

Cottage Grove Leader

Issued Each Friday

COTTAGE GROVE, OREGON

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

An insane man tried to kill King Haakon, of Norway.

King Alfonso was received with much enthusiasm at Barcelona.

Four negroes have been lynched in Mississippi for incendiarism.

Spanish anarchists are said to be after the premier, and not the king.

The Mother's congress is in session at the White House, Washington, D. C.

The United Railways company of San Francisco is about to go into the hands of a receiver.

Japan ridicules the idea that naval preparations are being made for an attack on China.

Great Britain has sent a note to Japan advising arbitration of the China-Japan difficulties.

The president has sent to the senate the nomination of John McCourt to be district attorney for Oregon.

Portland has been assured that a number of cruisers and torpedo boats will be sent there during the rose carnival.

Schmitz has been released from jail and he and Ruef have patched up their differences. In the remainder of the trials they will stand together.

King Alfonso will visit Barcelona in defiance of bomb throwers.

Mayor Busse, of Chicago, has taken steps to keep all anarchists out of the city.

District Attorney Jerome, of New York, says the charges against him are false.

In the New York to Paris automobile race the American car is far ahead of the others.

The janitor of the Collinwood school declares he fastened the doors open at the first alarm of fire.

The incident of the seizure of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru by China has not yet been settled.

John F. Stevens, ex-engineer of the Panama canal, says the big canal will be of little value after it is finished.

Admiral Goodrich says American battleships are equal to those of any other country but could be made much better.

China is about to spend \$60,000,000 in naval construction. The government will also borrow large sums to be used in railroad construction.

An alarm of fire at Lees Summit, Mo., caused the 400 school children to rush out of the building in a panic. No attention was paid to the fire drill.

Hearst papers are accused of inciting anarchy.

Portugal seems to be drifting toward a republic.

Colorado has had 29 homicides already in 1908.

Black Hand leaders are meeting their match in New York.

The death list in the Collinwood disaster has reached 174.

Japan says she will use force with China only as a last resort.

The Knickerbocker Trust company, of New York, is to reopen.

Nine Chinese have been sentenced to death in Boston for murder.

The Interstate Commerce commission will enforce the 9-hour law on all railroads.

Franklin's house in Paris has been demolished to make way for a more modern building.

Professor Quackenbos, ex-professor of Columbia university, announces that he had a medicine that will make bad men good.

A part of the battleship fleet is scheduled to return by way of the Suez canal and will also visit a number of European countries.

Illinois Central directors are working on a plan to raise \$30,000,000.

King Edward is on a visit to France and called on the French president.

Two women have been arrested at Napa, Cal., for passing counterfeit money.

The Interstate Commerce commission says it is not opposed to the Fulton bill as has been stated.

Charges have been filed against Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, for speaking ill of President Roosevelt.

Suits for the illegal cutting of timber have been filed in the United States court at Helena against several firms.

Governor Johnson will dedicate the monument erected by the state of Minnesota on Shiloh battlefield on April 10.

A petition signed by 40,000 persons asking pardon for Captain Van Schaick, under 10 years' sentence for criminal negligence in causing the wreck of the steamer Gen. Slocum, whereby over 1,000 lives were lost, will be presented to President Roosevelt.

NEW PACKING PLANT.

Plan to Spend Million and a Half in Portland.

Portland, March 11.—Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, the biggest independent firm of meat packers in the United States, will build a packing plant in South Portland costing \$1,500,000 if the council will permit the establishment to be located within the city limits. An ordinance will be presented to the council today for passage, granting the firm the right to construct and operate a modern packing plant on the present site of the Zimmerman Packing company's establishment. An option is held on the Zimmerman plant by the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger interests. The plant to be erected in South Portland will be a duplicate of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger establishment in Chicago, one of the most complete in the world. It is thoroughly up to the standard of such plants anywhere, and although not so large as their packing house in Kansas City, is said to be a model in construction. The capacity of the Portland establishment will be 10,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 15,000 small stock a week.

The completion of the plant will require between a year and 14 months. Machinery must be ordered from the East, and its manufacture will require at least six months. When the machinery is delivered the erection of the packing house will be begun, for the machinery must be built into the houses. If the permit desired is given by the council, the option on the Zimmerman site will be closed at once and the contract let for the machinery.

FACTS SLIP OUT.

Serious Defects in Naval Construction, Say Officers.

Washington, March 11.—That there are serious defects in the construction of American battleships was charged yesterday by Captain C. McR. Winslow, assistant chief of the bureau of navigation of the Navy department, and Commander A. L. Key, former naval aide to President Roosevelt. The former officer said the ships under Admiral Evans were all over-draft when they left Hampton roads. He defended Admiral Rojestvensky for taking the Russian ships into battle with the Japanese with full bunkers of coal, saying that the Russian commander could not have done otherwise, for he did not know how far he would be compelled to steam.

Commander Key attempted to direct the form of his own testimony and incurred the displeasure of the committee on that account. He criticized the armor belt and the gun decks as being too low and the ammunition hoists as unsafe. He attempted to dispute the testimony of other officers, especially Chief Constructor Capps, but was not permitted to do so. Finally the committee held an executive session, at which it was decided that Commander Key should be heard today, but that his criticism should be confined to ships and not directed against officers.

FINDS NO EXCUSE.

Coroner Says Some Person Is Responsible for Disaster.

Cleveland, O., March 11.—"The loss of the lives of little children in the Collinwood school fire was absolutely inexcusable," Coroner Burke declared today after making a thorough investigation.

"The poor little children were caught in a veritable trap and held and crushed until burned to death," he said. "Some one is responsible for this and should be held. I am not prepared yet to say upon whom the blame should be placed. Before I can charge anyone with this horrible responsibility I must review the evidence carefully and deliberately."

"I find that the steam pipes caused the fire by being placed too close to the wood. There is no doubt in my mind that the overheated pipes caused the fire."

Another body was recovered from the ruins today, making the total 166.

Wanted Drawings Made.

Ely, Nev., March 11.—A Japanese was arrested at Riepetown, a few miles from this city, last night, after a hard struggle. Clinton, who is an expert draughtsman, was in a saloon when approached by the Japanese, who, after talking on various subjects, finally asked Clinton if he would go with him to San Francisco and get drawings of the fortifications there, assuring Clinton he would pay him well. Clinton indignantly refused and held on to the Japanese until officers arrived. The Japanese is now in jail.

Glass Cuts Many Firemen.

New York, March 11.—A score of firemen were injured, several of them seriously, hundreds of persons were driven from their homes and many buildings were threatened by a fire early today which destroyed the six-story brick building at 38 West Eighteenth street. The big Siegel-Cooper department store was seriously threatened at one time. The fire also got into the adjoining buildings and before it was checked had caused a loss of \$200,000.

Dynamite Car Explodes.

Denver, Colo., March 11.—A News special from Buford, Wyo., says a car of dynamite exploded there tonight from some unknown cause, wrecking several frame houses near by and destroying a number of freight cars. As far as known no one was killed or injured.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

PLANT NEW NUT IN YAMHILL.

Fifty California Pistachio Received at McMinnville.

McMinnville.—The Walnut club, of this city, has received through its secretary, W. H. Latourette, a present of 50 pistachio nut trees from the government experimental farm at Chico, Cal., for distribution to the members of the club. The pistachio is a native of Western Asia, but is grown in England and France. It is believed that the similarity of the Willamette valley climate to those two countries will insure the successful growing of the nuts here. The nuts are very high priced, and are used principally for flavoring the more expensive confectionery.

The Walnut club is active in introducing new varieties of products to the soil of this vicinity. Last year a few olive trees were set out on tracts of land owned by its members, and this spring a great many more are being planted. It has been proven that the almond tree will flourish here and bear an excellent quality of nuts. The fig, likewise, has equaled the California fig in excellence, and yet the possibilities of Yamhill climate and soil have been but half tested.

SEMI-INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

James Withycombe So Describes Agricultural College.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.—At a meeting of the San Grael society in the opera house, Dr. James Withycombe, director of the experimental station, defined the Oregon Agricultural college as a semi industrial college. He said that at one time higher education meant training of the intellect exclusively and that this was an extreme view, especially noticeable in Europe. Later many countries in Europe adopted the other extreme, training young men solely for the industries, and in this manner crowded out the humanities from the lives of the great industrial masses. Americans, who thought the industrial phase of school training had been overworked, until it became a fad, have taken intermediate grounds by the introduction of industrial colleges, in lieu of the European theory of industrial training schools.

Pendleton Wants Demonstration.

Pendleton.—The diversified farming plan of the O. R. & N. officials has met with the approval of the Commercial association, which has appointed a committee to confer with the officials having the demonstration work in charge. This committee will endeavor to induce the Harriman agents to extend their instruction lecture train into this country. An effort will also be made to have the railroad people establish a modern experimental farm in this county where it can be demonstrated that the summer fallow is a wanton waste of land.

Milton Wants Carnegie Money.

Milton.—At a meeting of the Commercial club, a delegation of young women from the Young People's union waited on the club to secure aid to build and equip a public library. The club appointed a committee of three to work in conjunction with the young people to provide ways and means to raise the needed funds. It is their intention to raise a fund of \$2,500 and then request assistance from Andrew Carnegie. They want a building costing in the neighborhood of \$5,000. About \$800 was pledged at the meeting.

Import Burros for Miners.

Grants ass.—Eight-six burros or jacks for packing miners' supplies into the hills have been received here by E. R. Stewart and George Reed. The animals were shipped from El Paso, Texas, and spent 14 days on the road. They came through in fairly good condition, except in one instance in Arizona, where they were kept for 90 hours without water. The burros are considered a safe and reliable animal, and are exceedingly strong and well designed for pack animals in the brush and through the mountains.

Objects to High Rates.

Salem.—Complaint has been made to the railroad commission by H. S. Gile & Co., of this city, that the Southern Pacific company has unwarrantedly raised the rates on citrus fruits from San Francisco during the past year from 40 cents to 69 cents, and from Portland for the same commodity from 16 cents to 25 cents, and on sweet potatoes from 10 cents to 19 cents. Gile & Co. claim these increases have practically ruined their trade in California citrus fruit.

Cannery for Independence.

Independence.—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens and farmers last week decided to take steps toward establishing a cannery at this place. There will be another meeting of the citizens and farmers at the opera house, at which time there will be prominent experienced cannerymen, professors from the Oregon Agricultural college and others to address the people on the profits from a cannery and when the committee appointed will report.

La Grande After Settlers.

LaGrande.—At least 25 families from Idaho will arrive in LaGrande this week with a view to securing homes in the valley. A local real estate firm has had a missionary employed in Idaho and the states of the Middle West during the past winter.

FIND FILTHY PUS IN MILK.

Startling Report After Analysis at State College.

Corvallis.—Samples of milk received for analysis during the past week at the bacteriological department at the college have been unusually noticeable for filth. Seven of them from various parts of the state contained pus. One held the foreign matter in such quantities that it is estimated to have contained one-tenth of 1 per cent. Professor Pernott's attention was attracted by the unusual amount, and he made inquiries of the owner of the animal and ascertained that there was a large lump several inches in diameter on the body of the cow, near the udder. It was supposed to have developed from an injury received from the horns of another cow, and had developed into an abscess. It was, of course, the explanation of the pus in the milk. The milk was in use when the sample was sent to the laboratory. Of the six other samples in which pus developed, the quantity was much smaller. In these the history of the cases was not learned.

Some time ago at the laboratory samples of cream offered at an Oregon creamery were analyzed. They had a strong smell that was carried into the butter product. Analysis disclosed that the foreign substance was barn filth, due to probable uncleanness in milking. A report resulted in changed conditions in the dairies from which the cream was shipped.

Telephone Company Loses.

Portland.—Oregon and the initiative and referendum law has won the first round in the fight being made by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company, and the Sunset Telephone company, to declare the constitutional amendment permitting the initiative invalid and contrary to the constitution of the United States. Judge Cleland in the Circuit court has sustained the demurrer of the state in the case of the state against the Pacific States company, thus upholding the contention of the state. Notice of appeal was given and the case will be taken to the Supreme court at Salem as soon as possible. From there it will be taken to the United States Supreme court, it being assumed, in view of former decisions by the Oregon court, that the ruling will be for the state and against the company.

Colonists From East.

Baker City.—The West bound trains are beginning to be heavily loaded with colonist travel from the Middle states and the East. The regular trains are unable to carry the loads and extra sections are run. It is not uncommon for a train comprising 16 coaches to pull through Baker on its way to the Coast. This section is getting its shape of the homeseekers, it is thought, but the railroads have given Portland and other Coast points the same rate that Baker and Eastern Oregon points receive, and this of itself has a tendency to make the colonist go through to the Coast, because it costs no more.

Want Railroad Extended.

Condon.—The farmers of the Southern part of Gilliam county are uniting in an effort to secure the extension of the Arlington-Condon branch of the O. R. & N. as far south as the Buckhorn country, a distance of at least 15 miles from Condon. The reason is that much time is wasted every fall and winter in hauling the Buckhorn grain crop to market, as it takes one day for the Buckhorn farmers to make one trip to the station and warehouses.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 83c; bluestem, 85c; valley, 83c; red, 81c.
Barley—Feed, \$26 per ton; rolled, \$22@30 per ton.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$28; gray, \$28 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$32.50; cracked, \$33.50.
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$17@18 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, \$20@21; clover, \$14@15; cheat, \$15; grain hay, \$14@15; alfalfa, \$12@13; vetch, \$14.
Fruits—Apples, \$1@3 per box, according to quality; cranberries, \$8@11 per barrel.
Vegetables—Turnips, 75c per sack; carrots, 65c per sack; beets, \$1 per sack; asparagus, 25c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, \$4.25@4.75 per crate; parsley, 20c per dozen; peppers, 17 1/2c per pound; radishes, 30c per dozen; rhubarb, 50c per pound; spinach, 10c per pound; sprouts, 10c per pound; squash, 1@1 1/2c per pound.
Onions—Oregon, \$2.50 per hundred, delivered Portland; sweet potatoes, \$3.50 @3.75 per hundred.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c per pound.
Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13@13 1/2c; spring chickens, 16@18; turkeys, live, 14@15c; dressed, choice, 16@17c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 15@16c; pigeons, 75c@\$1; squabs, \$1.50@2.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17@17 1/2c per dozen.
Veal—75 to 125 pounds, 9@9 1/2c; 125 to 150 pounds, 7c; 150 to 200 pounds, 5@6 1/2c.
Pork—Block, 75 to 150 pounds, 7@7 1/2c; packers, 5@6 1/2c.
Hops—1907, prime and choice, 4 1/2 @6c per pound; old, 1@2c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 18@20c per pound, according to shrinkage; valley, 18@20c per pound, according to fineness; mohair, choice, 29@30c.

BLOODY FIGHT AT PEN.

Three Montana Lifers Make a Mad Dash for Liberty.

Deer Lodge, Mont., March 10.—Warden Frank Conley, of the Montana state penitentiary, was fearfully wounded Sunday morning and his first assistant warden, John Robinson, was killed, when three life convicts, George Rock, W. H. Hayes and another whose name is not given out, made a dash for liberty in the penitentiary office at 8 o'clock. It is thought the warden will live.

Robinson's throat was cut from ear to ear and the jugular vein was severed. Conley's throat was gashed and he was stabbed several times in the shoulder and groin before he was able to draw his revolver and shoot two of the assailants down. Convicts Hayes and Rock were both shot down by Conley after the latter had been wounded.

The attack on the prison authorities and a subsequent effort to escape has, according to the prison authorities this afternoon, been long planned by Rock and Hayes, who were cellmates. Both were armed with penknives, the blades of which were sharpened like razors. The three convicts were brought to the office of the penitentiary Sunday morning by Deputy Warden Robinson, to be tried for some trivial infraction of the prison rules, and Conley was waiting to sit in judgment.

The moment the men entered the office door Rock turned swiftly upon Robinson, who was closing the door behind the men, and quickly drawing a knife, he began slashing at the deputy warden's throat. Robinson was unable to retreat or move before his throat was cut wide open and he sank to the floor dying.

At the same moment that Rock attacked Robinson, Hayes also pulled out a knife similar to that of Rock and started for Conley. The latter retreated to the rear of the office before the oncoming desperado. Before Conley could draw his revolver, however, Hayes had slashed his throat, cutting him from the left ear to a point under the chin. The convict, seeing his intended victim getting away, grappled with him and stabbed him several times in the shoulder and groin.

Although bleeding terribly, Conley managed to draw his gun from his pocket and fired four times with the weapon pressed against Hayes' abdomen.

As Hayes sank to the floor, Rock rushed at Conley, who emptied the two remaining cartridges in his gun into Rock and he latter also went down. The third convict who had been called to the "carpet," took to his heels at the first of the battle, but was quickly captured and placed in his cell. The authorities refused to give out his name until they had investigated whether he was concerned in the plot or whether he had merely been called to the office at the same time as the other two.

ARE FIRE TRAPS.

Too Many Flimsy Buildings Are Constructed in America.

Washington, March 10.—In a statement made public last night, Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural material laboratories of the government, discusses recent fire horrors and asserts that fire traps as bad or worse than that which cost the lives of so many school children at Collinwood, O., exist in nearly every village and town and in many of the large cities.

He urges the passage of laws to prohibit the occupation of anything except a structure of the highest fire resisting type, especially when it is used as a school, theater or other structure in which people assemble in large numbers.

"It is a matter of record," he said, "borne out by statistics, that this country spends enormous sums of money in providing equipments in fighting fires, while foreign countries spend their money in building structures which offer the greatest resistance to fire. The per capita loss in this country yearly exceeds \$5, against an annual loss in 21 of the principal cities of Europe of 33 cents per capita. Estimating the population of the country at 80,000,000 the loss from fires here is \$740,000,000. If we had the same conditions that prevail in European cities our loss would be but \$26,400,000 a year."

Japan's Naval Strength.

Tokio, March 10.—Some reliable figures are now to hand showing the present strength of the Japanese navy compared with its strength when the war broke out. Details are appended, but the totals may be briefly stated, viz: One hundred and fifty seven vessels of all descriptions, representing a tonnage of 283,242 tons, before the war, and 204 vessels and 515,082 tons at the present day. Further scrutiny of the figures shows that Japan today possesses more than twice the number of battleships she had before the war.

Shivering in the Dakotas.

St. Paul, March 10.—Extremely cold weather prevailed throughout the Northwest Sunday night and yesterday, the warmest place in this region being St. Paul, where the temperature was four degrees below zero yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. Throughout North Dakota at that hour the temperature ranged from 4 to 26 below. The crest of the cold wave extended from South Dakota to Winnipeg. The temperature rose slowly during the day.

Portugal Not Involved.

Lisbon, March 10.—Investigation instituted by the Portuguese government regarding the Tatsu Maru incident have elicited from the Pekin government the emphatic assertion that the seizure occurred on the high seas, and that, therefore, there was no violation of the law governing Portugal waters.

NEW HILL ROAD DONE

Driving of Golden Spike Marks Completion of North Bank.

EXCURSION RUN FROM VANCOUVER

Ceremony Took Place at Sheridan's Point, West of Stevenson—Site of Old Blockhouse.

Vancouver, Wash., March 12.—In the presence of 500 cheering people, who traveled 50 miles to witness the ceremony, the golden spike was driven in the North Bank road yesterday afternoon. The exercises were held at Sheridan's Point, three miles west of Stevenson, Wash., and although they occupied but a few minutes, were impressive. The driving home of the golden spike was regarded by the spectators as signaling the dawn of a new epoch in the railroad history of the Pacific coast.

The gray old mountains that looked down on the coming of the tiny canoes of Lewis and Clark, over 100 years ago, stand all around the spot where the last spike was driven yesterday. Almost on the very place where the last rail was laid, an old blockhouse, erected by pioneers, withstood the repeated attacks of Indians and after it had served its purpose, was washed away by a flood in the Columbia river.

The special train that was run to Lyle yesterday over the new Spokane, Portland & Seattle railway was made up at Vancouver, and the people who attended the ceremony of driving the spike were guests of the business interests of Vancouver and the new railroad.

The driving of the golden spike took place on the trip up the river, the train being halted at Sheridan's Point for the purpose. E. E. Beard, editor of the Vancouver Columbian, was master of ceremonies and held the golden spike that was to be the final bond linking the Inland Empire with the cities of the seaboard. He introduced Mayor Green, of Vancouver, who made a short talk.

George H. Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical society, was introduced and dwelt on the historic significance of driving the golden spike of the new road where the pioneers took refuge from the attacks of the Indians.

Charles H. Carey, of Portland, counsel for the Hill lines in this territory, was called upon and responded with a speech.

The golden spike was then driven. Judge Carey struck the first blow, and handed the gilded hammer over to Mayor Green, who, in turn, gave way to George H. Himes, Superintendent Forest, of the new road; H. Fairchild, representing Governor Mead, of Washington, who was unable to be present; C. T. Giesentanner, editor of the Pasco Express, representing the present terminus of the North Bank road; H. M. Adams, general freight and passenger agent for the new line; Major McGlashin, of the United States army; Richard Porter, of the contracting firm of Porter Bros. & Welch, who constructed the new line; James P. Stapleton, of Vancouver, tapped the spike in turn, and N. D. Miller, chief engineer, was called upon to drive the spike home. As he did so he was loudly cheered, and the new road was formally completed.

The track was completed "on Washington's birthday, but the golden spike was driven at the point where the last rail was laid. The line will be opened for traffic next Monday morning from Vancouver to Pasco, a distance of 221 miles. Work is now going forward on the line between Pasco and Spokane, making the total length of the road when completed, 380 miles. It is expected to have the entire line in operation between Portland and Spokane by the end of the present year. Trains over the road will be running into Portland, it is expected, by next June, upon completion of bridges across the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Coming Back Over Trail.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—The old prairie schooner in which Ezra Meeker crossed the plains in 1852 is in St. Louis enroute back to Puyallup, Wash., from Washington, D. C., where Meeker saw President Roosevelt in behalf of the movement to make the Oregon trail.

Pulled by a span of Durham oxen the old schooner, containing W. B. Mardon and his bride, reached St. Louis last evening and were followed all over the down town streets by large crowds. Meeker himself arrived yesterday by rail from Cincinnati.

China Holds Her Own.

Pekin, March 12.—The negotiations between China and Japan regarding the Tatsu Maru, the Japanese steamer that was seized by China February 7 on the ground that she was conveying arms and ammunition to Chinese revolutionists, are proceeding on the basis of China's offer to compromise on condition that Japan puts a stop to the importation of arms and ammunition from Japan to enter Chinese territory. China seems to be holding her own.

Plague Again Breaks Out.

San Francisco, March 12.—Two plague cases were discovered this morning, one well defined and the other subject to some doubt. The patients were immediately isolated and every precaution taken to prevent further spread of the contagion from the victims of the disease.