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Cottage Grove Echo-Leader,
Echo-Leader Building.
E. P. THORP,
EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, each Wednesday at 8 P. M. ("We are journeying unto a place of which the Lord said, I will give it you; come thou with us and we will do thee good."—Numb. 10:29. F. Z. NESBEIT, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E., each Sunday at 4 P. M. Midweek prayer and praise services, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Musical rehearsal, each Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY SCHOOL at 10 A. M. Preaching each fourth Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting, every Thursday night. "The Lord is in His holy temple." REV. E. GITTINS, Pastor.

PATROL OF THE COAST

The Government to Thwart Cuban Filibusters.

GUARDING THE FLORIDA SHORE

Secretary Olney Will Deal With the Revolutionists and Their Sympathizers With a Strong Hand.

Washington, June 13.—The determination to send the United States steamship Raleigh to the Florida coast for the purpose of co-operating with revenue cutters to prevent filibustering expeditions starting from our shores, is one of the first acts of Mr. Olney in his new position. Secretary Herbert has deemed such a course advisable for some days past, and conferred with the president on the subject. He and Secretary Olney then had a further conference, and as a result the formal orders to the Raleigh were issued.

Written instruction carefully stating the line of policy which the administration desires to pursue in regard to the interference with filibusters will be sent to Captain Miller, commanding the Raleigh, and it is probable he will be called to Washington for a conference with Acting Secretary McAdoo before his vessel leaves New York. These instructions are not available, but it is known he will be directed to use the utmost care in preventing any vessel from leaving our coast destined for Cuba with the object of rendering aid to the revolutionists. The mere shipment of arms is not regarded as a violation of the neutrality laws, and before any vessel is overhauled by the Raleigh the officers must be thoroughly convinced the suspected craft is fitted out as a fighting machine to operate against Spain. It is the desire of the authorities that proper steps shall be displayed not only by the Raleigh, but by revenue cutters, to prevent illegal expeditions from leaving our shores, and treasury officials are seriously considering the advisability of further augmenting the force of revenue cutters in southern waters.

The following letter from the treasury department was sent today to all collectors of customs from New York to the Rio Grande:

"It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States, attempts are making to enlist men to equip and arm vessels and by other illegal measures to aid the insurrection now in progress in the island of Cuba. While this department has been furnished with tangible evidence, confirmatory of such rumors, it deems it of great importance that no possibility be given for complaints that the government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty to a friendly nation. Collectors of customs for the several districts between New York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly sections 5289 and 5290, of the revised statutes, are fully complied with."

Acting Secretary McAdoo, of the navy department, said this afternoon that the instructions sent to the commodore of the cruiser Raleigh for his guidance when on patrol duty off the Florida coast, were of the most comprehensive kind and provided for a full and strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. The Raleigh probably will go first to Key West. This is the only port on the Florida coast which a vessel of her draught can safely enter. She then will make a thorough patrol of the coast line, and to render it more difficult for a filibustering party to get away, the cruiser's steam launches and small boats will be manned whenever it is necessary to look into narrow inlets and passes for light-draft schooners and yachts, which are the favorite means of transportation of the filibusters. With Spanish men-of-war lying off the Florida coast outside of the three-mile limit, and the Raleigh and her boats sweeping the inside waters, the over-enthusiastic Cubans and their American sympathizers who undertake to drive the United States into trouble by using Florida as a base of hostile operations against the government of Cuba are likely to be repressed with a strong hand.

Notified of Castle's Appointment.

Washington, June 13. — Secretary Olney has received a brief telegram from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, June 3, and San Francisco, June 10, saying that W. R. Castle has been appointed Hawaiian minister to the United States, in place of Thurston.

FOR THE BLOOD

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
The Best Spring Medicine

Just now everybody is thinking about taking something for the blood. A Spring medicine as we speak of it. And it's a good thing to do, but you want to get the proper medicine. If you consult your physician he will tell you to

Take a GOOD LIVER MEDICINE

and that, because the liver has everything to do with the blood. If the liver is sluggish the system is clogged, the blood becomes impure, and the whole body suffers. Every medicine recommended for the blood is supposed to work on the liver. Then get at once the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES,"

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

It does its work well, and tones up the whole system. It is "Better than Pills," and can be had in liquid or powder.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

The Lone Highwayman Again Holds Up the Klamath-Ager Stage.

Ashland, Or., June 13.—The regular monthly hold-up of the Klamath Falls-Ager stage occurred last night about a half mile north of the Topsy grade. It was a few minutes past 11 o'clock when the driver, Charles Barneburg, heard the same old order, "Halt and throw out the express box and mail pouches, and tell your passengers to get down," given by the lone highwayman. There were two passengers aboard, one inside. Charles Zwisler, who was on the seat with the driver, cut open the sacks, according to orders. The driver and passengers were then ordered to remove their coats and vests and the driver ordered to break open the box, but he told the robber the box was empty, and when he shook it, the robber seemed satisfied and told the driver to put it back in the wagon. It was not opened. The robber ordered the driver to take out one of his lights and examine the inside of the wagon, and then to leave the light and move out of the way, and that, when he finished, they might come back and get their coats. They moved on about fifty yards and could see the robber quite plainly as he went through the registered mail and coats; but he overlooked some registered letters and $60 in cash that was in Zwisler's coat. After he had satisfied himself he called to the driver and passengers to come back and get their coats and what was left of the mail. While they were gathering up the mail, the robber again went through the wagon to satisfy himself that there was nothing left. He then bade them good-night and they pulled out.

The robber was a man of medium size and wore a dark overcoat and light straw hat. He had no mask on, but kept out of the light so that his features could not be described. He only got a few dollars from the passengers, and, it is thought, but little from the mail pouches.

A TRIBUTE TO GRESHAM.

Venezuelan Flags Are at Half-Mast for Three Days.

Washington, June 13.—A Venezuelan tribute to the memory of the late Secretary Gresham has come to the state department through Minister Andread in the shape of a note addressed to him by Senor Jose Pulido, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs. The message has a peculiar significance in view of the fact that the late secretary had hope to make his policy in the Venezuelan boundary dispute the crowning glory of his administration. The letter is dated Caracas, May 29, and is as follows:

"Yesterday at a late hour I received your telegram announcing the death of his excellency, Secretary Gresham. This calamity must sensibly affect all who, in the last two years, have followed with any degree of interest the course of the foreign policy of the United States, in which that distinguished statesman was displaying the great gifts of his intellect. Venezuela is necessarily one of the countries of America in which this event has caused the greatest sorrow, inasmuch as that noble gentleman had displayed on various occasions and in an eloquent manner the cordial feelings by which he was actuated towards the republic. Please convey the expression of sincere sentiments to the department of state, in order that it may be communicated to his excellency, President Cleveland. The national flag has this day been ordered to be kept at half-mast on all public buildings for three days in memory of the efforts made by Mr. Gresham to secure a just and amicable settlement of the Venezuelan-British dispute."

A Dispute Settled.

San Francisco, June 13.—The question of authority between the executive and literary committees of the Fourth of July celebration committee which involved the placing of the name of Rev. Anna Shaw on the literary programme has been settled, and Miss Shaw has consented to address an audience on the nation's natal day.

There are seventy-two trades unions in this city, and from the present appearances, not one will accept the invitation of the executive of the Fourth of July celebration to parade on the national holiday. The cause of this apparent lack of patriotism seems to be various. Half a dozen unions have decided not to parade, in conformity with the action taken by the labor council last Friday evening. Several other unions will meet tonight and probably take the same action. The trouble grew out of a disagreement about representation on the executive committee which has the celebration in hand.

MISSIONS DESTROYED

Confirming Earlier Reports From China.

NO MENTION OF LOSS OF LIFE

Local Officials Refused Protection to the Missionaries Until the Mob Destroyed the Buildings.

Shanghai, June 12.—The report of the total destruction of the missions in Cheng Tu, Kiat Ting and Yoa Cho Pu has been confirmed. The local officials refused protection to the missionaries until the mob had completed the work of demolishing the buildings. The mission stations at other places have been threatened. About twenty adults besides a number of children have taken refuge at Cheng Tu and Yamen. Viceroy Lin is blamed for the affair.

Nothing Known in Washington.

Washington, June 12.—The Chinese legation has received no information as to the reported massacre of American missionaries in Cheng Tu, and strong hopes are entertained that the affair may be less serious than the meager reports indicate. It is stated at the legation that Cheng Tu is a large city in the interior of China. The people are far removed from the centers of foreign commerce, such as Canton and Shanghai. Recently, however, by the treaty of peace this interior city was one of several places to be opened to foreigners and foreign commerce. This, it is explained, has agitated the people, who lived by themselves from time immemorial.

The missionaries are the only foreigners who have heretofore settled in Cheng Tu. Their number is not known. It is said the number of missionaries, including their families, in the capital must be less than 100, including all nationalities. The missionary headquarters is at Cheng Tu, where it is believed there is not exceeding ten missionaries, the rest being scattered through the province. But this information is based only on the general information of Chinese officials, as there are not exact details as to the extent of the missionary service through China. The tsung-li-yamen sought to secure from each foreign government a complete list of the missionaries and their place of service, but this was not given. It is said that the emperor of China and the tsung-li-yamen have given every possible protection to the missionaries, although it has been impossible to guard against mob violence, particularly at remote interior points.

The Chinese governments has asked foreign governments to appreciate these difficulties, and has advised that the missions should be kept within safe limits. But the zeal of the missionaries has led them to push forward without fear of results, to places where Chinese officials have had difficulty in affording full protection. Notwithstanding this the authorities at Peking have done their utmost. They have placed upon the viceroys of the province the responsibility of protecting the missionaries, churches, etc., the viceroys understanding that they will be degraded if mobs are permitted to disturb the missions. As a result, the viceroys and their prefects of police are active in restraining mob outbreaks.

The Official Gazette of China recently received here, shows that a change had been made in the viceroy at Cheng Tu, and that a new one had just assumed his duties. This, added to the agitation of opening the city to foreigners, may account for the disturbances which have occurred.

A PACIFIC CABLE.

A French Company Makes a Proposition to the Hawaiian Government.

San Francisco, June 12. — The steamer Australia arrived today from Honolulu, bringing the following advices dated June 3:

Audley Coote, an Australian, who is interested in different cables, arrived on the 1st to confer with the Hawaiian government regarding the proposed Pacific cable. He has made a proposition which will be considered by President Dole and his cabinet. He represents a French company that is willing to build from Sydney to San Francisco, taking in Auckland, Samoa and Honolulu. He wants the Hawaiian government to pay an annual subsidy; in return no charge will be made for official messages. He will make a similar proposition to the United States. Mr. Coote feels confident that both governments will assist his company. He declares the cable will be built within eighteen months. Mr. Coote will be in Washington October 7.

They Lassoed the Socialists.

London, June 12.—A Vienna dispatch says during the trouble between the police and socialists last Sunday, "Texas Jack" happened to be practicing near the scene of the riot with his north American Indians. One of the local magistrates ordered "Texas Jack," his cowboys and Indians, to catch the socialists with their lassoes. Six of the workmen were thus thrown down and placed under arrest. There is considerable indignation among the people in consequence of the manner in which the laborers who gathered in the streets were treated.

The Rebel Yaqui Indians.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 12.—Advices from Hermosillo, Sonora, state that Saturday afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel Flores Hormosa, with fifty regulars of the Mexican army, came upon a band of rebel Yaqui Indians in Chihuaquete canyon, Upper Sonora, and routed them with heavy loss. Darkness terminated the fight. On the Mexican side a colonel and five soldiers were wounded and one corporal killed. A large amount of booty was recovered from the Indians. The Yaqui rebellion is the most serious ever known, and the Mexican forces are making little progress against it.

The Brazilian Boundary Dispute.

Rio de Janeiro, June 12. — The cruiser Teradentes has been dispatched to French Guinea. Admiral Gullobel will then proceed to Paris with a view to securing a settlement of the frontier dispute.

TO PREVENT THE FIGHT.

The Dallas Pastors' Association Resolve Against the Proposed Mill.

Dallas, June 12.—The Dallas Pastors' Association met in the Young Men's Christian Association building at 11 o'clock, with the Rev. S. B. Spraggins in the chair. The regular business was set aside and the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taken up. The Rev. Mr. Spraggins, of the Methodist church, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, We learn with shame and sorrow that it is proposed to hold in our midst a pugilistic encounter, and,

"Whereas, Such contests are brutal to an unspeakable degree; and,

"Whereas, Such a contest will concentrate in our midst a horde of gamblers, thieves, pickpockets, thugs and harlots, whose presence, even scattered throughout the country, is a perpetual menace to the welfare of the community, and when concentrated here would debauch our city and state in an unlimited degree; and,

Whereas, While we have the fullest confience in the integrity, ability and courage of our chief executive, Governor Culberson, there is some doubt as to the adequacy of our statutes to enable the state authorities to effectually interpose to prevent the besmirching of the fair name of our city and state in the eyes of the civilized world in this matter; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we express our most emphatic disapproval and abhorrence of the proposed outrageous abomination.

"Resolved, That we call upon the attorney-general of the state for an opinion as to the power given in our laws to the executive in the premises."

They then asked the governor, if he finds the law inadequate, to call an extra session of the legislature to prohibit the fight.

A mass meeting held tonight to protest against the fight, brought together seventy-four persons, of whom seven were preachers. The protest was carried by two majority.

The Stanford Suit.

San Francisco, June 12.—In the United States court today ex-Judge John Garber concluded his argument in favor of the demurrer of Mrs. Stanford against the suit of the government to recover $15,000,000 from the estate of the late Senator Stanford. He contended that under the acts of 1862 and 1864 there was no provision that the stockholders of the Central Pacific should be personally liable for the payment of the United States bonds. That these bonds should be paid he contended was only a condition of the bill. It was not a contract—only a condition. A decision is expected in about a fortnight.

The Controversy Over Ames' Estate.

Baltimore, June 11.—The long-pending controversy over the estate of the late Bishop E. R. Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been settled. The suit brought by Mrs. Emma L. A. Weik, grand-daughter of the bishop, and administratrix of his estate, against William Hiss, husband of the bishop's daughter, to recover the value of the personal property left by the bishop, has been entered in court as "agreed and settled." Similar action has been taken with reference to five other suits growing out of the controversy. During the recent visit to Chicago of ex-Governor White, counsel for Mrs. Weik, the terms of settlement were agreed upon.

He Is Held for a Ransom.

Butte, Mont., June 12.—A dispatch from Chinook, Mont., says the 12-year-old son of Marcus C. Kane, a rancher, had been kidnaped by Frank Turner, a hunter, and several other men, whose identity is unknown. A note has been sent to Mr. Kane by Turner stating that the boy will be held for ransom. A posse of ranchers and cattlemen started after the boy. The kidnapers have been trailed some distance into the mountains, but the trail has been lost

Costa Rica Preparing for War.

New York, June 10.—A special to the World from San Jose, Costa Rica, says:

Everything possible is being done to put this country in a good position for defense. The topography is such that an invasion by Honduras and Nicaragua combined would be difficult. If the four other Central American republics combine against her, it is believed she will receive Colombia's aid, with which she can hold her own. Costa Rica will make no further concessions, but will rest on President Cleveland's decision with reference to the boundary.

Forest Fires in Indiana.

Brazil, Ind., June 10.—Forest fires are raging in the northern part of this county and the southern part of Parke, caused by railroad men burning ties along the track. It is said that about 300 acres of timber have been consumed by the flames, while some residence property is threatened. A large number of men have been constantly at work fighting the fire. The shafts at the coal mines of the Superior Coal Company, the Isaac McIntosh Coal Company, the Swamp Angel mine, and several others are threatened.

Heney Arrested for the Mint Steal.

Denver, June 11.—James T. Heney, charged with complicity in the robbery of the United States mint at Carson, Nev., was arrested by United States Marshal Humphrey at Leadville, and brought to Denver today and remained in custody of United States Marshal Israel until this afternoon, when he was taken to Canyon City. Heney seemed pleased with the opportunity afforded him to meet the charge, saying he is wrongfully charged and will be able to prove his innocence.

Barnard Will Go to Chicago.

San Francisco, June 12.—Professor T. E. Barnard, the famous astronomer of the Lick observartoy, has presented his resignation to the board of regents of the university of California, to take effect next October. It is understood that he will accept a similar position a the university of Chicago.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

TREND OF BUSINESS

Better Conditions Prevail in Every Direction.

CROPS ARE AS YET UNSETTLED

As the Earning Power of the Masses Becomes Greater, Consumption Grows Larger—Prices High.

New York, June 10.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The trend of business is rising, even as it was falling just two years ago, with surprising rapidity. The gain has gone so far and so fast in some branches that the more conservative fear it may not be maintained. But the period of dullness which comes in each market after an unusual rise brings as yet nothing like a corresponding decline. Industires gain much, halt, or fall back a little and then gain once more. The demand for consumption is steadily increasing as the employment and wages of the people increase. The demand for money increases, one bank reporting 29 per cent increase in the discounts for the country and another 23 per cent more commercial loans than a year ago, and all but two report some gain.

"The serious question remains whether the crop will be good enough to sustain a large business. The reports are better by far than estimates recently current. Wheat rose 2c, fell back 2c with realizing, and has risen again 3c, with a Western estimate of a crop of 80,000,000 bushels smaller than last year. It is pertinent to remember that official and most unofficial reports, down to a late period last fall, had the yield about 80,000,000 lower than now known to have been. Western receipts were 234,000 bushels more than last year, and in five weeks have been 7,671,000 bushels against 6,990,500 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, 670,000 bushels smaller for the week, have been in five weeks 7,736,700 bushels against 11,945,500 last year.

There is neither holding back by farmers, nor any anxious haste in purchasing by foreigners to support the belief in a scarcity. Cotton declined an eighth of a cent.

"Iron pushed upward like the great buildings into which so much of it goes and the advance in finished products has become general. Of stuctural steel, 12,600,000 tons were turned out in May by the Homestead works, breaking the record, and prices rose to 1.3 cents for beams and 1.2 for angels.

"Coke producers are said to have substantially agreed upon sales by an agency and an advance in prices to $1.50 or higher. Chicago works are in full operation, though the demand from agricultural implement makers lags, because the coming harvest is in doubt. Tin is weaker, with a rise in the world's supply, but copper is stronger at $10.75 for lake, and lead at 3.3 cents.

"Failures for the week were 195 for the United States, against 216 last year, and 25 in Canada, against 40 last year."

TOLD TO INSPECTORS.

The Official Inquiry Into the Wreck of the Colima.

San Francisco, June 10. — The United States inspectors of hulls and boilers commenced an official examination into the Colima disaster today. A. K. Richardson, storekeeper of the wrecked steamer, told the story of the storm, of the sinking of the ship and of the rescue of the survivors by the steamer San Juan. His testimony developed no new details of the shipwreck. Third officer Hansen was the next witness, and stated that when the steamer left Manzanillo May 26 the weather was fair, with a heavy southwest swell. He said that he had superintended the loading of the cargo; that the work had been well done, and that the cargo had not shifted. If the Colima had not been a good boat, he thought she would not have weathered the storm as long as she did. He heard no explosion. He was in charge of the bridge when the steamer went down. He believes the wreck was due entirely to the violence of the storm. The morning of the 27th she fell off into the trough of the sea and listed to starboard. Three heavy seas broke over her, and after the third she listed over on her beam ends with her masts in the water, sinking five minutes later before the life-boats could be launched.

The customs and quarantine authorities say they will discipline the Pacific Mail officials for summarily removing the Colma's officers and seamen from the San Juan on a tug before the quarantine or customs officers boarded her.

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS.

Formosans Submit Readily to the Rule of the Japanese.

Hong Kong, June 10—Advices from Formosa indicate chaos is rapidly giving way to order, now that the Japanese troops have reached Tai Peh Fu and established headquarters at that point. The natives of Formosa are submitting readily to the rule of the Japanese. The Japanese losses during the military movements in occupying the island amount to only eight men. The Chinese carried away millions of dollars' worth of property from the Chinese fortifications.

During the firing which followed the detention of the steamer carrying the ex-governor and ex-President Chang Ting, who was making an effort to escape from the island, seven persons were killed and seventeen wounded on the steamer. The German gunboat Itlis replied to the bombardment from the fortifications on the Foromsan shore, and the native gunners deserted their positions. The forts were quickly silenced. According to all reports thirteen natives were killed by the cannonade of the Itlis

A Protest From England.

London, June 10—The Standard, in an editorial, enters a strong protest against Russia being allowed any portion of the Chinese territory in return for the guarantee of a loan to the Chinese government.

MAY BE A MASSACRE.

Christians in Turkey the Probable Victims of a Government Order.

Julfa, Persia, June 11.—The Turkish government, it is claimed, has just taken the preliminary steps in what may result in a massacre of Nestorian Christians in the mountains of Kurdistan. It is asserted that the government has given orders to starve the independent tribes of Nestorians in the mountain region lying immediately west of Gawar, which may be described as lying about midway between Mosul and Lake Van, about fifty miles west of the Persian frontier. The orders, it is stated, are that no food supplies of any kind shall be allowed to enter the territory of the independent tribes, and measures are said to have been taken to enforce these orders to the letter.

This action is apparently taken as a means of compelling the independent tribes to submit to the Turkish authorities and to pay the taxes demanded by the government, and is regarded, as the first serious attempt that the Turks have made to extort taxes from the independent tribes.

From the earliest time in the history of the Ottoman empire these tribes have been independent of Turkish rule. They have paid no taxes and they have acknowledged no allegiance to the Turkish government.

The present course of the government is taken in some quarters as an indication that the sultan has set on foot a systematic persecution of Christains in all parts of the empire. The sultan has plenty of opportunity for knowing that the independent Nestorians are too poor to pay taxes, and that many of them make a living by going down into the villages of the other wretchedly poor countrymen and begging. These poor creatures, according to the story, are to be starved because they will not share with the sultan of Turkey the scraps of bread, the refuse bits of meat, and the odds and ends which they obtain by begging. Their homes are in a wilderness of mountain peaks and narrow, rocky valleys, where nothing will grow, except a tuft of broom-corn here and there in the crevices of the rocks on the mountain sides and a few stocks of millet in a casual square yard of soil in the valleys.

It is not difficult to forecast the probable result of the starvation of this race of beggars, should the report turn out to be correct. Driven desperate by hunger, the people will endeavor to obtain food from Gawar and other outside districts, and there will be fights with the Turkish troops; the villages will be attacked and some of the wretched people killed, and no man can prophesy where the persecution will end.

I have just returned from a rapid journey to the Kurdish mountains for the purpose of investigating the report that fourteen villages had been attacked and devastated by a raid of Kurds last week. The original rumor had it that the Kurds had massacred many Christians, and had carried off women and girls to the mountains. After riding day and night to reach the scene of the raid, I at length arrived at the Merguiver valley, which lies like the bottom of a boat beneath huge mountains covered from base to summit with almost unbroken expanses of snow. It was in this valley that the raid took place. It is said a band of Kurds from the mountains had indeed raided fourteen villages in this valley, but the raid was directed against other Kurds, and not against Christians. There were a few Nestorian Christians living in the valley, but they were not molested in any way. As this was not a race or a religious raid, it will probably have little interest outside of the valley.

I regret to say that Mr. Paton, the British consul-general in British Persia, is very much in disfavor with the gentlemen who are conducting the Armenian revolutionary movements. In spite of the fact that Mr. Paton has been collecting evidence of the Sassoun and Moosh massacres for use of the British government, Armenians look upon him as a spy. They may go to the length of doing him bodily harm.

The closing of the caravan routes to Van has rendered more acute the suffering from famine in the devastated districts near Van. The only hope of relief is now cut off.

Wisconsin After Swamp Lands.

Madison, Wis., June 8.—Attorney-General Myrea and Secretary of State Casson left last night for Washington, where they go to lay claim to some 700,000 acres of land in this state, granted to the state by the swamp-land act of 1850. By this act nearly 4,000,000 acres of so-called swamp-land was settled largely by immigrants to the state in pioneer days under authority of patents of the federal government. To reimburse the state for the loss, congress in 1857 passed an indemnity act, providing that the state should be paid for the lands held by settlers under the federal patents. But it was not until after the close of the war that a settlement of the matter was attempted, and during the administration of Rusk and Hoard a partial settlement was effected. There is still due the state nearly 700,000 acres.

Given to the Indians.

Spokane, June 12.—Susan, widow of Indian Andrew, has been given clear title to a piece of land adjoining the town of Chewelah. This settles one of the fiercest controversies in the history of the land office. The Indians claimed the land as the burial place of their fathers. The whites coveted it. The Indian's house was burned. Then the white intruders were driven away. Andrew was killed in a dispute over the ground.

The Indians Rule the Land.

Victoria, B. C., June 12.—The Indians are having a "high old time" at the village of Ahouset, on the western coast of the island. They clubbed Provincial Police Constable Spain, put Government Agent Gillard, of Alberni, in a boat and sent him home, and are having things all their own way, just as much as if they were the rulers of the land. Whisky is the cause of the hilarity.

Judge Hanford, in Seattle last Wednesday, declined to grant the petition of the Northern Pacfic Railroad Company for a third receiver for the Yakima Investment Company, to take the place of the late Paul Schultze. Creditors of the company objected.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRITISH IN NICARAGUA.

Their Occupation of Corinto Neither Forgotten Nor Forgiven.

New York, June 10.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says:

England is reaping a sorry harvest as a result of the Corinto affair. By landing her marines on Nicaraguan soil to secure the payment of the indemnity for the expulsion of Consul Hatch she sowed for herself seeds of hatred in the native breast that has produced a crop of most bitter animosity, and has already affected her interests in Nicaragua, and will undoubtedly continue to do so.

This is made clear in the first report on this subject, which has been received at the navy department from Commander Ide, of the Alert. The Nicaraguans and in fact all residents of Central America, he says, consider the United States as their natural protector and look to us for assistance when in trouble. They have an exaggerated notion of the scope of the Monroe doctrine, as well as the size of the naval and military service of the United States, and believe, with the majority of Americans, that the United States can trounce the remainder of the world if necessary.

It was feared by the Nicaraguans, Commander Ide reports, that the British intended to obtain control of the canal, and they declared they would rather see the canal project defeated than have it pass into British hands.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

California's Labor Commissioner and a San Francisco Police Justice.

San Francisco, June 10.—State Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald collided with Justice of the Peace Groezinger yesterday and came out second best. A. E. Moore was tried several days ago by Justice Groezinger for refusal to pay rent for a building he occupied. He claimed that the building was not in good sanitary condition, as required by law, and he was therefore privileged to retain one month's rent. A health inspector testified that the building was in proper sanitary condition, but Moore produced a letter from Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, declaring that the building was unhealthy. Justice Groezinger refused to recognize Fitzgerald's authority in the matter and gave judgment against Moore for $150.

Today Fitzgerald accompanied by an officer, entered Groezinger's courtroom and announced to the astonished justice that he had come to place him under arrest for refusing to notice Fitzgerald's statement about the unhealthy condition of the building occupied by Moore. Groezinger ordered Fitzgerald from the room under pain of arrest, and the labor commissioner retired.

Cut Himself While Shaving.

Ukiah, Cal., June 10.—A case which is now attracting great attention among members of the medical profession in this county is that of Frank Green, who lives at Calpella, a small hamlet six miles north of this city. Some time since while shaving Green cut himself slightly at the point of the chin. The razor barely penetrated the flesh, and to an ordinary man the wound would have caused only temporary inconvenience. Green, however, is subject to hemorrhage diathesis from the slightest puncture, and the surgeons agree that there is a possibiltiy of the result being fatal. Green is a member of a family in which these results from incised or lacerated wounds is hereditary. Immediately after the infliction of the wound Green applied the usual remedies to stop the flow of blood, but the flow continued, and it was not until medical assistance had been summoned that the flow was stopped, and even then relief was but temporary. The wound was inflicted on the 25th of May, and it has bled intermittently ever since. According to the theory of the physicians in charge of the case there is an utter absence of fibrin in the blood of Green, and as this substance is necessary to coagulation it is probable that death will result.

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"I was almost a wreck, physically and mentally when I got your belt. I am now a sound and healthy man, in mind and body, and would recommend your belt to any one suffering from weakness. A. R. SMALL,
"Waitsburg, Wash."

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"I was almost a wreck physically and otherwise; had palpitation of the heart poor digestion, varicocele and a general debility, and had tried everything without avail. Finally I tried your belt, and it has cured me. "A. A. KURTZ,
"Tualatin, Washington county, Or."

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"Snohomish, Wash."

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Butte, Mont., June 11.—From fifty to sixty settlers on government land in Gregory county, S. D., have been dispossessed of their claims by the recent survey between the Indian reservation and Gregory county. Many farmers have been living on their claims for more than three years, and some of them have improvements valued at over $4,000.

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