

THE WEST.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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FROM ALL parts of the state come loud protests against the passage of the Josephi bill to regulate the practice of medicine and it is right that the people should protest. Any law making a person liable to a fine for recommending the use of any medicine for the cure of disease, unless the person recommending it is a licensed physician, is going altogether too far. The fact that a man or woman has taken a course in a medical college and obtained a license to practice medicine does not make it certain that he will be successful in healing the sick. On the other hand there are many people who by caring for others when sick, have gained some knowledge of certain diseases and of what medicines are used for those diseases but who do not profess to be doctors that are able to give medicine to relieve or cure many cases. Especially is this true in diseases of children where the parents or some one who sees them frequently will notice the action of a child and tell what ails it better than many physicians who see the little one but seldom. A law rendering such a person liable to punishment would be a rank injustice. Neither do we think that everybody should be allowed to call himself a doctor and be permitted to take advantage of the ignorance of others. The law should require any one practicing medicine and professing to be a physician to obtain a license in order to protect the community from imposition. But when the law goes further and forbids any person recommending any medicine or giving it gratuitously to relieve suffering that is another thing.

GOVERNOR FINGERER of Michigan, to whom our country is indebted for a number of useful law measures, is trying hard to get for his own state a law according to which, before any new law is signed by the governor, it shall be submitted to the supreme court for examination as to its constitutionality. Heretofore a very deluge of laws have been put in codes of the different states only to better the people till some one had them tried before the courts and they were found unconstitutional. Fingerer don't like to see the horse hitched behind the cart.

GENERAL GROVENOR lately called the attention of the house to the absurdity of the position of those who are assailing the president because he does not "declare the policy of the government" regarding the future of the Philippines. For the president to attempt such a thing would be to usurp the authority of congress. He has nothing to do with deciding the disposition of the islands; that matter lies entirely with congress. All that the chief executive can do is to take military possession of the islands when the treaty is ratified, and leave the rest to congress. General Grovenor's point is well taken.—Tulosa Blade.

HON THOS H TONGUE is making earnest efforts to get the bill pensioning the Indian War veterans of the Pacific northwest through the house. Speaker Reed having withdrawn his opposition, there is every reason to believe that he will succeed. The bill has twice been passed by the senate.—Marshfield Sun.

SENATOR GORMAN said in a speech that the war with Spain would probably make 50,000 new pensioners and that within three years the annual pension payments would reach \$165,000,000. This year's appropriation bill, now in the hands of the president, is \$20,000,000 less than that.

LAST WEEK wheat is quoted at 54 cents in Roseburg while it commanded only 49 cents in Eugene. This emphasizes the fact that we must have a railroad to the Siuslaw bay. Closer water communication with San Francisco will raise the price of all farm products.—Register.

THE PRESIDENT AND EXPANSION.

SP Chronicle.

If the purpose of Senator Hoar in calling for the correspondence between the president and the peace commissioners at Paris was to prove that a policy of imperialism had been forced on the American negotiators by the executive it manifestly failed. The correspondence shows that the decision to take over the Philippines was a growth. It was shaped and dictated by events and not by persons. At the outset the president saw that we should either have to keep Luzon or return it to Spain; and, as returning it would not only deprive the United States of the best part of its indemnity but consign the island to the inhumanities of civil war he preferred annexation. Afterward the commissioners themselves pointed out that if Luzon were taken and the remainder of the group left to Spain there would be endless trouble in keeping Luzon neutral and in dealing with Spain and other foreign powers. So the president agreed to the plan of annexing the Philippines as a whole and of giving Spain \$20,000,000 for the improvements she had made there. Much was left to the discretion of the commissioners, who seem to have done the best they could throughout, aided by such tentative recommendations as the president, in his desire to do the best thing for the country, saw fit to make.

At no time has the executive shown himself to be an ardent expansionist. No jingoism attaches itself to his name, but he was and is averse to giving Spain any further opportunity either in the East or West Indies to oppress helpless populations. In that sentiment he is in close accord with the American public. As to the new proposal, to abandon the Philippines to the natives, it is contrary to the treaty with Spain, which requires the United States to maintain law and order there, and it may be the means of vigorous protests from the powers most interested in Philippine trade. Spain has protested already. It is the duty of the president to consider these aspects of the case and act justly, so far as he has the power, and irrespective of any wish he or others may privately entertain that the whole Philippine group would fly off at a tangent and annex itself to Mars.

THE MORE Josephi's bill is discussed the plainer becomes the fact that it was intended to create a medical trust, as the Astorian asserted in its first onslaught upon that iniquitous measure. Dr Josephi now disclaims its paternity. He laid his plans to escape responsibility. He introduced the bill in the senate "by request." Of course he knew its contents thoroughly. It was passed by the senate without debate and on his credit. No doubt he and other medics concocted the bill as the best means to compel all our people to hire him and his crowd of "coffin makers." His bill makes it criminal for anyone having "a knowledge of the cure of diseases," or "a knowledge of physiological processes" to offer or apply such knowledge free or for a fee to any person for any ailment whatever, unless that one has been admitted to practice medicine by the medical trust's board of doctors. No doubt Dr Josephi was selected to carry out this iniquitous measure. His agency in the matter will follow him to the end of his life. It will end his brief but inglorious career as a legislator. Doubtless the house of representatives will scotch the snake. If it should not do so, it will never pass Geer's wicket. Connection with such an infamous measure will politically damn any man, however great his talents.—Astorian.

STEPS HAVE been taken in California for the formation of an organization of all the prune growers on the Pacific coast under the name of the Pacific Coast Fruit Association. The object of the organization is co-operative control of the crop. The raisin growers and winemakers of California have achieved some success in this line. From the reports published in the California papers it appears that it is not the intention to attempt active operations until at least 75 per cent of the prune growers of California, Oregon and Washington have signed contracts to give the association the control of their entire product. In brief, the object is to establish a "prune trust." The obstacles to the success of the movement are the great number of individuals who must be brought in and the difficulty of persuading the average fruit grower of the necessity of giving up entirely to the organization the control of his entire crop. The movement is a very interesting one, however, and all who are concerned in the prune industry will do well to keep posted on the progress of the new organization.—Oregon Agriculturalist.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Tulosa Blade.

One of our national needs, as demonstrated by the Spanish war, is in a fair way to be provided for. The Nicaragua canal bill, after being in various shapes, before congress for eight years, has gone through the senate, and its passage by the house is a foregone conclusion.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has been a stumbling-block for a good many people, is not now deemed an obstacle. The cordial feeling now existing between ourselves and Great Britain will enable us to approach the subject in a broad and fraternal spirit, rather than a controversial one. Secretary Hay and Lord Salisbury are at work on the matter, and in a practical way. Instead of threshing over old diplomatic straw they are simply adapting the treaty to new conditions—the commercial interests of the world and the highest ends of civilization.

The Nicaragua canal will be built by the American government, and will be under our control. The Suez canal is dominated by Great Britain. As the latter is a vital link in the chain of British possessions around the world, so the Nicaragua canal is essential to us for uniting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for concentrating our navy in the shortest possible time at any given point. There will be no objection of Great Britain to the building and control of the canal by the United States.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

American Economist.

A Paris cablegram of January 18th records the fact that the French imports for 1898 increased \$34,033,000, while the exports decreased \$90,957,000. Still more undesirable conditions appear in the returns of the British board of trade. For the year 1898 the United Kingdom purchased foreign merchandise of the value of \$2,353,020,990, an increase of \$97,876,190 over the total imports for 1897. Great Britain in 1898 sold to foreign countries merchandise valued at \$1,166,953,960, this being a decrease of \$4,144,580 from the value of exports for the preceding year and leaving on the debit side of the trade ledger the huge sum of \$1,238,067,030 as representing the difference between purchases from and sales to foreign countries.

In view of these figures it is not surprising that thoughtful people in Great Britain are seriously questioning whether, after all, the protective system of the United States has not some very positive advantages over British free-trade. Looking at the year's record for this country they find startling disparity in the fiscal showing. They find that for the full calendar year 1898 the United States has considerably surpassed Great Britain in the gross volume of export trade, the total for our country being \$1,254,925,169, against \$1,166,953,960 for Great Britain, and that instead of a debit balance of more than a billion and a quarter dollars this protected nation of ours shows a favorable credit balance of \$621,260,635. Adding the British deficit and the American surplus together, it is found that the margin between the net trade exhibits of the two countries is \$1,875,327,660. It is an enormous sum, but it is the correct measure of the difference between the commercial losses of Great Britain under free trade and the commercial gains of the United States under protection for the year 1898.

SENATORS ELECTED.

The Washington senatorial deadlock was broken last week by the election of Addison G Foster of Tacoma to succeed Senator Wilson.

Joseph V Quarles of Milwaukee has been elected senator from Wisconsin to succeed John L Mitchell. He received the solid republican vote.

THE SIBERIAN Railway is only one of Russia's railway enterprises in Asia, and in some respects not the most important. She is effecting a quiet but steady conquest of the south-western Asia by her new iron highways. Of late Russian diplomacy has been frequently in evidence in reference to Arabia and matters connected with the Red Sea. It is but an evidence of the extension of Russian influence from the region of the Caspian Sea down through Persia and into Arabia. Ultimately she expects to have an outlet to the Indian ocean by way of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf or the Arabian Sea, or three of them. Further east she is gradually extending her railroads and outposts into Afghanistan and towards British India.—S F Trade Journal.

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 \$500 a year and expense—definite, reasonable, no less salary. Monthly \$35. Reference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Herbert E. Ross, Pres., Dept. M, Chicago.

SENATOR SIMON has been given a place on the committee on public buildings and grounds.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO. There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following the use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by all druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr Kilmer & Co, Binghamton, N Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in THE WEST.

SEVENTEEN is the preferable age for going to a trade, but in many cases sixteen is not too young, nor eighteen too old," writes Barton Cheyney in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "But, all conditions being favorable, it is well for a boy to arrange his apprenticeship so that he can finish his trade by the time he is twenty-one. One of the advantages of going to a trade early is that it allows the lad time to make a change should he discover that he has made a mistake in choosing his vocation, and there is no infallible method or rule that can be followed in order that such mistakes can be avoided. But the best course to pursue is for the lad to fully acquaint himself with the details of the trades to which he may incline before he makes a selection. This can be easily done at the expense only of a little observation and inquiry. Then the matter of natural aptitude can be considered—and it is a most important factor—so that the lad can avoid going into anything for which he has no special fitness. It is asserted that every one is adapted for some one thing better than anything else, and the boy should strive to discover what that one thing is. It would be a great mistake for a lad without a natural bent for mechanics to attempt to learn the machinist's trade, and the chances would be against such a boy's proper advancement, for one's best work and development are the outcome of being congenially employed."

THE BOY AND HIS TRADE.

GREENLEAF ITEMS.

By a West Correspondent.

Clem Carlyle was given a surprise party at his residence on the Inloe place on Chickahominy Jan 28. Everybody living on Chickahominy was there. Granville Lundy started on the 2nd for his new home in Colorado. It is feared that Mrs Lundy cannot survive the trip. It was in the hope that the change of climate might save her that Mr Lundy traded for the Colorado property.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Halsted, commissioned by the United States Historical 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 front line at the fall of Manila. Bonus for agents. Original pictures taken by government photographer on the spot. Large book. Low price. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Quilt free. Address: F T Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

TWENTIETH CENTURY SALOON.

What many of Bishop Henry C Potter's friends call his "twentieth century saloon" is now assured. The last dollar of the fund of \$15,000 needed to start the work of providing a substitute for the saloon, which shall have all the attractions of the saloon, minus intoxicating drinks, has been contributed. Carpenters will begin the work of tearing out the heart of the six-story building at 131 Bowery tomorrow and as speedily as possible it will be filled up as "Squirrel Inn No. 1."

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 ice cream. 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 up 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, 50c per bottle.

THE OPONENTS of the seating of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, because of his being a polygamist, are hard at work. Their latest move is to try to get the assistance of the wife of every man who will have a vote in the next congress, in their fight against Roberts. The general opinion in Washington is that the women of the country will compel the house to expel Roberts, and that he would save himself much trouble by resigning, but nobody expects him to resign.

ALPHA CLIPPINGS.

By EVEN CHANGE.

Feb. 6th, 1899.

Mr J H Tabor made a trip to North Fork Saturday.

Mr Marion Wheeler left today for Greenleaf where he has extensive interests.

Mr Ed Haight was at Alpha Sunday bidding some of his friends good-by and slaking heads with others.

Miss Chloe Pope of Deadwood spent several days visiting with Misses Elmer Hale and Clara Tabor returning home Thursday.

Mr Al Gibson will leave for Klondike soon. He will start with his brother from the sound and work at the carpenter's trade. We understand that his wife and three children will reside at Woodburn.

What will we do if the legislature passes a law this season saying deer must not be killed for ten years at any season? We would have to trade our cougar dogs off and raise pork. There are very few deer left on Deadwood anyway as the dogs outnumber the deer.

Mr Carson and Mr Johnson of Ohio are paying a visit to relatives in Oregon and getting a sniff of our mild climate. Mr Carson who is Mrs Ramsey's father has not seen his daughter for a good many years. He will stay only a short time but expects to locate in Missouri. Mr Johnson likes the appearance of Oregon somewhat and says he could live here.

Mrs Granville Lundy who has been gradually failing in health for two years has become very much worse lately, and started the 2nd inst. with their three children to Greeley, Colorado where they will reside in the future. Mr Lundy having traded for property there. He will remain in Oregon a short time.

California is experiencing unheard of hardships for that state. Besides a disastrous drought last year and snow and ice in the orange groves this winter, to cap the climax the people at Sacramento are engaged in a deadlock trying not to elect a US senator. When the people can elect senators on general election days it will not cost near as much.

Why go to Klondike?

Upper Deadwood has plenty of hidden gold. Some has been mined. There is a large area of mountains around the headwaters of Deadwood, Five Rivers, Alsea, Lobster and other small streams that flow into the ocean. All bear gold. The beach all along these streams shows gold and in some places is worked. We are informed that good quartz has been found in some of these streams.

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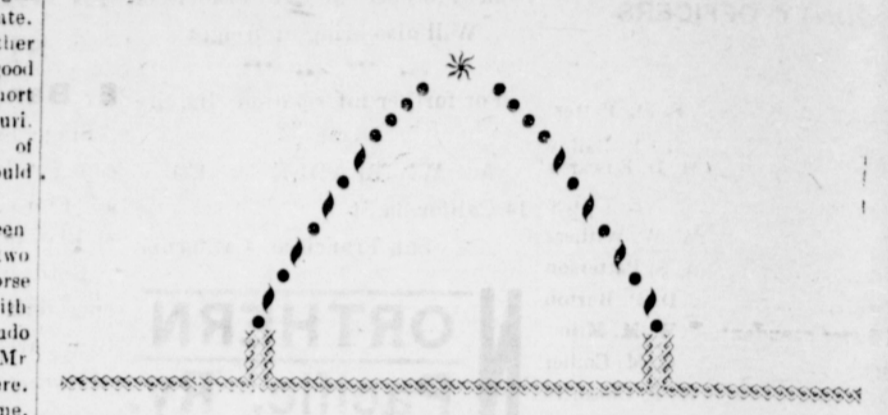
As I write (Feb. 3rd, in the morning) the thermometer stands at 14. The highest point it reached yesterday was 32. If some apples and potatoes are not spoiled I shall be surprised, for few people hereabouts prepare for this kind of weather.

The Chickahominy people declare they are ready to meet the Lake creek and Deadwood people more than half way in the matter of an easy road over the mountains. They say they will take care of the grade over Chickahominy mountain if the Lake and Deadwood people will build the proposed road over the low pass from Nelson creek to S S Miller's place. This done the route will be from seven to ten miles shorter between Eugene and Seaton and the road much easier.

SPECIAL SALE

OF BOOTS 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!

Dry Goods, Groceries and Notions.

FLORENCE MEAT MARKET. Just Opened.

Goods as Represented.

J. W. CARMAN PROPRIETOR

Advertisement for 'Hood's Sarsaparilla' featuring a portrait of a man and text describing its benefits for various ailments like 'Extremely Weak', 'Deficient Blood', and 'Loss of Appetite'.

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