

# LANE COUNTY LEADER

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COTTAGE GROVE... OREGON.

## WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings of the Past Week in Brief and Comprehensive Form.

Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee, is dead.

King Edward has started on a tour of Ireland.

The war feeling against Russia is growing in Japan.

In the destruction of a Nome hotel three people lost their lives.

A street car collided with a wagon at Kansas City, seriously injuring six people.

A Conner creek mine, near Huntington, has been robbed of a large amount of money and dust.

The heir to the British throne is to visit the United States and will be the guest of President Roosevelt.

In an explosion at the Minnequa steel works, Pueblo, five men were burned by hot metal, two fatally.

A bloody battle occurred at Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuela, when that place was captured by government forces.

A severe wind, hail and rain storm swept over a part of Southeastern Iowa, destroying all crops in its path and leveling many buildings and trees.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, has returned from a trip to Europe.

The next annual convention of Knights of St. John will be held at Peoria, Ill., on June 22, 1904.

John Lanberheim, of Los Angeles, the Harvard student who stole an automobile as a "lark," has compensated the owner and been released.

A dog which bit a number of children in Milwaukee proves to have had rabies and the health board is trying to find the children in order to apply antidotes.

The death by appendicitis of Mrs. F. O. Mathieson, widow of the former president of the American sugar refining company, leaves her nephew, Conrad H. Mathieson, heir to \$15,000,000.

Axel Simonson, a sea captain, has sued for libel a magazine publishing company for publishing a story representing him as having been the first to leave his wrecked ship. He says the story is false and by depicting him as a coward damages his reputation.

Notice to vacate has been served on 58 squatters on a tract in the suburbs of New York city, which is to be converted into lakes for additional water supply, but some of them will resist. Included are four churches, four schools, six hotels, ten summer residences and about 40 farms.

A package containing six yards of lace said to be valued at \$600 has been missing since April 6, when it was shipped by express from New York to Washington. The lace is a part of a set valued at \$30,000 belonging to the wife of General A. E. Bates, of Washington, D. C. It was a family heirloom.

Japan has now a gold reserve of 173,000,000.

The battleship Kearsarge has started on her race across the ocean.

United States authorities have captured seven Italian counterfeiters in Brooklyn.

A conspiracy has been discovered among army officers of Portugal to overthrow the king.

Fire destroyed the Sabin hotel and natorium at Port Arthur, Tex. Loss \$100,000, partly insured.

A paint and oil warehouse in Denver burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, nearly covered by insurance.

A report is in circulation in London that France intends to transfer its possessions in the eastern Pacific to the United States.

The Russian war minister says Port Arthur is a fortress inaccessible to all enemies no matter how great their numbers or whence they come.

The prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China expires in August. The ministers have decided that the prohibition is useless and ineffective and that the Chinese are capable of regulating the importation of war munitions.

Twelve Chinese were killed in an explosion in a Nanaimo, B. C., mine.

Treaty ports of Manchuria will be opened by China through Russian consent.

Chicago strikers threaten to shut off the city's light unless their demands are granted.

The salmon fishermen on the Fraser river have given up their fight, and will accept the terms of the canners.

Colonel Morris B. Belknap has been nominated for governor of Kentucky by Republicans.

It is said that should Postmaster General Payne resign H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, will be named as his successor.

Great Britain has asked the United States for an explanation regarding the annexation of the islands off the coast of Borneo.

Many Indian war veterans, whose claims have been turned down, will receive pensions under ruling of interior department.

### OLD LOUISIANA BONDS.

Issue Which Paid for Territory to Be Shown at St. Louis.

Washington, July 22.—One of the most interesting historical exhibits to be made at the St. Louis exposition next year will be a collection of cancelled bonds used in payment for the Louisiana Territory. These old papers were recently found in the treasury department by Chief Clerk Hills.

A history of the payment has been compiled by R. A. Bayley, of the treasury department, who stated that among the national loans of the United States was one known as "Louisiana 6 per cent stock," issued in 1804. Mr. Bayley says:

"This loan was contracted to pay France for the province of Louisiana, ceded to the United States by that power April 30, 1803. According to the construction of the United States, the cession by France included all the region between the 31st parallel and the Gulf of Mexico, and between the Mississippi river and the Perdido river, now the western boundary of the state of Florida. The United States had heavy demands on France for spoliation committed on American commerce during the previous ten years. The amount of these claims was estimated at \$5,000,000. The first proposal of the French minister was that the United States should pay for the province of Louisiana 100,000,000 francs, and take upon themselves the payment of the claims for spoliation, but the amount was finally fixed at \$15,000,000, of which France was to receive \$11,250,000 in United States bonds, payable in 15 years, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The remainder, amounting to \$3,750,000, was to be devoted to reimbursing American citizens for French depredations on their commerce. The treaty was confirmed by the senate of the United States, but was the occasion of an extended debate in the house of representatives.

The act to issue the stock in payment for the territory, which became known as the Louisiana stock, was approved November 10, 1803.

### THE POPE'S FUNERAL.

Only Preliminary Arrangements Made, but Will Be Elaborate.

Only the most general funeral arrangements have thus far been made, as the shock of the pope's death for the moment occupies all attention. Cardinal Oreglia, together with the members of the sacred college, will determine the details of the elaborate funeral ceremonies, which will last nine days. In the case of Pius IX, his personal friends among the Roman aristocracy were permitted to see the embalmed body before it was removed to St. Peter's, where the general public had a like privilege. It is expected that similar plans will be carried out in the present case. On the evening of the eighth day the corpse will be enclosed in two coffins, the inner one of cypress and the outer of lead, which will be deposited within a stone sarcophagus. It will not be immediately committed to its final resting place, but will be deposited high over the door near the choir if a chapel in St. Peter's, where it may be viewed by all visitors. The ultimate burial place will be the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran. Following Pope Leo's expressed wish, the niche in which it will lie will correspond to that which the pope designated as the resting place of Innocent III. The marble memorial will show a recumbent figure of the pontiff, surrounded by allegorical figures.

### Plenty of Chance to Steal.

Washington, July 22.—The special report of the treasury experts on their examination of the affairs of Auditor Petty, of the District of Columbia, fixes the shortage in that office, for which James M. A. Watson, a clerk, is now in jail, at \$73,397. The experts criticize the system by which the money was handled and say that for a period of more than four years Watson's work was not revised, checked up or otherwise proved or tested by any other employe of the office or by the auditor.

### Cassini Gave Verbal Pledge.

Washington, July 22.—In a conversation at the Russian embassy on the afternoon of June 23 with the Associated Press, Count Cassini referred to the call of Secretary Hay on the day previous, and expressed his gratification at its results. The ambassador, in reply to the question as to whether Manchuria was under discussion during the call, replied in the affirmative, and stated that he had assured Mr. Hay that Russia would execute to the letter her pledges in Manchuria and concede certain ports.

### Give Old Soldiers Preference.

Washington, July 22.—Acting Commissioner Williams, of the internal revenue bureau, by direction of Secretary Shaw, has issued a letter to collectors of internal revenue, calling attention to President Roosevelt's order of January 17, 1902, providing that preference shall be given alike in appointments and retention in the public service to honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war. Collectors are instructed carefully to observe this order.

### Chinese Seek Revenge.

Honolulu, July 22.—It has been announced that the Chinese here will hold a mass meeting to make an emphatic protest against their exclusion from the United States. They will ask their government to enact tariff regulations against American goods as a matter of retaliation if the immigration restrictions are not removed.

## POPE LEO IS DEAD

Career of One of World's Brightest Men Ended.

ANGEL OF DEATH CAME PEACEBLY

Was Over Ninety-Three Years Old and Had Been Pope a Little More Than Twenty-Five Years.

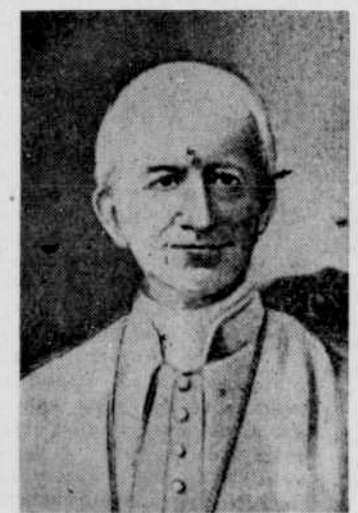
### CHRONOLOGY OF POPE LEO XIII.

Born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810. Entered college at Rome, 1824. Matriculated at Gregorian university, 1830. Entered college of Noble Ecclesiastics, 1832. Appointed domestic prelate by Gregory XVII, 1837. Order of priesthood conferred, December 16, 1837. Apostolic delegate at Benevento, 1837-1841. Governor of Spoleto, 1841-1843. Papal nuncio at Brussels, 1846. Created cardinal, December 19, 1853. Made cardinal camerlengo, July, 1877. Elected pope, February 20, 1878. Reviewed Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, March 4, 1878. Encyclical condemning communism, socialism and nihilism, December 28, 1878. Encyclical against heresy and socialism, November 5, 1882. Recognized unity of Italy, October 7, 1883. Encyclical condemning liberalism, November 6, 1885. Celebrated golden jubilee, 1887. Celebrated grand jubilee, 1888. Encyclical on socialism and labor, May 16, 1891. Celebrated Episcopal jubilee, February 7, 1892. Issued appeal to England for reunion of Christendom, April 14, 1894. Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his first mass, February 23, 1898. Declared 1900 a year of universal jubilee, May, 1899. Held consistory and created eleven new cardinals, June 19, 1899. Celebrated ninetieth birthday, March 2, 1900. Stricken with pneumonia, July 8, 1903. Died, July 20, 1903.

Rome, July 20.—Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at 4 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon and the pontiff now lies at rest.

Tonight the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed in the Vatican, beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his chin, and in the hands that have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. So Pope Leo will remain until tomorrow, watched by uniformed officers of the Noble Guard and rough clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial ceremonies.

Tomorrow the sacred college of cardinals will assemble for the official duty of pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed, the body will be taken to the small throneroom adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the body being removed to the cathedral of St. Peter's, where it



POPE LEO XIII.

will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead pontiff will be in the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion, and when he was conscious, that calm intelligence, which is associated with his 25 years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, Pio Centra, he murmured:

"The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber.

Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafini Vanutelli had impressively announced the absolution in articulo mortis.

The condition of his holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered.

### War Feeling Grows.

Victoria, B. C., July 22.—The steamer Indrasamaha, which arrived last night, brought news that the war feeling in Japan was stronger than ever when the steamer sailed, as a result of the alleged secret concessions made by the Chinese government to Russia. The increasing excitement of Japanese papers is also accentuated by the change of attitude of Prince Ching, who is said to have gone over completely to the Russian side.

### QUESTION OF HOURS.

Death of Aged Pontiff Expected at Any Moment.

Rome, July 20.—The pope lies in a state of coma, and there are grave doubts in the minds of his doctors whether he will ever completely emerge. His immediate dissolution seems only to be diverted by the action of his heart. His pulse, though weak, continues steady. Shortly before midnight, Dr. Lapponi said:

"The pope at the present moment is in a state of coma, which may be called a condition preceding the last agony, the duration of which it is impossible to forecast, although everything leads to the belief that his condition cannot last.

"To be more exact, he is still in a state of torpor and stupor, from which, however, he arouses occasionally, when he hears sharp sounds, as, for instance, the insistent voice of one of his familiars calling loudly to him. Left alone, he relapses immediately into a condition of torpor. At intervals he murmurs in his sleep, continuing to have forebodings that he is being abandoned by his valet, Centra and myself. These are the symptoms of incipient cerebral anemia and general exhaustion. He can no longer turn in his bed without assistance, and is being kept alive by artificial stimulants. During the last 23 hours he has had two injections of camphorated oil, three of caffeine and two of hypodermics of salt water, besides drinking stimulants."

### RUIN BY WIND AND RAIN.

Central States Suffer Great Damage by Storm.

Milwaukee, July 21.—Reports of damage from yesterday's storm are coming in from many parts of the state, and are to the effect that the crops were battered down flat. In many instances it will be impossible to harvest the grain crops, and the only recourse left to the farmers will be to return their livestock into the fields for pasture.

The storms are particularly severe on Lake Michigan. Thousands of dollars' worth of damage was wrought to the government pier which protects Milwaukee harbor. It is stated that great piles were uprooted and tossed about like feathers. Contractor Miller says that massive stones weighing as much as 13 tons were displaced and tossed across the breakwater as though they weighed but a few pounds.

Shade trees were uprooted in many sections of Milwaukee and hundreds of cellars were flooded because of the inadequacy of the sewers to carry off the flood. Two inches of rain fell in Milwaukee. Madison reports 3.04 inches. Janesville, Broadhead and Chippewa Falls report severe storms and minor railroad washouts.

### PALMA SENDS THANKS.

Cuban President Rejoices that Treaties Are Completed.

Havana, July 21.—President Palma has sent a letter to President Roosevelt, expressing his personal gratitude for the consideration shown by the United States throughout the negotiation of the treaties, and also his pleasure over the satisfactory conclusions regarding naval stations and the Isle of Pines question.

The Cuban administration is greatly pleased over the action on the treaties, which it believes relieves what might have developed into an embarrassing situation, both to the United States and Cuba. The authorities learn that the amount of government land within the area of the naval station at Guantanamo is much greater than was supposed. The expense of acquiring the private holdings will not be great.

The gunboat Nashville will proceed at once to Bahia Honda, where she will be joined by the Cuban engineers. The area of the station at Bahia Honda has been delimited, and includes land on both sides of the harbor.

### Turkey Must Explain.

New York, July 21.—A report has been received by Rev. Dr. J. I. Barton, of the American board of foreign missions, regarding the seizure and imprisonment by Turks of Professor Tenckjian, of Euphrates college, Harpool, a graduate of an American college in Turkey. The professor is charged with conspiracy against the sultan and with fomenting revolution. The report asserts that he has been subjected to cruel treatment. Representations are being made to the state department at Washington.

### Hail Kills Fruit and Alfalfa.

Pueblo, Colo., July 21.—A special to the Chieftain from Vineland says: One of the heaviest hailstorms ever experienced in this country visited Vineland this afternoon, accompanied by a high wind. The hailstones were as large as walnuts and the ground was covered with ice to a depth of three inches. The alfalfa crop was beaten into the ground and trees were stripped of their fruit. The area [of the storm] was only about three miles.

### Six Regiments Coming Home.

Washington, July 20.—In carrying out the program for the reduction of the force in the Philippines the secretary of war has directed that three regiments of cavalry and three regiments of infantry be returned to the United States as soon as transportation is available. The regiments having the longest service in the islands will be selected.

## TORN BY WIND

Three Towns in Illinois Are Laid Waste.

ALL GOES DOWN BEFORE IT

Streator and Mendota Feel Its Full Force and Gardner Has Suffered So It Has No Means of Sending News.

Streator, Ill., July 20.—Five persons were killed and 19 fatally injured and property loss estimated at \$2,000,000 was caused by a tornado here this evening.

The first building struck was the Western vulcan works, which were entirely destroyed, causing a loss of \$150,000. The 50 employes had left the place. Only one man, the night watchman, was in the factory, and he was killed.

A quarter of a mile northeast, Adolph Stauber's clothing factory was razed. About 100 persons were employed there, but all had left an hour before. Next the tornado caught a number of small houses, wrecking some, turning others half way around, twisting huge trees and breaking them off at the base. The base ball park, the street railway park and the driving park were next in the storm's path. All the buildings, fences and grandstands at these three places, including a \$15,000 amphitheatre in course of construction, were destroyed. At the driving park about 50 carpenters had just stopped work and about 15 persons.

The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa bridge, costing \$1,000,000, was partially wrecked, and the hoisting works and buildings at Springs Hill shaft were ruined. Many buildings at Kangley, four miles west of Streator, were blown down, and several persons were injured there.

At Emington several houses were utterly demolished and four persons were seriously if not fatally injured.

At Camps one man was killed while two others sustained injuries which may prove fatal. The tornado was accompanied by a terrible rain storm, which washed out bridges, culverts and thousands of feet of railroad track. The loss to crops is very heavy.

### Swath Cut Through Mendota.

Mendota, Ill., July 20.—Four persons were killed and 10 others seriously injured by a tornado that struck the northern part of this city tonight. The path of the storm was about eight miles in length. Everything in the storm's path was leveled to the ground.

### Another Town Stricken.

Chicago, July 20.—There were unconfirmed reports that the town of Gardner, in Grundy county, has been destroyed and many people killed. All wires leading to the town are down and no definite information can be secured.

### SILVER CONFERENCE ON.

Germany Are Willing, but Not Very Hopeful.

Berlin, July 20.—The American and Mexican International Silver Exchange Commissions met the representatives of the German government for their first conference today. Germany was represented by President Koch and Director Lumm, of the Reichsbank; Privy Councillor Dombos, of the Imperial treasury; Count von Roeborn, of the Prussian finance ministry; Professor Helffrich, of the Colonial bureau; Rolando Lucke, of the Deutsche bank; Arthur Salomonsohn, of the Disconto-Gesellschaft bank, and Franz Urbig, of the German-Asiatic bank.

The conference lasted an hour and then adjourned. The Associated Press correspondent learns that Germany's representatives recognize the desirability of fixing the ratio of exchange between silver and gold countries, but regard a scheme in that direction merely as a pious wish. From a trustworthy German source the correspondent is informed that the British and French governments flatly refused to obligate themselves to the purchase of a fixed amount of silver yearly for Indian and Colonial coinage. This is one of the commission's proposals, intended to stabilize the ratio between silver and gold.

For many years delegates have recognized that absolutely nothing is possible without the co-operation of Great Britain and France, and it is not believed here that the commission's work will lead to the calling of an international conference.

### Three Take a Step Up.

Washington, July 20.—The president has given directions for the preparation of commissions for the following promotions in the army:

Major General Young, to be lieutenant general, vice Lieutenant General Miles, who retires August 8.

Brigadier General S. S. Sumner, to be major general, vice Major General Davis, to be retired July 26.

Brigadier General Leonard S. Wood, to be major general, vice General Young, to be promoted.

### Holds His Own.

Rome, July 18.—The doctors attending the pope have just issued the following bulletin: "The night was passed without sleep, but from an early hour this morning his holiness rested tranquilly. His respiration is calm and not superficial, and the level of the plural liquid is slightly lowered. His temperature is 36.2, centigrade; pulse, weak, 88; respiration, 28. The general condition of the patient is unchanged."

### RUSSIA REFUSES.

Jewish Petition Will Receive Consideration.

Washington, July 18.—Learned tonight that the state department has received a reply from Russia stating that it neither would nor consider the matter of the petition on the subject of the incident. The information received by cablegram from Mr. The American charge at St. Petersburg who was given the difficult task of acquiring of the Russian government to its attitude with respect to the Jews.

It is believed that this matter, and that no further steps be taken by this government. The views of the petitioners to the tenton of Russia, although a consideration has been given president to the course to be in the light of Russia's responsibility.

The reply that Russia would to all suggestions on the subject of the Kishinev massacre was given authorized statement in which public was definitely informed that regarded the affair as an internal matter to which she, in the exercise of her own sovereignty, would refuse to receive from any other government outside source.

### CONTINUES TO SINK.

Another Operation Considered by Pope Leo.

Rome, July 17.—The pontiff this morning is less satisfied than yesterday morning, and suffered from much uneasiness and difficulty in breathing until relieved some extent by an injection of The new crisis in the pope's condition presented itself when the doctors were called on the one hand with the imperative necessity of an operation and on the other with the feeling such an operation might prove fatal. This dilemma was canvassed by Lapponi and Dr. Mazzoni this day. At their earlier conference there was some prospect that the operation might not occur, and the left the sickroom without any definite determination as to what would take place. They say the belief, however, that a delay today would serve a useful purpose permitting a larger extraction of in case the operation was undertaken.

### GIBBONS MIGHT HAVE WON.

Death of Friends Spoiled Chance He Is Powerful.

Paris, July 17.—A dispatch Rome is published here, giving a interview with a magnanime who friend of the United States. It is that if a number of cardinals loyal to Cardinal Gibbons had not died, the American cardinal would have had a good chance of being elected. He will have a great influence on the conclave, and the authority of Cardinal Gibbons will exercise will pave the way to a more just representation of the United States in the next conclave. American will play a leading part from the beginning at the coming conclave. It is sure that these ideas will be most powerful influence in the destiny of the Church of Rome.

### CUBA RATIFIES TREATIES.

Senate Approves All But the Amendment.

Havana, July 18.—The senate ratified all the treaties with the United States except the Platt amendment. The senate ratified the signed February 16 granting the United States sites at Guantanamo and Honda for naval and coaling stations, which was signed July 1, also the treaty conceding to Cuba sovereignty over the Isle of Pines.

The only treaty remaining unratified is the so-called permanent treaty, which all the provisions of the amendment. The fact of securing naval stations completes all the United States has been desirous of obtaining. The Isle of Pines treaty the permanent treaty were both out of the initiative of Cuba.

### Strangler to Die.

Hamilton, O., July 18.—Alfred Knapp was convicted in the first degree for the murder of his wife, Margaret Goddard Knapp, by Judge Belden's court today. The verdict was reached at 7:30 o'clock jury being out since 5 o'clock night. To the surprise of everyone there was no recommendation of death and Knapp stood go to the chair. The jury must go to the prison without mercy, being unanimous.

### Fatal Sanitarium Fire.

Bonner Springs, Kan., July 18.—This morning which destroyed Bonner Springs sanitarium, at Bonner Springs, Kan., 17 miles west of Kansas City. The fire started in the laundry at west end of the building, and spread to the roof of the main building building was discovered. A light wind drove the blaze into the halls and rooms every floor. The building was filled with smoke before the inmates were evacuated.

### Trial of Submarine Boats.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary Moody intends that exhaustive experiments shall be made with all the submarine boats that the government has on its hands, as soon as the necessary maneuvers are over. If not found satisfactory, he will recommend to congress that no more money be appropriated for this class of craft.