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CHURCH DIRECTORY. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday at 8 p. m.

IN A CONTESTED ESTATE Dispute as to a Young Man's Identity. GREAT MANY DEPOSITIONS MADE Peculiar Case Involving Considerable Valuable Property in the State of Washington.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12.—The contest for the estate of John Wyatt, who was murdered near Spangle, this county, three years ago, has developed one of the most puzzling mysteries in the history of the West.

At Kaslo he found the runaway boy, advised him that he was the son of John Wyatt and that an estate awaited him in this country. He came here, fell into dissipated ways, was arrested while drunk for breaking into a saloon, gave another name and served out a short sentence in jail.

A great many depositions have been received from Nebraska and Virginia, but they deepen the mystery. Some are sure Fred Wyatt is the son of Joseph; others are equally positive that he is the son of John and therefore entitled to the estate.

Singer Bounty Hearing Appointed. Washington, Sept. 12.—Controller Bowler has received a telegram from Senator Manderson, counsel for the Oxnard Sugar Company, giving notice that he would file an appeal to the secretary on the question of the controller's jurisdiction, holding that the controller cannot hold the sugar bounty claimants to court without their consent. It is assumed that Manderson's contention will be that the act of March 3, 1887, known as the Tucker act, which authorizes the department to send certain cases to the court of claims "with the consent of the claimants," repealed section 1063 of the revised statutes passed June 5, 1888, under which the controller acted. This section does not make the consent of the claimant a condition of the reference to the court of claims. The controller, however, has not commented on this contention.

A Soldier Killed. Chicago, Sept. 12.—Private Thomas Coffee, of the Fifteenth regiment of the United States army, was shot and killed by the sentinel, J. M. Kress, at Fort Sheridan today, while attempting to escape from the guardhouse.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

The Claim Hastened by England's Action at Corinto. New York, Sept. 12.—Further particulars of the latest movements for a Central American Union have been obtained from Senor Jose de Guzman, the Nicaraguan statesman, who, as the special minister from the president of Nicaragua to the Central American states, conducted the preliminary negotiations which lead to the understanding now arrived at. Senor Gomez arrived in New York several days ago. From here he will go to Washington in a few days to pay his respects to the Nicaraguan minister. He says that he is in the United States solely on private business. In an interview he said: "The confederated arrangements to which Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras have just committed themselves, and which it is hoped Guatemala and Costa Rica will also assent to," said Senor Gomez, "is primarily in the interest of maintaining peace throughout Central America, and promoting civilization and progress in the five republics. The substantial and intelligent citizens in all these countries are heartily sick of revolutions, which have been so frequent in the past and have retarded development, wasted our resources and discredited us in the eyes of the world. Everybody who has visited Central America, or made a study of the conditions, knows that ours is materially, the globe, which ought to compare favorably with any other for population, development, and advancement. But the population of Central America is not much in excess of 13,000,000, including natives and other inferior races; and its backwardness is lamentable in various material respects.

"But what hastened the agreement for union and was probably the determining factor in bringing it to pass at this time was the arbitrary action of England in the Corinto affair several months ago. That was a striking object lesson of the weakness of the Central American states when confronted by foreign aggression, and the union for defense which we are now inaugurating is the direct outgrowth of it. Last year I was sent by the president of Nicaragua as a special minister to the Central American republics to present their governments' propositions in behalf of treaty union. I received fair encouragement, but before my mission was completed, the events growing out of England's claim on Nicaragua transpired, and I was summoned home. President Zelaya thereupon decided that the time was ripe for immediate action, and without waiting for the results of my negotiations, he issued an invitation to all the Central American presidents to meet at Amalapa, the capital of Honduras. General Bonilla, president of Honduras, and General Alexander Guzman, president of Costa Rica, responded favorably, and the three presidents accordingly met in conference at Amalapa in July. The result of their deliberations was the treaty, the details of which have already been printed."

CASE OF BUSTAMANTE. Captain Johnson Upheld for Surrendering Ezeta's Lieutenant. San Francisco, Sept. 12.—In regard to the surrender of Florencio Bustamante, one of Antonio Ezeta's lieutenants, whom the United States refused to give up to President Guiterrez, of San Salvador, by the steamer City of Sydney, to the Salvadoran authorities at La Libertad, Alexander Guzman, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in an interview today upheld the conduct of Captain Johnson. Center said that Johnson did not surrender Bustamante until forced to do so by the authorities at La Libertad. He considered it a question of international law to be solved by the authorities at Washington.

United States District Attorney Foot said that while the steamship company could not be held responsible for the surrender, no foreign power had any right to go upon a vessel flying the American flag and capture any person for a political offense without that person's consent. When a person is on shipboard under the American flag, theoretically, he is on American soil, and he is on American soil, theoretically, he is on American soil. The proper course is through diplomacy. It would be the business of the American minister at San Salvador to stay any execution of the prisoner Bustamante until the United States government could investigate the matter and see whether any treaty obligations had been violated. It was for refusal to interfere in the case that Lansing B. Mizner was removed from the office of minister. Barandua was taken from an American ship and shot, and Minister Mizner did not interfere to protect him.

General Antonio Ezeta's little contention about the fate of Bustamante will be harshly treated, because of his former friendship with Guiterrez, but even if "the monkey," as the captured exile was known, is put away in his hole in the ground forever, Ezeta does not think it will matter much after all.

Killed in a Ball Game. Washington, Sept. 11.—Benjamin F. Myers, 20 years of age, was almost instantly killed today in a ball game. He was sliding to second base in an amateur match when the baseman jumped into the air to catch a thrown ball. He dropped on Myers, his body being struck on the young man's neck and dislocating his spine.

Bismarck's Diplomatic Spurs. London, Sept. 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says that in memory of Prince Bismarck's utterances "I earned my diplomatic spurs at Erfurt" a number of Erfurt admirers have sent a floral piece in the shape of a pair of gigantic spurs to the prince.

Unconditional Surrender. London, Sept. 12.—A Madrid dispatch says Campos has announced he would not accept proposals of any kind from the rebels in Cuba except unconditional, and except when they had surrendered their arms.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma. Chicago, Sept. 12.—Rev. E. G. Leonard, pastor of the Holy Trinity M. E. church, who attended the convent of the sacred heart Sunday and received the papal benediction from Monsignor Sattoli, had a lively experience in being interviewed all day yesterday. The pastor was kept busy all day denying the rumor that he intended to join the Romish church. His trustees were satisfied of his good standing, but the pastor was far from at ease.

RESERVE STILL LOWER

No Apprehension, However, Felt for the Future. OVER A MILLION IS WITHDRAWN. The Treasury Officials Have No Doubt the Syndicate Will Very Soon Make the Losses Good. Washington, Sept. 11.—The gold reserve today was further depleted by the loss of \$1,200,000 withdrawn for export from the New York treasury. This left the reserve, at the close of business, \$97,710,772. The treasury officials have received no information of continued gold deposits by the New York banks, as reported, yet they have no doubt that the syndicate very soon will make good the losses below \$100,000,000. For this reason, when questioned, they say they have no apprehension for the future. As to the regular disbursements of the treasury department, they have no official or reliable information.

The relations between the congressional library and the treasury department have assumed a normal condition. The regular disbursements of the library of Congress were made by the treasury department under the requisitions of Librarian Spofford. The portion of the copyright payments for August will be rendered to the treasury this week. The settlement of old accounts has not yet been completed, but it is expected that any balance due to the still due to the Librarian will be ascertained soon, and a report of the same made to the secretary of the treasury.

Two hundred Chinese, recently landed at Vancouver, B. C., have made application to the collector of customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for entry at that port. It is stated these Chinese are actors, and, in route to the Atlanta exposition, and while there is no good reason known for their rejection, the government has taken the precaution to make a very thorough examination into the matter before permitting them to enter.

Latest reports from Seal islands indicate that the North American Commercial Company has taken about 15,000 seals, the maximum limit imposed during the season closed August 1. Reports received early in the season led to the belief that there was an unusual scarcity of seals on the islands, and that the Commercial Company would not be able to take more than a fraction of its quota, but subsequent reports show no material decrease in the number herding on the island since last year.

The Indian office received no intimation of trouble at the Roseburg agency. Recently the agents were induced to reduce the price paid for hauling supplies, etc., to a fair price, it being held that they were three times as high as they should be. If the Indians did not care to do the work at the lower figures, the agents were instructed to contract with white men for it. Hollow Horn Bear, who is the leader of the malcontents, is well known as an agitator. It is said that he always cools down soon, and no real trouble is anticipated.

It is probable that the Oxnard sugar house will not reach the court of claims for some time. Mr. Ham, who was associated as counsel with Senator Manderson, has requested Secretary Carlisle not to send the case to the court until the senator has had time to read Controller Bowler's decision, and take whatever action thereon he saw fit. The request was granted, and the papers will remain in the secretary's possession until Senator Manderson is heard from.

Two Sealing Schooners Seized. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 11.—The steamer Beatrice arrived this morning, having been seized for alleged violation of the Behring sea regulations. She reports the seizure of the schooner Ainoko. The Beatrice was boarded by the Rush August 20 and four sealers, marked as if by bullets, were found aboard. Although no guns were found, she was seized on a charge of having used firearms in the sea. She was towed to Unalaska and turned over to the British ship Pleasant, by whom she was ordered to report to the naval authorities here. The Ainoko was seized on a charge of being inside the six-mile protective zone around seals. The Ainoko left Unalaska before the Beatrice, but is not yet here. Both vessels will be tried in the Admiralty court. Their value with fittings is about \$9,000 apiece. The Beatrice reports a light catch of seals. The high line schooner had only 700.

The Mohican Out of Commission. Washington, Sept. 11.—The Mohican, after being in active service ten years, has just been put out of commission at Mare Island, Cal., navy yard, where she will be repaired and furnished with a new crank shaft. Her men will be transferred to the Marion, which has been ready for commission several weeks. It is probable that the Marion will eventually be sent to Hawaii to relieve the Bennington, for which service she is well fitted, being a sheathing ship.

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INDIANS ARE HUNTING

There Yet May Be Trouble in Stein Mountain Country. AMMUNITION QUIETLY BOUGHT. Bodies of Armed Men Are Daily Leaving Burns and Vicinity Ostensibly for Hunting Purposes. Burns, Ore., Sept. 10.—Bodies of armed men are leaving this town and vicinity daily, for the Stein mountain country, ostensibly for hunting purposes, but the more knowing ones here think they are going on a different purpose, and unless the agents of these reservation Indians recall them at once they will probably not have so many Indians to care for the coming winter. All the cartridges and ammunition have been bought up quietly, and the town is out of these articles today. One of our hardware firms had some 15,000 rounds of cartridges at Hamilton, Ore. The same firm has been hurriedly sent to the railroad after these goods.

The Alaska Indians. Seattle, Sept. 10.—Advices from Alaska by Governor Willapa, which arrived in port here yesterday, state that the Chilkoot and Chilkat Indians are engaged in a general free fight near Dyak, during which two Indians were shot dead and a squaw badly wounded. The cause of the bloody affray was what takes to tell it, the more blooded was the fight, owing to the lawless, fierce and warlike nature of the Chilkats.

The Alaska News, printed at Juneau, says that the primary cause of the fight was two Swedes, who were headed for the Yukon country with a large quantity of whisky for the service. They hired some Chilkat Indians to pack the outfit over the summit, and claim that six kegs of old bourbon were stolen from them by the Indians. On the other hand, the Indians say they received the whisky in part payment for their services.

However that may be, the Chilkats had the whisky, and invited the Chilkats to join in a social evening. In a short time all were drunk as lords, and an altercation took place between the two parties. The Chilkats were less than time that it takes to tell it, the devil in the red men came to the surface and firearms were flashing all around. A general fight ensued, and there was an exchange of shots, resulting in the killing of a Chilkat brave by the Swedes. The Chilkats were making matters still worse. A Chilkat caught a flying bullet in her leg. Then the Chilkats retaliated by shooting one of the Chilkot braves dead as a doorman.

The fight was stopped at this point, and the Chilkats immediately started for their village. A large number of Chilkats are away from home, but will soon return, and it is feared they will march on the Chilkot village in a body and wipe it out of existence.

THE APPLICATION DENIED. Judge Hanford Refused to Appoint a Receiver for the Burns Farm. Spokane, Sept. 10.—Application for the appointment of a receiver was denied today by Judge Hanford, of the United States court, in the suit of Robert Balfour against Richard Hargrave. The suit originated in Walla Walla county, and related to a mortgage on a wheat farm in Whitman county, the default in payment of interest having occurred more than a year ago. In denying the application the court holds that the proof of insolvency is not satisfactory; that when wheat is worth an ordinary price the value of the land will greatly exceed the debt. There do not appear to be any rents or profits to collect, for the land has not been rented. The object of this application, the court said, is to secure this year's crop on the pretense that the crop is lost, but the crop does not represent the profits on the wheat, and the value would be an excess of the value after deducting the cost of seed, planting, care of growing crop, harvesting, taxes on land, etc. At the present prices on wheat there would be excesses after said deductions.

Endowed by Miss Gould. New York, Sept. 9.—It has been announced in a circular published in several newspapers along the lines of the Missouri Pacific railroad that Miss Gould has founded two new university scholarships in memory of her father, Jay Gould. The scholarships are open only to persons living on the Missouri Pacific system, and each has an endowment of \$5,000, expected to yield \$250 annually. One of the scholarships is in the college preparatory school, and the other is open only to teachers studying in the school of pedagogy.

Zip Wyatt, the Outlaw, Is Dead. South Bend, O., Sept. 10.—Zip Wyatt, alias Dick Yeager, the noted outlaw, train and bank robber, died at noon today in the Enid jail. He was unconscious many hours before his death, and made no confession, except that Shoemaker, a man now serving a life sentence for murdering Townsend in Kingfisher county, is innocent. Quigg will forward Governor Morton, within a day or two, his resignation of the office of representative for Congress. Mr. Quigg has timed his resignation so as to enable his place to be filled at the coming general election. It is understood his reasons for resigning are in the nature of business.

A Favorable Report. Lima, Sept. 7.—The Yuligace commission is returning to Lima, and it is said the report they have made is extremely favorable.

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THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The Inscription "Murdered by Strikers," Is Now Being Guarded. San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Colonel W. M. Graham has put a guard around the monument at the Presidio cemetery, erected in memory of the four privates of battery L, Fifth United States artillery, who were killed in the railroad wreck near Sacramento last year. He has announced that he is ready to give a warm welcome to any one who may endeavor to wreck the monument. The inscription, "Murdered by Strikers," upon this bit of granite, aroused the indignation of the workmen of the city and at a mass meeting held at Metropolitan hall, some weeks ago, they denounced Colonel Graham for having caused the inscription to be placed upon the monument and directed the chairman and secretary of the meeting to call the attention of the secretary of war to the epithet considered offensive to the working classes.

The protest has been sent to Washington, and the people interested in the fact that the inscription on the monument removed are now awaiting action on the part of the federal authorities. Meanwhile Colonel Graham has become imbued with the fear that some one may endeavor to destroy the block of stone over the graves of the four soldiers at the Presidio cemetery. He has, therefore, detailed a guard of four men to protect the monument from damage.

Each of the sentinels perform two hours' turn of guard duty, and they patrol the monument with loaded rifles at night and day. The instructions given to them are such as are usually given to guards—to prevent the near approach of any unauthorized person to the guarded spot, and to use summary means, if necessary, to enforce their commands. Colonel Graham said today: "It may seem strange to keep the monument guarded night and day, but there are so many malicious-minded persons who might attempt to destroy it out of pure devilment that I deem better to keep it guarded than to have the guard well adopted justifiable."

"If an attempt should be made to mutilate the headstone, what would the guard do?" "Should any one approach the spot at night they would be ordered to halt. If they refused to comply, according to the regulations, the guard would be compelled to fire. However, we are not here to shoot people. I do not fear any great trouble. The only thing that I am afraid of is that some crank may attempt to carry out the ideas expressed by these disturbers. Only a short time ago I read where someone destroyed several headstones, somewhere in this vicinity. I don't think anyone will be shot, but if there is any hostility displayed on the reservation I will certainly have the offender punished by the civil authorities."

THE STANFORD SUIT. Special Counsel's Brief Prepared for the Court of Appeals. San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Judge L. D. McKissick, special counsel for the United States in its \$15,000,000 suit against the University of California, has completed his brief and brief for the United States circuit court of appeals. The document consists of 193 closely printed pages, and the argument in the United States court of appeals the 16th of the brief will probably attract national attention. If the government wins the suit it will in no manner interfere with the bequest of Governor Stanford to the university, and according to the inventory Mrs. Stanford will have an estate of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. Governor Stanford's bequest to the university was \$2,500,000, while the estate was appraised, aside from that bequest, at \$22,000,000.

The government's suit was originally filed March 15, and after an elaborate argument by Judge McKissick on behalf of the government, and by Judge Garber for Mrs. Stanford United States Circuit Judge Ross sustained the defendant's demurrer to the complaint. The case is now on appeal from Judge Ross's decision.

Judge McKissick's argument and opinion in the case is said to have been unimpaired by the decision of the supreme court of the United States and of California in support of every position assumed by the United States. It is particularly set forth that Judge Ross erred in his interpretation of the act of 1892, and in his following the loose dictum of the supreme court of California. The theory held by Judge Ross was that there was no provision of law under which the plaintiff could recover.

The Docking of the Indiana. Washington, Sept. 11.—Mr. Cramp, the builder of the Indiana, in reply to Secretary Herbert's invitation to dock the battleship in the Newport Royal, S. C., dock, has asked that he be furnished the plans of the dock, giving length, breadth and depth. The plan formation has been sent to him, showing the dock is quite large enough to receive the Indiana, if she can cross the bar in the harbor. It had been proposed to send the ship to Halifax.

Foreign Competition Too Great. Warren, O., Sept. 7.—Charles Bray, manager of the Beaver triple mill at Lisbon, O., said today it would be impossible much longer for the tin-plate-makers in this country to compete with foreign manufacturers. The recent rise in the price of steel billets, he said, would increase the cost of plates to a point where competition would be impossible, and it would be necessary to close the mills.

No One Seriously Hurt. Chicago, Sept. 7.—One of the boilers which run the dynamo in the government building exploded last night, and for fifteen minutes the postoffice building was in total darkness while the employees were hustled in the corridors scarcely daring to breath for fear the old structure was going to crumble and fall on them. The explosion was heard for several blocks and caused great excitement. There is but one exit that can be used at night, and toward it the employees groped their way. No one was seriously injured.

A BIG LUMBER COMBINE

Mill-Washers in Oregon and Washington Included. THE CENTRAL LUMBER COMPANY. One of Its Important Moves Will Be to Keep Up the Price of All Material. San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The Chronicle says that one of the greatest lumber combines ever known has just been formed. It includes nearly all the big mill-owners in Oregon and Washington. Tuesday the Central Lumber Company, a corporation with its headquarters in the county clerk's office, having the capital stock of the concern as \$10,000,000, of which amount \$1,900,000 only had been subscribed. The directors of the incorporation are: Clarence A. Thayer, Chas. C. Stevenson, W. M. Graham, H. Hickman, Chas. L. Cron, John M. Rhodes, James Webster and John Masterson.

The movement to establish a pine lumber trust has been on foot the past two years, but it has been delayed by the fact that some mill-owners have held back. They were because manufacturers did not realize the importance of the step, but it was hard to induce any one to take the initiative.

The Victoria and Vancouver mills have been shipping into San Francisco and other parts of the state, according to lumbermen here, at a big profit. That this statement is not exaggerated is evidenced by the fact that some of the officers doing business in this city have been compelled to close down their mills and purchase from foreign owners.

If the new combine is a success it will be far-reaching in its operations. Not only is it intended to fight the mills of British Columbia on the coast, but the trust will reach out for the American trade, of which at present the American manufacturers have a big hold. It is argued that there is a big field for this trade, which only requires capital and energy to develop into a source of immense profit.

The board of directors, with which the Central Lumber Company has incorporated, is not a representative one, and it is not probable that they will occupy office very long. The combine has already absorbed such well-known firms as: The Pine Lumber Company, Pope & Talbot, Golden Gate Lumber Company, Wilson Brothers, Loring, Mill Company, W. J. Adams, Gray, Harlan, Commercial Lumber Co., J. J. McKinnon, E. K. Wood Lumber Company, S. E. Slade Company, Renton, Company, California Lumber Company, and a number of others.

If the plans of the combine have been fully formulated, the managers are not ready to make them public. E. J. Holt, of the Simpson Lumber Company, and D. H. Bibb, of the Golden Gate Company, have had the matter in hand, and both have been working with untiring zeal. Their aim is to get every mill-owner of any prominence on the coast into the combine, and until that is accomplished it is said nothing further will be done. Be this as it may, the fact remains that within the last few days there has been an advance in prices, and it is predicted another rise may be expected within a short time, as per agreement of owners.

D. H. Bibb, who was seen this evening, said that to publish the details concerning the workings of the combine would be premature. He admitted that the lumber market had been in a depressed condition for the past three years, and that it was time the mill-owners took steps for their own protection. He refused to talk of the future of the concern, saying that to do so would injure its plans.

It is asserted that for the past three years the lumber fraternity of the Pacific coast has been losing annually a large amount of money. The loss has been between 1,000,000,000 and 1,200,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, while the demand, including off-coast cargo, has never exceeded 400,000,000 feet a year. To make the situation more distressing, the Victoria and Vancouver mills have a capacity of between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 feet a year, and they come in direct competition with American mills, cutting under them in price.

In Southern California there has been a building boom for some time, and according to Mr. Bibb, the bulk of the material shipped to Southern ports has come from British Columbia. One of the most important moves which the trust will make will be to keep up the price of material. How they can do this in the face of such strong competition from British Columbia mills is one of the secrets of the combine.

They Were Stranded in Alaska. San Francisco, Sept. 10.—When the steamer Walla Walla came in today she carried as stowage passengers from the Sound two men who had been left stranded in Pyramid harbor, Alaska, by the act of Superintendent Murray, of the Chilkat camp. There are several scores more men in precisely the same fix now. They are all today in the hands of the government, and it is impossible much longer for the tin-plate-makers in this country to compete with foreign manufacturers. The recent rise in the price of steel billets, he said, would increase the cost of plates to a point where competition would be impossible, and it would be necessary to close the mills.

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