THE WEST.

—PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.—

—AT—

FLORENCE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

- - - BY - - -

W. H. WEATHERSON

Editor and Proprietor.

Florence, Or. Dec. 16, 1898.

THE BROADAXE has taken up its former course of finding fault with the officials of this county without apparently much regard whether its complaints are just or not. In the last issue Sheriff Withers and Assessor Burton were singled out especially for attack. The Broadaxe claims that the expenses of the county assessor's office are altogether too great and says: "The assessor of this county is allowed by law $3 per day, and has from the first of April to the first of September in which to do the work and in case the court thinks best it may extend the time until the first day of October, thus giving the assessor seven months or 163 days in which to perform the work." The assessor is allowed from April 1st to September 1st to complete the work of calling upon the residents of the county and obtaining from them a list of their property. That however is by no means all the assessor has to do in a year as several months are necessarily consumed in writing out the assessment rolls alone to say nothing of the other work belonging to that office. Mr Barton is an efficient officer and has placed on the assessment rolls much property that had previously escaped taxation and the Broadaxe is unreasonable in asking him or any other man to do the work of that office in any such length of time. If the editor of the Broadaxe should attempt to do all the work of the assessor of Lane county for the entire year according to law between April 1st and October 1st we venture to say he would stretch the time even more than he did in saying there are seven months of time between those dates.

SAID AN eminent divine: Your paper tells you when to go to church, to county court and probate court and when to send your children to school. It tells you who is married and who is dead, who is born, and many other things you would like to know. It calls attention to the public enterprise and advocate the best schools, of law and order in town. It records the marriage of your daughter, the death of your son and the illness of your wife free of charge. It sets forth the advantage and attraction of your town and invites immigration, and is first to welcome new comers. Yet in spite of all these and numerous other benefits, some people say home papers are not half as good as city papers, that they have no interest in their business or success. The home papers are like the home church—to often neglected by those who are benefited by it.

THE PACIFC Lumber Trade Journal, an authority on lumbering says: "The prospects for next year in the lumber trade of the Pacific coast never looked brighter than they do at this writing. Copious rains have fallen in California, assuring a bounteous crop of cereals; fir prices have advanced in San Francisco; the redwood men are obtaining better returns for their lumber than formerly and stocks of lumber of nearly all kinds are from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than one year ago. With all these good things the mill men of northern California and the Pacific northwest and the dealers in central and southern California have reason for rejoicing."

NO, BROTHER AMIS, we are not exercised in the least about your article representing that there are no populists among Sheriff Withers' deputies. But an editor is expected to be able to answer any question that may be asked and as we know some people calling themselves populists who hold opinions at variance with what you expressed in your article, we asked for information as to who is to decide whether a man is a populist or not. Form your answer however you are as ready to make an attempt at dodging now as you were before your rest of the last two years.

AN EXCHANGE proposes a change in the law that would make it the duty of the county treasurer to collect all taxes. This would divide the work more evenly between the sheriff and treasurer and we believe would be a better way than the present arrangement. The treasurer is the custodian of the county funds and should be the collector.

THE PUBLIC schools of Eugene have commenced issuing a monthly magazine called the Eugene Public School News.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The final winding up of the war will be accomplished when the treaty of peace is signed, which will be very soon. The Globe Democrat says:

Spain will sign the treaty. Every demand of the United States is conceded. The protocol stands exactly as written. The Philippines are ours. Their control, disposition and form of government have been determined and will be American. Porto Rico is a part of our territory, and Cuba is entirely released from Spanish sovereignty and claim. Thus ends the war of 1898 with supreme triumph on the field of battle and in the treaty negotiations. The power of the people of the United States in a righteous cause has again been shown to the world, and more impressively than ever. It was no party or faction that forced the war. The people decreed it. Their indignant sentiment swept over all barriers. They asked that the reign of atrocity in Cuba be ended and united in all the states, pressed forward to fill the requirements of the government. On April 23rd war was declared: On May 1st Dewey won marvelous victory in Manila bay; on July 3rd the Cervera fleet was destroyed; before the month was out Santiago surrendered with 24,000 men; on August 12th the protocol was signed, and on November 28th the Spanish peace commissioners assented the treaty proposed. The war lasted 219 days, a few days beyond seven months.

It has been a year of destiny with the great republic. The clash of arms carried our flag to victory on opposite sides of the world. Much happened that was not foreseen. It is always so in war, for "war legislates." Our fleet struck the enemy wherever he could be found and our soldiers fought under tropical storms in the trenches of Santiago and Manila, separated by half the circumference of the world. Their valor led invarably to the same result. We lost many heroes by bullets, but not one prisoner nor a flag. We never gave an inch of ground. From first to last it was a war in which only the work "forward" was heard. The armies of the enemies encountered were as large as our own, but the indomitable American spirit drove then from intrenched positions and compelled them to surrender. This is the record that will go into history of the rising of a great nation to rescue a neighboring people from extermination.

Spain would not free its colonies on any terms nor consent to intervention in their behalf. It prefered war to giving freedom to Cuba by sale or otherwise. The island accordingly has been wrested from it and it must part also with its main possessions in the Pacific. If this is hard the choice between peace and war was made by Spain itself and it well knows the limits of defeat are not set by the looser. In all the new and unanticipated questions involved the United States has risen to the occasion. It has lived up to Dewey's victory and to a rightful future share in the commerce of the Pacific. The islands taken from Spain were in any case lost to that country. They would have been sold or otherwise transfered to European powers if we had released them. Our demand for their possession was wholly logical, and, in fact, a necessity of the situation. The great majority of the people approve of it and time will show that they were well placed when they fell into the hands of the nearest enlightened government. Great consequences will flow from our just and triumphant war with Spain. All honor to the people, the administration, the army and the navy.

THE CORVALLIS GAZETTE says the school law should be so amended that the fiscal year would end June 30th instead of March 1st. Unless an act was passed changing the time for holding the annual school meeting, the term of office of the directors would expire during the fiscal year and the election of a new director might often change the plans of the board. In case one director was opposed to the wishes of the other two, the retirement of one of these and the election of another holding the same opinion as the former minority member of the board, might result in such changes being made as would distroy the work of the former board, while neither the old nor the new board could be held responsible for the transactions of the year. If the time of beginning the school year was July 1st instead of March 1st it would cause inconvenience in the country districts which usually have their school open during the spring and summer or early autumn, as with the school year commencing in the spring, the board can then make their arrangements at once for the entire summer.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS IN this state to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight $900 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly $18. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Hess, Prest., Dept. M. Chicago.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH, Dec. 5th, 1898.

The importance of the subject dealt with is ample excuse for the unusual length of President McKinley's annual message to congress, the greater portion of which is about the war, the events leading up to it, connected with and following it, up to the acceptance of our terms of peace. The general tone of the message is highly commended; also the handling of the more or less delicate question connected with our acquirement of the Philippines. It is free from rancor and bombast, although fully recognizing the unprecedented achievements of the country in the war with Spain. Its dominant note is patriotism of the highest order — patriotism such as every good American feels, regardless of political affiliation and can endorse. If the sentiment in congress is representative of that of the country, and it usually is, the message will be generally commended.

While the legislation of the session of congress, which opened today, wil have little direct connection with the newly acquired territory of the country, several of the regular appropriation bills notably those for the army and for the navy, as well as the bill for the increase of the regular army, will furnish texts for many speeches on that subject, and the talk of senators and representatives indicates an intention to take full advantage of those texts. Consequently the debates of the present session are expected to be unusually lively and interesting.

There is a disposition among prominent republican senators to fight shy of committing themselves either for or against holding an early spring extra session of congress, to consider financial legislation, regardless of whether failure of the present session to pass all the legislation actually necessary makes an extra session imperative. Senator Allison was asked plainly whether he was in favor of an extra session to consider financial legislation, but he adroitly declined to commit himself and answered the question by saying: "The president must decide whether or not the new congress shall speedily assemble; we have nothing to do with the question." He was also averse to expressing an opinion, saying when asked to do so: "So many things may happen in the next three months that a prediction at this time regarding an extra session must be necessarily based upon the merest speculation."

Secretary Alger says, in his annual report, in favor of his recommendation that it be provided in the legislation for increasing the regular army to 100,000 men, that natives of islands occupied by our troops may be enlisted: "These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have the tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own men from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of service and return to the avocations of civil life." That last sentence will do more to hurry army legislation than any other one thing. Every senator and representative is besieged with requests to get this or that regiment of volunteers mustered out, and they all know that no considerable number of the volunteers will be ordered mustered out until congress provides for the enlistment of regulars to take their places. It is believed that this peculiar situation will keep men quiet who otherwise bitterly oppose the bill providing for the increase of the regular army.

Senator Hale sees nothing but trouble and expense in the annexation of the Philippines, and declares his intention to fight the ratification of the treaty of peace to the full extent of his ability, regardless of what other senators may do. Hale's pictures of the calamities likely to follow the ratification of the treaty of peace would be truly awful if he could make everbody see through his eyes. But it has not been forgotten that Mr Hale drew some very weird pictures of what would happen to this country if it dared to make war on Spain, which were a long ways from what actually did happen; therefore his doleful talk isn't fetching any tears of alarm.

The probability of Nicaragua canal legislation is going to be a good thing for Washington hotel keepers, this winter, and it may be that some impecunious statesmen who will be dropped from Uncle Sam's pay roll at the close of the present congress, will also handle some of the Panama Canal Company's money, which it is understood will be liberally spent to block Nicaragua canal legislation. The house is the doubtful body; the senate is known to be overwhelmingly favorable to the construction of the Nicaragua canal by this government. There are signs that the administration will use its influence upon the house in favor of canal legislation.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, 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 roar of the battle at the fall of Manila, Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographer on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F T Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Parsnip Complexion.

It does not require an expert to detect the sufferer from kidney trouble. The hollow checks, the sunken eyes, the dark, puffy circles under the eyes, the sallow parsnip-colored complexion indicates it.

A physician would ask if you had rheumatism, dull pain or ache in the back over the hips, stomach trouble, desire to urinate often, or a burning or scalding in passing it; if after passing there is an unsatisfied feeling as if it must be at once repeated, or if the urine has a brick dust deposit or strong odor.

When these symptoms are present, no time should be lost in removing the cause.

Delay may lead to gravel, catarrh of the bladder, inflammation, causing stoppage, and sometimes requiring the drawing of the urine with instruments, or may run into Bright's Disease, the most dangerous stage of kidney trouble.

Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, is a positive remedy for such disease. Its reputation is is world-wide and it is so easy to get at any drug store that no one need suffer any length of time for want of it.

However, if you prefer to first test its wonderful merits, mention THE WEST and write to Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N Y for a sample bottle telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

New York "Commercial Advertiser:"

Canada's preferential tariff is not working exactly to the satisfaction of its ingenions framers. The intention of this law was to encourage imports from Great Britain at the expense of imports from the United States, but it seems to operate pretty much the other way. During August last, the first month that the full 25 per cent. preferential rate took effect, the total value of principal articles exported to Canada from Great Britain was less than in August, 1896, before any preferential rate was established; while the exports from the United States into Canada were 25 per cent greater than in August two years ago. More significant still, the increase in exports from this country was, in many cases, in manufactured goods. It only illustrates anew that the flow of foreign trade is something Canada cannot control without seriously injuring her own people. Canadians will buy foreign goods and products where they can obtain them cheapest, and in production of many of such things the United States has an advantage more than equivalent to the 25 per cent. advantage in duties Canada gives British imports. This advantage will grow greater as the United States improves in industrial organization and better utilizes its natural resources.

THE TREATY SIGNED.

The war between Spain and the United States formally came to an end last Saturday evening when the treaty of peace was signed by the commissioners of Spain and America.

Two copies of the treaty were made and signed one copy being for the archives of each nation. Each copy contains the English and Spanish text in parallel columns.

Now that the treaty is signed the government will be obliged soon to take steps looking to the restoration of the diplomatic machinery necessary to friendly relations with Spain. It is not customary at the close of war between two nations to send the former minister to represent one country at the capital of the other.

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

A TERM of school should be closed with some kind of demonstration. All work progresses toward a sort of climax the school not excepted. Teachers enjoy best success who work to a final point wherein shall culminate the best efforts of the pupils, teacher, patrons and all concerned.—*O S Journal.*

TO CONTROL THE COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

Tacoma Ledger:

The annual report of the commissioner of navigation is an interesting and valuable document—unusually so at this time, when the question of building up our American merchant marine is connected with and secondary only to that of the future policy regarding the Philippines.

Commissioner Chamberlain shows by facts and figures how the commercial marine of Great Britain, France and Germany, which has increased so rapidly and which has been a prominent factor in the increased trade of those nations, has been built up by subsidies.

While the United States paid last year only $40,000 for this purpose, Great Britain paid in subsidies to steamboat lines to the east coast of Asia alone a million and a quarter dollars, and Germany five and a half million marks. It is no wonder, as the commissioner says, that the growing trade of the Pacific is rapidly slipping away from us, "because we have deluded ourselves into the belief that the Pacific trade will become ours without taking ordinary precautions to meet competition."

The British government pays $3.40 per nautical mile to the Canadian Pacific Steamship company.

The commissioner urges a relaxation of our registry laws to meet the present conditions in the Pacific—this upon the same basis upon which the Paris and New York were admitted, that American vessels be built equal to those admitted.

If the United States coasting regulations are applied to commerce between this country and the Philippines, as it will be to that of Hawaii and Porto Rico, much will be gained. What Commissioner Chamberlain says of the trade of Hawaii applies equally to the Philippines.

Almost the entire value of the annexation of Hawaii to the developement of American navigation in the Pacific is involved in treating the islands as an extension of our boundaries, bringing us from 1,500 to 2,000 miles nearer the markets of Asia and Australia.

Equal in importance to the Nicaragua canal, this subject should receive early attention by congress, and some action taken to secure the carrying of American goods in American vessels, and the building of a merchant marine for that purpose.

A F AND A M ELECTION.

At their meeting last Saturday evening the Masonic Lodge of Florence elected the following officers to serve for the coming year:

E W Cobb, W M; R B Mills, S W; Thos Steear, J W; J I Butterfield, Sec; S G Lindsley, Treas; A Hadasall, Trustee; Geo B Camp, S D; J A McLeod, J D; A Brand and W A Cox, stewards; S J Brand, Tyler.

The regular installation of officers will be held on Tuesday Dec. 27th.

THE EDITOR of the "Newport, (Vt.) Standard" is a pronounced sceptic on the hatchery question, and he does not hesitate to speak up in meeting. Practical experience has demonstrated, however that the artifical propagation of fish has been successful. Nature has not made such provision for the care of the young fish that more than 5 to 10 per cent of a given natural brood can be saved, whereas it has been shown repeatedly that at least 75 per cent of those having artificial care are preserved.—*Fishing Gazette.*

SOME FREE silver papers are claiming that silver has gained a great victory from the decision of a Michigan court that silver dollars are full legal tender. We do not see how it has gained anything that it did not previously have as the law plainly says that silver dollars are legal tender for any amount. Many people do not know that there is a difference in this respect between silver dollars and fractional currency.

Extremely Weak

Deficient Blood Causes Loss of Appetite and Final Break Down—Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

"I lost my appetite and about all I lived on was iced lemonade. My strength was all gone. I was so weak I could hardly cross the floor. At last I was taken very sick. One physician told me my blood was all gone and he gave me medicine but it did not help me. I had pretty much lost all faith in medicines, but thought I would get one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and try it. After taking that bottle I was much better, and so I got two more bottles and after taking them I was well, but to be sure of it, I kept on taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until I had used in all five bottles. It has done unspeakable good to me and I wish all my suffering sisters would try it." MRS. A. EVERSEN, Wedderburn, Oregon. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

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 Waterproofs.

Trimmings to match in Gimps, Velvets, Silks, Satins ETC., in all Shades.

Full line of Ladies, Gents and Children's underwear. In Fancy Articles can be found Fascinators, Child's Hoods, Bootees, Mittens, RUCHINGS, the latest, Bobbinet, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear ETC.

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

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.