

THE WEST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

FLORENCE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

W. H. WEATHERSON Editor and Proprietor.

Florence, Or., Nov. 18, 1898.

OUR MAIL SERVICE AGAIN.

We are informed that a temporary arrangement has been made with Eli Brigs by which three round trips per week will be made with the mail between Eugene and Mapleton. As far as we can ascertain the Kentucky party who has the contract for this route has done nothing to get another carrier since Potter & Campbell gave it up. The present arrangement which went into effect this week is that one stage shall leave Eugene and the other leave Mapleton three times per week, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. They meet about mid-way of the road exchange mail and return to Eugene and Mapleton respectively next day. As the steamer leaves Mapleton with the mail for Florence in the morning and returns in the afternoon, all passengers and mail between Eugene and Florence will be compelled to stop over two nights on the way; one night at Mapleton and the other half way to Eugene. This will be more time than has been allowed for making that trip since the semi weekly mail was established on the route from Eugene to Florence over eleven years ago. Before this, the winter schedule has called for mail leaving Eugene in the morning to arrive in Florence in the afternoon of the next day. The same length of time was allowed for going in the opposite direction.

We hope some different schedule will be arranged soon, as the new one is very unsatisfactory on account of so much delay. One day and a half should be ample time for carrying between Eugene and Mapleton in the winter and one day in the summer. It has been carried regularly in that time for several years. If necessary to allow more time than one day for the trip from Eugene to Mapleton the schedule for the steamer between Florence and Mapleton should be changed during that part of the year so as to make close connection with the stage and avoid so much delay.

The Broadaxe was issued at Eugene last Saturday by Amis & Son after a suspension of over two years. In the last number the editor mentions several things that he is opposed to, and promises to find out about some other things.

"It couldn't have been done better" is the opinion of everyone who was present and saw the launching of the Luella Monday. All the arrangements were perfect and there was not the smallest obstacle in the way to mar the success of the undertaking.

The city council of Grants Pass is considering an ordinance whereby the different occupations are to be taxed a given sum of money annually in order to do business. The object of the tax is to raise a revenue for the city. All occupations are to be taxed in amounts from \$2.50 to \$25 per year for permanent residents, while opticians are taxed \$2.50 and traveling physicians and traveling dentists \$10 per day.

The recent granting of a concession by Nicaragua to private parties may further complicate the building of the canal, and prompt action by congress seems imperative. There can be no doubt that the demand for the construction of the interoceanic canal by this government is voiced by almost our entire population, who have seen in the past year stronger proofs of its need than ever before. President McKinley in his forthcoming message will strongly urge immediate action in the premises, which it is to be hoped, will be taken. The canal is a matter of national importance, and the question of party politics should cut no figure in passing the necessary legislation which will start the project in a business-like manner, under control of the general government.—Tacoma Ledger.

A BIG GUARANTEE.

Exchange: A Portland daily paper asks a \$50,000 guarantee fund from the business men to produce a special edition on New Year's day. There is little doubt but what the amount will be raised, large as it may seem. Different localities have accepted unlike ideas as to the true value of this advertising space.

OUR SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

We have the pleasure of chronicling another triumph of the shipbuilders art by the launching of another fine vessel in the waters of the great Siuslaw. This vessel, the fifth that has been built on this river and designed for ocean commerce was christened the Luella and she is the largest and by far the best vessel among the number.

The first vessel built here was constructed at Acme in 1885 by Captain Jorgensen of San Francisco and was christened the Acme. After a career of two or three years on the ocean the Acme was wrecked on the coast of northern California. A year or two afterward a schooner was built at Rose Hill by Skog & Hansen and named the Moonlight. The builders sold this vessel in a short time and since then but little is known by us of her history. There was a schooner called the Moonlight wrecked on the coast of Alaska last summer but whether or not it was the same vessel is unknown.

Some five years ago a trim little vessel the Spray, was built at Rose Hill by Olaf Hansen who took her to San Francisco.

Three years ago Capt E H W Hansen commenced work on the schooner Bella. This is a larger, and better vessel than those previously built here, being a three master with a carrying capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber. She is now at work in the carrying trade on this coast.

Besides the ocean vessels there have been a number of other boats built here. In 1894 Capt Peregrin departed for San Francisco with a craft of peculiar model which he had constructed at Acme and designed for navigating the shallow waters adjacent to San Francisco bay. A few years ago the river steamer "Mink" was rebuilt and enlarged under the direction of M F Phillips as master workman. Last summer the "Marguerite" was constructed for O W Hurd, Capt Hansen having charge of the work.

Last spring a company, composed of San Francisco parties and some of the leading business men of the Siuslaw was formed for the purpose of building and owning the Luella, the fine vessel that was launched here Monday. Work was commenced about May 1st under the direction of Thomas H Peterson who came from Ballard, Wash., to superintend the construction. The lumber was sawed at Acme by I B Cushman who is one of the stockholders of the company. Meyer & Kyle, also shareholders, looked after the business of the company on the river.

The keel of the noble vessel is 135 feet in length, beam 32 feet and depth of hold 10 feet. When light she will draw about 9 feet of water and 11 1/2 when loaded. Her carrying capacity is estimated at 400,000 feet of lumber.

As soon as the carpenter work is finished she will be loaded with lumber and taken to San Francisco, there to be fitted up with machinery from the Fulton Iron Works. The total cost when completed will be about \$33,000.

Captain Higgins who has been in Florence for several months past will take command of her as soon as she is ready to load. She was designed especially for the lumber trade and will be able to carry many million feet to market in the course of a year.

Every stick of timber used in building the Luella is of the best quality and put together by first class workmen. Superintendent Peterson who has been a ship builder for thirty years or more says that he never worked on a vessel which was constructed of better lumber throughout than was used for the Luella.

An examination of the Luella will convince anyone that the claim that has been made for years past that as good timber for ship-building grows in the Siuslaw valley as can be found any where on this coast, is true.

Building this vessel has furnished employment to a large crew of men during the summer and fall and caused many thousand dollars to be expended here. Already there is considerable talk of building another vessel here next year and we hope the time is not far distant when shipbuilding will become a permanent industry in Florence and afford steady employment to a large number of men.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. This is a steady office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$500 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert K. Ross, Post, Dept. M, Chicago.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Mural Planted, commissioned by the government as official historian to the War Department. The book has been in every corner of San Francisco and the Pacific with General Mettler, in the hospitals at Manila, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the fort of the Brim of the fall of Manila. Bonanzas for agents. Satisfactory references. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all flashy material war books. Outfit free. Address, F T Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH. D. C., Nov. 7th, 1898.

To break off the peace negotiations is the very thing Spain does not desire to do. That was made fully apparent in the answer of the Spanish commissioners, declining to consent to our demand for the whole of the Philippines. Spain wishes to get as much money as it possibly can from us, for the Philippines, and if the negotiations are broken off, it would not get a cent, while we would get the Philippines just as surely as we would if the treaty was regularly concluded. There are good reasons for the belief that Spain would object most decidedly if our commissioners should withdraw their demand for the Philippines, which they are not likely to do, and substitute a proposition that the islands should be returned to Spanish control. One of them is that a return to Spanish control would be a physical impossibility, owing to the strong insurgent army of Aguinaldo, which would be in absolute control of the entire group of islands within a week after the withdrawal of the American forces. Spain knows that the islands are lost to her, and, even if it did not expect to get a money indemnity from us, would doubtless prefer seeing them controlled by the U S to seeing them controlled by the insurgents. So far as can be judged by appearances, the president and the members of his cabinet, are perfectly satisfied with the situation in Paris. In fact, members of the cabinet have said as much, and added their expectation that the treaty would soon be concluded upon our terms.

Fifty-seven cannons captured at Santiago have been ordered taken to the U S arsenal, at Watervliet, N Y, for examination. This order is merely a form, as it is well understood that these cannons have no other value than as trophies, and expected that congress will, at the coming session, authorize their distribution as such among the states.

If anybody in your neighborhood, enticed by stories of gold and diamonds, has been hankering to go to South Africa, he will be interested in the following extract from an official report made by Consul General Stowe: "That there are many Americans in South Africa who should never have come is evident. Many unfortunates are stranded here, without employment. I would advise Americans to stay away. Gold and diamonds are not for the many; all vocations are full; living is high; to go 'up country' is like jumping from the pan into the fire, for the conditions there are not encouraging."

As soon as Maj General Wade, one of our military commissioners at Havana, learned that Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Cuba would be evacuated on Nov. 22nd, he cabled to the war department, setting forth the danger there would be if U S troops were not on hand to occupy both places the minute the Spaniards leave, and asking that steps be taken to avoid trouble by sending U S troops at once. The war department has issued the necessary orders, and our boys will be there ready to take charge when the Spaniards march out. Although not given out officially, the danger feared by General Wade, is that the towns might be occupied by Cuban insurgents who might make much trouble, unless our troops are there to forestall them.

There is very little doubt that ex-Secretary John Sherman's mind is becoming a little flighty. The old gentleman got lost the other day in the state, war and navy department building, with which he ought to be as familiar as with his own residence, and had to be piloted to one of the entrances by a messenger.

Lieut Hobson, who is in Washington, could scarcely restrain his tears when he received the news of the Maria Teresa, the Spanish cruiser he raised while on his way to New York. Many regrets have been expressed by others, especially naval officers.

There is a pointer in a portion of the testimony of General Lawton that should not be overlooked by those who seek for reasonable explanations of numerous things connected with the campaign against Santiago. It will be remembered that it had already been stated in the testimony of the naval officer who had charge of the debarkation of Shafter's army, that the troops never would have been landed from the transports had the navy not gone to the assistance of the army officers in command. Nearly every naval officer who has expressed an opinion on the subject, has declared that the transports should be under the navy, as they are under the British system. Col Denby, of the Investigating Commission, who conducted the examination of Gen Lawton, asked whether we thought the navy

should have control of the transport. "No, indeed," was his prompt and emphatic reply. "Then you think the army should have control of them?" asked Col Denby. "Absolutely," was the answer. "While they are acting together?" queried Col Denby. "They won't act together," answered Gen Lawton; "that is where I make my point; two men cannot command the same affair." Gen Lawton's declaration that the army and navy won't act together may be a little too sweeping, but there is little doubt that they did fail to act together during the Santiago campaign.

Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

When I'm a man is the poetry of youth. When I was young is the poetry of old age.

I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man was permitted to make all the ballads he need not care who should make the laws of a nation.

Still doth the soul, from its lone fastness high, upon a rilling effluence send; and when it falls, fight as we will, we die; and while it lasts we cannot wholly end.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and in every pursuit is the quality of attention. My own invention or imagination such as it is, I can most truthfully assure you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of commonplace, humble, patient, daily, toiling, drudging attention.

Women Should Know It.

Many women suffer untold agony and misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They have been led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset woman-kind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffiness or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing-down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it with scalding or burning sensation, sediment in it after standing in bottle or common glass for twenty-four hours, are signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

The above symptoms are often attributed by the patient herself or by her physician to female weakness or womb trouble. Hence, so many fail to obtain relief, because they are treating, not the disease itself, but a reflection of the primary cause, which is kidney trouble.

In fact, women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy.

Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is easy to get at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar.

To prove its wonderful merits you can have a sample bottle and book telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Kindly mention THE WEST and send your address to Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N Y.

GOV. THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Following is the full text of Governor Lord's Thanksgiving Proclamation for 1898.

"Executive Department, Salem, Ore., Nov. 7th.—In recognition of the many blessings vouchsafed to our people by the giver of all good, I, Wm P Lord governor of the state of Oregon, in accordance with established usage, do hereby designate Thursday the 24th day of November, 1898, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving. On that day I recommend that the people abstain from secular employments, and devote it to religious observances, to charitable acts, and sympathy with the sorrowing, to the pleasures and hospitality and social recreation, to the cultivation of patriotic sentiments, and profound respect for law and order, and to the remembrance of our brave soldiers, living and dead, who upheld the honor of our flag and maintained the prestige of American arms.

"Witness my hand and the seal of the state of Oregon at the capitol, in Salem, this 7th day of November, A D 1898.

"WILLIAM P LORD, Governor." "H B KISCAID, Secretary of state."

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.

SOMETHING IN HEREDITY.

Herald Disseminator:

There is an old established saying that blood will tell, which has considerable of a hold on the thoughts of the people. On the line of an argument on that subject the Globe-Democrat very aptly says that the idea that the material and moral condition of the people is largely dependent upon ethnology is gaining ground throughout the world. It is observed that Spain, Italy, Portugal and France are in trouble of various sorts, while a large measure of prosperity prevails in England, Germany and the United States, as well as in Holland. The four countries first mentioned belong to the Latin family, while the others are, in general, of the Teutonic stock. The fact that England, Germany, Holland and the United States are in advance of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal in most of the elements which constitute the greatness of peoples is so plain and persistent that it must be something more than a mere accident or coincidence. France, it is true, is apparently prosperous, but its moral obliquities, as shown by the Panama scandal of five or six years ago and the Dreyfus outrages in the past two or three years, betrayed a lack of moral balance which may at any moment precipitate physical disaster. Racial distinction affords a convenient explanation of these differences in moral or material conditions.

Apparently, too, this theory finds some favor with the people which it discriminates against. A few weeks ago a book written by a well-known Frenchman was published, entitled "Anglo-Saxon Superiority, to What It Is Due," which attributed a great deal of this superiority to ethnical considerations. That writer ascribed most of the progress and expansiveness of Americans and Englishmen to mental and moral peculiarities, and these were referred, in a considerable degree, to the difference in race. So far, of course, as French inferiority was due to ethnical reasons the author could not see any chance for improvement but to a small extent at least he offered some hope that training and education would offer a partial remedy. The fact that this book, though it has called out a few angry criticisms in France, has run through several editions in that country and has been greeted with commendation in influential quarters, is an evidence that the justice of its strictures is conceded.

It is difficult, however, for a people to grasp the extent of their shortcomings. A striking illustration of this truth was given a week or two ago in connection with a statue which had just been erected to the memory of Champlain M Hanotaux, recently minister of foreign affairs of France, remarked in connection with that occasion that Champlain's life was a refutation of the notion that France was a poor colonizer. But the illustration which he called was fatal to his contention. Champlain was one of the greatest figures in the early history of the American continent. He was a good soldier, an intrepid and successful explorer and an able administrator, but he was a poor colonizer. France had as early a start on this continent as England, but at the beginning of the war in 1756 between those nations for supremacy in North America there were only about 80,000 white men in the French region of the continent, while in the English locality there were 1,200,000. This tremendous preponderance for England is what gave the victory to that country. Frenchmen refused to come to America except in very small numbers. Thus Champlain, Frontenac and their successors were always weak as compared with their British rivals. The Frenchman sticks to his own country still. He is as poor a colonizer as he was in Champlain's day, as is shown by the records of the French colonies in Asia and Africa. But this is only one of the particulars in which the Latin race is inferior to the world-conquering Anglo-Saxon people.

Strong, steady nerves Are needed for success Everywhere. Nerves Depend simply, solely, Upon the blood. Pure, rich, nourishing Blood feeds the nerves And makes them strong. The great nerve tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Because it makes The blood rich and Pure, giving it power To feed the nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures nervousness, Dyspepsia, rheumatism, Catarrh, scrofula, And all forms of Impure blood.

THE GREAT WHITE STORE

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

We carry no shop-worn, or Auction Goods of any kind. Some of the latest arrivals are Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Oiled Clothing and Rubber Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, Dry Goods, and Fancy Articles, which must be seen to be appreciated.

In Dress Goods and Dress Trimming, can be found Serges, Cashmeres, Henrietta, Ladies Cloth, Suitings Water-proofs. Trimmings to match in Gimps, Velvets, Silks, Satins ETC., in all Shades.

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

O. W. HURD.

CARMAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE!

Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions.

FLORENCE MEAT MARKET.

Just Opened.

Goods as Represented.

J. W. CARMAN PROPRIETOR

Advertisement for Holmes' Quinine and Business College. Includes text: "Send for CATALOGUE of the HOLMES' QUININE and BUSINESS COLLEGE." and "FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. TO OUR PATRONS: A house and lot in Glenada. The house is 16 by 24 feet and one story and a half in height. Also a good wooded lot on premises. For further particulars inquire at this office. We have made arrangements of 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."