

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.

Arbitration of French coal miners' strike has been commenced.

The Cuban congress has reconvened and President Palma's message is hopeful of reciprocity.

Treasurer Roberts' annual report shows the finances of the United States to be in excellent condition.

Physicians are baffled in a case at Bellevue hospital, New York. The patient is turning entirely black and is slowly dying.

The coal strike commission has submitted a copy of Mitchell's statement for the miners to the coal operators to make their reply.

The 11 Cuban children, who came to this country to join the Universal Brotherhood in California, will be returned to their homes.

An old bridge across one of Portland's gulches collapsed precipitating five persons and a team to the ground below. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured.

The motorman and conductor of the electric car which collided with President Roosevelt's carriage waived examination on a charge of manslaughter and were released on bonds of \$5,000 and \$2,500 respectively.

French mineowners and strikers are still unable to agree.

Another salmon cannery combine has been formed at Vancouver, B. C.

The Nicaraguan cabinet has resigned, but the president refuses to accept.

Senator Quay may be prosecuted for using his own letterheads in soliciting campaign funds.

A passenger train on the Northern Pacific collided with a freight near St. Paul, killing two men.

The kaiser's visit to England is expected to bring about more friendly relations between the two powers.

Plans are being perfected at Cleveland, Ohio, for the combination of all soft coal interests of the country.

A trolley car and a switch engine collided in Chicago, resulting in one person being killed and three seriously injured.

H. R. Nickerson, vice president and general manager of the Mexican Central, denies that he has been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

Sarah Bernhardt has just finished a tour of Germany. Although she had abundant applause, the engagement was not the financial success expected.

Another great eruption of the volcano of Soufriere may be expected soon.

The German government has appropriated \$500,000 for the expenses of its exhibit at the 1904 fair at St. Louis.

President Mitchell has all the data prepared which he intends to present to the investigating commission when it is called for.

The United States chief of engineers has announced that no dredge will be built for the Columbia, leaving improvement to present machines.

The revolution in Colombia will likely be settled without further bloodshed. The rebels are now endeavoring to arrange peace terms with the government.

A ruling has been made by a New York judge that any criminal case tried in Cuba by Americans during their occupation may be retried by the Cuban courts.

Secretary Root has approved the disappearing gun carriage in connection with guns of six-inch calibre, as well as those of larger bore. General Miles was opposed to its adoption.

The first pension to be granted to a claimant in the Pacific Northwest, under the Indian War veteran bill passed at the last session, is to Patrick Maloney, of Portland, who has just been allowed \$8 a month.

French coal miners on strike have renewed their rioting.

The czar of Russia is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Nearly all of the troops in the anthracite coal region have been sent home.

Six miners were seriously injured in a Michigan mine by a premature explosion.

The business man who is contented with his business has stopped growing. The man who says he has business enough, therefore has no need to advertise, has reached the full flood of the tide. But after the flood is the ebb always. It is a law of nature that nothing shall remain in a state of rest. Everything grows, or it decays. No business can remain at a standstill for any considerable time.—Printers Ink.

WEALTHY INDIAN ROBBED.

Had \$22,000 Hid in an Outbuilding, which Three White Men Discovered.

Butte, Montana, Nov. 5.—A special from Plains says that one of the most sensational robberies that has ever occurred in the history of Western Montana was enacted near Plains yesterday, news of which has just reached this place. A wealthy Flathead Indian named Machell was robbed Saturday night of \$22,000 in cash, the money consisting of \$100 bills and \$20 gold pieces.

Machell was a visitor in Plains Saturday night, and during his absence, at about 10 o'clock at night, a man dressed as a squaw called at his home on Camas Prairie and engaged in conversation with Machell's squaw. Mrs. Machell noticed that the visitor was not a squaw, but a white man, as he could not talk good Flathead, but she did not suspect what was wrong until she saw two men run from an outbuilding, carrying something with them. Then it was that her suspicion was aroused, as the wealth was stored in that building. The robbers jumped on their horses, which were near by, and the one that had been talking to her joined them, and the three rode hurriedly away.

As soon as she reached the Plains with the news, several of the white citizens of that place accompanied Machell to his home to see if the story was true, which was proved on their arrival there. A score of young Indians started out to try to locate the robbers, but no clew has been found.

Machell is the wealthiest full-blood Indian on the reservation. He has large herds of cattle and horses, and was always known to have money, but few people knew that he kept it at home. It develops, however, that the old Indian was afraid to trust his money in the bank, and kept it in an old trunk in an outbuilding at his ranch.

GONE TO INSPECT MINES.

Commission to Spend Four Days More in Various Coal Workings.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 5.—The mine strike commissioners have gone to Hazleton to spend four days in further acquainting themselves with the physical features of mining. They had not decided, up to the time of leaving, how they would divide their time while in the middle and lower districts. It was definitely decided, though, that not more than four days would be devoted to the trip. Assistant Recorder Neill was left behind to receive the miners' statement from President Mitchell. On Thursday it is expected that the operators' counter statement will be presented. The commissioners will then take a recess until Friday, November 14, by which time the two parties will be expected to have completed the preparation of their cases, and to be ready to go on with the hearings. The commissioners will also devote the interim to preparations for the hearings by acquainting themselves with the details of the two statements.

NEW FRENCH AIRSHIP.

Constructed in Secrecy, but Reporter Saw First Successful Trial.

Paris, Nov. 5.—It has been known for some time past that the Brothers Lebaudy and an engineer named Julliot have been constructing a steerable balloon, but such secrecy has been observed that little or nothing has been published about the new flying machine. A newspaper reporter now claims to have witnessed the first experiment with the new balloon, which he says occurred yesterday at Robert Lebaudy's country house near Bonnières, where the airship was constructed. The balloon ascended to a height of about 20 yards with two persons in the car. It was held down by ropes, and the motor drove the airship against a stiff breeze. After maneuvers lasting half an hour, during which several circles of the park where the experiments were conducted were made, the airship was replaced in its shed.

MUST ACCEPT SILVER FOR DEBT.

United States Supreme Court Passes on Case Involving Bland Act.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The United States supreme court today dismissed, on the ground that no federal question was involved, the writ of error in the case of Fred A. Barker vs. Stephen Baldwin, both of Michigan, involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison coinage act of 1878, providing for the coinage of silver dollars. The case arose out of the refusal on the part of Baker, to whom Baldwin owed \$338, to accept silver dollars. The case was decided in Baldwin's favor by the supreme court of Michigan, and Baker brought it to the United States supreme court on a writ of error. The former decision was sustained by today's decision, but the court did not enter into the merits of the controversy.

Submarine Boat on Trial.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The Holland submarine boat Grampus had her first surface trial trip today, and, so far as the test went, proved a success. She made nine knots, a knot more speed than the contract calls for, and, so far as steering gear and driving machinery are concerned, gave every satisfaction.

NEWS OF OREGON

Items of General Interest Gathered From All Over the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

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

The grain fleet now in the river at Portland is the largest on record for the time.

After several weeks' suspension of work of a part of the Willamette pulp and paper company, at Oregon City, on account of low water in the river, work has been resumed.

Salem hopgrowers and dealers expect to see some lively buying of hops in that market in the next three weeks, and an advance of 5 cents in the price would not be a great surprise.

A new corporation will begin business in Baker City next spring, to be known as the Heilner wool pressing and grading company. The new company will erect a stone building to be equipped with the latest machinery for cleaning, grading and pressing wool.

The incendiary attempts to destroy buildings at the Fort Stevens barracks still continue, although a double guard is maintained and every precaution taken to prevent a repetition of the fires. The officers are at a loss to explain the reason for the blazes.

J. M. Clark, brother of Senator Clark of Montana, has purchased the Footh-Dyset hydraulic placer mines in the Jump-off-Joe district, Southern Oregon, and the adjoining farms of Pollock and Davis. The consideration for the farms and placers is \$25,000 cash. Mr. Clark has a large crew making extensive improvements which will double the output of the mine.

One of the richest gold mines in the United States is the North Pole, located about six miles north of Sumpter. About \$750,000 has been expended on external improvements and underground development work since the mine was discovered. The property is controlled by English capitalists. The actual value of the North Pole is problematical. The management, of course, is familiar with the value of the ore found in the wonderful pay shoots, but it does not know the full extent of the pay shoots. Development work is being pushed to determine the richness and extent of this rich body of ore. If, as there is every reason to believe, this rich shoot extends to the depth, then the mine is easily worth \$10,000,000.

The state printing office is now working on the last form of the new Oregon code, and the two volumes will be sent to the bindery next week. It is expected that the new code will be ready for distribution about the middle of November.

The present year will be the greatest from a business standpoint in the history of the state land department. During the first nine months of 1902 the receipts from payments on sales of state land exceeded the total for any previous year.

William Baldwin and his son, George, were sentenced to serve two years and one year, respectively, in the penitentiary, the one for aiding and abetting, and the other for striking the fatal blow that killed Frank Carson in Portland a short time ago.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68@70c; blue-stem 74@76c; valley, 71c.

Barley—Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.20@3.50; Graham, \$2.90@3.20.

Milletstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.05@1.07½; gray, \$1.02½@1.05 per cental.

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

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@70c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, \$4@4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11c; springs, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; ducks, \$4.50@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12½@13c; geese, \$6.00@6.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins 14½@15½c; Young America, 15@17. factory prices, 1@1¼c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32½c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 15@18.

Eggs—25@30c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 22@25c 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, 6¼@6½c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

TRAINMEN WANT MORE PAY.

New Schedule of Wages Soon to be Presented to the Southern Pacific.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 4.—Within the next few days the Order of Railway Conductors, Trainmen and Switchmen will submit a schedule of wages to the Southern Pacific Company. The requests of the men are very much the same as those submitted by the engineers, firemen, telegraphers and others. An increase of 15 to 20 per cent is asked, together with a uniform rate of wages on all the divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific systems. The demands will take the same general course that the others have. They will be passed upon by the respective departments and then referred to General Manager Agler and Julius Kruttschnitt, assistant to President Harriman. These two gentlemen in turn will pass upon the demands and send them to the committee appointed by President Harriman to confer with them.

According to the by-laws of the unions, the company is given 30 days to make an answer to the men.

The danger of a general strike upon the Southern Pacific lines is not thought to be great. Both the men and the company officials are of the same opinion. The heads of the departments are unanimous in saying that the possibility of a great railroad strike is so small that it cannot be considered even a possibility. The men hold equally pronounced views. The reason for this belief is found in the fact that the company has always favored unions. The conservative organizations have always had the entire confidence of the company, and there have been no differences which have not been amicably settled.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Financial Condition of United States at Close of Business Oct. 31, 1902.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that the close of business October 31, 1902, the debt, less cash in treasury, amounted to \$958,507,720. The debt proper was decreased through the purchase of bonds by \$14,739,682, and the cash on hand also shows a decrease for the month of \$14,831,515.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$915,470,230; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,256,280; debt bearing no interest, \$398,302,549. Total, \$1,314,929,599. This amount, however, does not include \$860,316,069 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$860,316,509; general fund, \$145,494,171; in national bank depositories, \$146,885,012; total, \$1,302,695,753, against which are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$946,273,875, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$356,421,875.

FIGHT ON COAL ROADS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Considers New York Complaint.

New York, Nov. 4.—Chairman Martin B. Knapp and Commissioner J. D. Yeomans, of the interstate commerce commission, held a brief session here today and heard a statement of charges Lawrence Shearn declared he had to present against the anthracite coal carrying roads. Mr. Shearn said he represented a number of prominent citizens of New York, Boston and Washington and other cities. He said he was prepared to prove the existence of an agreement between the roads to regulate tonnage, and that this practically was an agreement for an equitable division of profits.

It was agreed that Mr. Shearn should present his formal petition to the commission in Washington. The coal companies will then be notified and given 15 days to answer.

BOXERS CAUSE ALARM.

Master of British Gunboat Will Send Detachment if Necessary.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 4.—The Boxer uprising in Szechuan is causing great alarm to foreigners, though a plan of campaign by which rescue is to be effected, if necessary, has been formed. The master of a British gunboat at Klahing, 350 miles below Chengtu, sent a letter by the French commander, saying that he would come with a detachment of troops and a field gun, if necessary. The correspondence further states that the officials have been informed the Boxers intend making a concerted rising when the harvest is over. Chengtu is to be the first attacked and then the smaller towns.

Young Cubans Held.

New York, Nov. 4.—Eleven children whose average is 10 years arrived today from Santiago, Cuba, en route to Point Loma, Cal., to join the "Universal Brotherhood." The immigration officials at this port have been asked to hold these children as possible objectionable aliens for inquiry. The children are in charge of Dr. Gertrude Von Pelt, who intended to accompany them to Point Loma, where Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, known as the "Purple Mother," is said to have established a temple for teaching children Buddhism.

TO SAVE TIMBER

Hermann Favors the Withdrawal of Valuable Forests.

PROTECTION TO OUR WATER SUPPLY

The Repeal or Modification of the Present Law, in Event Lands Cannot be Reserved, is Urged by Him.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The most important feature of Land Commissioner Hermann's annual report, submitted today, is a recommendation for the immediate withdrawal from disposal of part or all of the public lands which are more valuable for forest purposes than for other uses. This step is urged in view of the heavy inroads being made upon the public timber and the resulting damage to water supply. If this step cannot be taken, it is urged as absolutely necessary that the timber and stone act, passed 50 years ago, be either repealed or materially modified. Two dollars and a half an acre for timber land is a mere nominal price, when the land is often worth \$100 per acre.

"If the timber and stone act is to continue in force," said Commissioner Hermann today, "it should be modified to allow the government to get a fair price for its timber lands. Since the enactment of the present law, 30 years ago, the government has realized but \$13,000,000, when the lands disposed of were worth \$130,000,000 at the lowest figure. I believe free use of public timber in limited quantities should be allowed settlers and miners for domestic purposes, but all timber taken from the public domain for commercial and manufacturing purposes should be purchased at a fair price. Under the present law timber valued at not less than \$100,000,000 has been stolen or destroyed. Under a revised law properly enforced by an adequate ranger force, this could not continue."

The new rule of the department allowing the Woolgrowers' association to take charge of the allotment of sheep and range in forest reserves where sheepgrazing was allowed during the past season did not always prove satisfactory, and caused more delays in issuing permits than under the former system. Investigations made by forest inspectors indicate that generally too many sheep were allowed in the reserves, and that the number must be materially decreased next year.

Attempts to prosecute fraudulent entrymen have been greatly hampered because of the refusal of witnesses to give testimony before local land officers, either from intimidation or other causes. To overcome this, the commissioner renews his recommendation for the enactment of a law compelling the attendance of witnesses in such cases under penalty. A forcible argument is made on the necessity of extending public surveys to Alaska. It is shown that the lack of these surveys is greatly retarding the development of lumbering, agricultural, coal and mineral development. Homesteaders also are anxious to acquire lands in Alaska, but dare not without they can acquire title.

CHINA'S DARK WAYS.

Government Officers Elevated for an Act Forbidden by Imperial Decree.

London, Nov. 5.—Giving an instance of the Chinese way of fulfilling treaty obligations, the Pekin correspondent of the Times notes the issuance of an imperial rescript in response to a request made by the governor of Kwang Si province, elevating fourth grade officials to the rank of first grade mandarins for their patriotism in smuggling into Kwang Si 1,000 Mauser rifles and 300,000 cartridges, which were placed at the service of the governor for the suppression of rebels. This was done, says the Times correspondent, although an imperial decree issued in August, 1901, in accordance with the protocol, forbade the importation of arms.

SLAIN BY LADRONES.

American School Teacher in Philippines is Murdered for His Money.

Manila, Nov. 5.—D. C. Montgomery, superintendent of schools in Oriental Negros, was murdered by ladrones three miles from Bacolod. Mr. Montgomery was going to Bacolod for a consultation with the retiring superintendent and to assume control of the division. He had a large sum of money with him. Six natives, armed with bolos and spears, attacked the superintendent, quickly killed him and then mutilated and robbed him. The constabulary have offered a reward for Mr. Montgomery's murderers, and it is believed they will be captured. Robbery is understood to have been the motive for the crime.

He was a Robber Bold.

Clinton, Ia., Nov. 5.—A burglar entered the residence of Editor C. A. Fay, took a pistol from under Fay's head, covered Fay and his wife with the gun and compelled them to give up money and diamonds valued at \$1,300. The robber was cool, and joked with his victims.