Library Association of Por

Progressive, Reliable and Newsy!
Echo - Leader
A Live Newspaper in a Live City!

# Cottage Grove Echo-Leader.

Increase Your Business Advertising in the Echo - Leader Will Accomplish the Result. Try It!

VOL. 7. COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1895. NO. 11.

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

Rates of Subscription.

ONE YEAR.....$2 00

☞ These rates are strictly in advance.

☞ Subscribers wishing a change in their post office address should give their old as well as new address.

The ECHO-LEADER will be sent to subscribers until all arrears are paid and paper ordered to be discontinued according to law.

☞ Any subscriber not receiving his paper regularly will please notify this office immediately.

☞ We invite short articles of general interest—long ones, as a rule, not published. All articles must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. We assume no responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

Entered at the postoffice at Cottage Grove as second-class matter.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

## 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. L. NESBITT, 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.

# LYNCHED BY A MOB

## Father and Son Hanged at Ellensburg.

### SEQUEL TO SUNDAY'S AFFRAY

**At Midnight a Mob Broke Into the Jail and Taking Them Out Hung Them to a Tree.**

Ellensburg, Wash., August 15.—At 12 o'clock last night the fire bell rang and a crowd congregated at the county jail inside of three minutes. The pattering on the steel cage for an hour and a half resounded on the still night air, and at 1:30 Sam Vinson and his son Charles, the murderers of Sunday, were led out by a mob. With ropes around their necks, the victims were walked three blocks, and a small silver poplar tree, eight inches in diameter, was chosen. Ropes were thrown over the first limbs, and the father and son were hauled up by many willing hands. Their feet were not over a foot from the ground, and the two men were choked to death, with their faces within six inches of each other.

After the death of Dutch John yesterday afternoon, an uneasy feeling began to manifest itself, and as evening came on, it grew in intensity. At 9:30, when the street is usually deserted, knots of men could be seen all over the town, and there was apparently trouble coming. Sheriff Stitson was very active, and had exrta deputies on duty at the jail. He had arrangements made so that the ringing of the fire bell should be a signal that the mob was under way.

Promptly at 12 the bell rang, and almost simultaneously the guards were overpowered, and the outer jail doors soon passed. The steel cage was stubborn, but the mob was determined. After the wretches were secured, they assumed dogged silence. The old man never spoke, but Charles pulled back and struggled some. Both men were hustled along, however, and several telegraph poles were tried without succeeding in finding a suitable place. When near the fatal tree, young Vinson spoke his only words, saying:

"I hate it on my mother's account. You'll be sorry for this." The last word was uttered as the tightening of the rope choked off his breath. The father was strung up a moment before his son, and some one in the crowd said, as Charles was swung up:

"Your pa is up there; go up and see him."

Both men were allowed to hang for some time, and the crowd slowly dispersed without firing any shots into the bodies. There were six other prisoners in the jail, but none were molested, and nobody but the two murderers were hurt during the proceedings.

Charles Vinson, who gave away the trainrobbers in the Northern Pacific holdup last April, with his father was drunk and raising disturbances all day Sunday. That evening about 6:45 they entered the Teutonia saloon and picked a quarrel, during which Charles shot Mike Kohlopp, one of the proprietors. The ball entered his right breast, and the victim died half an hour later.

John Bergman, well-known as "Dutch John," went to the defense of Kohlopp, when the elder Vinson stabbed him in the right breast, inflicting a horrible wound, which proved fatal yesterday. After Kohlopp was shot he grappled young Vinson, threw him to the floor and dealt him several blows, but was forced to desist by failing strength.

Both men were immediately arrested and put in the steel cage in the county jail. Excitement ran high, but the officials took extra precautions about the jail.

The Vinsons were regarded as worthless, Charles having served one term in the penitentiary. Both were quarrelsome, and always went armed and ready to pick a fight.

**The Sugar Bounty Decision.**

Washington, August 15.—Controller Bowler said today that he did not expect to act on the sugar bounty claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company, of Nebraska, for several weeks, and probably not before the middle of September. This statement tends to corroborate the report that he desires to have a personal conference on the subject with Secretary Carlisle before announcing his decision in the case.

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

Reader, did you ever take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" Everybody needs take a liver remedy. It is a sluggish or diseased liver that impairs digestion and causes constipation, when the waste that should be carried off remains in the body and poisons the whole system. That dull, heavy feeling is due to a torpid liver. Biliousness, Headache, Malaria and Indigestion are all liver diseases. Keep the liver active by an occasional dose of Simmons Liver Regulator and you'll get rid of these troubles, and give tone to the whole system. For a laxative Simmons Liver Regulator is BETTER THAN PILLS. It does not gripe, nor weaken, but greatly refreshes and strengthens.

**Every package has the Red Z stamp on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.**

## THE JAPANESE CRISIS.

**The Report a Surprise to the Legation in Washington.**

Washington, August 15.—No information has been received at the Japanese legation in confirmation or denial of the report that a cabinet crisis exists in Japan, though the legation would not necessarily be informed of such an occurrence until the formation of a new ministry. The report of dissolution was, however, a surprise to the members of the legation, and caused great interest. While accustomed to look at Counts Ito and Yamagata as almost permanent parts of the Japanese government, they admit that there has been dissatisfaction expressed among the opposition politicians concerning the recession from the terms of the original treaty, and it is surmised that any cabinet changes will be due to this criticism. They think, however, a change on this account is improbable, as in Japan the ministry is in the creation of the emperor, and its continuance in office is in nowise dependent on popular approval, except so far as the ministers may personally be influenced by it. Furthermore, they find it difficult to realize that there should be any misunderstanding on the question of rank. Both Ito and Yamamgata are counts. The former holds the highest decoration within the gift of the emperor, and the latter is a marshal of the empire. It is not understood why men whose names have been so highly honored should make trouble over the question of the conferring of an honor which would be only a slight advance over their present positions. No one at the legation will venture an opinion as to who might succeed Count Ito as prime minister in case of his permanent retirement.

**A Rupture Averted.**

New York, August 15.—A special to the World from Tokio says: By imperial command, Count Ito, the prime minister, has resumed his duties. He accepts elevation to the title of marquis, offered him by the emperor. A rupture is thus averted, but the personal relations of certain members restrained.

## A STRIKE THREATENED.

**Garment-Makers of New York Preparing to Go Out.**

New York, August 15.—The East Side is threatened with another strike. The strike of the brotherhood of tailors has aroused the vest-makers, cloak-makers, the childrens' jacket-makers and the shirt-makers, and they have been talking strike against the contractors' associations. The bosses' associations have failed to sign their agreements.

They ask for nothing new, and are the same that were in force last year, but the bosses are opposed to the system of running shops under union rules.

The jacket-makers are prepared to call out their combined membership of 5,000 persons on short notice. The pantaloon-makers will hold a mass meeting to decide upon a strike. The cloak-makers expect to order the rest of their big strike some time this week and the vest-makers to the number of 600 are dissatisfied. There are 3,000 shirt-makers organized. They also are talking strike.

The manufacturers in the garment trade have caused the excitement. It is announced that they are very careful in taking orders and giving out contracts on account of the excited state of the cloak-makers.

**Fruit Dumped in the Bay.**

San Francisco, August 15.—Five hundred crates of musk-melons were dumped into the bay today by dealers, who, rather than sell the fruit at a low price, destroyed it. Heavy shipments from along the Sacramento river during the past few days have caused the price of fruits, particularly melons, to fall. Today melons at 10 cents a crate went begging for purchasers.

**Advance in English Woolens.**

San Francisco, August 15.—An evening paper says that the wearers of Enlgish woolen goods will hereafter pay higher prices for their garments. This is particularly so of mohair and alpaca goods, the increased value of which at the factories is from 70 to 80 per cent. The increased selling rate has been followed by an increase in ad valorem duties.

**Rights of Cherokee Claimants.**

Vinita, I. T., August 15.—Cherokee claimant inhabitants are gathering here for a meeting to take action to secure full legal rights in the nation. They claim that the Cherokee nation has long refused to give justice to them as provided by past treaties, and they propose to appeal to congress and the courts for redress.

# THE TREASURY'S LOSS

## Large Withdrawals of Gold for Shipment Abroad.

### TALK OF ANOTHER BOND SALE

**It Is Not Thought, However, That This Will Be Countenanced by Either Cleveland or Carlisle.**

Washington, August 14.—The treasury today lost $1,650,000 in gold for export to Europe, leaving the reserve only about $1,300,000 above the $100,000,000 point. The telegram which announced the withdrawal reached the department just as it was closing at 4 o'clock, and gave no information as to the name of the exporter or the exact destination of the shipment. Mr. Curtis, the acting secretary, said he had no specific information and could not say whether the syndicate would allow the $100,000,000 to be encroached upon or not. None of the other officials would talk in the absence of Secretary Carlisle.

This heavy withdrawal has given rise to a report that another bond issue is impending, but there is now no one in Washington who can speak authoritatively on the subject, or who has information not shared by the public. The best opinion is that the syndicate will not allow the reserve to be encroached upon until after October 1, when, as generally understood, their obligation ceases. But even in the event of still further withdrawals, it is believed that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle would see the reserve reach a point below any that it has yet touched before they would take any steps to recoup it by another sale of bonds or purchase of gold.

It is argued that the meeting of congress is only fourteen weeks off, and that without any reasonable doubt, the treasury, with an available cash balance of nearly $184,000,000, and the revenues slightly increasing, can meet its obligations and have a comfortable balance at the end of the calendar year. The best judgment obtainable here is that there will be no bond issue or extra session of congress, except in the event of continued heavy withdrawals, which are not looked for.

The archives of the state department have been searched to see if there was anything in the claim put forth that the United States, as the conqueror of the Confederate states, had any claim to the island of Trinidade. Nothing of this kind could be found, and it is not believed at the department that there is anything in the claim. An official of the department, who has been looking into the matter, says there is little doubt that the island belongs to Brazil.

It is expected that several changes will be made in the stations of the officers of the pay corps. Some of the officers have served long in the present stations, and various reasons for changes have been given. It is expected that Colonel Glenn, now at St. Paul, will go to New York; Colonel Card, now at New York, to Denver; Colonel Canby, now at Denver, to Portland, Or.; Major McCrea, now at Portland, to San Francisco; and Major Bates, now at San Francisco, to St. Paul.

General Vincent today received the following telegram from General Coppinger, dated Jackson's Hole, August 11, it having been forwarded 125 miles by courier:

"Colonel Randall, with Lieutenant Hamilton and a scouting party, picked up Lemhi Pete and a party of seventeen Indians, all told, male and female, with sixty ponies, hunting peacefully in the Teton mountains. He started them home for the Lemhi reservation. I have Nemits, the wounded Bannock, safely in camp. The scouting party is in from the north. All is quiet."

The acting secretary of the interior has approved an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado, whereby the majority of them will take lands in severalty, and the rest will be settled on the western third of the present reservation. After the severalty allotments have been made, the lands remaining will be thrown open to settlement. The reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres, and much of it is arid and broken.

**Testing Pneumatic Mortar Carriages.**

Sandy Hook, August 14.—A very interesting test of the Spilter twelve-inch pneumatic mortar carriage has been in progress at the proving grounds for some time past, and it is expected to be successfully concluded in a few days. The mortar carriage is designed to wholly take up the recoil by compressed air stored in a receiving cylinder attached to the side of the carriage. The recoil is always taken up in the line of the bore of the gun so that the strain remains the same at any elevation. In other mortar carriages the recoil is taken up by springs. One of the great advantages claimed for this carriage is that it can be fired at any elevation from zero or point blank to an elevation of 75 degrees, the highest elevation obtained by other mortar carriages being 65 degrees. The carriage is built on a circle and weighs about thirty tons, the mortar weighing fifteen tons, and can be easily traversed around the circle by one man.

**Americans Will Be Protected.**

Buzzard's Bay, August 14.—A reporter called upon the president today and showed him the cable from Tien Tsin, in which the American residents there appeal to the United States for assistance. The president refused to discuss the question at length, and said that the matter of protecting Americans in China was in the hands of the state department, and it would undoubtedly receive attention without delay.

**Duty on Salmon Abolished.**

Ottawa, August 14.—The Dominion government, having received assurances that fresh salmon is admitted free into the United States from Canada, passed an order in council today abolishing the duty on salmon coming into Canada from the United States. Canada's exports of fresh salmon to the republic last year aggregated $125,430, whereas the imports from the United States were valued at only $55.

## THE NEW MILITARY POST.

**Rivalry of Washington Cities May Prevent the Location of Any.**

Washington, August 14.—Since Secretary Lamont returned from the West, both Senator Squire and Representative Doolittle have been to see him several times and urge the establishment of a military post on Puget sound, as provided for in the last sundry civil appropriation bill. Of course, the senator has the interest of Seattle at heart and the represenative has been legging for his town of Tacoma. Both have presented arguments to show what an advantage it would be to have the post located upon the particular tracts near their cities, which have been selected in case the secretary should decide to act.

General Schofield, on his Western trip, did make an examination of the respective merits of the two places for a military post, and there is no denying that he is very favorably impressed with the site which will be offered by Tacoma. There are persons who say that the post should be farther down the Sound and that Seattle being farther down the Sound the post should be located there; also, that it should be nearer the naval station than it would be at Tacoma. The answer to the first of these suggestions is that if the post would be any better down the Sound it should be located at Port Townsend, because that it still farther away. To the other proposition the reply is given that with the naval station on the opposite side of the Sound the post might as well be at Tacoma as at Seattle for all the protection that would be rendered, and if that view of the case is to be taken the post might just as well be established adjoining the naval station. It seems that the location offered by Tacoma has greatly pleased General Schofield, and if the secreatry calls on him for an opinion he may recommend Tacoma.

The secretary, however, is not likely to ask for an opinion. The correspondent asked him about this post and the proposed Spokane military post the other day, and his reply indicated pretty clearly his intentions. He replied:

"What will we do with two more posts in Washington? The fact is we have plenty of posts and not enough soldiers to put in them. We have been abandoning posts from time to time and still we have more than we need or can occupy with the troops that are to be stationed in them. Besides there is no money to build or equip these posts even if they should be established. There does not seem to be any pressing need for military posts at present."

This bears out what was said in these dispatches several months ago, that Secretary Lamont did not intend to establish these posts, though it is possible that he may take some action in regard to Spokane. It is probable that he really believes it would be good policy to have a post at Spokane, but the secretary realizes that if he establishes the Spokane post and does not establish the post on the Sound, that he will offend both Squire and Doolittle, and he has no desire to do that; so he will probably allow his term as secretary of war to end without taking any action. It is thus possible that the rivalry of the three Washington towns will prevent the establishment of a military post in Washington, as it has in the past, and it may in the future prevent the erection of a public building at some of the places, or at least one of the towns in the state.

## THE FASTEST CRUISER.

**Olympia May Make a Trial for the Columbia's Honors.**

San Francisco, August 14.—The navy department has evidently determined to ascertain if the Columbia is the fastest of American warships, and has assigned the honor of competition to the cruiser Olympia. The Olympia will soon go to join the Asiatic squadron and the department has ordered that she shall try to make an ocean record as far as Honolulu, at least, and possibly across the Pacific. Local naval officers interpret the order to mean that the government wishes to break the world's record made by the Columbia recently, when an average speed of over eighteen knots an hour was made from Southampton to New York.

"We believe sincerely that we shall beat the record of the Columbia," said one of the officers of the Olympia. "The distance to Honolulu is 2,100 miles. We ought to make it in four and a half days. The Olympia made a fraction under twenty-one knots an hour on her trial trip. If she should be kept up to a speed of eighteen and one-half knots an hour, which we believe practical, she would stand off Honolulu in four days and twelve hours. This would beat the record of the Columbia and beat the world."

**There Would Be Too Much Risk.**

Washington, August 14.—The Olympia will leave San Francisco about the middle of this week, going by way of Honolulu to the Asiatic squadron to relieve the Baltimore as flagship of that station. It is stated at the navy department that there have been given no orders to make a rapid trip across the Pacific, or even part of the way. It is probable the report originated in the talk of the officers who assert the Olympia is as fast as the Columbia. At the navy department it is said that the Olympia is to remain in the Asiatic squadron three years, and the department would not risk injury to her by sending her at full speed across the Pacific.

**Settled Out of Court.**

London, August 12.—A swell crowd assembled today in the courtroom of the queen's bench division of the high court of justice in expectation of interesting developments in the suit for damages brought by Mrs. Jacoby against the Dowager Countess Cowley, who the plaintiff charged with slander in alleging that she had written anonymous obscene letters. The crowd was disappointed, for it was annouced the case had been settled privately, and both parties had agreed to the withdrawal of all allegations made.

**Ferdinand Must Abdicate.**

London, August 12.—The correspondent of the Standard at Sofia says: The Bulgarian delegation at St. Petersburg was virtually told that Russia would do nothing for Bulgaria unless Prince Ferdinand abdicated.

# THE BURNING FORESTS

## Settlers About Summit Now Fear Heavy Winds.

### MUCH TIMBER LAID TO WASTE

**Damage at Summit Very Great, Everything Going Up in Smoke Except the Mill and Dryhouse.**

Olympia, Wash., August 13.—A press representative has just returned from the burned district near Summit, west of here. Much timber is laid to waste, but unless heavy winds spring up the settlers feel confident that the worst is over. In the logging camps of Mason county the men are still guarding against dying embers, while others are rebuilding burned-out camps. The big fire has reached about twelve miles from here, where the flames have full play and are raging all the way to Elma, over large territory on both sides of the road. Several ranches are in danger and the occupants are using every means in their power for protection from the flames. In most cases they are fighting the fire with fire, and many of them have buried their valuables, clothing, etc, in order to save them in case they are obliged to flee. Several shingle mills are in imminent danger, the only hope of salavtion being that the wind will not spring up before rain sets in.

The residents of Summit, a small settlement supported by the shingle industry, have had a most exciting experience. They say the flames came upon them with the speed of a racehorse, and in a bewildering whirl of blazing bark, limbs and leaves, all houses, with the exception of the mill and dryhouse dissappeared. The men were focred into the mill to escape the fierce heat, and had the mill taken fire, they all would have been cremated. They could not live out from cover. One man tried to save his household effects and stayed by the fire until others had sought shelter. He finally started to retreat, but fell between the house and the mill. Several men rushed out and dragged him inside. Houses were burned to the ground before the men could dig trenches to bury clothing and personal effects.

The loss of the fine timber is indefinite and many large bodies of school lands, belonging to the state are burned over.

## JUROR BROWN EXCUSED.

**Contempt Proceedings Against San Francisco Newspapers Dismissed.**

San Francisco, August 14.—Today's proceedings in the case of Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont, did not complete the jury. The morning session passed without the addition of a single juror. In fact, the number of accepted jurors was reduced from nine to eight, for the court excused Juror Brown. In a long opinion, Judge Murphy said that he would allow the district attorney to challenge Brown, because the prosecution had not known that Brown voted to acquit M. D. Howell of the charge of counterfeiting in the United States district court because the evidence was circumstantial. The district attorney interposed a peremptory challenge to Brown, and the court allowed it. The defense took an exception and moved to dismiss the case, a motion which was promptly denied.

The court then took up the defendant's motion for contempt proceedings against the newspapers which had published matter connected with Juror Brown, and had interviewed him regarding his availability as a juror. The court made an address to the press, stating that the publication of any articles tending to destroy the defendant's chances for receiving a fair trial was contempt, and warning newspapermen of the necessity for conservative treatment of this and similar cases. He declined then to act upon the newspaper citations issued at the request of the defendant. The counsel tried to insist upon the contempt actions being pressed, and urged the court to make a judicial order defining the matter the newspapers might publish regarding the trial, but the judge declined further action in the matter.

**The Asylum Tragedy.**

Chicago, August 13.—Superintendent Morgan, of the Cook county asylum for the insane, said today that he had secured considerable new evidence regarding the killing of George Pucik, Friday, and that it pointed strongly to the equal guilt of Attendants Anderson and Gough. The superintendent refused to make known what the evidence was, saying that if it became public at this time it might have the effect of quieting persons expected to give further evidence. Morgan said he proposed to leave no stone unturned to convict Anderson and Gough, if sufficient evidence could be secured for that purpose. Dr. McGrew, the hospital physician, says that this is not the first time they have been guilty of gross cruelty to patients. He says that he has reported to the officials, but that political influence has always prevented their discharge.

**London Stock Market.**

London, August 13.—It has been a very quiet week in the stock market, except in the mining department, where the feature has been a rise of 27 1-2 in chartered South Africans. These shares, which not long ago were quoted at a soverign per share, are now expected to touch 10 pounds. All the Africans and the Western and Eastern Australian stocks are booming on better reports of the gold output. Bulgarians, Chinese and Brazilians have been depressed. Argentines were firm. Americans were again weak on adverse rumors of an assessment on Erie.

**Another Indian Hunt.**

Boise, Idaho, August 13.—Information comes from Owyhee county that the Bannock Indians, together with the Duck-valley Indians, are going into Juniper valley to slaughter deer. They killed 1,500 there last fall for their hides, and trouble was only averted by the Indians being called back to the reservation. The settlers announce that they will not permit the Indians to hunt there.

## TO PEOPLE THE DESERT.

**Immense Scheme of a Number of Eastern Capitalists.**

San Francisco, August 13.—The Examiner says a number of Eastern capitalists are in this city hard at work on a scheme, which, if carried out, means the revolution of the fruit industry of the country, and perhaps a business boom such as the state has never seen. The scheme is nothing less than the reclamation of the Colorado desert by turning the waters of the Colorado river over it. But that is only part of the great scheme. The company has a grant of 1,500,000 acres in Mexico. Blythe's famous principality lies on the western edge, and it is proposed to take part of the waters of the Colorado river onto that immense territory too.

As outlined, the plan comprehends the development of the greatest irrigation system in the two Americas and in the end cheap fruit.

The promoters evidently mean business, for they have just handed the Southern Pacific Company a check for $1,500,000 in return for its title to the alternate sections of land in the Salton basin. The land turned over foots up something like 45,000 acres. The purchase was decided on as the best method of forever settling any question that might arise over titles.

Principally, Eastern capital is behind the scheme. John C. Beatty, who has handled more land in the Southwest than any two men on the continent, is the general manager of the scheme. He got the idea some years ago by watching the efforts of Millionaire Blythe to colonize his big Mexican grants. Interested with Beatty in the enterprise are such men as James Linton and Henry A. Pierce, of Providence, R. I., and P. McLean, of New York.

The scheme was started some ten years ago and constant hard work during all that time has simply brought it to the present stage, where the preliminary work of turning the soil for the canal has only just begun. Over $50,000 were spent in surveys before the promoters were assured they could carry out the irrigation system contemplated. Then a hard battle had to be fought in congress to capture certain government lands which were absolutely essential to the success of the plan. Agreements had to be made with Mexico and big corporations that held certain rights on the American side. All those obstacles have been cleared away and now laborers are to work on the canal. If all goes well the water will be running in it before the end of next year.

The company has figured that within a few years it will have at least 300,000 farmers on the land. This would mean the handling of an immense volume of increased business for that section of the state. The company is on the eve of sending agents through all the Eastern states with a view to inducing colonists to come out.

Colonizing the irrigable land in tenacre patches or more does not end the scheme by any means. A system of stores will be opened through the valley and goods will be sold to the colonists at a figure barely above cost rates.

## ANOTHER DRY SUNDAY.

**No New Nor Interesting Features Developed in New York.**

New York, August 13.—Many new and interesting features in the fight of the saloon-keepers against the police, which were promised last Sunday, did not materalize and the day simply fell in line with other Sundays which have intervened since the reform police board took hold of the municipal administration. It was a pretty dry day, but a shade pleasanter, for the thirsty, who have learned the scheme, secured drinks from an apparently closed saloon. For the stranger and the uninitiated the day was as dry as any of the past half dozen Sundays.

Few of the dealers took advantage of the privilege of keeping their places open which has lately been decided as legal, provided liquors are not given away or sold. The most notable instance was that of Steve Brodie, who had no end of trouble in carrying on a charitable enterprise in his saloon. Brodie was giving away lemonade and taking a collection for a free ice fund, when the police arrested him for breaking the Sabbath law, but was promptly discharged by Magistrate Cornell. Afterwards he was arrested twice, but each time was released and resumed business.

**The War in Ecuador.**

New York, August 12.—A special from Panama says: Guayaquil's advices from the army confirm the reports of the battle which was fought August 6 at San Miguel, near Chimbo, south of Guaranda. General Sarasti's advance guard of over 600 troops attacked the advance guard of the partiot army, commanded by General Veranza. After thirteen hours' hard fighting Sarasti's troops were routed and fled demoralized, leaving 150 men on both sides killed and wounded. General Alfaro has arrived at Gaumote, and is now facing General Sarasti's army. It is expected that the decisive battle will occur soon. Ecuador is having a national festival over General Veranza's victory. Guyaquil, where the enthusiasm is increasing, has organized a reserve army of 2,000 men.

**Another Suit Against Hetty Green.**

New York, August 12.—The Advertiser says today: Mrs. Hetty Green may have another law suit on her hands. In November, it is said, she will be sued in the United States supreme court by the heir of George W. Gage, who was prominent in Chicago in the early '70s. While in financial straits he borrowed $100,000 from Mrs. Green, giving as security 450 acres of his Chicago real estate. Mrs. Green foreclosed after his death and the property is now valued at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It is alleged that the estate was never settled and that the lawyers for the claimant aim to gain a favorable judgment.

**Well-Fargo Directors.**

San Francisco, August 10.—The directors of Wells-Fargo Co. elected the following directors: Charles F Crocker, B. P. Cheney, Oliver Elridge, Dudley Evans, George Gray, Henry E. Huntington, Homer S. King, John J. McCook and John J. Valentine. All the officers were re-elected.

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

**Royal Baking Powder**
ABSOLUTELY PURE

# AN ISSUE WITH JAPAN

## Right to Search American Vessels During a War.

### SITUATION AT ONE TIME SERIOUS

**Japanese Cling to the Same Contention, Promising Serious Trouble in the Event of Another War.**

Washington, August 12.—In the event of a war between Russia and Japan the United States may find itself an unwilling party, unless Japan retreats from a position which it assumed towards the United States during the progress of the war with China. It is not generally known that just before the declaration of the armistice, which preceded the treaty of peace, an issue had grown up between the United States and Japan that threatened to lead to actual hostilities between the two countries, and that a hostile crash was perhaps only averted by the conclusion of the Chinese war.

This issue arose through the assertion by the Japanese authorities of the right to search American vessels. They insisted that they had the right to board an American vessel, and, if they chose, to take from her any Chinese or any enemies they might find, even though they were but passengers. Our minister promptly denied the existence of such right on the part of a combatant and a hot correspondence ensued.

The Japanese insisted on their right, and even when Mr. Dun reminded them that the United States had gone to war with Great Britain on just these issues and forced the abandonment of any claim to such a right, they refused to abate their pretensions one jot, though the minister intimated that the first assertion of such a right would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act and therefore likely lead to war.

The matter progressed to the perilous state that when Admiral Carpenter was about to escort an American merchant ship out of a Japanese port to prevent her detention by the Japanese, the latter, it is said, gave orders to the shore batteries at the mouth of the harbor to fire upon the American naval vessels if they attempted to do so. This fact came out after the conclusion of the armistice, which fortunately occurred at just this point in the negotiations, thereby preventing an incident that would certainly have resulted in war; but the significant point is that the Japanese have steadily clung to the same contention, promising serious trouble in the event of another war in the East.

## CLAIMS TO BE CHRIST.

**Schlader, the Healer, Says He Is the Savior Returned to Earth.**

Albuquerque, August 12.—Francis Schlader, the "healer," now bluntly and calmly announces that he is the Christ. Among his callers today was the Rev. Charles L. Boyard, and in the course of their conversation the minister asked Schlader if he climed to be Jesus Christ returned to earth. Schlader answered:

"I am, since you have asked me, sir; I say plainly I am; I am not here to give information, but will answer direct questions."

"Do you claim to be the Christ who died on Calvary?"

"Yes."

"Do you believe in the teachings of the Bible?"

"Yes; it is the holy scripture."

"But the Bible says Christ was a Hebrew; you are not a Hebrew."

"No; but this is my third life."

"Why do you call upon the Master for aid in your work?"

"I have not yet reached perfection. When my forty days fast is over—I have yet six days more—I will be stronger, and some time I will reach perfection."

Nothing this strange man has said or done is so strange as this statement he now makes. Mrs. Sommers, in whose home Schlader has been for sixteen days, is willing to take affidavit that he has not taken food in that time. Every day he is visited by throngs of people, and every day stories have been told of the cures he is allleged to have effected.

**Indian Allotments at Goldendale.**

Goldendale, Wash., August 13.—W. R. Dunbar, United States land commissioner, has been very busy of late making out Indian allotment applications, under the act of February, 1887, and amended February, 1891. It seems many of the Indians who entered land under the Indian homestead law have defaulted and are now compelled to avail themselves of the allotment act. Last evening Chief Bob Wah-we-ess, who is the present chief of the Tumwater tribe of Klickitats, appeared before the land commissioner and applied for entry under the allotment act. The chief had to forfeit the homestead privilege because he was unable to raise the fee for making final proof, which was less than $10. Mr. Dunbar says under the allotment act no fees will be required and he believes Uncle Sam is growing to realize the helplessness of the poor ignorant Indian, who is fast passing away.

## CAMPOS IN HAVANA.

**Yesterday He Reviewed a Body of Volunteers Going to the Front.**

Havana, August 13.—Early this morning immense crowds began to invade the Parque de la Inique to be present at the review of 15,000 Havana volunteers who were going into the field. The city was gaily decorated, and thousands of ladies were on the streets and on the balconies overlooking the route of the parade. At 8 o'clock Captain-General Martinez de Campos arrived at the park, accompanied by his staff. General Ardrius, the governor, and his secretary, Calvo Munez, preceded the volunteers.

This was the first appearance of Marshal Campos in public since the battle of Peralejo, the name by which the battle between Manzanillo and Bayamo of July 13, in which General Santocildes was killed, has come to be called. Marshal Campos is an enemy of personal demonstrations. Nevertheless, he was received by all the colonels and officers of the volunteers, while fifteen bands played a grand march. The police were not able to restrain the crowds from rushing over the troop barriers to greet the general, cheering Spain and shouting acclamations for the conqueror of Peralejo. The enthusiasm was indescribable, and General Campos was never received with a more kindly demonstration by the people.

After he had received the volunteers General Campos delivered a patriotic speech. He said the volunteers were going to protect the plantations and property which are threatened with burning by a mob whose only motto is destruction, when they ought to be, as native Cubans, the first to defend the property. The volunteers left immediately by express train for Villiar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodan, with 800 troops and artillery, left Bayamo to protect a convoy which was transported by the river Caute. In El Judio, near Coralito, he surprised the insurgents with a discharge of rifle shots by the vanguard and with five shots from the artillery. The insurgents lost ten killed and twenty-six wounded, and were dispersed to the mountains.

**American Schools in Tarsus Attacked.**

Constantinople, August 12.—Advices from Tarsus, Asia Minor, say a mob attacked the American school at that place, maltreated several students and threatened the missionaries.

**A WALKING ADVERTISEMENT**

"In February, 1862, I had six hemorrhages from the lungs and for some months was under the care of two doctors, and finally went to Denver, but returned without any benefit to my health. I then read of your treatment, and sent for some, from which I felt great relief, and have continued using it steadily up to the present time, with good results."

"I am certain your treatment has been the means of restoring my health. I have added fifteen pounds to my weight and am still gaining, have a good appetite and sleep well. In fact, I can conscientiously say I am a walking advertisement for your treatment'"

J. FALLON, 154 South Green St., Chicago, Illinois.

If you will know more of this treatment, and read the testimony of many others, who have been cured by the Compound Oxygen Treatment, not only of consumption, but of various other diseases, send for book of two hundred pages, sent free. Or call and see us. We treat patients at the Office as well as at home.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**FREE**

$10.00 worth of lovely Music for Forty Cents, consisting of 100 pages full size Sheet Music of the latest, brightest, livellest and most popular selections, both vocal and instrumental, gotten up in the most elegant manner, including four large size Portraits, CARMENCITA, the Spanish Dancer, PADEREWSKI, the Great Pianist, ADELINA PATTI and MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE NEW YORK MUSICAL ECHO CO. Broadway Theatre Bldg., New York City.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

**PATENTS**
TRADE MARKS, CAVEATS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

BEFORE AND AFTER

**MANHOOD RESTORED** "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents premature old age and insanity. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs. The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

Address EAYOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by J. A. BENSON, Agent.