

# THE WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

FLORENCE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON

W. H. WEATHERSON  
Editor and Proprietor.

Florence, Ore. Jan. 20, 1899.

## SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Capital Journal.

Few persons, even among those employed in schools, comprehend the real nature of our public school system. Few know that it is the foundation of our democratic institutions. The pivotal point of departure wherein our government differentiates from all others. To consider the public school system only from the point of taxes is a mistake. If there were no public system of education, the rich would have schools for their children, and a great big increasing third of all the children in the land would become objects of charity so that education is concerned. Out of this would grow the social distinctions and divisions into classes and castes that would follow them through life.

In the public schools there is enforced equality. The richest and the poorest and nobody's child have an equal chance to be ranked upon mental ability and industry and aspiration to make the most of themselves. All caste is destroyed for the time being. Aristocratic notions of superiority by birth and privileges of wealth are flung to the wind. This may not be pleasing to some but there is a great substratum of common sense in it after all. The child of exclusive and plutocratic tastes is compelled to learn that there are others in the world. Perhaps less fostered but entitled to respect and consideration.

The man or woman who can comprehend this fundamental characteristic of our American free school system will overlook its defects and become its loyal supporter and advocate.

It is the sole cause of the more than average intelligence of our citizenship, and more than average spirit of our army and navy, the superiority of our political institutions. School legislation should not be dictated from sordid considerations of what it will cost in the way of taxes. The man who would vote on a school law from the standpoint of how the law will affect a text book publisher, or how it will affect his chance of getting employed as a friend or member of his family in the future disposition of places, is not fit to legislate for a free people. He ought to become the subject of some monarchy where caste is built up and preserved at public expense and where it is a crime to let the growing generations develop their God-given talents.

## EXPERIMENT IN EQUAL RIGHTS.

After several years of agitation the women of Maryland have secured the passage of an "equal rights law," and they will now be given a taste of its quality, as it places the wife on a common footing with her husband. Among the advantages are that she can convey her property without his consent and make contracts in her own name.

With these privileges come responsibilities. Her husband is no longer responsible for any of his wife's acts except those committed directly in his presence and presumably by his coercion. She can be sued separately. She can no longer purchase goods and have them charged to her husband. As the old law gave the wife a dower right in her husband's estate, so the new one gives the husband the same right to a portion of his wife's estate. In fact, the law gives equal rights and privileges, and with it equal responsibilities and disadvantages.

The result of this legislation will be watched with interest. The women wanted it. Now they have it, there is a question whether they will not soon discover that their first estate was preferable to the last, and that their former jannapities were preferable to their present "privileges."—*Tuoluma Leader.*

## POLITICAL NEWS.

Hon. Nelson Dingley author of the Dingley tariff bill died in Washington last Friday. He was 63 years old and had been a member of congress from Maine since 1881.

A J Beveridge has been elected senator from Indiana to succeed Senator Turpie.

Chauncey M Depew was nominated by the republican members of the New York legislature as a candidate for U S senator to succeed Edward Murphy.

## THE END OF A GREAT EMPIRE.

On January 1st when the Spanish flag fell in the West Indies, the end of an imperial story covering over four hundred years was recorded. The flag had first gone up on one of the Bahamas, not far from Cuba, and was afterward planted on all the West Indian islands, on the northern, western and southeastern coasts of South America, on both shores of Central America, in Mexico and the present territory of the United States from Florida to the Mississippi river and from the Mississippi delta to Oregon. That was the most expansive empire the world had ever seen. The Roman empire, extending from London to Thebes and from Gibraltar to the Caucasus, had not been so large by half; the British empire was only beginning to get its permanent footholds. At the end of a century after Columbus Spain was the first colonizing power, Portugal the second and Great Britain third.

No modern people in that age promised to grow into such wealth and might as the Spaniards, not only because of the vastness of their territorial gains, but because they had acquired all the rich treasure-bearing country then known to exist or afterward developed in the New World. The land of the Incas was theirs; the auriferous lodges of Venezuela and Columbia flew their flag; the gold and silver mines of Mexico paid tribute to them; they owned California with its unsuspected billions. There was little gold for the Portuguese in the Brazil; the English getting none from the rock-bound coasts of New England, the burgher farms of New Amsterdam and the pastoral country of the South were forced to steal from the Spanish galleons. One might have prophesied that Spain in four hundred years would be to modern times what the Italy of Caesar's Rome was to the ancient era; but such a prophecy would have taken no account of the degeneration which wealth and power seem to always bring upon the Afro-Latin race. There is something in the blood of the half-Castilian, half-Moor that cannot stand prosperity, and so when Spain had mounted so high that all men envied her she was about to go slipping, sliding and tumbling back to the lowest deep of misfortune and ignominy.

There she lies today, with none so poor to do her reverence. Of the splendid empire of Columbus, Balboa, Pizarro Cortez and Desoto there is nothing left in the New World. The mainland colonies were long since turned into free states; the very island where Columbus landed floats the British colors and bears upon its sands and reefs the figurative embodiment of Spain's disastrous losses in the wreck of the Maria Teresa; and the two islands where the old Castilian empire made its last stand now acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States. It is a reasonable thought that all this fair conquest might have been skived if the Spanish nation had been able to keep its head. But the presence of gold inspired a lust for it, and lust became the incentive to robbery, cruelty and despotism and these offenses bore their natural issue in revolt. Like the Bourbons of their reigning house the Spaniards learned nothing from experience, repeating in the remnants of their colonies the tragic blunders that had caused the loss of the two Americas. They could not keep their hands from the pockets and their knives from the throats of the people of their own blood it was given them to rule, and so the end came in the final falling of the Spanish flag on this continent and the departure of Spain's last victory in humiliation and tears.

Stripped to a little group of islands in the East Atlantic, another group in the Mediterranean, a foothold in Africa, and a beaded archipelago of coral in the Pacific, ruined in prestige, tottering under a load of debt, in the shadow of civil war, and confronted by rapacious neighbors, one of whom holds, in Gibraltar, her strongest fortress, the future of the historic old kingdom seems black indeed. The question is not when Spain will recover, but whether she can escape the fate of Poland or the coming fate of China. Recovery is impossible with 60 per cent of the revenues she had before her colonies were lost pledged to the creditor; what can the alternative be but national extinction at the hands of the first great European power that may choose to pick a quarrel with her?

ACTIVE SOLUTIONS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Mural 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 rear of the battle at the fall of Manila. Bonus for agents. Detailed circular pictures taken by government photographer on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all orders to Mural Halstead, 1000 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASH., D.C. Jan. 9th, 1898.

If the ability of Agoncillo, who has asked for recognition as Philippine minister to the U S was equal to his impudence, he would be a "warm member" of the diplomatic corps. He don't get any official recognition, but he has already made much trouble for us in the Philippines. He learned sometime ago, by some leakage in official circles, that Gen. Otis had been instructed not to use force in dealing with the insurgents, without further orders, and at once cabled the information to Aguinaldo, through the Philippine Junta at Hong Kong; that is why Aguinaldo has been putting up such a stiff front towards our troops. Agoncillo is also getting encouragement from the anti-expansionists in congress. Senator Mason has offered a resolution, declaring that the U S will not attempt to govern the people of any other country without the consent of the people themselves, or subject them to force to our dominion against their will.

The house judiciary committee has taken no official action, but its members are unanimously of the opinion that the acceptance of commissions in the volunteer army by representatives vacated their seats in congress.

Another vote was made for the ratification of the treaty of peace when the California legislature adopted a resolution directing the senators from that state to vote for ratification, without amendment of the treaty. Senator Perkins had announced his intention to vote against ratification, unless the legislature of his state instructed him to vote for it. If the legislatures in other states followed the sentiment of the majority of their constituents, there would doubtless be similar instructions sent to other "backing" senators.

For the twelfth annual time the house made the civil service clause of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill the basis for a "circus." This time, however, the performance was carried a little farther than ever before, and a motion to strike out the appropriation for the civil service commission was adopted by a vote of 67 to 61, while the house was sitting as a committee of the whole. The total vote being only a little more than one third of the entire membership, it was not surprising when the yea and the nay vote was taken in the house, that the motion was defeated by a small margin, but there may come a day when it will not be defeated.

Some good propositions are ruled out on points of order in the house. One of them is that offered by Representative Hartman, of Montana that any member of the house who retained any portion of the \$100 a month allowed him for clerk hire, should forfeit his seat. Later modified so that any member who attempted to retain any portion of this allowance should forfeit that amount. Mr Hartman was very considerate toward the feelings of the members of the present house; he said that he had information that members of previous congresses had made a practice of pocketing all, or a large portion, of this allowance. He struck some of his colleagues hard, however, when he added: "No man who would be guilty of such an act is fit to hold a seat in this house." It seems like a little thing, in itself, but little abuses invariably lead to larger ones, and often to great national scandals. It is notorious in Washington that outside of a few men, who pay out much more than the allowance for clerical assistance, most of the congressmen work some sort of a dodge to keep all or a part of this allowance in their own pockets. Some do it by employing some member of their family, often a boy or girl at school and regularly presenting a voucher signed by them for the entire amount, but the favorite method seems to be to hire some poor devil as clerk, making him sign vouchers for \$100 a month and paying him only a small portion of it. Mr Hartman should try to find some way to make the members of the house put themselves on record for or against his proposition.

Senator Caffery agrees with Senator Vest, that a colonial policy is against the constitution of the U S and said in a speech, that to establish one would be despotism. The following extract from his speech sounds good, and, if there were no contented English colonies, might be convincing: "The history of the world shows that God has set the bounds where the different people of the earth shall abide. When I look at the condition of the world, I am unalterably convinced that no permanent sway can be held by the white man over the black man in the sub-tropics, except by a strong military and cruel despotism."

In offering his resolution, calling on the president for all the instructions

given to peace commissioners, which was adopted by the senate, although opposed by Mr Davis, chair of the senate committee on foreign relations and one of the peace commissioners, Senator Hoar was actuated, he says, by a desire to bring out the fact that our commissioners went to Paris instructed to demand one island, and that taking the whole Philippine group was an afterthought. This has been an open secret from the first, and the commissioners have told senators that they had to demand all or none of the Philippines, owing to circumstances which became apparent as soon as they met the Spanish commissioners.

## Who Is To Blame,

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, and it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as many suppose.

If the adult has rheumatism; pain or dull ache in the back; if the water passes in irregular quantities; or at irregular intervals or has a bad odor; if it stains the linen or vessel the color of rust; if the feet swell; if there are puffy or dark circles under the eyes; your kidneys are the cause and need doctoring. Treatment of some diseases may be delayed without danger, not so with kidney disease.

Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy promptly cures the most distressing cases. Its mild and extraordinary effect is soon realized. Sold by druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet telling all about it sent free by mail, Address Dr Kilmer & Co, Binghamton, N.Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in THE WEST.

## LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

Governor Geer on the 11th sent a message to the legislature asking the return of the nominations of C A Dolph, R S Bean and H R Kincaid regents of the state university and S H Holt trustee of the soldiers' home which had been sent in Monday by Governor Lord and referred to the committee. The message was tabled by a decisive vote. A motion was then passed instructing the committee to report favorably on the nominations. The governor then sent a message revoking the appointments. Next day the governor nominated Dolph, Bean and Senator Smith as regents of the university and they were confirmed immediately.

The number of clerks employed is considerable less than last session. A number of bills have been introduced that failed to be acted on at the special session.

Among the bills introduced are the following:

- Mitchell to add two judges to the supreme court.
- Fulton appropriating \$25,000 for food fish hatcheries.
- Recd reducing salaries of Douglas county officials.
- Morrow exempting 160 acres or \$3000 valuation from attachment and judicial sale.
- Fulton to abolish fish-wheels and traps, pound and set nets.
- Nichols annexing portions of Lane and Lincoln counties to Benton county.

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 \$200 a year and expenses—definite, bonafide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M, Chicago.

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

## CHARGES AGAINST KINCAID.

The Oregonian of the 13th contains a letter from its Salem correspondent in which grave charges are made against ex-Secretary Kincaid. He is charged with illegally exacting fees for various duties of his office, among them being fees for state deeds, for filing foreign articles of incorporation, for certifying to the papers of convicts released from the penitentiary and for paying a subscription to his own paper from 1881 to 1898.

Mr Kincaid replies to these charges in the Sunday Oregonian affirming that the reason at the bottom of these charges is that he would not support the republican ticket in the last campaign. He denies the charges of collecting fees to which he was not entitled and says that he did not collect near all the fees which was allowed by law.

## Literary.

(ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.)

A thing of beauty is a thing of joy forever; its loveliness increases; it will never pass into nothingness; but still will keep a bower for quiet us, and a sleep, full of sweet dreams and health and quiet breathing.

Boston state-house is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-bar.

The world is a nettle; disturb it, it stings. Grasp it firmly it stings not. On one of two things, if you would not be stung, it behooves you to settle. Avoid it or crush it.

There is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. Commit a crime and the earth is made of glass. Commit a crime and it seems as if a coat of snow fell on the ground, such as reveals in the woods the track of every partridge and fox and squirrel and mole.

For to all mankind the end of life is death, though one keeps one's self shut up in a closet; but it becomes brave men to strive always for honor, with god hope before them, and to endure courageously whatever the Deity ordains.

Jails are built out of honest men's earnings. Courts are supported from peaceful men's property. Penitentiaries are built by the toil of virtue. Crime never pays its own way. Vice has no hands to work, no head to calculate. Its whole faculty is to corrupt and to waste; and good men directly or indirectly foot the bills.

## ALPHA CLIPPINGS.

BY EVEN CHANGE.

Jan. 16th, 1899.

Miss Clara Tabor is spending a few days visiting Miss Bertha Haight. The new saw mill which is being put up here by Frank Potter will be completed in thirty days.

Our mail contractor Marion Wheeler is spending a few days with relatives on Lake creek and Nelson.

Our last Saturday a weak Wests did not reach this office, we suppose they must have got on the wrong track.

Mr Al Gibson who has a claim up Deadwood has almost concluded to move to Minnesota. He is a first class carpenter and wishes to work at his trade.

Mrs Flora Lyndy has been seriously ill with cramp colic last week. She is subject to it and can't very near dying several times in the past year.

William Austin has, it is said, caught the last beaver on Deadwood some time ago. Several parties have been trying to trap it for two years but always failed. Mr Austin says it weighed 80 pounds.

Mr Chas Pope had a hair's breadth escape a short time ago. He had gone up the road looking for game when he heard what appeared to be a limb crack but proved to be a big fir coming towards him. He lost very little time and a good deal of breath removing himself further down the road.

30 years ago, so the story runs, a miner while prospecting on the upper waters of Deadwood found colors of gold in a gulch and slaced out \$800 when he was disturbed by Indians and had to leave. Some of the present inhabitants have seen the sluice box. Forest fire had nearly destroyed all trace 15 years ago. Quite a number of small canyons will give colors of gold.

THE ADDRESS delivered by Governor Geer after his inauguration is full of good suggestions for the benefit of our law makers. He called attention to many subjects in which the statutes relating to them should be amended or new laws enacted. Having had considerable legislative experience himself Governor Geer understands the needs of the state in that respect and the senators and representatives will do well to follow out his suggestions.

## Change of Climate

Breaks Down the Health of an Oregon Man

What a Few Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Did for Him. "Our home is in Clark county, Washington. My little boy was taken with asthma when only two years old, and grew worse until he was five, when the physician advised us to take him to a dry climate. I resolved to go to the great wheat fields of Eastern Oregon and work in harvest, but I soon found my own health was failing. I could neither eat nor drink without getting sick. I was blood and dizzy. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking it, and in a few weeks I was well and able to work every day. My little boy is now taking Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results." D. PATTER, Wasco, Oregon.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

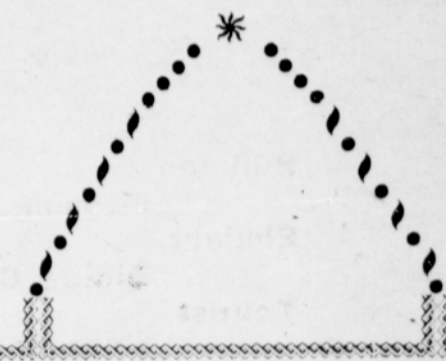
Do not purge, pain or gripe. Druggists.

# SPECIAL SALE

OF

# BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE GREAT WHITE STORE



Commencing Monday January 23rd And Continuing Until February 1st. FOR CASH ONLY.

TO REDUCE STOCK REGARDLESS OF COST.

See our special counter.

# O.W. HURD CARMAN'S

CHEAP CASH STORE!

Drv Goods, Groceries and Notions.

FLORENCE MEAT MARKET.

Just Opened.

Goods as Represented.

J. W. CARMAN PROPRIETOR

Send for CATALOGUE of the HOLMES English-Bookkeeping-Shorthand-Penmanship-Telegraphy. Attend this POPULAR PRACTICAL PROGRESSIVE SCALE COLLEGE. 414 Yamhill St. PORTLAND, ORE.

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 woodshed on premises. For further particulars inquire at this office.

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.