

COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

COTTAGE GROVE OREGON

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Out West, Los Angeles 2.50

SATURDAY.....MAY 20, 1905

Since the removal of the telephone from the depot there has been a considerable amount of fault found by the people who are unable to transact business by the usual method.

It has been suggested to the LEADER to advocate the discontinuation of the phones throughout the city until the serious defect in the system is remedied. This, it has hesitated to do, as it is hoped the companies would in some way have the telephone replaced in the depot

BY THE NACHESS PASS

(Continued from first page.)

Washington—thus making 27 adult males, 18 females and 44 children—89 all told, out of a possible 100.

Leaving the Umatilla river at Swift's crossing, this party left the beaten road to civilization and headed for the Columbia river reaching it at Fort Walla Walla, then practical abandoned. Here there was a delay in several days in crossing, as a flatboat had to be constructed out of driftwood. It was September 8 when the boat was finished and the party were ready to move westward again. The river was crossed on the 9th, and the toilsome march through a wilderness of sage brush begun, following an Indian trail, without any road whatever—the guide being a brother of the celebrated Chief Pew-Pen-Mox Mox. The route led to the Yakima river, which was followed up some distance, crossing it eight times. For a number of days very little advance was made, owing to the difficulty in selecting a passable route. One whole day was spent in travelling only to return and strike camp where the previous night had been spent. At the time it was supposed that this was caused by an attempt of the Indians to entrap the train; but afterwards it was believed that all would have been well had the Indians been understood. About the 18th of September Weness creek was reached. Then the company passed over the divide to Nachess river and struck the trail which was blazed for it to follow. The way led up the river, which in the next four days was crossed 68 times. Then this terrible stream was left, and the way was made to the summit of the pass, 25 miles north of Mount Rainier, which required three days more. Here a rest of two days was taken, grass being plentiful, in order that the teams might recruit a little, as they were becoming very much worn out. Meanwhile, provisions were becoming scanty, and the danger of mountain snow, storms were imminent. All considerations demanded a forward movement as quickly as possible. At length a fresh start was made, and for three miles fair progress was the rule, then a barrier was reached—the descent from the summit—which was appalling. As the mother of the writer said, as they walked up and looked over the route they had to go, "Well, I guess we have come to the jumping off place at last." Fortunately, a long one-inch rope was found, and by splicing this with the hides of three steers, the property of Mr. Biles, which he ordered killed for the purpose, thus making a length of about 400 feet, the wagons were lowered to a point where a yoke of oxen could stand, and from there they were taken down to the foot of the hill, fully 150 feet further, by fastening all the wheels together and attaching small trees with projecting limbs to the rear of each wagon. At this point Green river was reached; this was crossed 16 times, then followed down until White river appeared, which was crossed seven times. This was a most toilsome part of the journey. For seven days there was no feed for teams except browse, and that was anything but nutritious; and the road had to be made day by day, frequently the distance accomplished being not over three

miles. Finally a point was reached—eight miles from Boise Creek prairie—where many of the teams were so used up that they could scarcely draw any load. It was thought best to send them forward to the prairie, where there was an abundance of bunch grass. It took a day to drive them over the trail. Meanwhile the women and children were left in the wilderness on quarter rations. At the end of six days the cattle were driven back and then were able to draw the wagons out to the prairie, where a supply of food was served out to the half-starved company. At that point the roadmakers from the western side of the range had put in good work, so that, with the exception of traversing Mud mountain, the remainder of the way to the briny waters of Puget Sound was passed over with comparative ease.

All in all, it is doubtful whether any party in the history of the early settling of Oregon or Washington, at any time, ever endured more real hardship, and had to surmount greater obstacles than did this first through immigration to the Puget Sound region. Aside from a few others, who came a few days later, in 1853, among whom was Mr. William Mitchell, of the agricultural implement works of this city, the route was practically abandoned until early in 1856, when Colonel B. F. Shaw led his regiment of mounted volunteers through this pass to subdue the Walla Walla Indians, which, in conjunction with the forces drawn from Oregon under Colonel Thomas R. Cornelius, was successfully accomplished. At this time, however, the route was altogether impassable for wagons.

It may be that sometime in 1854 Captain McClellan had something to do with this road; but it is believed that the records of the secretary of war will show that Lieutenant Richard Arnold was selected to expend an appropriation of \$20,000 secured by General Joseph Lane, delegates from Oregon to build a military road from Fort Steilacoom to Fort Walla Walla, and that after it had been expended he reported what he had done and requested \$10,000 more, and also recommended that the amount expended by the citizens in 1853 be refunded, the greater part of the road cut by them from Steilacoom to the mountains having been dopted. GEORGE H. HIMES.

What It Costs to See the Fair.

Visitors at the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland this summer will be surprised to find how cheaply the big Fair may be seen. The expenses of a trip depend largely, of course, upon the individual who makes the trip, but a schedule of the fixed expenses has been prepared which enables one to get a fairly accurate idea of the cost of seeing the Exposition.

The visitor in Portland will find an abundance of suitable accommodations, and it may be said authoritatively that no one need pay in excess of one dollar a night for clean, comfortable lodgings. Within the past few months temporary hotels and lodging houses with a grand total of 2679 rooms have been erected near the main entrance to the grounds, while the American Inn, within the grounds, has 586 rooms. In addition to these accommodations, the Hill Military Academy and St. Helen's hall will be available, while almost every house in the district between the downtown portion of Portland and the Exposition will take lodgers during the summer. In most cases accommodations may be found within easy walking distance of the grounds, and a five-cent street car ride is available from any part of the city. While the average price charged for lodging will be one dollar per night per person, many rooms may be obtained, especially in the temporary hotels near the grounds, for seventy-five, fifty or even twenty-five cents.

Most people will find it more convenient to take breakfast at their lodging place or at a downtown restaurant than at grounds. Twenty-five cents should pay for breakfast, and twenty-five cents for luncheon within the grounds, while for the evening meal fifty cents may be considered a fair price, making the cost of three meals one dollar.

Admission to the grounds costs fifty cents, and an allowance of a similar sum should be made for incidentals, which include admissions to several attractions on the Trail, the amusement street.

The schedule of expenses per day for the average person of economy then, is as follows:

Lodging, per day..... \$1.00
Meals..... 1.00
Admission..... 1.00
Trail shows, etc..... .50

This schedule is on the basis of a five-day stay at the Fair. All who can possibly do so should spend at least ten days, however. For these the expense need not be quite so great per day, as it may be possible to get rooms at a lower rate by en-

gaging them for a week or more, and the entire expense per day may be reduced to \$2.50. The person who spends the longer period should take advantage of the opportunity to view some wonderful scenery within a short distance of Portland. A five-cent fare by street car takes one to Portland Heights where a wonderful view of the city, the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and the snow-capped mountains may be enjoyed. Other delightful but inexpensive trips include a visit by street car to City Park and a ride on the Willamette river by boat. The cost of these trips may be deducted from the fifty cents a day allotted for Trail attractions and souvenirs, since the total expense for these features need not exceed the \$2.50 laid aside in figuring the cost of the five-day trip.

Figuring as above, then, the expenses of a five-day and a ten-day stay at the Fair, may be reckoned as follows:

Five-day visit:
Lodging..... \$5.00
Meals..... 5.00
Admissions and incidentals..... 5.00

Total necessary expense..... \$15.00

Ten-day visit:
Lodging..... \$ 7.50
Meals..... 10.00
Admissions..... 5.00
Incidentals, including souvenirs, Trail attractions and car and boat rides..... 2.50

Total necessary expense..... \$25.00

THE STALEY FOXGLOVE.

One of the Most Useful of Hardy Garden Perennials.

The stately spikes of the foxglove form a popular feature in the revived old-fashioned garden. White and spotted foxgloves (*Digitalis alba* and *D. maculata*) are extremely effective in the garden, although by no means common. Groups of these noble plants, throwing up spikes of bloom to the height of sometimes four to six feet, stand remarkably well at the back of the herbaceous border, against an old red brick wall or the greenery of distant shrubs, as well as in a shady pos-



DIGITALIS MACULATA.

tion where few flowers will do well, or in a half wild part of the garden or the borders of a copse.

But the soil in which they are to grow must be rich and well dug. It is of little use to expect fine specimens of these plants when they are placed in the shrubbery, for their growth is so fine and so rapid during their flowering time that they must be well supported. The seed should be sown very thinly in drills, and the seedlings must be transplanted while young into a border of rich soil, when they will form strong growth and can be placed in their flowering positions in the early fall. Very good authorities consider it preferable to transplant them to a cold frame, where they will make extra strong plants for brilliant flowering the next season. They are most satisfactorily treated as biennials, sowing seed in rich deep soil.

Formula For Bordeaux Powder.

Fresh lime (unslaked), four pounds; copper sulphate, four pounds. Slake the lime and dissolve the copper sulphate separately, each in two and a half gallons of hot water. Slake the lime by pouring the water on slowly; let it cool; then pour the copper sulphate solution and milk of lime at the same time into a third vessel and stir thoroughly. Filter through two or three thicknesses of cloth. Two four bags, one inside the other, will serve the purpose. Thoroughly mix the light blue paste material obtained with from 80 to 120 pounds of dry, sifted air slaked lime and spread out to dry. When dry rub through a fine sieve having 80 to 100 meshes per square inch, and it is ready for use.

Skin Protection When Spraying.

As protection from the lime, sulphur and salt wash there is nothing better than vaseline. Since our men have used it they have not had any trouble whatever. Put the vaseline upon your hands and face before you use the wash so that the eyelids and eyebrows are well covered, and it will throw off the spray of lime, salt and sulphur like water off a duck's back.—E. S. Black.

TIME TRIED AND MERIT PROVEN

One Minute Cough Cure is right to time when it comes to curing Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant to take and is the children's favorite Cough Syrup. Sold by The Modern Pharmacy.

DR. DARRIN'S TREATMENT

A Startling Illustration of What Can Be Accomplished by Electricity

This is the First of the Head of the Firm of Drs. Darrin to this City—Now at the Hotel Smeede, Eugene

The philosophy of his treatment may be briefly stated thus: Force is spirit in motion. Vital force is organized motion, or the proper movement of organized particles as they pass to and from the human system. Disease, in a word, is obstruction—the result of an impaired vital force, and it is at least accompanied if not caused, by deranged organic motion. These derangements can only be affected by calling in the aid of electro-magnetic or vital forces, which are concerned in all organic changes. So powerful is this influence that persons who have many years suffered have been restored to health in an almost incredible space of time. Dr. Darrin's system will not restore a lost member of the body, or perform other impossibilities, but it will, in a majority of cases, give relief where other remedies have failed. The practice is based on the most strict laws of science, and is in harmony with all natural laws. Physicians of every practice not only acknowledge this power, but receive the treatment for themselves and their families, as well as recommend the treatment to their patients.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Wagonmaking, blacksmithing and general repair work at J. H. Baker's shop. Every guarantee of good workmanship given.

You can't afford to use a poor plow. Oliver Chilled Plows are the right kind. Sold complete or in duplicate parts by Wynne Hardware Co.

HOT WEATHER PILES

Persons afflicted with Piles should be careful at this season of the year. Hot weather and bad drinking water contribute to the conditions which make Piles more painful and dangerous. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stops the pain, draws out the soreness and cures. Get the genuine, bearing the name of E. C. DeWitt & Co.

Bond Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Cottage Grove will issue and sell \$20,000 municipal water bonds, bearing date the first day of July, 1905, running for 25 years, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable in U. S. gold coin. Bids for the purchase of all or any part of said bonds will be received by the City Recorder of said city on or before the 17th day of June, 1905, at the hour of 7:30 p. m. of said day. A certified check for \$100 must accompany each and every bid. No bid for less than the par value of said bonds will be considered and the Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. E. Young, City Recorder.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

We desire to place in the hands of those afflicted with Bright's Disease and Diabetes a 36-page pamphlet that is saving human lives. It is not an ordinary pamphlet, such as is commonly used to advertise medicines, but is principally made up of reports of scientifically conducted tests in a large variety of cases, showing 87 per cent of recoveries in these hitherto incurable diseases. The specimens employed in these tests are known as the Fulton Compounds and the results obtained prove conclusively that these dreaded diseases so long fatal (the deaths from Bright's Disease alone are appalling, over 100,000 a year, starting as kidney troubles) have at last yielded to medical science. The pamphlet is free. Write to the John J. Fulton Co., 409 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal. When to suspect Bright's Disease—Puffy ankles or hands; weakness without apparent cause; kidney trouble after three months; frequent urination, may show sediment or cloudy on standing; falling vision; day drowsiness—one or more of these.

Portland Market Quotations.

MAY 20, 1905.
Wheat, valley..... \$ 85-90
Barley, rolled..... 22 50-23 50
Oats..... 28-29
Flour..... 4.50-5.10
Bran..... 19.00 per ton
Middlings..... 24.50 " "
Shorts..... 21.00 " "
Chops..... 19.00 " "

HAY.

Timothy..... 14 @ 16
Clover..... 11 @ 12
Grain..... 11 @ 12
Cheat..... 11 @ 12
Onions, per 100 lb..... 2 1/2 @ 3
Honey, per case..... 3.00 @ 3.25
Potatoes, Oregon..... 90 @ 1 00

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

Eggs, ranch..... 17 1/2 @ 18
BUTTER
Fancy creamery..... 17 1/2 @ 20
Extra creamery..... 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Dairy..... 14 @ 15 1/2

POULTRY.

Chickens..... 11 @ 12 1/2
Springs..... 10-20
Broilers..... 18-20
Ducks..... 7.00-9.00
Pigeons..... 1.00-1.25
Hops..... 23 25
Wool..... 27 1/2
Hides dry No 1..... 60 @ 6 1/2

HAY! HAY!

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART OF CITY

\$10.00 Per Ton

Cracked Corn, per cwt..... 1.60
Oil Meal, per pound..... 2c

All Other Feed at Our Usual Low Prices

WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS for seed at the mill and at the warehouse by the depot.

HARTUNG & HANSEN

New Firm New Goods

at our Store. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

are being offered in many departments of our merchandise stock and it will pay you to give us a call.

For your General Merchandise call on the reliable firm of

CURRIN & VEATCH

Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

.. HARDWARE.

PLUMBING A SPECIALTY	Stoves,	FIRE ARMS
MINERS' SUPPLIES	FARM TOOLS	Tinware

PIPER & VANDENBURG

HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED

Flur \$1.05 per Sack. Hay \$10.00 per Ton

All Goods delivered in city free of charge

D. C. Baughman

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