

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.

Severe cold weather in Austria is causing acute suffering.

The strike commission may investigate freight rates on coal.

The Alaska salmon pack for 1902 will amount to 2,470,000 cases or more than the pack of 1901.

Martin Tower of Marshfield, has been appointed collector of customs for the Coos Bay district.

Hon. Solomon Hirsch, a pioneer merchant of Portland, legislator and ex-minister to Turkey, is dead.

A Columbian steamer, carrying a large number of soldiers, was wrecked and nearly all on board drowned.

New York continues without enough coal to meet the demands. At present 50,000 tons a day are consumed.

The Marseilles strike is practically over. The men are returning to their old places without gaining any of their demands.

Three men attempted to hold up an Alford, Tex., bank. The officers had been notified and were waiting for them. One of the robbers was killed, another seriously wounded and the third is in custody.

Germany, though its claims are clear, is willing to arbitrate the Venezuelan trouble.

The new army staff bill, if passed, will not be effective until the retirement of General Miles.

Italy has taken a hand in the Venezuelan affair and has demanded the same treatment as England and Germany.

Coal shortage in Nebraska is causing intense suffering, aggravated by the extreme cold weather prevailing throughout the state.

A joint resolution has been introduced in congress changing the term of president, making the term begin at noon April 30, instead of March 4.

The president has appointed Lloyd Griscom, jr., now minister to Persia, to be minister to Japan. He has also selected Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, at present consul general at Teheran, Persia, to succeed Mr. Griscom.

The announcement is made that Marconi has another invention, which he expects will startle the world. He will not formally announce it until the wireless experiments are completed, which he says will be before the end of the year.

Spain is trying to buy warships from foreign powers.

The first blizzard of the winter has swept Iowa and Nebraska.

Ice forming on the "third" rail of the New York elevated roads has stopped all trains.

The Venezuelan gunboats captured by Germany and Great Britain are now manned by British sailors.

A Rock Island passenger train was wrecked by a broken rail near Terrill, Tex., and the engineer and fireman killed.

Fire destroyed a five story building at Scranton, Pa., in which was located a wholesale grocery firm. The loss will amount to \$175,000.

An automatic machine has been invented that will clean more salmon than seven men. It will revolutionize the salmon canning industry.

The dock laborers strike in Marseilles, France, continues unbroken. The streets are now patrolled by troops and riots are of frequent occurrence.

Ice in Lake St. Clair clogged the intake pipes for Detroit's water supply so seriously that many factories were compelled to shut down temporarily.

General Miles will visit the German emperor.

The reciprocity treaty with Cuba has been signed.

The California end of the Pacific cable has been laid.

Negro voters of Alabama have formed a colored Republican party.

Three men lost their lives in a coal mine accident at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Secretary Hitchcock has suspended all timber land entries in the Pacific coast states.

The cold wave continues in New York and suffering is intense on account of the lack of coal.

Finley Peter Dunne, of "Mr. Dooley" fame, was married in New York to Miss Margaret Abbott.

Fire at Worcester, Mass., caused a property loss of \$250,000. About a dozen firemen were injured.

The senate rejected the proposal to admit Chinese to Hawaii.

SNOW IN THE ROCKIES.

Fell Over Large Area and is Gladly Welcomed in Most Places.

Denver, Dec. 17.—The entire Rocky Mountain region from Northern Wyoming to Southern New Mexico has been visited by a storm during the past 36 hours. The ground in the plateau section is covered to a depth of six inches, while the fall in the mountains has been much heavier. The greater portion of the precipitation fell yesterday and last night. Today about two inches of snow fell during the morning in most sections of Colorado, but tonight the weather has cleared. No snow fell in Western Wyoming today, although around Cheyenne and in the region immediately north of there a light snowfall was experienced. In Southern New Mexico a light rainfall was reported, with snow in the north. In some parts of Colorado, particularly in the San Luis valley in the south, the snow was the heaviest for years.

For the past three years drouth has visited the San Luis valley, and the present moisture has brought rejoicing, assuring as it does good conditions for next year's crops. Railroad traffic is experiencing no serious interruption as a result of the storm, because of the fact that the snow drifted but little. For the same reason there is no fear for the safety of stock on the ranges, and no losses have been reported. The storm originated in Arizona, and the temperature at no time has been uncomfortably cold.

THE AIDED RAILROADS.

Only One Owes the Government, According to Commissioner Longstreet.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The annual report of General Longstreet, the commissioner of railroads, says that, of the railroad companies which have received government subsidies in bonds, all have settled their indebtedness with the government except the Central Branch railway company, the successor of the Central Branch Union Pacific railway company. The reports of the bond-aided and land grant roads show an increase of \$20,000,000 in net earnings over those for 1901. There was an increase of over \$5,000,000, in gross earnings and of \$27,000,000 in expenses.

The report deals with detailed annual summaries of the operations of the roads, embraces the principal laws of congress that relate to the bond-aided and land grant roads, and includes abstracts of the decisions of the supreme court in cases affecting the bond-aided Pacific companies, and to which the United States is party.

THREAT TO RENEW STRIKE.

Coxe Brothers' Miners Demand Reinstatement of Union Men.

New York, Dec. 17.—More than 4,000 miners at Drifton, near Hazelton, will go out on strike unless their employers adjust grievances they complain of, says a dispatch from Scranton to the Press. The shipment of coal to New York will be decreased 10,000 tons a day if this strike is declared. The dissatisfied miners are employed by Coxe Bros. & Co., the large independent operators. They say that the company has repeatedly refused to re-employ all its union miners.

District Presidents Duffy, Fahey and Nichols, who are in this city, have had a conference regarding the question. Duffy upholds the attitude of the Drifton miners, but the other district presidents, together with their attorney representing the miners before the strike commission, are doing their utmost to prevent a suspension of work. They believe that the action of the Drifton miners in declaring a strike before they see whether the commissions intend to protect their rights in their decision will have a bad effect.

MORE SHOTS AT THE KING.

Leopold of Belgium Fired Upon as He Was Leaving the Royal Train.

New York, Dec. 17.—The American's correspondent at Brussels says: As Leopold, the king of the Belgians, was leaving the royal train at the station at Laken, two shots were fired at him, although neither took effect.

It is not known whether the shots were fired by an assassin or by poachers, but in view of the dissatisfaction with the king because of his cruel treatment of his daughter, the Princess Stephanie, the shooting is generally believed to have been a deliberate attempt to kill him, and much excitement prevails.

The guards that surround the king have been doubled.

Logs to Increase in Price.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 17.—Another increase in the price of logs is expected by Coast loggers within the next few days. At the present time the ruling price is from \$7.50 to \$8. It is thought this will be increased by at least 50 cents before the end of the week.

NEWS OF OREGON

Items of General Interest Gathered From All Over the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS

Linn County Jail To Be Lined With Steel—Big Wool Deal—New Oregon Code Is Issued.

Commissioner Hermann has recommended the repeal of the lien land law.

The Multnomah club of Portland has commenced arrangements for holding a street fair.

Three men have been arrested at Ashland charged with the recent Grants Pass stage hold-up.

The present session of congress will not be asked for a government appropriation for the 1905 fair.

F. S. Ingram, who is circulating a petition asking for aid from the state legislature, is securing many signatures. He has in the neighborhood of 400. Very few people refuse to sign.

Linn county sportsmen are taking active measures to secure the enactment of better game laws. All concur in the opinion that hunting for the market should be entirely prohibited.

E. C. Clement, special agent of rural free delivery, after viewing two rural free delivery routes out of Wasco, states that he is not able to approve the petitions. The reason given is that there are not the required number of families within the 50 miles of territory covered by the two petitions.

There is a petition being circulated in the eastern part of the state asking the legislature to enact a law prohibiting the herding of sheep within a distance of two miles of any habitation. It is being pressed by cattlemen in the main although a great many business men who are not interested in stock are signing. Idaho and California have such laws.

Senator Mitchell called the attention of Commissioner of Pensions Ware to the number of applications for pensions under the Indian war veteran act of the last session which have not as yet been granted. The commissioner states that considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the military service of the claimants but he hopes to have all straightened up shortly.

Free delivery of mail will commence in Albany March 1, 1903.

An Odd Fellows lodge has been instituted at Durkee, Eastern Oregon. There are about 30 members.

The new Oregon code, compiled by Judge C. B. Bellinger and W. W. Cotton, has been issued. This code was authorized by the last legislature and will hereafter be used in the courts in place of the codes heretofore in use. One thousand copies will be delivered to the secretary of state.

There is a movement on foot to divide the Eighth judicial district, consisting of Baker, Umatilla and Walla Walla counties, into two districts. Union and Walla Walla will constitute one, and Baker county will be constituted a judicial district by itself, if the plan is carried out. The reason for the change is that the district is so populous that there is too much for one judge to do.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71@72c; blue-stem 79@80c; valley, 74c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.60@3.90; Graham, \$3.20@3.60.

Millet—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.17½; gray, \$1.12½@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$9.00; cheat, \$8@9 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@65c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@ \$2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, \$4@4.50 per dozen; per pound, 10c; springs, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13c, dressed, 15c; geese, \$6.00@6.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 15½@16½c; Young America, 16½@17½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

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

Eggs—25@30c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 23@26c 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, 6½@6¾c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

MRS. GRANT DEAD.

Widow of Warrior President Succumbs to Heart Failure.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant died at her residence in this city at 11:17 o'clock Sunday night. Death was due to heart failure, Mrs. Grant having suffered for years from valvular disease of the heart, which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks. Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who had been summoned here, all being out of the city. There also were present at the bedside when the end came Miss Rosemary Sartoris, a grand daughter; Dr. Bishop, one of the attending physicians, and two trained nurses. Death came peacefully, the sufferer retaining consciousness practically to the end.

Julia Dent Grant was born January 26, 1826. She was married to U. S. Grant August 22, 1848.

Four children were born to her—three sons, Frederick Dent, Ulysses, Jr., and Jesse, and one daughter, Nellie.

The remains of Mrs. Grant will be deposited in the tomb at Riverside park, New York, where those of her husband now repose. Whether they will be taken there immediately or this ceremony postponed for a time could not be ascertained tonight.

GREAT FIRE IN OHIO TOWN.

Sheet Steel Company's Mills Burned at a Loss of \$1,000,000.

Canal Dover, O., Dec. 16.—The corrugating mills, the paint shop, the store room and the building containing the four mills on the west side of the American sheet steel company's mills, were burned to the ground here last night, and the company is confronted with a loss of over \$1,000,000, nearly \$750,000 is finished product and the remainder in buildings and machinery.

A strong wind was blowing over the burning pile toward the offices and the machine shop. Fear that these, too, would be doomed caused a call for help to be sent to New Philadelphia. The fire engines from that city rendered good service. The offices, machine shops, galvanizing department and the mills on the east side are all that remain of this great plant.

The loss is partially covered by insurance. A dozen railway cars standing at tracks were consumed.

REORGANIZE CONSULAR FORCE.

Bill to Classify and Provide for Examination of Applicants.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A bill has been introduced in the house by Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States. Provision is made for the classification of consuls general and consuls, specifying the number and salary of each class, and for the examination of applicants and those now in the service. Of the latter, those who fail to pass are to be dropped, but none can be called for examination within six months of the day of the passage of the bill. Consuls general and consuls may be transferred by the president from one place to another of the same class. Special examinations are provided for those who may be sent where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction.

Naval Training Station on Lakes.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Secretary Moody has transmitted to congress the report of the naval board, headed by Admiral Taylor, which was created to select a site for a naval training station on the great lakes. The report recommends that the station be located on Lake Michigan below latitude 43:30, and asks for an appropriation of \$250,000 to buy the land and develop the station, leaving the exact location to be determined later by the board. Secretary Moody approved the report and points out that an immediate appropriation will prevent the raising of land values.

Union Men May Picket.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—Judge Carter, in the supreme court today, issued an order restraining 20 union men by name from gathering at the plant of the Drop Forge company, where a strike has been on for several months, for the purpose of intimidating men who wanted to go to work. The court refused to interfere with the peaceful picket, which he held to be legal. The order is a modification of a former decision, which restrained the entire union from gathering at the plants.

Contract for Rapid-Fire Guns.

Washington, Dec. 16.—General Crozier, chief of ordinance, has awarded a contract for the manufacture of 30 15-pound rapid fire guns and mounts to the Bethlehem steel works at its bid of \$3,930 for guns and mounts. The only other bid received was from the American & British ordnance company at a slightly higher figure.

A FAIR WARNING

Hay Notifies Allied Powers Not to Touch American Ships.

PEACE BLOCKADES NOT RECOGNIZED

Secretary of State Says War Must First Be Declared—Watching Observance of Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Minister Bowen has confirmed the press reports to the effect that the guns of the allied forces which bombarded Puerto Cabello were directed entirely at the fortifications and not at the town. Regrettable as it was, this statement relieves the affair of the first suspicion that it constituted a violation of international law, in the fact that 24 hours notice was not served of the bombardment. The requirements as to the notice applies to unfortified or fortified towns where the fire must be directed upon the inhabitants, and this was not the case at Puerto Cabello, so that, while the officials here regret that the firing took place, they have as yet no cause to protest.

But it is now probable that the United States will break its attitude of inactivity in the event that an attempt is made to enforce the "peaceful blockade" toward an American ship. While the allies were considering the ways and means of bringing Venezuela to terms and a blockade of this character had been decided upon, the German government informed the United States that when the blockade was established it would turn back all shipping, though no effort would be made to seize the ships. The United States government made no response to this statement at the time (last year) not feeling called upon to do so, before presentation of an actual case. But now that the blockade is sought to be established, Secretary Hay has informed the German government that American ships should not be interfered with in their trading, except the inhibition applies to all shipping, and further, the note intimates a disapproval of stoppage at all.

In so doing the state department is following a precedent, for, during the effort of the powers to establish a "peaceful blockade" off Crete in 1898, Secretary Sherman formally recorded a refusal to be bound by it. It happened that no American ship had occasion to enter a Cretan port during the brief period of time the blockade was in force, so the issue was not made then, but in the present case, with regular lines of American steamers entering Venezuelan ports at short intervals, a test case may soon follow. It is within the legal rights of the allies to close these ports, but probably this can be accomplished without a protest on our part only after a formal declaration of war. The hope is growing here that such a declaration can after all be averted, owing to the energy with which Mr. Bowen has acted.

The proposal of President Castro to the allied powers for a peaceful settlement was suggested by Mr. Bowen, and it came to the State Department through his hands. It has been forwarded to London and Berlin through the embassies here, and as both Great Britain and Germany have heretofore professed a desire to settle the issues peacefully, it is hoped that they will avail themselves of this opportunity. The proposal did not mention the methods of arbitration nor the limitations, and the point of doubt which may prevent the acceptance of the scheme is believed to be Castro's unwillingness to bind himself in advance to the recognition of the principle of liability; he would leave the arbitrators to determine whether or not he is liable at all.

COLOMBIA MAKES READY.

Will Invade Nicaragua in Order to Hold Both Canal Routes.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Whatever doubt existed in Nicaragua as to the intention of Colombia to carry out her threat to attack her as soon as her own revolutionary movement had been checked has been removed by the receipt of advices of a semi-official character here that the Colombian army officers at Panama and Colon are steadily but quietly making ready for an invasion of Nicaragua.

It is stated further that there is a double reason for the attack. In the first place, Colombia wishes to take forcible possession of the Mosquito strip, which would control both routes available for an Isthmian canal, and so enable her to make her own terms; and secondly, she must find congenial employment for the Colombian soldiers who have been fighting rebels for four years, and cannot now be easily turned to ways of peace, and would, it is feared, start a new revolution if not allowed an outlet for their energies outside of Colombia.

The advices are to the effect that the officials in Managua are seriously disturbed at the outlook and are casting about for means to avert the attack by Colombia.

Shut Down for Lack of Coal.

Wilmington, Dec. 17.—The works of the Diamond State Steel Company in this city were shut down today on account of inability to obtain coal, temporarily throwing about 3000 men and boys out of employment.