

# THE WEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

FLORENCE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON

W. H. WEATHERSON  
Editor and Proprietor.

Florence, Ore. Aug. 4, 1899.

FLORENCE HAS a bucket brigade. Nearly all summer persons who were out early have seen men on their way to work each carrying in one hand a bucket containing his noonday meal. It is considered one of the best evidences of the prosperity of a town when it has a large number of laboring men who have steady employment.

FOR A LONG time now Oregon newspapers have been careful to inform intending immigrants that Oregon offers no inducements to immigrants without money. At the present time, however, the man without means but willing to work is very much in demand in this state. Farmers especially find it almost impossible to secure as many hands as they need.—Oregon Agriculturalist.

Sciatica, despondency, locomotor ataxia, paralysis. Hadyan cures. All druggists, 50 cents.

THE EXCLUSION of American fishermen from the Fraser river fisheries this year will heap untold losses on the cannerymen on that stream. The run is the largest ever seen there but the scarcity of men is bringing sorrow to the dealers. Usually there are thousands of fishermen out, but at present there are only about 300 boats out. Of these only two are manned by white men; Italians, Japs, Chinamen, and Indians have the rest.—Fishing Gazette.

THE MUSTERING out of the Oregon Volunteers at San Francisco is progressing rapidly. The mustering officer has found the record well kept and complete. The absence of fines and charges of court martial were commented upon by the mustering officer, who said the rolls were the cleanest he had ever seen. Company after company was examined without a fine to be deducted from the pay of a single man. This shows the high standing and excellent character of the regiment, which has at all times and places won a reputation for perfect discipline and faithful performance of duties.

Louisiana receives more money from the federal treasury to cover the deficit in her postal revenues than she pays in federal taxes or duties on imports consumed by her people. She is, therefore a burden on the progressive states of the Union and enjoys advantages and conveniences from her relations to the federal government which she does not pay for. Her ignorant and lawless inhabitants have once before embroiled the government with Italy and caused us to pay a heavy indemnity to that country for a brutal outrage on Italian subjects. That crime has never been punished. If we again have to pay the same foreign power for the same species of outrage, steps must be taken by congress to force the state of Louisiana to foot the bill and to hereafter guarantee protection to the balance of the country from similar liability.—Astorian.

THERE is a class of people who never will admit that prosperity is present anywhere. These people live in a chronic state of "hard times," and their usual complaint is that they are always getting worse instead of better. According to these people, called "calamity howlers," in the slang of the day the world is going backwards. The present time is the worst the country ever saw, but better than it will be later on. Now this kind of whining never accomplished any good. It only makes the whiner miserable, and if kept up will convert him into a common scold, who is always regarded as a nuisance in any community. Of course, no matter how prosperous the times generally are there will always be some persons and some communities who are not prosperous. The people who lived at the town of New Richmond, Wis., recently destroyed by a cyclone, if interviewed would doubtless testify that times were not prosperous. The man who has lost his house and barn by fire, without insurance, would doubtless declare that hard times were present, though his neighbors around were ever so happy. These remarks are preliminary to a statement that the west is in the main prosperous; that there has been a great improvement over the conditions prevailing a few years ago and that the people, as a whole, are looking forward cheerfully to the future.—Roseburg Plaindealer.

## MANILA IS NOW CLEAN.

Sanitary Conditions are Improved by American Methods.

Lieutenant Eberly, flag lieutenant of the Oregon under Captain Barker, has just arrived in Washington from the Philippines and brings some interesting details of the situation in Manila. Lieutenant Eberly says the social and sanitary conditions in Manila are better than is generally believed in the United States and better than would naturally be supposed after such a short American occupation.

The city has been cleaned on an American plan, the military authorities engineering the work with a large force of Chinamen and friendly Filipinos. The Chinamen are relied on for the heavy manual labor.

In this connection he says it is a favorable sign that the temper of the native population has changed considerably toward American occupation. When the Oregon arrived in March the native population was dissatisfied and in an ugly humor, even in the city itself. Cab drivers, hotel keepers and other semi-public servants rendered service under protest and even turned down Americans in some instances. Now, however, they have found out that they are paid, a thing they did not seem to be used to, and finding American officials promises carried out they accept the new sovereignty cheerfully.

The "tin clads" patrol boats have been doing business with smugglers recently, one patrol boat rounding up thirteen "bankers" in a single trip. It is thought in a short time Aguinaldo will be reduced to a supply of purely home-made ammunition.

The rains had not started in earnest when Captain Barker and Lieutenant Eberly sailed for home. It was well understood then that the rains would cut off all transportation except by railway, and that is given as the reason for Lawton abandoning San Isidro there being a big swamp between it and the railroad that is impassable during the rainy season.

The only animal available for transportation during the wet weather is the water buffalo, but the army has utilized this docile beast for other purposes, having established a thriving vaccine farm on the outskirts of Manila, and are reaping a fine quality of virus from the buffalo calves.

**KIDNEY** Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. All druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

IN THE utterly hopeless and despairing manner in which the family of the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll cling to his lifeless body as all that there is of him they produce unwittingly a stronger argument in favor of the immortality of the human soul than he ever made against it. This passionate clinging to the corruptible in man discloses a need in humanity that logic is almost powerless to reason away. It voices the cry of nature which no stoicism can, in the stress of great bereavement, stifle, and mocks at the cold decrees of intellect which return an unsympathetic "No" to the old question, "If a man die shall he live again?" The unchristian spirit of Christianity is jubilant besides this hopeless hier, but the widely prevalent emotion that respects honest belief even though it does not conform to the creeds of religion, and sympathizes with sorrow unquestioningly, is fain to pity this heart-broken wife, and these devoted daughters, of a loving and generous man in their hopeless sorrow for his loss, in the spirit which prompted Whit-  
Alas, for him who never sees  
The stars shine through his cypress trees:  
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away  
Nor looks to see the breaking day  
Across the mournful marble play!  
Who hath not learned in hours of faith  
The truth to flesh and sense unknown?  
That life is ever lost of death  
And love can never lose its own.  
Oregonian.

THE CASE of Frank Gerard for deserting from his regiment to visit his sick mother is one where the letter rather than the spirit of the law was violated. He had been promised a furlough but it had not been granted when he left. Gerard returned to his regiment and it is probable that under the circumstances he will not be punished. A severe sentence would not be justified at this time in view of the facts of the case.

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## DEFECTS OF ARBITRATION.

S. F. Chronicle  
The Alaskan boundary affair has drawn an argument from the United States government which exposes a weak point in the general theory of arbitration. In explaining why the boundary issue cannot be safely referred to an international court, our Government points out that when a claimant with a good case goes before such a controversy with one whose case is bad, the tendency of the judges is not to find for the man who ought to win but to compromise and give both disputants something. Most arbitrations come out that way, and in cases like the present one, where grave issues are at stake, rank injustice may be done.

This kind of arbitration means that any one may invent a claim, however preposterous and feel a certain degree of confidence that an international board of judges will give him something for the sake of harmony. The scheme is prolific in a kind of international blackmail. To permit it, and especially to graft it on the body of international law, as is proposed at the Hague, might make every nation insecure in what it believes to be inalienable rights. In the present instance who knows but that the United States would have to divide sovereignty over Lyman canal, despite the fact that Canada has no more claim to the place than she has to the free use of the Columbia river.

The present method of determining international rights is crude and sometimes barbarous, but it is at least practicable. The proposed one is pleasing to the poetic fancy, and is a millennial refinement of the law of nations, but it will not work in actual, every-day politics. That is in a large sense the reason why the congress of the Hague will not sanction it. Possibly the time may come when it will be adopted by common consent, with all its imperfections thick upon it, but we confess to the fear that the process must conform to the slowest pace of evolution.

## IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

Effective Feb. 12th, the Northern Pacific will inaugurate double train service between Portland and all points east. Trains will leave Portland at 11:30 a. m. and 11 p. m. daily. These trains will both be first class and fully equipped in every respect, heated by steam, vestibuled, standard Pullman and tourist sleepers, dining cars and colonist sleeping cars, with through sleeping cars to Missouri River points via Billings, which renders the service now offered by the Northern Pacific unequalled by any other transcontinental line. The only line to the Buffalo Hump territory. See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific to all points east or south. For further information call on address.

R. McMurphy,  
General Agent, Eugene, Or.

THE STOCK of gold in the United States now exceeds that of any other nation, the amount, according to a statement of the treasurer, being \$975,454,000. When the London Statist contemplates these figures it may be inclined to revise its opinion of four years ago to the effect that unless the greenbacks were promptly retired all our stock of gold would disappear. We still have the greenbacks, and month after month we are adding to our supply of the yellow metal. The trouble with the Statist editor was his inability to foresee the effects of the restoration of protection. Had he dreamed of the possibility of a favorable trade balance amounting to \$1,500,000,000 being piled up in three years he would not have ventured to predict that Europe could draw gold from us without paying dearly for the privilege.—Herald Discernment.

Italian is now sold at 50 cents per package by all druggists. Get Hadyan.

WHAT IS to be done at the salmon hatchery at Mapleton this year? It is about time for us to hear something in regard to it if the hatchery is to be operated this season and it certainly ought to be every year.

## FARM NOTES.

Mississippi Valley Democrat.  
One of the best ways of destroying Canada thistles is to pour a gill of sulphuric acid in the crown of each plant; the acid destroys the plant clear down to the roots, and there are but few plants that will survive the treatment. The cost is but little, but in using the acid one must be careful it should be applied from a bottle or some other glass vessel. The use of stakes to prop a tree that is overloaded with fruit is universal, but progressive fruit growers no longer believe in propping trees, preferring to thin out the fruit at an early stage and thus lessen the work of trees. It should be the object to grow choice quality instead of quantity, so as to get better prices and avoid shipping that which is not desirable to market.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, July 24, 1899.

IT is not difficult to understand why the President chose Mr. Elihu Root, of New York, an eminent lawyer, to succeed Secretary Alger, at the head of the war department. While this administration, as a result of the war with Spain, has had more legal questions, and more difficult ones to deal with than usually falls to the lot of a single administrator, the present cabinet has less legal talent than almost any President's cabinet has ever had. As it now stands, Secretary Long and Attorney General Griggs are the only lawyers in the cabinet. Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Smith are newspaper men; Secretary Gage and Hitchcock, are business men, Secretary Wilson is a practical farmer and agricultural expert. Another good lawyer was needed in the cabinet, and President McKinley in common with nearly everybody else, thinks that Mr. Root will fill the bill. If public commendation counted for anything it would be certain that Secretary Root would become a very popular official, but it will really depend largely upon what occurs in the Philippines. If we win in all the fighting and no scandals develop in connection with the army over there, everybody will sing Secretary Root's praises. But if things go wrong in any way when there is fighting on hand, the American people have a habit, as old as the government, of holding the secretary of war responsible, and the new secretary will have to take his chances. In any event, he is not likely to find the war department a bed of roses.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will go to Lake Champlain this week for an indefinite stay, depending upon Mrs. McKinley's health, which has been in a very unsatisfactory condition since her return from Massachusetts, several weeks ago.

Gossip has it that the President, with the assistance of Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin, is going to personally direct military matters in the Philippines, leaving Secretary Root a free hand to handle the important semi-legal matters which are constantly coming up in consequence of our military government of Cuba and Porto Rico. This may or may not be true, but any plan depending upon the harmonious working together of Gen. Miles and Corbin, whose hatred for each other was one of the principal factors in all of Miles' trouble with the war department, starts with failure staring it in the face. Adjutant Gen. Corbin has had the ear of Secretary Alger and of the President, ever since the war began, and has been openly charged with missing no opportunity to poison the minds of both of them against General Miles. Of course if the President orders Gen. Miles to join Gen. Corbin in conference with him, he will have to do it, but the spirit with which he would enter such conference might be easily guessed.

Admiral Dewey having cabled his approval of the plans submitted to him, through the courtesy of Secretary Long, of Washington committee of 100 for his reception to Washington and the presentation to him of the sword voted him by congress, the committeemen are working to make the event a notable one, and everybody seems disposed to help them. No exact date can be set for the reception yet, but inasmuch as this reception is to be a semi-official affair, participated in by the President and his cabinet, and all the prominent public men who happen to be in Washington, at the time, a strong effort will be made to get the admiral to come direct to Washington, without stopping in New York, and let the Washington reception be the first he receives in the country, and the chances favor success, as both the President and secretary of the navy personally favor that idea. However, the matter will be decided by the admiral alone, as no orders will be issued to influence him.

A great many agree with "Corporal" Tanner's summing up of the forcing of Secretary Alger, whose resignation takes effect August 1, out of the cabinet—"Alger passes, but the trouble continues. Other mistakes will come in the conduct of the war department. Reflective minds will see then that he was not to blame. The fact is, the trouble is imbedded in the system, which is traveling in the ruts of antiquity. Until the system changes, the trouble will go on." That there is truth in this statement of the case is known to every man familiar with the war department, and that may be one reason why none of the other members of the cabinet were willing to become secretary of war. The only thing surprising about Secretary Alger's resignation was that he stood the pressure as long as he did before handing it to the President. Those who had seen similar flights made upon cabinet officers had been predicting for months that he would be bound to resign eventually.

AN EXCITED San Domingan predicts that the United States will eventually be compelled to interfere and establish order in that island as it did in Cuba. If such a contingency should arise, it would be safe to predict that a business-like understanding will be had before the United States interferes in San Domingo or elsewhere. The experience with the Cubans since the Spaniards were driven out is not encouraging for any repetitions.—Tacoma Ledger.

THE BROADAXE of last week contained an interesting description of places along the stage road between Eugene and Mapleton. The writer however errs on some points, one of them being that he gives the impression that there is scarcity of suitable material for road making. While gravel is not easy to get at all places there is other material to be obtained from which good roads can be made. Of course it will cost something to place it on the road but by a liberal use of the material to be had the road could be put in a much better condition for travel in the winter than it ever has been.

ONE good thing about the business enterprises recently undertaken on the river is that they mean a steady and permanent addition to the prosperity of this part of the state. In this they are different from a boom in which business is pushed to an unnatural degree and above the ability of the country to sustain. It is often questioned whether a boom is of any real benefit to a place, as after it is over frequently many years elapse before the place recovers from its disastrous effects. The most prosperous places are those that have a steady growth, and when the business enterprises are undertaken, not for a short time but as permanent investments. With one sawmill running steadily, another to be ready for operation this fall, the cannery to start up again soon, and a contract for jetty building already let and work to be commenced in a few weeks, it seems as if anybody who is able and willing to work should have no difficulty to find steady employment at good wages for some time to come.

## GARDINER NEWS.

By a Subscriber.

July 31, 1899.

The new cannery is ready for work.

O. B. Hinsdale has just returned from Portland.

Miss Maud Cornwall leaves next week for the California State University.

The Gardiner Mill Co. has put in a butcher shop in the rear of the store building.

Warren Johnson son of Chas. Johnson is in town for medical treatment having a very bad abscess on his left leg.

The steamer Umpqua is having her new machinery placed and promises to be the smartest boat on the river.

Rev. I. B. Ford was in town for a few days last week. He held communion service at the Baptist church the 30th.

Rev. Buckner who has been representing Sunset Lodge A. O. U. W. at the grand lodge returned home on last Friday's boat.

Quite a number of people are sojourning on the beach this summer as usual among whom we see our old friend Dr. Kuykendall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith and daughter Clara of San Francisco are visiting Mrs. D. Patterson (nee Smith). They will return on the Arcata about August 8th.

The steam schooner Harrison of Astoria arrived with supplies for the Reed cannery last week. She returned to Astoria after discharging for other supplies.

Capt. A. M. Simpson formerly mill owner of this place, spent a few days in Gardiner last week. During his stay here he was inspecting timber in our vicinity:—for what purpose we are at present unable to say.

A petition is being circulated headed by our postmaster Joseph Butler to have Frank Rogers appointed postmaster of Gardiner. We are sorry to see Mr. Butler incapacitated by ill health but feel that he will be a worthy successor in the person of Mr. Frank Rogers who is a young man of sturdy integrity and well fitted for the position he is seeking.

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