

## Cottage Grove 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.

Twenty-five more steamers have been chartered to carry Welsh coal to Boston and New York.

One hundred thousand tons of Newcastle, Australia, coal has been shipped to the United States.

Leading German papers have expressed their sympathy as being with the American coal miners.

England is experiencing much difficulty in supplying employment to her returned South African soldiers.

Senator Hanna has challenged Tom Johnson to a debate on the tariff question and the latter has accepted.

The volcano on the Island of Hawaii shows increased activity, being in almost constant eruption for the past week.

The 36th encampment of the G. A. R. is in session at Washington. It is one of the best attended and most enthusiastic ever held.

General Sumner, who is in command of the forces in Mindanao island, has sent an ultimatum to those Moros still on the warpath, warning them against opposition and threatening worse punishment than was given in the recent campaign.

Zola's funeral was attended by 60,000 people.

The death list in the Japan typhoon of September 29 numbers 1,600.

A furious snow storm is raging in Colorado mountains. It is feared that many prospectors will suffer.

The president has announced that he will not convene congress in extra session to discuss the coal situation.

A freight and passenger train collided near Milton, Pa., killing two of the train crew and seriously injuring another.

President Roosevelt's stand in the coal strike question is generally endorsed by the press throughout the United States.

R. M. Snyder, the St. Louis briber, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the state prison. Motions for appeal and new trial will be filed.

Stockholders of the New Orleans street car company affected by the strike have asked for a receiver, alleging gross mismanagement on the part of the managers.

A tornado in Tennessee, near Memphis, did great damage to property and cost one life.

It is estimated that there will be fully 500 delegates in attendance at the irrigation congress.

Steamship companies have raised freight rates on coal from foreign ports to the United States.

It is certain that President Roosevelt will make another move towards settling the coal strike as soon as he can find a way.

A Southern Pacific through train was wrecked near San Antonio, Texas. A number of passengers were injured, but none fatally.

Another attempt is to be made to combine the plow manufacturers of the country into one organization. The new combine will have a capitalization of \$75,000,000.

The Southern Pacific has sold its large holdings of coal fields in British Columbia. This is taken to mean that it is the company's intention to use oil for fuel in the future.

Retail merchants of New Orleans say that if the street car strike is not settled at once they will close their stores. Such a move would throw 5,000 clerks out of employment.

Prince Chun, brother of the emperor of China, is married.

The national debt shows a decrease of \$10,000,000 for September.

Bulgarian bandits have murdered 150 Greeks during the past two months.

President Roosevelt has asked both sides to the coal strike to confer with him at the White House.

An effort is being made to effect a combine of Pacific coast flouring mills with a capital of \$25,000,000.

Mrs. B. F. James, mother of Louis James, the tragedian, is dead at her home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The jury has been completed in the St. Louis legislature boodle case, and the taking of testimony is in progress.

A plan has been perfected whereby the coal companies will ship a supply of fuel to New York, the tenement districts to be supplied first, the hospitals next and then the transportation companies.

## TOWN ALMOST DESTROYED.

Blaze of Incendiary Origin Causes \$50,000 Loss at Gervais, Oregon.

Gervais, Or., Oct. 8.—The business district of Gervais was reduced to ashes in a destructive fire Sunday night that entailed a loss approximating \$50,000. Very little of the property that was destroyed was insured. The fire, which was of incendiary origin, started at 10:30 o'clock Sunday evening, and did not exhaust itself until 6 o'clock next morning. Three solid blocks of business houses were burned. Two small residences were also burned, and the principal residence district had a narrow escape.

The fire was discovered when in an incipient state, but it spread rapidly. The old frame structures, thoroughly dry and seasoned, proved good fuel, and the blaze was soon beyond control. Among the first of the business houses to go was Dr. P. H. Fitzgerald's drug store, in which was located the telephone exchange. A few minutes later the local telegraph service was destroyed by the melting of the wires, and when the seriousness of the conflagration was disclosed the people found themselves cut off from all communication with neighboring towns, and were practically at the mercy of the flames. An attempt to communicate with the Salem fire department and procure aid in fighting the fire failed.

For protection from fire the city a few years ago built a water tower at a cost of \$1,500, and equipped it with a tank of 12,000 gallons capacity. The tower took fire at the beginning of the fire, and was of no assistance to the fire fighters. An antiquated hand pump and several street cisterns were all that remained, with which to battle with the flames. The cisterns finally gave out, and a large bucket brigade being organized, water was carried from wells about the town. Heroically did the volunteers battle against heavy odds. The hotel building, several times ablaze, was saved, although a woodshed that adjoined it not two feet distant, was destroyed. Had the hotel burned, the principal residence part of the city would have been burned also.

## BOXERISM ON THE INCREASE.

A Woman is a Prominent Leader—1,500 Native Christians Slain.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 8.—Advice have been received from China of the increase of Boxerism, both in Szechuan and Chili. In Szechuan the Boxers, some 10,000 strong, attacked Chengtu, the provincial capital, and there were some sanguinary fights in the streets. The Boxers were held in check by the imperial forces, and a report being proclaimed that reinforcements were coming for the garrison, the Boxers fled from Chengtu and encamped at Shippantan, where earthworks had been thrown up.

The Boxers of Szechuan are led by a woman, Liao Kuan Yin, who is alleged to be one of the three sisters who were arrested at Tientsin during the rebellion of 1900, it being said that they were "the Boxer goddesses." Letters from Prince Tuan, Yung Lu and other Boxer leaders were found in their house. This woman, who is described by Chinese papers as being very handsome, had attracted 10,000 Boxers to her standard. The Chung King correspondent of the North China News says: "She is the most powerful rebel chief in Szechuan."

It is estimated that 1,500 native Christians have been killed in this province. In Chili Boxers are secretly drilling every morning before daylight, even in the vicinity of the capital.

## ARMY EXPENSES LOWER.

Much Less Than Last Year—Recommendations of Paymaster.

Washington, Oct. 8.—According to the annual report of the paymaster general, army expenses decreased during the past year \$918,819, as compared with the preceding year, partly owing to the decrease in the pay of the army and partly to a reduction of claims for extra pay for volunteers. The total expenses made by Paymaster General Bates were \$52,523,479. The paymaster general is an earnest advocate of the creation of a re-enlistment system for government clerks based upon the deduction of a small sum monthly from the salary of each clerk.

The paymaster general says good results are observable from Secretary Root's plan of detailing line officers for staff duty. The only improvement he could suggest would be to permit the detail of first lieutenants instead of captains as the lowest grade in the pay corps, giving the lieutenants, however, captain's pay while doing such work.

A financial statement setting out in great detail the expenditures of the paymaster general's office makes it appear that the total approximate cost of the war with Spain on account of pay and extra pay to volunteers and regulars and mileage to officers was \$73,668,640.

## Shut Down for Want of Coal.

Newcastle, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Shenandoah steel mill closed down at midnight, owing to the failure to secure coal for the boilers. The plant employs about 1,000 men and is one of the main industries of the city.

## NEWS OF OREGON

Items of Interest Gathered from All Parts of the State.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

A Brief Review of Improvements, Growth and Development Along All Lines Throughout Our State.

A number of Polk county growers have refused 25 cents per pound for their hops.

During September the Oregon City land office received \$7,835.71. There were 54 homestead entries filed.

The assessment rolls of Tillamook county show an increase in taxable property of nearly two million dollars over that of last year.

Multnomah county's taxable property is valued at \$48,962,450. An increase of \$776,788 is shown over 1901. Most of the increase is in city property.

With one exception Oregon's legislators are in favor of a liberal appropriation for the Lewis and Clark fair. Many of them have declared in favor of granting \$500,000.

The good roads convention, to be held in Portland October 14, promises to be well attended. Chambers of commerce and other organizations throughout the state are selecting delegates to attend.

The sale of the Baisley-Eikhorn mine in Baker county is regarded as one of the most important mining transactions that has ever been consummated in that part of the state. Between \$250,000 and \$300,000 will be spent by the new company on development work.

The opinion seems general at Salem that the hop growers who hold their hops will receive the highest price. Manager Winstanley, of the hopgrowers association, predicts that within 60 to 90 days the price will go to 30 cents, and most likely 40 cents before next year's crop is picked.

John W. Titcomb, assistant in charge of the division of fish culture of the United States fish commission, has started for Washington, after inspecting the hatcheries of this state. He expressed himself well pleased with the results accomplished in this state. The hatchery at Little White Salmon is the largest in the world.

The construction work on the new barracks building at Fort Columbia is practically completed.

Extensive preparations are being made for the dedication of Agricultural hall at the agricultural college October 15.

The medical department of Willamette University opened its 37th annual session with an enrollment of 35 students.

The prevalence of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles in Eugene has awakened the authorities to the need of more vigilant quarantine regulations, and in the future the strictest caution will be observed.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 63c; bluestem 65½c; valley, 64c.

Barley—Feed, \$20.00 per ton; brewing, \$21.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.00@3.50; graham, \$2.85@3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$18.50 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1@1.02½; gray, 95c@1 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4; per pound, 11c; hens, \$4@4.75 per dozen; per pound, 12c; springs, \$2.50@3 per dozen; fryers, \$3@3.25; broilers, \$2@2.50; ducks, \$4.50@5 per dozen; turkeys, young, 14@15c; geese, \$6@6.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 13½@14½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@27½c per pound; extras, 27½c; dairy, 17½@20c; store, 12½@15.

Eggs—22½@25c per dozen.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@65c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Hops—New crop, 20@2½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14½c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3½c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c.

Veal—7½@8½c.

Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lambs—Gross, 3½c per pound; dressed, 6½c.

Hogs—Gross, 6¾@7c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

The Santiago, a Nicaraguan volcano, threatens an eruption. It towers above the town of San Fernando de Massaya, whose 20,000 people are greatly alarmed.

## MOB DEMOLISHES CARS

Militia Called to Suppress Hudson Valley Railway Strikers.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 7.—A mob of fully 5,000 sympathizers of the Hudson Valley railway strikers paraded the streets, stopping all cars as they came through, storming the cars and breaking the windows and cutting the trolley ropes. So great did the disturbance become that Sheriff Gill ordered out company D, of the national guard, stationed here, to disperse the mob. When the rioters began their work, the majority of the non-union employees of the company gave themselves into the hands of the police for protection, but some deserted to the strikers. Four cars were stalled on the switch and all the windows in them were broken.

The trouble was precipitated by the calling of a mass meeting by the Federation of Labor. This brought out an enormous crowd. No effort is being made to run the cars, and, it being evident that the police were unable to cope with the situation, the sheriff was appealed to, and he asked the aid of the military. It was thought several of the strikers would go back to work, but this demonstration made a change. One of the non-union employees left his car, as the stones were coming too thick for him. The mob seized him, and he is now in a serious condition under the care of a physician.

## WALSH ON IRRIGATION.

President of National Congress Tells What He Thinks It Should Do.

Denver, Oct. 7.—Thomas F. Walsh, president of the National Irrigation Congress, has arrived in Denver from the East, and will preside and deliver the opening address at the session of the congress in Colorado Springs. Asked for his views as to the attitude of the congress on the recent government action, he said:

"The first duty of the men who are interested in this movement should be to try to eliminate sectionalism. The question of the reclamation of arid lands should be kept a national one. The congress should urge that the first reservoir sites be wisely chosen. Future success and the future good opinion of the East will depend upon the beginning, and we should bend all our efforts to securing an auspicious start.

"The congress, I think, should take cognizance of the question of rural improvement, the beautification of rural homes; at least start such a movement, and help create a feeling of pride on the part of those that open up the public domain."

## WILL NOW APPEAL TO MINERS.

Resumption of Work to be Urged on Condition of National Inquiry.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A final effort, with hopes of success, is to be made to end the coal strike. It has been discussed by the president and some of his advisors, and while the idea is still in an uncompleted state, and the final result still uncertain, yet it offers a method which now seems to be the only solution of the problem.

The suggestion is made that President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, may be able to have his men now on strike return to work, in order to avert the impending disaster which a fuel famine will cause, and that as early a date as possible there shall be a complete investigation by the national legislature and by the state legislature of Pennsylvania into the anthracite coal situation, with a view of bringing before the public the facts and conditions of the miners, with a view of legislation or recommendations for relieving the condition of the miners in the near future.

While it is not absolutely possible to guarantee such an investigation, there is little doubt that recommendations by the president and the executive of Pennsylvania would be promptly acted upon by congress and the Pennsylvania legislature.

## WILL TRY TO START MORE MINES.

Operators in Wyoming District are More Determined Than Ever.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 7.—It is said that the coal operators of the Wyoming region will make a more determined effort than ever this week to start up additional coal reserves. They allege they can get the men if the military authorities will protect them and their families. Vice-President Roscavage, of District No. 1, United Mineworkers, says the coal companies are now sending into the region large numbers of Poles, Slavs and Italians. Some of them, he says, are fresh arrivals from Europe. Mr. Roscavage produced two affidavits from foreign laborers, who said they were brought here by an agent of the labor bureau in New York. They were told that they were wanted to work in a factory, but when they arrived here they were sent to the mines.

## Trains Collide on a Curve.

Helena, Oct. 7.—A Burlington west bound train and the Northern Pacific east bound express met in a head-on collision between Columbus and Park City, Mont., on a curve on the Northern Pacific track this morning. Two men were killed and the engines and mail cars were wrecked.

## ALL TROOPS OUT

Entire National Guard of Pennsylvania in the Field.

### LAW AND ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED

Men Who Desire to Work in Mines Will be Protected—Mitchell Says Men Cannot be Forced to Work.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 8.—Governor Stone late last night ordered out the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to do duty in the anthracite regions. The soldiers will be in the field today. The order calling out the guard is as follows:

"In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Cumberland tumults and riots frequently occur. Men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away, and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been threatened and stoned, and the tracks torn up. The civil authorities are unable to maintain order, and have called upon the governor and commander in chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are instructed to prevent disorder. The major general commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace.

"As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines, he will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference, and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation, and hold them under guard until their release would not endanger the public peace, and will see that threats, intimidations, assaults and acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions throughout the several counties, and no interference whatever be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of duty under this order. The dignity and authority of the state must be maintained, and her power to stamp all lawlessness within her borders asserted."

## Miners are Much Surprised.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 8.—The news of the calling out of the entire national guard caused a mild sensation among those gathered at strike headquarters, but apparently the least perturbed was President Mitchell and the three district presidents. There was a crowd in the lobby of the Hart hotel, and as soon as the miners' chief came down the stairs with his traveling bag in hand, he was asked for an opinion on the action of Governor Stone. He at first declined, but a moment later, as he pushed his way through the throng he exclaimed:

"If they call all the troops out in the United States, it won't make the men go to work."

## IRRIGATION CONGRESS MEETS.

Attendance Very Large and Much Good is Expected to Result.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 7.—The tenth national irrigation congress opened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon under circumstances especially auspicious. Great significance is lent to what will be done this year, through the fact that the irrigation movement has been taken out of the sphere of merely a propaganda and given a national importance through the action of the last congress in passing a bill authorizing the proceeds from the sale of state lands to be used for irrigation purposes in the several states.

President Thomas F. Walsh, of the congress, when he arrived in the city found everything in readiness for the three days' convention. Delegates poured in by every train, and the year's congress is the most largely attended ever held. President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation and cordial sympathy to be read before the convention. The personnel of the congress is regarded by all those in attendance as decidedly higher in character than that of any previous irrigation gathering.

The congress opened with an invocation, followed by addresses of welcome by Governor Orman; D. B. Fairley, president of the Colorado Springs chamber of commerce; John Robinson, mayor of Colorado Springs; and N. Stevens, editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette. President Walsh responded. Daniel L. Lawler, of St. Paul, told of Minnesota's interest in irrigation and her desire to co-operate with the West. Representative Snodgrass, of Colorado, in an address, gave a glowing tribute to those men who have done so much for the irrigation movement.