

PEACE WANTED

Russia and Austria Demand Settlement of Balkan Trouble.

FORCE WILL BE USED IF NECESSARY

Turkey Must Hurry Reforms and Bulgaria Suppress Macedonians—Austria Wants to Please Russia.

Vienna, April 30.—Russia and Austria-Hungary tomorrow will present new notes to the governments at Sofia and Constantinople regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the reform measures in Macedonia. Turkey will be informed that the Albanian disturbance must be effectively and speedily suppressed, while Bulgarians will be warned not to encourage in any way the Macedonian movement. The powers manifestly are dissatisfied regarding the present state of affairs. Though they believe that Turkey is endeavoring to carry out the administrative part of the reforms, they believe that the Porte failed to adopt sufficiently prompt and energetic measures against the Albanians. With regard to Bulgaria, it is asserted that the old connections between Sofia and the revolutionary bands have not entirely ceased, and the notes are intended as a warning to both governments to take a more serious view of their responsibilities. The presentation of these demands at this particular juncture is connected, doubtless, with anticipations of disturbances at the Greek Easter tide, concerning which period there is a growing uneasiness. It is suggested that Austria welcomes the opportunity of thus showing her loyalty to Russia, as the new note is mainly directed against the Albanians, for whom the Russian organs accuse Austria of entertaining friendliness.

GREAT STEEL DRYDOCK.

Largest Structure of the Kind Will Be Towed to Manila.

Washington, April 20.—A contract to build the largest steel floating drydock in the world, to float the largest battleships, and one that is to be towed 13,000 miles to the Philippine Islands, has been awarded the Maryland Steel Company by the Navy Department. The dock is to be 500 feet long and of extra strength and weight, weighing 10,000 tons, principally to enable her to stand a voyage half way round the world. The dock will cost \$1,124,000 and will be 27 months in building. The builders are to deliver the great structure of the Atlantic coast and the Navy Department will make up the task of getting the dock to its destination.

The dock will have to be towed across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean sea, down the Suez canal and Red sea, across the Indian ocean and up the China sea to Manila. If she makes four knots an hour she will travel 66 miles a day, and it will require 151 days for the voyage if she made the passage without stopping, which will be impossible, owing to the towing ships having to recede or wait for good weather. The tow will be the largest and longest in history.

TO BLUFF GUATEMALA.

Allies Threatened Same Tactics as Succeeded in Venezuela.

Washington, April 20.—An interesting account of the action taken by certain of the foreign powers in the matter of claims against Guatemala is given in a communication written by James G. Bailey, Charge for the United States at Guatemala City, which appears in the forthcoming volume of "Foreign Relations of the United States." Mr. Bailey says: "Very reliable information discloses the fact that collective coercive pressure was resorted to by the respective diplomatic representatives of England, France, Germany and Belgium in order to bring about payment of their claims. It appears that they had, as a body, notified this government (Guatemala) that, if arrangements were not made to satisfy their respective creditors on a specific date, a man-of-war would make possession of the Port of Guatemala."

Machinists Strike in Navy Yard.

New York, April 20.—Following the attempts of the Housewives' and Bridgeworkers' Union to tie up work on the cranes for the battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, 75 union machinists in the main power house at the navy yard, employes of the Quincy Engine Company of Quincy, Ill., have gone on strike. The men left work in compliance with orders from the National Machinists' Union. The strike is purely in sympathy with a strike now in progress against the engine company in Quincy.

Defect in the Maine.

Washington, April 18.—While denying that the battleship Maine has developed the slightest structural weakness, using the term structural in its technical sense, high officials at the Navy Department are not disposed to minimize the defects in the Maine as reported by Captain Lentze and other officers of the vessel. The report of the chief engineer regarding the grounds for greater concern than the matter of the gun foundations.

Pays for Stolen Gold Bar.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 20.—The Pacific Express Company has made good the loss of the bar of gold bullion that was stolen from the company at Detroit a few weeks ago, while being shipped from this city to the Subtreasury at New York. Today a local mining company received from the general offices of the express company in St. Louis a check for \$23,100, which was the value of the bar. No trace of the missing gold has been found.

BIG SHIP LAUNCHED.

Minnesota Christened by Hill's Daughter Large Crowd Present.

New London, Conn., April 17.—In the presence of thousands of spectators, including many visitors from New York, Boston and other cities, the steamship Minnesota, the largest vessel ever built in this country and the greatest cargo carrier in the world, was launched yesterday at the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company at Groton. The sponsor of the mammoth ship was Miss Clara Hill, daughter of J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Company, for whom the vessel was built, to become part of the company's Pacific and Oriental carrying service.

As the last restraining link that held the ship to its place on the ways was severed, Miss Hill broke a bottle of wine over the steel bow and named the craft the Minnesota. After the launching luncheon was served to the guests of the shipbuilding company in the mold loft of the yard.

Final preparations for the launching of the Minnesota were begun early in the day at the yard of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, in Groton, the entire force being busied in knocking away the heavy blocking and getting every last detail in readiness for the initial plunge of the big ship into the water. While the preliminary work was going on thousands of people from various vantage points watched the immense proportions of the Minnesota and her sister vessel, the Dakota, which is to be launched a few months hence.

Every trolley-car from Norwich, vehicles from the suburban districts and special trains on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road brought loads of spectators, and by 11 o'clock the streets bore the appearance of a university boat race. The weather was cloudy. A stiff northeast gale was blowing, and the air was chilly enough to make heavy coats desirable.

TO INVESTIGATE ALASKA.

Sub-Committee of Senators Appointed to Visit the Territory.

Washington, April 18.—Senator Beveridge, chairman of the Committee on Territories, has named Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, Burnham, of New Hampshire, Nelson, of Minnesota, and Patterson, of Colorado, a sub-committee to visit Alaska this summer for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of conditions in that territory with a view to recommending legislation or amendments to existing laws to the Senate when it assembles.

Senator Nelson is a member of the Committee on Public Lands and Senator Patterson is a member of the Committee on Mines and Mining so that the sub-committee will include in its membership senators familiar with the West. The sub-committee will have complete control of the investigation to be made, the only suggestion made by the committee when the latter was before it being that there should be an inquiry on the ground into conditions in Alaska, as it was felt that current information was too meager and indirect to enable Congress to grasp the actual conditions. Hearings will be held wherever the sub-committee thinks best and much personal investigation will take place.

Senator Beveridge will not go to Alaska, as he purposes to take a rest from labor of all kinds up in the Maine forests during July and August.

HE IMPLICATES TAYLOR.

Witness Says Governor Offered to Pay for Goebel Murder.

Frankfort, Ky., April 17.—Frank Cecil, who has been away from Kentucky since his indictment last year as accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel, and who recently surrendered, gave some sensational testimony in the trial of James Howard today. Cecil corroborated Culton, Broughton, Golden and others as to the alleged conspiracy. He also said that Caleb Powers, then Secretary of State, told him that a man had been secured to come here from the mountains to kill Goebel. If this man failed to arrive Powers told him, he (Cecil) would be paid \$2500 if he would fire the shot. Cecil says he declined. Governor W. S. Taylor, he testified, called him into his private office and told him the same thing. Governor Taylor said he had saved \$2500 from his campaign fund, and that he would pay immediately. Governor Taylor also mentioned Youtsey to the witness, and referred witness to him.

Contraband Chinese Captured.

Seattle, April 18.—The capture of 11 contraband Chinese and a white man, alleged to have smuggled them in a sloop, was effected this morning by three customs officials near the coal-bunkers. Harry Thomas, the white man is in the county jail awaiting a hearing, which will take place tomorrow. Another man, alleged to be the owner of the sloop, jumped from the boat and although three shots were fired at him, he escaped under the wharf. The Chinese, with the exception of one, were ordered deported this morning by United States Commissioner Kiefer.

Will Merge Lehigh Valley Lines.

Philadelphia, April 17.—The board of directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company today authorized President Thomas to proceed at once with the consolidation of the nine lines owned and controlled by the company in New York and New Jersey. This action is to be taken for the purpose of concentration and economy in management and obviating the necessity for separate boards of directors. One company in each state will manage the lines to be merged.

Opium Smuggling in Montana.

Havre, Mont., April 18.—Government officials believe they have unearthed the first case of opium smuggling brought to light on this section of the border line in many months. John Tegan, employed in Harlem, 14 miles east of here, as a barber, is alleged to have been caught in the act of conveying 50 pounds of the drug to a friend in Great Falls. It is said smuggling has been carried on in the vicinity across the Canadian line for some time.

TO FIGHT UNIONS

Manufacturer's Adopt Resolutions Against Labor Organizations.

DEMAND DEFEAT OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

National Association Decides on Plan of Campaign—Excesses Denounced—Elastic Currency Needed.

New Orleans, La., April 17.—The delegates to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers devoted practically all of the time of both sessions today to the discussion of the labor question. There was much difference of opinion as to the nature of the attitude which the organization should take toward trade unionism and the debate at times became heated, but when the adoption of a declaration of principles was finally reached, the resolution embodying it was accepted by a unanimous vote. An effort was made to hold the resolution for printing and further consideration, but the delegates demanded immediate action, and the protest was overruled. The resolutions, which President Parry characterized as "the platform of the association," are as follows:

"We, the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, United States of America, in convention assembled at New Orleans, do hereby declare the principles which shall govern this convention in its work in connection with the problems of labor:

"1. Fair dealing is the fundamental and basic principle on which relations between employes and employers should rest.

"2. The National Association of Manufacturers is not opposed to organizations of labor as such, but it is unalterably opposed to boycotts, blacklists and other illegal acts of interference with the personal liberty of employer and employe.

"3. No person should be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there should be no discrimination against or interference with any employe who is not a member of a labor organization by members of such organization.

"4. With due regard to contracts, it is the right of the employe to leave his employment whenever he sees fit, and it is the right of the employer to discharge any employe when he sees fit.

"5. Employers must be free to employ their work people at wages mutually satisfactory, without interference or dictation on the part of individuals or organizations not directly party to such contracts.

"6. The employers must be unimpeded and unhampered in the management of their business and in the use of any methods or systems of pay which are just and equitable.

"7. No limitation should be placed upon the opportunities of any person to learn any trade to which he or she may be adapted.

"8. This association disapproves absolutely of strikes and lockouts and favors an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employes.

"The National Association of Manufacturers pledges itself to oppose any and all legislation not in accordance with the foregoing declarations."

BANDIT LEADER A DODGER.

Toledo Evades Pursuers—Cholera Attacks Pershing's Force.

Manila, April 17.—The campaign against the bandits in the Province of Albay has proved unsuccessful, the leader of the ladrones, named Toledo, evading a fight with the American forces. The government is preparing to organize another movement. Three hundred and fifty scouts and constabulary are now following Toledo's band and it is intended to increase this force. The concentration system in Central Albay is still effective.

Cholera has attacked Captain Pershing's troops, who are operating against the Moros in the Island of Mindanao. Five cases and many suspected cases are reported. It is supposed the disease was contracted near Bacolod, which Captain Pershing's force captured April 8. The sick have been sent to the hospital at Camp Vickers.

The government will award a contract to furnish 10,000 cariboes to restock plantations. It intends to sell these animals to the planters at cost and to expend half the gift of \$3,000,000 voted by congress in restocking the farms.

Fight in Santo Domingo.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., April 17.—The French cruiser Troude arrived here today from Santo Domingo City. She reports that fighting took place there Sunday night and Monday morning between the revolutionists and the government troops, during which several men were killed and many wounded, among the latter being a seaman of the German cruiser Vineta. Dominican government troops captured a fort, but were eventually repulsed and the fort retaken. When the Troude sailed the revolutionists were preparing to pursue President Vasquez and his troops.

Hawaii Creates Counties and Cities.

Honolulu, T. H., April 16.—The county government act, which gives into the control of the counties the management of county affairs, was passed by the senate today unanimously, and in the house but one delegate voted against it. The new law provides for a special election in November, to be followed in January of next year by a general change in the personnel of the county officers. An act known as the territorial act, permitting the incorporation of cities by popular vote, was also passed.

Negotiations Are Blocked.

London, April 17.—The Morning Post correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that the treaty negotiations are at a deadlock through China's refusal to abolish all the internal custom-houses in accordance with the American demand. China admits, adds the correspondent, that over 1000 custom-houses are still open.



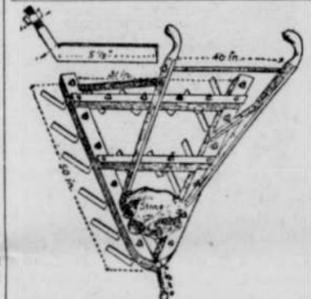
Description of a Pulverizer.

D. H. Shaw sends the Ohio Farmer this description of a pulverizer, which he says will enable any one interested to make the implement:

The handles are seldom needed to lift the harrow, but I found the left one struck the plow beam every once in a while when the harrow wanted to tip over too far from any cause. For this purpose I had to brace the handles quite wide apart (40 inches), too far for use in corn rows, but they can be placed in or out as occasion requires, by substituting another round between the handles. Near the rear at the left is a crooked steel or iron rod 3/4 or 1 inch, bent as indicated, to rub on bottom and side of furrow and fastened to harrow by going diagonally from lower outside corner to upper inside corner, with nut to hold it.

The teeth I used were not all knife-shaped like the one illustrated, yet I think it would be well to make them all of this style, as holes can then be bored perpendicular any place you find they are needed or work best, and change them very easily with only a wrench to unscrew the nut. The holes should be large enough so they will slip in or out easily, as they can be screwed up tight to hold them in the direction desired.

This little harrow is attached to the singletree of the horse in the furrow with the short chain, so that it will harrow the furrow turned the round before, working just forward of the furrow being turned by the plow. This



A GOOD PULVERIZER.

furrow, however, may fall partially on the rear side of the harrow working in the furrow. This does no harm, but only helps to hold that point down to its place. The left upright support for the handle should be placed well forward so the furrow slice will not strike it.

For those who plow with three horses abreast and use a large-sized chilled plow with jointer, and also rolling coulter attached, this little harrow will surely be appreciated, as it does such thorough pulverizing of each furrow as fast as plowed.

Width of harrow at back end, 31 inches, inside measure. Width between handles, 40 inches. Length of harrow, 50 inches. Made of 2x4 scantling; crosspieces, 2x3. Bolt crosspieces on top, or notch down but little so they will not rub the ground. The hinge at front is made of a pair of strap hinges placed so that a strong bolt passing through the chain, then through the eyes of the straps, makes a good hitch as well as hinge. If a different width for either purpose is desired, different lengthed crosspieces can be bolted on, with holes in them for the teeth.

Rotate Against Insects.

Rotation of crops has a beneficial effect upon the yields of grain or forage from the land. This changing of crops has an important bearing upon the injurious insects that infest a particular crop. The chinch bug, the strawberry beetle, the Colorado potato bug, the hessian fly and doubtless many other injurious insects that attack farm crops become much more destructive where continuous planting of a crop in one place is practiced. The hessian fly prefers to live in the field that goes into wheat each year. The potato bug in the old patch will often beat the earliest planting of potatoes out of the ground, and apparently wait several days to get a bite at the first tender shoot that breaks through the ground.

The new potato ground will very often grow a crop without the slightest injury from the bugs. Potato scab will live in the soil and attack the crop grown there the succeeding year. It is often a good plan to introduce a new crop into the ground one season, selecting a new site for growing the garden products.

Preventing Foot and Mouth Disease. Frequent outbreaks of the cattle epidemic have occurred in Germany, and more experience has been gained than in most other sections. A recent authority believes that the most important operations are immediate removal of affected animals, and nutritious dieting of animals which have been exposed. For the purpose of preventing the disease it is urged that

susceptible animals be rendered as resistant as possible by keeping them in a healthy and well-nourished condition, and that the virus of foot and mouth disease be kept attenuated or be destroyed by abundance of fresh air and direct sunlight. In other words, well-fed cows in a sunny, airy stable are less likely to take the disease, or, for that matter, any other disease.—American Cultivator.

The Improved Farm Grounds.

It does not necessarily mean heavy expenses and a vast deal of labor to improve the grounds around the farm home, but such improvement would add greatly to the value of the place, to say nothing of the addition to its beauty. The first thing to be done is to get a good lawn, the background of the picture. Hollows should be filled in and hummocks leveled so as to obtain a smooth surface, though not a flat one unless the ground is naturally flat. If the space for the lawn has been properly seeded, all necessary to do now is a little reseed-ing. If, however, the lawn is really nothing but meadow, it should be plowed up and properly seeded down, using a good lawn mixture, which can be obtained from any reputable seedsmen. This done, set one or two or even three ornamental trees, such as cut-leaf birch, purple-leaf beech, or even the common rock or sugar maples. Then provide one corner of the plot for a clump of shrubs rather than dotting the shrubs over the grounds. Weigela, althea, cleyanthes, viburnum, forsythia and syringa are among the shrubs suitable for such a plot, and they are moderate in price. A border for flowering plants may be made along the walk or near the house, and in this border may be set hardy perennials or some of the flowering annuals of which one is fond. If this plan is too elaborate for the first season, then confine the work to getting a good lawn and next year go on and add the other features. Three years' work of this kind will make a wonderful change in the appearance of the grounds at an expense so small one will wonder why the work was not done before.—Indianapolis News.

Plowing Permanent Pastures.

The meaning of a permanent pasture to the minds of most farmers is one that will last for an ordinary lifetime, with occasional reseeding. While there is no doubt but what this plan of re-seeding will improve many pastures and keep them in good shape for many years, there comes a time in the life of most of them when the weeds crowd out the grass and the pasture gradually goes to pieces despite the plan of re-seeding. There will be bare spots noticed which do not seem to take kindly to even the seeds of white clover, and the application of fertilizer before re-seeding does not seem to improve the situation. When this is found to be the case with any permanent pasture there seems to be but one thing to do, and that to plow it up and put it in the best possible condition for reseeded to blue grass or some mixture suited to the section and for permanent pasture. Sometimes this plowing may be delayed for a time and the pasture partly rejuvenated by running over it a heavy sharp harrow and then lightly seeding all over; however, eventually the plowing up will need to be done.

Indications of a Good Milker.

Good respiration is essential to a good milk flow. In making choice of a cow see that the chest is long and the ribs set far apart to give lung capacity. Large, tortuous milk veins are always present with the good milker. A dull-eyed cow seldom proves a good milk cow. A hollow back is a sign of poor breeding, or hastened maturity.

The neck of a good milker is delicate in proportion to her general build, and a little out of proportion as to length. Hind quarters must be heavy and set well apart. A cow with a extra milk flow should be a hearty eater. A good milk cow is seldom a handsome cow.

Farm Notes.

Be very careful and do not put fifteen large eggs under a hen unless she can easily cover them. This is where many fail in early spring. Some hens should not have more than eleven.

According to the United States census report, the hens of this country average 100 eggs per year. Some egg-producing contests last year showed that a hen can be induced to lay 180 eggs in a year. There is a great deal of difference between what the hens are doing and what they could do.

The small farmer should produce the best horses, as he is better prepared to carefully mature the two or three colts under his care, and by handling them constantly they are educated to work; but most farmers do not appreciate their advantage; they raise the scrubs and let the larger dealers raise those from which the most money is made.

The use of coal ashes has not been recommended by agricultural chemists, but practical tests show that they have more value than is popularly supposed, especially on heavy soils. Probably as good a use of them as can be made is to throw them in the henhouse or the vault. They will absorb the ammonia instead of liberating it, as is the effect of wood ashes.

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