

FLORENCE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON
W. H. WEATHERSON
Editor and Proprietor.

Florence, Ore. Oct. 19, 1900.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President: WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

For Presidential Electors.
TILMAN FORD, Marion Co.
J. C. FULLERTON, Douglas Co.
W. J. FURNISH, Umatilla Co.
O. F. PAXTON, Multnomah Co.

The only gold democrat that we know of in this vicinity, says he does not intend to go to the polls on election day, but states that he would vote for McKinley if he thought there was any chance of Bryan being elected.

In less than three weeks the vote will be taken which will determine whether McKinley or Bryan will be president for the term commencing March 4, 1901, whether the management of our national affairs shall remain in the hands of the republicans, or be transferred to the democratic party—Whether the people are satisfied with their present prosperous condition or whether they wish to try what effect the adoption of free silver will have on the business of the country—Whether they wish to give up sound money for the conditions of a vague theory which has not been tried yet and whose effect, at best, is problematical.

CONCERNING OUR SCHOOL.

Now that the number of pupils attending school in Florence has increased so that the seats in the school house are nearly all filled, the question of admitting pupils from other districts is likely to be brought up again. Some three or four years ago it was voted at the annual school meeting not to admit any pupils from other districts as the school house was not large enough to accommodate those residing in this district. Since then, there has been another room added to the building, and though that vote has never been reconsidered or any further action taken in regard to the matter, there are now several pupils from outside districts attending school in Florence. So far as we can learn none of these are paying any tuition, and with but one or two exceptions, none of their parents own property in this district. This works an injustice to both the children and the taxpayers here. The public school funds are divided among the several districts in proportion to the number of children residing therein, without regard to whether they attend school or not. Each person of school age is entitled to attend school in his own district for the entire length of time that is taught during the year. If he attends in some other district during this time without paying tuition, he takes away from the children of that district a portion of their school privileges for which he gives no return. Besides this, Florence has each year levied a tax of about five mills on a dollar, for the support of the school. If scholars come here from outside districts this will mean additional taxes to provide more room and to meet the increased expense for teachers' wages.

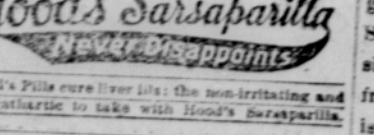
Thus we see that if children who reside in other districts are admitted to school here free of tuition, it works a hardship both on the resident pupils and on the taxpayers. In justice to all parties one of two things should be done: Either pupils coming from other districts should be charged a reasonable tuition to be paid in advance, or such pupils should be excluded from the school entirely.

Another way too, in which the people of the surrounding country are interested in the matter is this. Under present conditions those who have progressed beyond the common branches and wish to continue their studies, are obliged to go away to some distance to attend school. Whereas if tuition were charged to outside pupils, probably arrangements would be made so that at least a part of the higher branches could be taught here and young people could then obtain a fairly good education for less expense than when they go away to school.

The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward.

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Blood Poisoning—The surgeon said when he took out the brass shell received in wound at San Juan Hill two weeks before, that it would have poisoned me if it had not been for my pure blood. I told him it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that made it pure.



Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, non-gratifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SOUTH AMERICA

The report is being circulated that Peru and Bolivia, weary with waiting for the settlement of the famous Tacna and Arica dispute with Chile, want to submit their grievances to the forthcoming Pan-American Congress. This calls attention again to the greatest sore spot in South America.

It will be remembered that after the "Pacific War of 1883," when Chile defeated both Peru and Bolivia (some say on a selfish pretext, others because Bolivia had broken a treaty), Chile took as an indemnity her sea coast from Bolivia and the Peruvian province of Tarapaca, besides occupying the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica for ten years. At the end of that period a plebiscite was to be taken so that the inhabitants might decide by vote to which country they desired to adhere, and it was stipulated that whichever of the republics should gain the provinces by the result of the plebiscite should pay to the other the sum of \$10,000,000. It was further stipulated that the manner of taking the plebiscite would be decided by negotiations between the two governments within the specified period. That time expired in 1893, but for various reasons, each nation charging the other with delay, no action was taken until 1898, when a protocol was drawn up between Peru and Chile, which was believed would settle the whole matter. The Peruvian Congress immediately ratified the protocol, which was also approved by the Chilean Senate, but it has not yet passed the Chilean House of Representatives, and what is more, it appears doubtful if it will be accepted by that body. Thus the matter stands. Peru accuses Chile of bad faith, and claims that from the beginning her determination has been not to comply with the treaty of Ancón (1883), but to retain the provinces. The Chileans on the other hand say that they are delaying (1st) until they can decide who of the Chileans and foreigners now settled in Tacna and Arica are entitled to vote, and (2d), because they do not believe in case the plebiscite should go in their favor Peru can raise the \$10,000,000. Some of the Peruvian editors are for calling in the United States to help them and make Chile take action, but it is not probable we could do anything unless invited by Chile, a contingency that is out of the question. This war cloud, then, may gather force at any time. At present it is the most threatening element in South America.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

What is familiarly known as the endless chain scheme of obtaining money has been declared illegal by postal authorities, and excluded from the mails. For the past two or three years, dozens of these propositions have worked throughout the country, and they have become a nuisance.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, France, September 24, 1900. The glass and crystal exhibit of the Paris fair attracts all who like glitter and sparkle. The interior of the hall looks like a perpetual exhibition of fireworks, flashes radiating from all the edges of the glass, reproduced in a thousand reflections, and appearing in fugitive rainbows on every side.

There is strong emulation between the glass workers of every country, and the artistic genius of the various races is shown in the divers forms and details of ornamentation of all this crystal work, in which color itself often appears. Especially charming are the goblets, carafes, and bottles of all sorts. Some of the objects are blown to dimensions truly colossal, and one wonders from what human lungs could have issued the breath that inflated them. As a matter of fact, the pieces are now blown mechanically, by means of compressed air. One sphere is nearly five feet in diameter; from this enormous bubble, three thousand watch glasses could be cut.

Here we see glass thread, as fine as silk, from which dresses are made. These are not for every day wear, it is true, but quantities of the glass thread are used by ladies for different purposes, notably for making aigrettes for the hair or for hats. There are also specimens of glass cotton and woolen, which is used for purposes of insulation, or to prevent the passage of heat.

A novel employment of glass thread in Germany is the fabrication of indestructible burners for lamps; the inventors claim that they are incomparable for allowing the regular passage of the liquid where petroleum or alcohol is used. These burners have not come into general use, however.

Glass is also used by the manufacturers of artificial flowers. Crushed in a special manner, it takes the form of a very fine powder, resembling diamond dust. It is supposed to give the effect of dew on the flowers, thus increasing the naturalness of their appearance.

In one corner you fancy you have stumbled into mythology, and have encountered Argus himself. All around are eyes that stare at you fixedly; eyes that have a disturbing air of vitality, eyes of all colors, eyes to suit all tastes, eyes more beautiful than many in nature. You wonder involuntarily how so many false eyes can be "consumed," to use the word in the commercial sense. Certainly, it is not yet the fashion to have eyes fitted in, as one would false teeth. The man in charge courtly explained that there are many more people with only one eye than the world in general imagines. Artificial eyes are so well made that the infirmity passes almost unnoticed. But the greatest demand comes from dollmakers and from naturalists who stuff animals. Doll eyes especially, must be very carefully prepared, and must not be the least crossed; the youthful purchasers of this line of goods are very particular on this point.

One of the curious things in this curious exhibit is what specialists call "glass dough." Imagine glass, real glass, that one can knead and mold, and into which one can drive nails as into lead, without chipping or cracking it. This way of preparing glass was known to the ancients. They modeled it like clay and made all sorts of objects that could be thrown on the ground or even at somebody's head without breaking them. It is reported that an artisan who discovered an especially excellent formula for making glass dough had the unfortunate idea of showing samples, with an explanation of their merits, to the Emperor Tiberius. The emperor examined them

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, liver and bladder remedy.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Frank H. Rogers, U. S. Commissioner at Gresham, Oregon, on October 15, 1900, viz: Abdo York on SW 1/4 of N 24, S 20, T 24 S, R 11 West.

IMPERIALISM IMPOSSIBLE

Among the provisions of the federal constitution which bear upon this matter is paragraph twelve of section eight, article one, which among other things gives congress power: "To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years."

Thus the people through their representatives in congress have complete and absolute control over the army. They hold the purse, and, in so doing, they hold the sword. Imperialism in the sense in which Mr. Bryan uses the term, is an impossibility. The constitution prevents it. Imperialism without an army or an army without money to pay and support it is a vagary of democratic imagination. We can never have any more imperialism in this country than the people see fit to authorize from time to time. Whenever they wish to modify or reduce our military strength or activity, the matter rests wholly with the people. Even Mr. Bryan himself would be helpless.

TO THE DEAF.

A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 10573-c, The Nicholson Institute, 730, Eighth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.

HEARST APPROVES EXPANSION

The San Francisco Examiner said, over Mr. W. R. Hearst's signature on Nov. 19, 1898: "The vote of this election is a vote of approval for the war and the principle of expansion. It is both right and reasonable that the administration which, despite some mistakes, carried this glorious war to a successful conclusion should receive a vote of confidence. It is both right and reasonable that the policy of expansion, ever the policy of the American people since Jefferson annexed the Louisiana, should receive the approval of the American voters, republican and democratic."

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by all druggists.

Timber land men report a slackness in sales of late, owing to the nervousness of capital a few weeks prior to the presidential election. Eastern buyers, as a rule, express confidence in the reelection of McKinley, but they say it's only a few weeks, anyhow, until the campaign is over, and, if Bryan does manage to squeeze in, timber can be bought much cheaper thereafter.

During the winter of 1897 Mr. James Reed, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Clay, Clay Co., W. Va., struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whiskey in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by O. W. Hurd.

AGAIN THE RURAL POSTOFFICE.

Farm and Home. Contractors for carrying mails on rural routes must live on their route. This is a new ruling of the postoffice department. It is just. It wipes out the middleman, who has grown fat subletting mail contracts. The carrier of mail in country districts gets little enough even when he receives every cent paid for the service, and the country postmaster works for almost nothing. It isn't right. The whole rural postal service needs to be put on a decent basis.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon. August 17, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Frank H. Rogers, U. S. Commissioner at Gresham, Oregon, on October 15, 1900, viz: Abdo York on SW 1/4 of N 24, S 20, T 24 S, R 11 West.

FREE TO INVENTORS.

The experience of O. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc.

POINT TERRACE ITEMS.

By CARMEN. Mr. Carlstrum returned today to visit his relatives, Mr. Mason's, after spending a year in Washington.

Luella Neely started for Eugene Saturday morning to visit for a few weeks. Miss Minnie Sammers has come home to spend the winter, Miss Eta taking her place at Mr. Holien's.

Mr. Reaves of Noti Valley is cutting cordwood for Mr. Sammlers. Frank Evans who was engineer at the quarry last summer is visiting at Mr. Brand's.

Mr. Campbell of Roseburg is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Stecar.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Price Caskets, Candy Caskets, etc. or 25c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. U. S. Wilhelm Karnowsky, 100 acres in T 18 S, R 11 W; patented. Albert Karnowsky et al to Bertha W. Karnowsky, 163 acres in T 18 S, R 11 W quit claim.

ARE YOU AN ODD FELLOW? If so you should take and read PACIFIC ODD FELLOW

A monthly magazine published in Portland, and exclusively devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship, both local and general. It is the only Odd Fellowship publication in Oregon and is now in its eighth year.

We have made arrangements with the publisher by which we can club "Pacific Odd Fellow" with The West at a rate we believe every Odd Fellow would be glad to accept.

The price of The West is \$1.50 per year and the price of "Pacific Odd Fellow" is \$1.50 per year, but we will send both to subscribers who pay a year strictly in advance for \$2.00. Call at our office and see a sample copy of "Pacific Odd Fellow."

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Re names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. H. York, J. F. Whitaker, M. Dolan, and J. Joyce, all of Gresham, Oregon.

J. T. BRIDGES, Register.

The Great White Sewing Machine. Has just received a new model. LADIES BELTS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, White Goods, in Nainsook, Pique, Indigo, Organadies, in Fancy Shades, CHEFFRON, LADIES STOCK COLLARS, and Fancy shape Ties, the very SHIRT WAISTS, don't forget them, warm is coming. RIBBONS, All Shades and of best quality, including Velvets, CORSETS and HOSIERY, Collar Canvas and Dress Lining, Yours Truly, O. W. HURD.

CARMAN'S CHEAP CASH STORE. Dry Goods, Groceries and More. FLORENCE MEAT MARKET. Just Opened. Goods as Representatives. J. W. CARMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE WHITE IS KING. BALL BEARINGS, like a bicycle, make the "WHITE" the easiest running machine made. Beauty of finish, quality of material, elegance of the finest workmanship, the simplest, most complete set of attachments, easy payments, old machines in exchange, one million five hundred thousand owners, thirty years of success, courteous treatment—more can you ask? "White" Bicycles run lighter and more durable and handsome than any on the market. Call or write and let us prove it. WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. 300-306 Post street, San Francisco, Cal. B. D. PAINE, Dealer in White Sewing Machines, Eugene, Oregon.