces-
sity of unquestioning obedience in the
soldier. It's tough with the raw re-
cruit, but the quicker he learns his part
the better it is for all concerned."—De-
troit Free Press.

WAYS OF THE BLUE CRAB.

Some of Its Peculiarities as Observed at
New York's Aquarium.
While the blue crab is not commonly
thought of as a swimmer and does in
fact spend the greater part of its time
on the bottom, yet it can very easily
sustain itself in the water and swim at
a very fair rate of speed. It swims end-
wise, and when swimming it carries
one big claw thrown forward and bent
back at the middle joint, making a
point projecting at that end of the
body, while the other big claw trails
straight out astern. If it changes direc-
tion, it crooks the claw it had been car-
rying straight and lets the other go
free. If it sustains itself in the water
without progressing, it carries its big
claws in front of itself as it would nat-
urally do under ordinary circumstances
on the bottom, but it has to keep its
little claws in motion to sustain itself,
and in swimming the little claws are
kept actively at work. Besides making
a good degree of progress through the
water in swimming the blue crab can
change its course or swim to a higher
or lower level with facility. When
frightened, the blue crab moves off side-
ways, but when moving about at home
and undisturbed it may move straight
forward. Its body may be inclined at
any angle to the line of progress, but
its motion still be forward, the big
claws carried crooked around in front.
It may be seen moving thus in one of
the larger tanks at the aquarium, in
which there are blue crabs, lobsters and
other things. The temperature of the
water now just suits the crustaceans,
and they are very lively. Blue crabs
may be seen swimming here, and also
walking about, stepping down from
stones that are as high as they them-
selves are wide with perfect dignity, if
not grace of manner, and walking re-
versely carrying their claws before them.
—New York Sun.

PAINE'S DESERTED TOMB.

Reminiscence of the Author of "Home,
Sweet Home."
The old Christian cemetery at Tunis
is one of the strangest sights in that
strange town. Just off a busy thorough-
fare, under an ancient archway, is a
heavy wooden gate, much worn by the
lapse of time, thickly studded with fan-
tastic nails and provided with a pro-
truding knocker. The latter, however, is
not needed, for the gate yields to an
energetic push, and you find yourself in
a large, walled inclosure, half garden,
half graveyard, where an Italian wom-
an is hanging out clothes among the
gaunt white tombs. It is 12 years since
any one was buried here, and the place
is beginning to look neglected. The
modern cemetery is now outside the
walls, and its guardian told me that
many people came to him to inquire for
the monument of "an American poet"
or "an American consul," and he had
to send them to the old graveyard. The
monument in question is that of the
author of "Home, Sweet Home," and
it bears the following inscription upon
its side:
"In memory of John Howard Paine,
author of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Born
June 9, 1791; died April 9, 1852
Erected A. D. 1855."
[American Arms—engle announced
by motto: "Flourish United." Died
at the American consulate in Tunis
aged 60 years and 10 months."
"In the tomb beneath this stone the
poet's remains lay buried for 30 years.
On Jan. 6, 1883, they were disinterred
and taken away to his native land,
where they received honor and final
burial in the city of Washington June
9, 1883. 'Thus be content, poor heart.'"
"Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome
With arms outstretched God's angel said,
'Welcome to heaven's home, sweet home.'"
There is a certain appropriateness
about the fact that the author of the
exile's most pathetic anthem should
have died so many thousand miles away
from home.—London Sketch.

In 15 years Russia has sent \$24,000,
000 to Siberia, fully 100,000 rela-
tives of prisoners having accompanied
the exile of their own free will.

**WE LEAD
IN
Dry Goods
Fancy Goods
Furnishing Goods
Clothing
Shoes**
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Willamette St.,
Eugene,
Lane Co., Ore.
**RESPECTFULLY
J. V. KAUFFMAN.**

DIAMONDS IN AMERICA.

Half a Billion Dollars' Worth Owned
Here—Amount Rapidly Increasing.
In no country are there more dia-
monds to be found than in the United
States, according to the population. It
is estimated by a leading Maiden Lane
(New York) diamond dealer that there
are upward of \$500,000,000 worth of
diamonds in this country. Moreover,
this vast amount is increasing year by
year.
Until quite recently diamonds were
rarely cut in this country, but Ameri-
can inventors have developed a process
for diamond cutting which is vastly su-
perior to that done abroad.
The loss in weight through cutting is
sometimes fully one-half, but the value
is increased probably more than two-
fold.
The Dutch city of Amsterdam has
been the great diamond cutting center of
the world from time immemorial and
up to a few years ago over 12,000 people
in that place were directly or indi-
rectly dependent upon this trade.
But it was not reasonable to suppose
that Amsterdam should continue to hold
a monopoly of diamond cutting. As one
of the greatest importing cities of the
world, New York gradually offered in-
centives to diamond cutters, and an
industry has been gradually built up
here that is now very flourishing and
profitable. In 1868 Henry D. Morse of
Boston invented a machine for cutting
and polishing diamonds, and since then
improvements have been made upon it,
but in this country machinery is largely
used.
A famous gem expert places the total
value of all the diamonds in the world
at over \$1,000,000,000, of which \$250,-
000,000 worth are in the hands of deal-
ers, carried as stock. All of the other
diamonds are in the hands of private in-
dividuals, and the question naturally
arises, who owns them? This is not so
easily answered, except in the case of
large and world famous gems.—Gods'
Magazine.

STERN DISCIPLINE.

It is necessary in war and the soldier
must learn to submit.
One of Detroit's retired officers, who
fought in two wars and helped for years
to restrain the savage outbreaks of our
Indians, thus delivered himself to the
writer:
"The very hardest lesson a young
American has to learn when he enters
the army is that of obedience. For the
first time, his individual authority is de-
stroyed. He is as frigid as a thor-
oughbred colt that long rebels against
the whip and spur