

# HAS BEGUN

## Bulgarians Begin Their Struggle Against Turkish Rule.

### A FORCE OF TURKS SURROUNDED

Battle Followed, in Which Both Sides Lost Heavy—Macedonians Were Led by a Bishop.

Constantinople, April 6.—A dispatch from Salonica to the Lokai Anzenger, published at noon today, announces that Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops in the Okhreda district have fought a battle, and that 1000 men were killed or wounded.

Constantinople, April 6.—Official advertisements from the Bulgarian government state that the Bulgarian government is supported by the bishop and a number of revolutionary bands, have taken a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountains northward from the Okhreda district, but the troops succeeded in driving their way out after sustaining considerable loss.

Another dramatic outrage at the town of Mustapha Pacha has led to the discovery that the revolutionary committee is supposed to be responsible for an attempt to wreck the Oriental Railway bridge between Andranople and Mustapha Pacha was blown up by an internal machine.

Although affairs at Mitrovitzka and other points are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Albanians in those districts creates intense concern at the palace and among the Ministers at the embassy. It is felt that a continuation of the trouble in the vicinity of Sandjak and Navizar is likely to lead at any moment to an extension of Austrian occupation over the entire Sandjak district, and as far as Sandjak, although it is believed that Austria will induce Austria to take advantage of the right, which is restored to her by the treaty of Berlin.

## USE OF EARTH WAVES.

### Experiments in Wireless Telegraphy Without Masts.

New York, April 6.—An interesting series of demonstrations has been given at Alexandra Palace of the apparatus of transmission and reception of signals and speech through the ether, without the use of masts. The inventors, a young Scotch electrical engineer, trained in the United States, and a Devonshire electrical expert, were present with Sir Girard and other experts. The experiments were conducted without the use of masts, and a perfected system of installation had been worked out, and the practicability of dispensing with masts and using earth currents of electricity for commercial, military and naval purposes was illustrated.

A characteristic feature of the system was the peculiar combination of high potential discharges and low-tension currents. Experiments with explosives proved that explosives could be synchronized within the same radio waves so that all could be fired simultaneously, or each in turn, by means of earth currents without wires. The value of these tests for practical warfare was conceded by the military experts.

## PRETENDER BADLY BEATEN.

### Langerman Says Trouble in Morocco is Due to Progressive Sultan.

New York, April 6.—James S. Langerman, the St. Louis Fair Commissioner, who has just returned from Morocco, says the fighting among the tribesmen and pillaging of caravans reported by cable have no connection with the revolution started by the pretender, Bu Hamara. During the six weeks Mr. Langerman was in the country, the pretender met with continuous defeats. He is not related to the Sultan, and since his defeat has no standing in the country.

The Sultan did not execute the rebels, it is said, because of his humane views. While the custom of hanging the heads of those executed on the walls of the city is continued, the Sultan is opposed to it, and this practice probably will be stopped.

All the trouble, Mr. Langerman says, was started through the Sultan's attempt to open the country to industrialism, which is opposed by the people, who are largely fanatics. He built a short line of railroad from his castle, which was torn up by mountaineers. The Sultan told Mr. Langerman he would give every encouragement to the introduction of American enterprises in Morocco.

## Ladrones Twice Routed.

San Francisco, April 6.—A force of troops from the constabulary, commanded by Captain Perry, overtook and routed on the coast of Lake Mainle, March 31, a band of convicts and ladrones who recently attacked and held for a time possession of Surlago, Island of Mindanao. No details of the fighting have been received. Captain Perry is pursuing the enemy. A mixed force of regulars and constabulary numbering 175 men defeated 200 ladrones in two fights near Idan, Province of Cavite, yesterday, killing several of the enemy and wounding 12. The Government troops had no casualties.

## Major Clark Will Come.

Washington, April 6.—Major William Hancock Clark, oldest living grandson of William Clark, oldest living explorer, notified Senator Mitchell today that it would give him great pleasure to accept the invitation of the people of Portland to visit that city at the time of President Roosevelt's reception, and to participate in the Lewis and Clark monument and Exposition dedication exercises.

## PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

### First Speech of the Western Tour Deals with Monroe Doctrine.

Chicago, April 3.—Six thousand in a hall, the seating capacity of which is but 5000, gave encouragement to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium last night. The great building has held many a throng, but never one that was more unostentatious in its applause for any man than the crowd that filled it last night. From the first floor to the roof it was packed to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied and, although the aisles were kept clear, all the space in the lobbies and on the stairways was taken, and even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floor were jammed with hundreds of men who were utterly unable to hear a word of the President's address.

The following are a few extracts from the address, giving expression to the sentiments of the President on these questions:

"Our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereof.

"Both powers (Great Britain and Germany) assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith.

"The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, and this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective.

"If the American Nation will speak softly and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far.

"It is too late to prepare for war when war has come, and if we only prepare sufficiently, no war will ever come."

## DIRECT WIRE TO WHITE HOUSE.

### President Roosevelt Always in Communication with Washington.

Washington, April 4.—During his absence from Washington, President Roosevelt will be at all hours of the day and night in close touch with the White House. Telegraphic communication will be maintained between the President's party and Assistant Secretary Forester, who is in charge at the White House, where the routine executive business is transacted. Before leaving Washington President Roosevelt disposed of practically all questions relating to appointments; but if the necessity should arise, he will make appointments while on his tour. They will be announced at the White House and not from the President's train.

During the two weeks and two days the President will spend in the Yellowstone Park, Secretary Loeb will be on the special train, which will be sidetracked at Cinnabar, near the entrance to the park. He will be in daily communication with the President through the telephonic or telegraphic systems in the park, or by courier. A direct wire between Cinnabar and the White House will be constantly at his disposal. In the event of accident the White House will be notified instantly.

## FIGHTING NEAR CAPITAL.

### Many Killed in Battle Near Santo Domingo—Atlanta is Watching.

Santo Domingo, April 4.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived here yesterday and established a signal station on the shore. She will land marines if necessary. A severe encounter is reported to have taken place yesterday between the government troops and the rebels at San Antonio de Guerra, about 20 miles from this city. It is said that 146 men were killed or wounded. The rebels, while crossing the river this morning, were attacked by the government troops and an hour's fighting ensued.

The Clyde steamer New York, from New York, March 18, which reached San Pedro de Macoris March 28, has not yet arrived here, and apparently has been prevented from proceeding by the authorities at Macoris.

All communication and news from the interior is interrupted and business is practically suspended. A quantity of arms and ammunition was shipped today on a gunboat, which is in the hands of the rebels, for an unknown destination.

## Atlanta is On Guard.

Washington, April 4.—The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Commander Turner, commanding the Atlanta at San Domingo, as follows:

"All quiet. Insurgents in charge. Reports indicate an attack by Government troops. Communication is interrupted. This goes overland to Cotul."

## Somalia Fight Fiercely.

Aden, Arabia, April 4.—The first fight of any importance in the recent operations in Somaliland, East Africa, occurred March 29, when a British column encountered a column of Somalis south of Damot. The natives made an obstinate resistance, and lost 27 men killed and many wounded before they retired. There were no casualties on the side of the British.

During the "driving operations" recently, the British killed 40 of the Mad Mullah's followers and captured 1400 camels.

## Three Balloonists Mangled.

Budapest, April 4.—Three balloonists, ex-Deputy Ordoby, Lieutenant Kral and M. Kubec, a brother of a member of the Diet of that name, were fatally injured in a balloon accident today. While the balloon was being inflated it suddenly broke, with the car containing the men named, and Captain Toley, of the navy. M. Ordoby fell out of the car to the roof of a factory. Lieutenant Kral punctured the balloon, which descended with such force that he and M. Kubec were horribly injured. Captain Toley was less seriously hurt.

## IN BURNING FIERY PIT.

### Fearful Plight of Sixteen Furnacemen Near Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, April 5.—By an accident at furnace 1 of the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie steel company at Braddock today six men were killed and ten are in the hospital and are not expected to recover. Four others injured went to their homes and are suffering from painful burns.

The accident was caused by a "hang" in the furnace dropping and forcing large quantities of white-hot dust down a large pipe into a pit where the men were at work. The victims were without means of escape, and all were burned and blistered over their entire bodies. Large strips of flesh peeled off their bodies when they were pulled out of the pit by fellow workmen. The cries of agony of the victims as they writhed in the lava-like stuff from which they were vainly trying to extricate themselves could be heard over a block away.

Hundreds of workmen from other parts of the plant rushed to the rescue and as quickly as possible pulled the injured men from the pit and carried them to the emergency hospital. The bodies of the fatally burned were blackened or shredded in strips by the white-hot metal dust that burned into their flesh. Many of the men had large blotches burned through the flesh, caused by large splashes of molten iron that had struck them and burned through to the bone.

Furnace 1 is equipped with the famous electric skids that are now used on all of the United States Steel corporation's blast furnaces.

## STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES.

### Thousands of Men Idle in All Parts of the Eastern States.

New York, April 3.—A general strike in the building trades, which it is believed will involve between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and extending throughout Westchester county to the Connecticut border, was inaugurated today. The strike has extended to points further up New York state and to places in Connecticut. The contractors as well as the men are organized, and are prepared for a siege. The men in Westchester county demand an eight-hour day, with Saturday half holiday, and the following scale:

Plumbers, \$4 a day; lathers, \$4.20; carpenters, \$3.60; painters, \$3.28; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, \$4.20; tiners, \$3.28; and bench and machine men \$17 a week.

A proposition to meet the men half way was rejected. Work was stopped on several new mansions along the sound today, between 3,000 and 4,000 men failing to report for work.

At Glens Falls the demand of the employes of the building trades for a 25 per cent increase was acceded to.

Two hundred electricians, copperworkers and laborers employed in the New York stock exchange building, went on strike today because they claimed that non-union electricians were working in the building.

At Orange, N. J., 500 plumbers and 400 painters went on strike, demanding an increase of wages and control of helpers.

## INSPECT CANAL ROUTE.

### Commissioners and Engineer to Prepare for Beginning Work.

Washington, April 3.—The Isthmian canal commission has appointed a sub-committee to inspect the proposed Panama canal route with a view to completing the preparations for the transfer of the canal property to the United States when the final details for such a transfer have been completed.

They will be accompanied by Major William Black, corps of engineers, who has been relieved from command of the post at Washington barracks in order to serve under the commission in connection with the purely engineering work of the canal. Major Black is an expert in canal engineering work, and one of his duties will be the execution of a plan for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the canal route. He acquired much practical knowledge in that special branch of engineering while serving as engineer officer at Havana, where he initiated improvements which have made that city clean and healthful.

The proposed inspection of the canal works and route will be made entirely under the auspices of the existing canal commission. The new Panama canal commission, under the terms of the act passed at the last session of congress, probably will not be named until after the ratification of the canal treaty by Colombia.

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## Hold Out for Limit.

Victoria, B. C., April 3.—The North China Daily News says that the Chinese commission to St. Louis is to be headed by Prince Pu Lun as chief, and Huang Nai Chia as vice commissioner. It is stated from Peking that Prince Pu Lun asks for at least 600,000 taels for expenses, etc., for himself and staff, while the government is only willing to give 200,000 taels. Upon Prince Pu Lun refusing that amount, the empress dowager offered to allow him 100,000 taels more from the privy purse, but the prince still insists on 600,000.

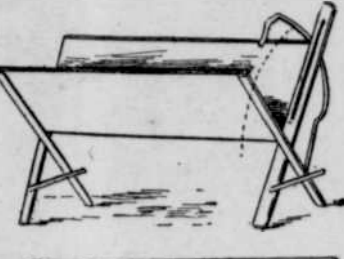
## Mitchell All Right Again.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Mitchell expects to argue the Montgomery dock case before the supreme court on April 8. On the following day he will leave for a month's rest and recreation and will not return to Washington again until next fall. After his rest he expects to visit his children in New York, St. Paul and Tacoma, reaching Tacoma just prior to President Roosevelt's arrival in that city.



## A Home-Made Fodder Cutter.

No one will question the value of cut fodder for stock, and especially for horses, although many farmers will not use it because of the labor involved in preparing it. The home-made cutter shown here will do quite as good work as the more expensive machines, and it really does not take much time to prepare quite a lot of fodder. To make this machine, two boards, each one foot wide and five feet long, are required. Nail these together in V-shape, as shown, then make the legs of pieces three feet long, nailing a strip across each, as shown, to keep them from spreading. Have the blacksmith make a cutting blade; it may be formed from an old scythe, as shown in the illustration, arranging it so that a place is reserved for the handle and that the cutting portion is about two and one-half feet. Bolt a piece of iron at one end to one leg six inches below the box and bolt one end of the scythe to the other end of the iron, arranging them



HOME-MADE FODDER CUTTER.

so that both will work easily. Lay a strip of iron against the top of the other leg, with space for the scythe to work in easily as shown in the cut. The downward slanting motion of the scythe when in use will cut the fodder readily if the blade is kept sharp as it should be.—Indianapolis News.

## A Farm Electric Light System.

A well-known farmer in eastern New York State, J. T. McDonald, reports favorably of his experience with a farm electric-lighting plant. He put in a fifty-light dynamo costing \$300 and paid out about \$100 more for wiring, etc. He has a brook running through his farm which supplies the power. There are sixteen lights in the stables, and the house is lighted throughout whenever desired by turning on the switch. The power of the current is regulated by an indicator in the kitchen, and all the trouble necessary is to watch the indicator and change the voltage to correspond with the number of lights that have been turned on or off. The two wires are drawn tightly on a sweep, and so arranged with a gear wheel that the water gate may be easily managed, it being very sensitive to the slightest change in the voltage, and very easily controlled without leaving the kitchen. Mr. McDonald says the convenience cannot be realized without trial, and no other investment which he has made has pleased him so well. For those who have not a brook to furnish power, an apparatus has recently been invented, costing about \$300 all up and wired ready for use. It is a combined gasoline motor and generator, and is said to prove quite satisfactory.—American Cultivator.

## Proper Stabling for Horses.

The Farm Journal gives some points of value to be observed in caring for man's best friend on the farm: The use and value of farm horses are often seriously impaired by lack of proper stabling. They are crowded in filthy, ill-ventilated stables, the air so bad from the damp urine-soaked floors that the harness is rotted by it. The eyes and lungs and general health are injured, and disease of some kind is sure to follow. A side light strains the eye unequally. The light should come in the stable from the front, and the windows should be lime washed to mellow the light. A stable should never be dark. The stable should be well ventilated, but so carefully that no draft can possibly touch a warm horse. A draft on a horse warm from work or driving will be sure to ruin him. Do not feed from a rack overhead, as the dust from the hay is apt to be breathed and is not good for the lungs. A deep manger is best. A wide manger for the grain is best, so the grain can be scattered to prevent bolting. The stalls should be five feet wide. A horse cannot rest in a narrower one, and in a wider one he might roll and get fast. Look out that the slight settling of the barn does not cause the stall floors to slope toward the mangers.

## Starting a Balking Horse.

When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand in his ears; don't use a rope around his forelegs or even burn straw under him. Quietly go and pat him on the head a moment. Take a hammer, or even pick up a stone in the street, tell the driver to sit still, take the lines, hold them quietly while you lift up either front foot, give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog, drop the foot quickly and then chirp to him to go. In ninety-nine cases out of 100 the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taught and not pull or jerk him back.

If I have tried this once I have tried it 500 times, and every time I have suggested it people have laughed and

even bet \$5 bottles of wine that I could not do it. So far I have won every bet. This may make you smile, but a horse has more common sense than most people are willing to give him credit for. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. I am a firm believer that with kindness and proper treatment a horse can be driven with a string.—Missouri Valley Farmer.

## Possible Yield of Soil.

A recent publication by Prince Krapotkin, the Russian economist, recites some of the effects of intensive culture in the possible yields. Thus in Belgium they grow enough agricultural products to feed their own population of 400 inhabitants to the square mile, and have enough left to send \$5,000,000 worth each year to Great Britain. If we could do as well in our fields, the State of New York might furnish food for 23,000,000 people, and Texas could feed twice the present population of the United States. The prince tells of instances where eighteen tons of hay a year have been gathered from a single acre, and an acre has produced 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes. But this is as nothing compared to the crops under glass in Belgium and the Isle of Jersey, where the land is kept under cultivation all the year, one crop being ready to succeed another without any interval. By this method he claims that thirteen acres under glass in Jersey have produced better money returns than 1,300 acres under ordinary methods of farm cultivation. This must be a satisfaction to those who are worrying from a fear that the world will not produce enough to feed the grandchildren of the present generation.—Exchange.

## Fertilizing the Corn Land.

At the Purdue corn school, the great emphasis was placed upon fertilizing the corn land at least one year before the field is given to corn. An old clover sod that has received manure the previous year was regarded as an ideal soil on which to grow corn. Corn growers considered it quite a risk to haul manure on land intended for corn later than Jan. 1. After that date the surplus manure should go to the growing grain crop, as wheat or rye, to the clover fields or to the pasture land. If placed on corn land it may cause the plants to fire in a dry time, the presence of the manure thus acting to produce an appreciable loss. Take this valuable fertilizer to where it may feed plants, but not where it is likely to check their growth by drying the soil and depriving the crop of its moisture.—St. Paul Dispatch.



White Wyandotte.

White Wyandotte prize winner at the Chicago poultry show. Owned by A. W. Davis, Big Rock, Ill.

## Cow and the Dairy.

No cow can get more out of her food than nature has put into it. Ten cows are about as many as a man can milk properly in an hour. Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition, fresh air and clean. All persons who milk the cows should have the finger nails cut closely. Milk with dry hands. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Use lead plaster in the manure gutters daily.

Do not move cows faster than a comfortable walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding. Good care is as important as good cows. The careless man will make but a sorry living even with the best of cows.

A large udder is not by any means an infallible sign of a good milker. A poor cow may sometimes have a large, fleshy udder. It is seldom we find a man that has a good milch cow and wants to sell her, provided he knows a good milch cow when he sees it.

By intelligent breeding you can in a few years weed out poor stock and have a good herd. By lack of intelligence in breeding you can in less time ruin a good herd.

## Farm Notes.

Helper calves that are to be kept for the dairy should receive very little corn, as this is apt to develop the tendency to take on flesh too strongly. Steer calves and those which it is expected to fatten may have all the corn they will eat. Three factors to be kept constantly in mind in raising the calf on skim milk are: First, the calf should not have too much milk at any time; second, the milk should at all times be sweet; third, the milk should never be fed cold.

The Wisconsin Farmer says: We have all had more or less experience scooping snow from walks and from about the barns. Sometimes the snow will stick to the shovel and make it difficult to scoop. To avoid this the shovel should be greased with a bit of tallow to prevent sticking. This is worth a trial.

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