Library Association of Portland

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

Cottage Grove Echo-Leader.

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

VOL. 7. COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1895. NO. 18.

Cottage Grove Echo-Leader,

Devoted to the Best Interests of Cottage Grove, Lemati and Bohemia Gold Mining District.

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 p stoffice 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 All articles must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.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. Z. 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.

OUR INDIAN CHARGES

Their Fishing Rights on the Columbia River.

PROTECTION WILL BE AFFORDED

A Report on the Wonderful Painted Rocks at Tumwater and Wisham—Spokanes and Their Lands.

Washington, Oct. 3.—In his annual report the commissioner of Indian affairs has something to say about Indians fishing on the Columbia. "From time immemorial," says he, "the Indians have been accustomed to fish in the Columbia river, but inch by inch they have been forced back by the whites from the best fishing grounds, and not allowed to fish with the whites in common as provided in the treaty concluded June 9, 1855. They have borne this denial with patience, but urged that they be restored to their ancestral and treaty rights. Agents have twice been sent to investigate and ascertain the best method of settling the matter. Both reported that it was the duty of the government to protect the Indians in their treaty rights to their valuable fisheries, and recommended that the attention of district attorneys for Oregon and Washington be called to the matter in order that proceedings might be instituted in the federal courts looking to the protection of the Indians, and with a view to enjoining encroaching parties from further interference with them."

The commissioner says that such action has been taken and that the district attorney of Washington has already been instructed to take measures to protect the Indians.

Indian Agent Irwin, of the Yakima agency, who recently visited the fishing grounds at Tumwater and Wisham, has something to say about the celebrated painted rocks which is included in the report of the commissioner. The commissioner, commenting on these rocks, says:

"They bear the faces and figures in unfading colors of a race of people long extinct. Though the Indians have no knowledge of the people who painted these rocks, it is evident that this was fishing ground before the confederated tribes of Yakima Indians existed, and that the ancestors of these tribes had been accustomed to fish there long before the white men appeared on the Columbia river."

Agent Irwin quotes from Lewis and Clarke's history which describes the painted rocks prior to 1810.

Commissioner Browning says that it is a source of gratification that the Indians belonging to the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane have finally located upon their allotted lands and left the city of Spokane.

There has long been trouble about the Chehalen Indians and the commissioner says that the department of justice has been instructed to institute suits to put the Indians in possession of the lands claimed by them and allotted to them, and to quiet the title. He says these Indians have long been harrassed and annoyed by trespassers claiming to have some sort of title to the lands.

The report of the commissioner shows that during the year, 541 patents have been delivered to the Siletz Indians in Oregon; 1,576 to the Nez Perces in Idaho; and that 218 allottments have been approved for the Nez Perces; schedules of allottments to the number of 974 have been received from the Warm Springs Indians, but have not been acted upon. Special Agent Worden is continuing the work on the Klamath reservation and additional surveys have been recommended.

China Pays France's Claim.

Paris, Oct. 3.—It is announced that China has accorded full satisfaction to France for the recent attack upon the French missions in China.

European Sugar Crop Short.

London, Oct. 3.—It is predicted by an eminent authority, Giezeker, that the European sugar crop will be 1,200,000 tons short of the average.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

CAROLINA'S SUFFRAGE.

A Measure Which Will Disqualify a Majority of the Negroes.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 3.—The report of the suffrage committee of the constitutional convention was made today. It provides for the registration of qualified voters. The qualifications of electors given in the following section are regarded as practically disqualifying the majority of the negroes, on account of the educational and property requirements:

"The person applying for registration must be able to read and write any section in this constitution, or must show that he owns and pays taxes on $300 worth of property in this state; provided, that at the first registration under this constitution and up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read and write a clause in the constitution, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be eligible to register and become electors. A separate record of every person thus registered and sworn to by the registration officer shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of the court and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before January 1, 1898, and such person shall remain during his lifetime a qualified elector, unless convicted of some disqualifying crime. The certificate of the clerk of the court, or secretary of state, shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said class of citizens to register and exercise the franchise."

AS VIEWED BY TRUTH.

The Marlborough-Vanderbilt Engagement Commented Upon.

London, Oct. 3.—Truth says, commenting upon the engagement between the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Vanderbilt:

British mammas and their daughters will soon be clamoring for protection, if all the prizes in the marriage market are to fall to American damsels; the mania for title is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon and it is vain to contend against it. But the matter is somewhat serious to the United States. That country must be a great loser through the accumulation of its wealth crossing the ocean, and the United States will do well to manufacture the coveted title at home, for it is a wooden nutmeg that is easily bought. The existence of titles, it is true, is not in accordance with the simplicity of republican institutions, but, in view of the heavy drain, this might be overlooked, and the parents of any girl might be allowed to buy her a title, say for 200,000 pounds. The public treasury would thus be well filled with dollars, and the girl would remain at home. There would be still the difficulty of finding husbands in the home market, for the Americans are strongly opposed to becoming rich through their ladies as British noblemen are in favor of this mode of enrichment."

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

An Effort to Revive the New York Reform Movement.

New York, Oct. 3.—A movement was put on foot today to revive the committee of seventy, or to create a similar body to take steps necessary to bring about a union of all anti-Tammany forces. This movement is inspired by the action of the good government clubs convention last night in nominating a ticket against the advice of a majority of the executive committee. The chances for success were considered good by those who took the initiative. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst has telegraphed as follows to Charles Stewart Smith, who is at present at Stamford, Conn.:

"Our only chance is to hold a mass meeting and institute a new committee of seventy. Last night's inconsiderate and inharmonious action cannot but fall dead."

Dr. Parkhurst is confident that a combination of anti-Tammany organizations and electors is possible. He attributed the action of last night's meeting to "youthful enthusiasm" and "excessive zeal." He says that the good-government clubs, while claiming to be the successors of the committee of seventy, have not taken up the duties and purposes of the committee, and that therefore the only thing to do is to recreate the committee.

MR. SMITH EXPLAINS.

The Financial Position of the Oregon Improvement Company.

New York, Oct. 3.—President Smith, of the Oregon Improvement Company, issued a circular to stockholders defining the financial position of the company with reference to the default in interest today for the half year on the second consolidated 5 per cent bonds. The total assets, when the present management assumed control, amounted to $580,630, of which $22,669 was cash. Since July 1, there has been received $58,000 from San Francisco. The only debt now owed in New York is $107,310 due the sinking fund. There will be due December 1, next, $437,610, against which there is now on hand $58,000. Mr. Smith states the net earnings in the interval will merely pay the first mortgage and sinking fund requirements. From $287,500 to $352,500 will be needed for repairs to steamships and coal mines. It is not believed in the fiscal year, ending November 30, the fixed charges will have been earned. These amount to $660,600, on the outstanding bonds.

An Insurgent Defeat.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Globe, published this afternoon, from Madrid, confirms the report from Havana, telling of the defeat of the insurgents at Portrere, Las Vergas, near Santa Espiritus, province of Santa Clara. The Globe dispatch says that a Spanish column, commanded by Colonel Rubin, met 2,000 insurgents under the command of Sanchez, Serafin and Castillo, and that the government troops dislodged the enemy, killed forty insurgents and wounded many others, including Serafin and Sanchez. The government troops only sustained the loss of eleven, including Colonel Rubin. It is further stated that thirteen of the followers of Sanchez afterward surrendered.

THE PAWNSHOP AGAIN

What Durrant's Attorneys Will Try to Prove.

THE OTHER RING IN EVIDENCE

Oppenheim's Store and Dr. Cheney's Medical Lecture Will Again Figure in the Trial.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—Since the adjournment of the Durrant trial Friday, the prisoner's attorneys have visited the Cooper medical college several times, and have had frequent interviews with students whom they will put on the stand in hopes of bracing up the alibi which the defense hopes to establish.

It is thought that several of the college boys will testify to having seen the accused between 1 and 2 o'clock the afternoon of April 3, but if any will give evidence of the fact that Durrant was in the college until 3:30 in the afternoon he is not known. Attorneys for the defense are building much on what E. A. Diggins will testify to. Diggins is a member of the sophomore class, but frequently attended the senior class lectures. There he met the defendant. The latter claims that he spoke to Diggins during Cheney's lecture, the afternoon that Blanche Lamont disappeared, but Diggin's memory is rather hazy just at present.

Gilbert F. Graham has been summoned as a witness both by the prosecution and the defense. For the prosecution he will swear that Durrant, several days after his arrest, asked for his note book, which he wished to keep several days to compare with his own. For the defense Graham will say he saw Durrant at the college on April 3 about 3 o'clock. Durrant insists now it was Graham who offered to loan his notes instead of being asked to give them. Graham denies this and declares it is absolutely without proof.

R. H. Carter, one of the students at the Cooper medical college, may be one of the strongest witnesses for the defense. He corroborates the story which Durrant tells of his movements between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 3. Carter has been subpenaed to testify for the defense. In speaking of his knowledge of Durrant's movements on April 3, he said: "I believe I saw Durrant and F. R. Ross together on Webster street about 1 o'clock Wednesday, April 3."

Carter will make one of the strongest witnesses the defense will put on the stand. While he can not swear positively as to the date he met Durrant, he is fairly certain that he is not mistaken. Attorneys for the defense have hopes that Carter will be able to swear positively to the date when he takes the stand. His testimony would mean much to the man who is being tried for his life.

When proceedings are opened tomorrow morning, Charles T. Lenahan will be called to the stand to tell of having taken a diamond ring somewhat resembling the one worn by Blanche Lamont, to Pawnbroker Oppenheim. At first, a great deal of importance was attached to this witness by the defense, but of late his testimony has lost weight, as he did not visit the store until April 13. Again, Lenahan does not bear the slightest resemblance to Durrant, and it is impossible that one could be mistaken for the other. Their dress was dissimilar, and in personal appearance they form a strong contrast, on account of a difference in size, build and facial expression.

District Attorney Barnes and Captain of Detectives Lees are getting ready to put in their rebuttal testimony, which they expect to make almost as strong as the direct. They will have a lot of writing experts to combat any testimony that might implicate Rev. J. G. Gibson in having written the address on the newspaper in which Miss Lamont's rings were sent to her aunt, Mrs. Noble.

Already calculations are being made for Durrant's saftey should the verdict of the jury be unsatisfactory to a portion of the community. It is believed unless he is convicted an attempt at violence will be made. The sheriff has made new plans for keeping a mob at bay, and is preparing an extra defense of the county jail.

Now that the Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church, has virtually been accused by Attorney Deuprey of committing the murders which have made his church notorious, he has seen fit to break the silence he has maintained ever since the discovery of the crimes. Mr. Gibson has allowed himself to be interviewed for publication, and the first question asked was:

"What do you think of Mr. Deuprey's speech as an argument in defense of Mr. Durrant?"

"Well, it is a mystery to me how any man of Mr. Deuprey's age and experience could deliver such a reckless talk, when he had in his hand the life or death of a fellow-being. Reading between the lines it is easy to see that the speech was not the one he intended to deliver. It resembles the sermon prepared Sunday morning, after the preacher discovered that for various reasons he could not use the one he had worked on for weeks."

"Why did you remain silent so long?"

"Because, as a witness, I had no right to talk, and I was willing to take my share of newspaper criticism."

"Do you think the situation is changed?"

"Yes; I am virtually accused of the murder. My name is singled out from among all the witnesses and uttered in loud tones to the jury. Mr. Deuprey has declared the fight on. The issue now, according to him, is between W. H. T. Durrant and myself. The speech gives me the right to conclude that Mr. Durrant concurs in the accusation, and through his attorney accuses me of having some connection with the murder of Blanche Lamont. The public must have noticed that I never accused him of crime."

M. Gibson talked sarcastically about Deuprey, and, asked what he would do if arrested, said, ironically, that he would send for Deuprey to defend him.

"Were you surprised at this charge against you?"

"Not at all. His accusation is in harmony with all the actions of the defense from the beginning. You surely think I am very simple if you suppose I have been in ignorance of the work going on in the 'underground railway.'"

"Do you think the defense will spirng some surprises on you?"

"That is a good question, but I don't care to answer it in public. I think I can smell a rat as well as any person. I hope the rat, for his own sake, will choose the right moment to come out of the hole. When he appears the cat will not have a bell on its neck."

"Your handwriting is going to figure in this case?"

"So Mr. Deuprey says. He knows what he is talking about. He is just as sure of my handwriting as he was of Dr. Cheney's testimony."

"What is your opinion about the handling of the case?"

"In these days, when analogy does duty for logic, it is positively refreshing to know that at least two lawyers think the people do not see any difference between a bluff and a fact."

"Don't you think they are working faithfully?"

"Yes; they are piling up exceptions, which are crushing the righteousness out of their case. Every technicality is a curse thrown in the face of a the friend they profess to defend. No witness has done so much against W. H. T. Durrant as the actions of his attorneys. I would rather be hanged than be defended by such means as Deuprey and Dickinson are employing."

"What do you think of Durrant?"

"Whatever people's opinions are there are few who do not think that he deserves a wealth of sympathy, because he is unfortunate enough in the hour of trouble to have as his best friends two men whose fame outshines their wisdom."

What the prosecution believes to be testimony of the most vital importance in the Drurant case has at last been obtained from a student at Cooper college.

For months the porsecution and defense have labored to find someone among the accused student's classmates who could give some definite information regarding the lecture which Dr. Cheney delivered April 3. It had been impossible to find such a student. No one knew definitely that Durrant was there. No one could tell anything that might indicate that he was not there. At last comes a student who can shed light upon the subject. Charles A. Dukes, the young man who sat next to Durrant in the lecture-room, will take the witness stand and swear that after being unable to tell whether or not Durrant was present at the lecture, the accused student asked him as a favor to him to say that he was there and that he remembered the fact.

Dukes tells his story only with the greatest reluctance. He says he drew the only inference that could reasonably be drawn from the request which he could not grant. For the sake of his classmate Dukes decided that he would not speak. He says Durrant wanted him to remember the fatal day and his presence at the lecture without any reference to the truth or the facts. He added:

"I could not grant his favor, but I wished to remain silent, as I did not want to hurt his case if I could not help it."

WHEAT, OATS AND CORN.

A Very Favorable Statement From the "Orange Judd Farmer."

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The October crop report of the Orange Judd Farmer, basing its estimate upon county returns and threshing results, estimates the rate of yield of wheat at 12.6 bushels and the total crop at 459,589,000 bushels, divided into 260,000,000 bushels winter and 199,000,000 bushels spring. Threshing shows the winter wheat yield larger than was expected, but the quality is poor and a considerable part of the crop will never enter commercial channels.

The yield of oats is phenonmenal, exceeding all expectations, and making new records in Iowa and the Northwest. The measure from machine has been a constant surprise since threshing began. The corp is estimated at 904,000,000 bushels, or 210,000,000 bushels larger than last year, with 30 bushels to the acre. Iowa alone has over 200,000,000 bushels, with nearly 47 bushels to the acre. The quality is not in keeping with the size of the crop, much grain being stained.

The condition of the corn crop October 1 is 92.5, a high average. It is matured safe from frost, and is drying rapidly. There is every indication of a rate of yield larger than anticipated, necessitating a final upward revision of all estimates of the crop.

A New Federation.

Denver, Oct. 2.—One of the most important meetings of railroad employes ever held in the West will occur here October 19, when over 200 delegates, representing 7,000 members in Colorado and adjoining territory of five of the best-known labor organizations in the country, will assemble and the Federation of Railway Organizations will be perfected. The outcome of the meeting is not dreaded by railway magnates, as every superintendent, manager and receiver of every great Western system has indorsed the movement. The organizations which will take part in the conference are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Must Carry a Retail License.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 1.—The United States internal revenue officials in this city have received notice from the department at Washington to collect retail license from the Keeley institute at the National Soldiers' Home at Fort Leavenworth. The ground is taken the liquor is sold to inebriates. The government of the home refuses to make payment, claiming that the government runs the Keeley cure, and the Home is consequently a partner in the business.

Condition of National Banks.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Deputy Controller of the Currency Tucker has called on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business September 28, and also for a statement of taxes of all kinds paid by them during the fiscal year.

CULBERSON IS FIRM

Big Fight Will Not Take Place If He Can Stop It.

DEPENDS UPON THE LEGISLATURE

He Has Not Receded From His Purpose to Enforce the Law Regardless of Judge Hurt's Opinion.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 1.—The following from there is direct from the governor's office, and is self-explanatory:

Governor Culberson stands firm in his position against prizefighting. He intends to suppress it and will exert every power of his office to that end. He believes the law, as it now stands, is against prizefighting, and that the decision of Judge Hurt is fundamentally wrong. His proclamation issued Friday does not recede one inch from his his declared purpose to enforce the law, regardless of the Hurt opinion. He simply begins with the mild pacific measures, before force is used. The legislature will convene October 1, and the case against Controller Finley, it is expected, will be set for hearing in the supreme court, October 10. Should the decision of the supreme court be against the state, there will remain the law against disturbances of the peace.

Ex-Governor O. M. Roberts has written Governor Culberson, commending his action in convening the legislature. There are grave doubts, however, about the legislature passing the law with the requisite two-thirds vote to give it immediate effect. Inquiries sent to members, so far as heard from, indicate that a law to take immediate effect making prizefighting a felony, will go through by an overwhelming majority. It is thought, however, by those favoring the fight, that Governor Culberson should have called the legislature after Judge Hurt's decision and before the fight, as the club has already spent thousands of dollars. He waited, however, three weeks, and to prevent it now will cause serious loss to innocent parties and be an act of injustice. Several members of the legislature are known to entertain this view, and it may be they can muster enough force to prevent a two-thirds majority. Eleven senators can defeat the emergency clause, and it is well known the senate and governor were not on good terms at the adjournment of the legislature last winter.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The Tribune will tomorrow publish interviews with a number of Texas senators and representatives giving their position regarding the passage of the law with an emergency clause to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. They are without exception favorable to the law.

A Talk With Fitzsimmons.

San Antonio, Oct. 1.—Fitzsimmons arrived here today. He was in a mood for talking, and, in response to a question, said:

"The articles of agreement call for my fight with Corbett to take place at Dallas, and if the fight cannot be held I will certainly claim my $2,500 forfeit from the Florida Athletic Club. If I get the forfeit, I do not care where I fight Corbett. It can take place in Mexico, Indian territory or Coney island—any place possible so I can get a chance at Corbett.

"I want to say right here I don't like the way Brady is figuring in the affairs of the Florida Athletic Club. In regard to picking a referee, he wishes me to name my referee before October 31, so he can fix him; that is certainly his object. But I will not pick my referee until the day of the fight. Brady says if I do not pick a referee pretty quick he will substitute Peter Maher for Corbett. I know from an inside source that Brady has an interest in the Florida Athletic Club. If anyone says he has not, I will bet $500 that he has, and prove it. I think Stuart is an upright man, but I don't like Vendig, and you can put that down."

Peary's Great Failure.

New York, Oct. 3. — Lieutenant Peary's colored servant, Matt Henderson, and Professor L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas state university, arrived from the Arctic regions this morning on the steamship Silvia. Lieutenant Peary and the other members of his party who left Halifax yesterday by rail, are expected to arrive in New York this evening.

Professor Dyche, while reticent as to the details of the expedition, admitted that it had been a failure. He declared Lieutenant Peary had not managed to forge much further north than on his previous expedition. He would not give any reason for the failure other than the lack of food. When driven back in the first attempt to reach the North Pole, Peary decided to press forward in 1894. He had buried food in the ice, but could not locate the cache. He was obliged to kill his dogs one by one and feed them to others. Dyche and his party lived on walrus meat when they could get it.

The professor states emphatically that the party would never have reached America had it not been that when just on the verge of starvation, Peary and Henderson killed some musk oxen. Professor Dyche brought back about 4,000 specimens of Arctic flora and fauna.

An Official Investigation.

Mapmi, Mexico, Oct. 1.—Lieutenant Charles G. Dwyer, military attache to the United States legation, City of Mexico, has been ordered by Minister Ransom to visit the Tlahualilo colony, and make a thorough investigation in behalf of the United States government into the treatment of the negro colonists, and as to causes of so many deaths among them when they were preparing to abandon the plantation and return to their homes in Alabama. Lieutenant Dwyer arrived here this morning, and left on horseback for the hacienda on which the colony was located.

After the Los Angeles Oil Industry.

Los Angeles, Oct. 1.—The Herald will publish tomorrow a statement that the Standard Oil Company is attempting to gain control of the industry developing here. James C. Harvey, special agent in Los Angeles, is supposed to be representing the giant corporation in the deal on hand.

THE BRITISH DEMANDS.

Supported by the Presence of a Fleet in the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Shanghai, Oct. 1.—Failing entire compliance with the British demands, it is understood that a fleet of fifteen warships will make a demonstration before Nanking Tuesday or Wednesday next. The British demand is that within fourteen days an edict must be issued degrading the viceroy of the Se Chuen, or otherwise the British admiral commanding will act. The wife and family and the treasure of the viceroy of Nanking have been brought to Shanghai for safe-keeping. Chinese merchants are coming from every side, seeking shelter.

The British arships Rainbow, Plover, Spartan, Swift and Aeolus are at ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang river. The Caroline, Undaunted, Edgar, Archer and Alacrity are at Woo Sung. The Daphne and Firebrand are at Shanghai. The British admiral is on board the Edgar.

British Comment.

London, Oct. 1.—The Standard says, regarding the Chinese situation:

"The position of the Chinese government is extremely perilous. It has enough on its hands without a quarrel with England. It is too soon to say that the fall of the Mantchurian dynasty is imminent, but the news of the spread of the Mohammedan insurrection in the province of Kan Su is alarming. The British demands will be supported by the presence of a fleet in the Yang-tse-Kiang, if not by the occupation of Nanking. We doubt if the Mantchurian dynasty can survive the shock. If the Mohammedans of the West find a leader, and if at the same time the imperial government is rash enough to defy the peers, a revolution is inevitable."

The Times dwells upon China being a huge and inert mass, whose friendship is not worthy the cultivating by feeble concessions to her pretensions and her pride, and then adds:

"What we want done, we must insist upon having done, not by futile representations to Peking, but by going to the spot in question and seeing it done ourselves."

DR. PASTEUR'S DEATH.

He Wept Because He Was Sorry to Leave His Children.

London, Oct. 1.—A Paris dispatch to the Standard says that the cause of M. Pasteurs de'ath was weak condition of the heart, with other complications. Last Wednesday, the correspondent adds, the crisis, uremia, set in, and from that time his life slowly ebbed away. He was quite conscious of his approaching end and bade an affectionate farewell to his wife and his daughter and son-in-law and their children. He wept a little and upon being asked:

"Why are you crying, grandpa?"

He replied: "Because I am going to leave you all, my children."

A State Funeral for Pasteur.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The government has decided to hold a state funeral for the late Professor Louis Pasteur, the eminent doctor, who died Saturday evening. Professor Pasteur's wife has received telegrams of sympathy from President Faure, from M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, and from all over the world. The government desired to inter the remains of the distinguished man in the Pantheon, but it was the family's wish that he should be buried at the Pasteur institute. The obsequies will be held at the cathedral of Notre Dame, probably Thursday next.

The Anarchists of Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—"A few more strikes in Chicago and there will be anarchy in a good, big lump," said Charles W. Mowbray, last night in a meeting of the Economic Club, and the remark was applauded vigorously by the 200 men and women present. Social labor leaders, single-taxers, socialists, anarchists and reformers of various names made up the audience, and among them were Eric Morton and Lucy Parsons, whose positions on the reformation of society are well known. All had something to say, but Mowbray was the oracle of the occasion, he having challenged anyone present to ask him questions. He began the debate with a general outline of what anarchy was, and why he believed in it. He declared against government of all descriptions.

Another Rich Vein of Gold Ore.

Rapid City, S. D., Oct. 1.—Another vein of gold ore was discovered last week on Spring creek, in the vicinity of the Storm Hill group of mines, which were sold recently to St. Louis parties. The miners engaged in stripping the ground for hydraulic mining in the bonanza bar uncovered the ledge of rich ore fourteen feet in width. That panned out by mortar test is of heavy shot gold. The find is of such value that work on the placer ground will be discontinued for the time, and the entire time of the miners will be devoted to prospecting for gold ledges. The district where this property lies is twelve miles from Rapid City, and the same distance from Keystone.

Chief Justice of Indian Territory.

New York, Oct. 1.—A special to the World from Washington says there is a contest between Justice Kilgore and Justice Springer, of the supreme court of Indian territory, over who shall be chief justice of that court in place of Justice Stewart, who recently resigned. Attorney-General Harmon has decided that the justice with the older commission will be decided by the date of confirmation, and necessarily one will be confirmed before the other. If the president, in the meantime, should name another in Justice Stewart's place, he might become chief justice by being confirmed before either Kilgore or Springer.

To Use a Pneumatic Ring

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Dan Stuart has sent to Chicago for a pneumatic ring to be used at the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest. The ring is stakeless and the upper rope is upon the same principle as the tire on a bicycle. On the floor is a big rubber mat, which can be inflated just sufficient to make it springy to the feet of the boxers and yet not retard their movements. A fall on the pneumatic mat or against the rope could not result in injury.

WAR WITH ENGLAND

That Is What the Irish Convention Declares For.

COUNTRY'S HISTORY REVIEWED

Intense Hatred for the British Government Shown in the Declaration of Principles Adopted.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—At today's session of the Irish convention, O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the following declaration of principles:

"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people. Ireland is by nature separate from every other country, and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity, and was the home of civilization when England was still barbarous. England's claim to authority over Ireland originated in force, and has been maintained by corruption and coercion. Her title by conquest has never been perfected, inasmuch as the Irish people have continuously, by constitutional agitation and revolutionary movements, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her unlawful supremacy.

"Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal vindictiveness have been the distinguishing features of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's desires and ruined her commerce; she has placed upon her statute books laws making it a crime to educate Irish children; she has burned Ireland's schoolhouses and destroyed her churches; she has driven into exile, or left to perish in her dungeons, thousands of men whose only crime was to love Ireland.

"Every measure of the last century looking toward the legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the commons or been arbitrarily rejected by the lords. England has violated every treaty, and broken every pledge, and with almost every year of the century she has imposed upon Ireland brutal laws of coercions, and one of the most drastic character is now upon her statute books.

"To the pleas of the people for justice, and their prayers for her mercy, England has responded with the scourge and scaffold, and yet today, Ireland, enthralled, but not enslaved; crushed, but not conquered, is in spirit a nation. It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from England by peaceful agitation, that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is left, therefore, for men of the Irish race to porclaim again the truth recorded by all history, that the liberties of a people and the independence of a nation cannot be achieved by debate, but must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile or into the graves of serfs in their native land by English misgovernment are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country the tyrant and usurper, and we believe Ireland has a right to make England's difficulty her opportunity, and to use all possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts the members of this convention appeal with confidence to their American fellow-citizens and all lovers of liberty to co-operate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same measure of liberty enjoyed by those in the United States."

Distinct from the "declaration of principles," Chairman Ryan submitted on behalf of the resolutions committee three separate resolutions, as follows:

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the continued incarceration in English prisons of Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted in the interest of their country and human liberty, and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

"Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and we extend them our heartfelt sympathy.

"Resolved, That this convention, recognizing the importance of the Irish nation of preserving the language, literature and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaeilc League and National Literary Society, in Ireland, and by the Gaelic societies in this country, and earnestly trusts that our people will give them hearty co-operation and a generous support."

The declaration of principles created decided enthusiasm, and was unanimously adopted by the convention as submitted by the committee. The three resolution were each read separately, and were warmly indorsed by the convention in a similar manner.

The California Grain Tariff.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The California railroad commission served on the Southern Pacific Company the new printed schedule of grain tariffs, providing for an 8 per cent reduction in grain rates. The commission will allow the company twenty days' time in which to put the tariff into effect. Nothing will be done to enforce it until the expiration of that time. According to the plans of the railroad commissioners, twenty days hence the tariff will be in effect and the railroad will refuse at its peril to receive grain at the new rates.

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.

DUTY OF SURVEYORS.

Not Required to Keep a Record of Surveys of Highways.

Olympia, Wash., Sept. 30.—The county surveyors were given a knockout blow in the supreme court today by the reversal of the judgment in the case of the state ex rel. Ruth, respondent, vs. Prather, appellant, which involved a construction of the law passed by the last legislature relating to county surveyors. The court said:

"Construing section 8, chapter lxxvii, laws of 1895, 'which provides that all field notes, etc., shall be collected by the surveyor, perfected and recorded in his office, in the same manner as the records of surveys are required to be made by the provisions of this act, in connection with section 5 of the same act, which excepts from the record which the surveyor is authorized to make surveys of highways, the exception of section 5 must be considered to apply also to the provisions of section 8."

The supreme court has reversed the judgment in the case of Howe, appellant, vs. Ella Barto, respondent. The question here involved was whether or not the courts must give force to certain sections in the freeholders' charter of Seattle relating to tax deeds. Such sections provide that deeds executed by the proper officers, upon sale of land for taxes assessed, as provided in said article, shall prima facie establish the fact that the proceedings provided for in said article and recited in deed must have been complied with, as provided for in the charter. If the city has power to provide for a conyevance of property, the supreme court can see no reason why it is not competent for it to provide, within constitutional limits, what shall be the effect of the conveyance. The deed was executed for the purpose of conveying to the purchaser the property described. If the charter could provide that it should have such force, there seems to be no good reason why it could not provide that it should have such further force as to prove itself. In the opinion of the court, it was within the power of the city to enact as a part of its charter the sections under consderation, and that it was the duty of the court ot give force to to these provisions, so far, at least, as they provided for prima facie force of the conveyance. The case was remanded for a new trial.

A Press Campaign Against Hohenlohe.

New York, Sept. 28.—A special to the Herald from Berlin, says: The chancellor has declared the Hohenlohe interview published by the Paris Figaro a pure invention. The national liberal press has been much irritated by the interview, and as a consequence it seems as if a new press campaign were about to be started against Prince von Hohenlohe, who is losing ground in public estimation.

FREE

$10.00 worth of lovely Music for Forty Cents, consisting of 100 pages full size Sheet Music of the latest, brightest, liveliest 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
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
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.

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 quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Impotency. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities.
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 DAYOL MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2276, San Francisco, Cal. For Sale by
J. A. BENSON, Agent.