

COTTAGE GROVE AND LEMATI.

Cottage Grove and Lemati Leader

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

LEADER BUILDING E. P. THORP, EDITOR AND BUSINESS MANAGER

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CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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TOWN AND COUNTY

PROGRESS AND DOINGS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

The Founder of Klamath Falls Dead - How the Waterville Merchants Beat Spokane - New Factories and Waterworks - Oregon News.

The big Owyhee ditch in Malheur county, and in Owyhee county, Idaho, is completed. It reclaims a vast amount of land.

J. F. Steffen, of Portland, has been awarded the contract by the government for the construction of a lightship, costing \$69,750, which will be stationed off Umattila reef.

The stock inspector of Umattila county reports the sheep in very good condition, although range feed has been scarce. There is an increase of 62,000 head over last year.

Polk county has outstanding tax-calls for warrants amounting to, with interest, \$22,472.05. The estimated resources of the county amounting to \$83,004.63.

George Nurse, the founder of the town of Klamath Falls, formerly known as Lakerville, is dead. He conducted a store in that town until 1883, when he was appointed register of the land office and moved to Yreka, Cal., where he died.

The citizens of Jacksonville and Medford have a committee to select a site, and estimate the cost of the construction of a fair ground and race track, and to receive subscriptions to stock out and capitalize on a basis of \$10,000, one-half paid up.

State Fish Commissioner McGuire has been asked to extend the open season for salmon. It seems that this year the season has been unusually late and that the fish have just commenced to run. The commissioner has replied that the law is mandatory.

Washington. The telephone line is to be extended from Granite to Robes.

Denver has received a demand from San Francisco for all of the flour they can manufacture.

Snohomish has started a new industry in the shape of a saw mill with a cash bonus of \$650.

Surveys have recently been made relative to the location of a large flouring mill at or near the mouth of the Wenatchee river.

The salmon men of Everett have organized for protection and will prosecute those parties who are selling liquor without a license.

It is reported that a flouring mill is to be built at Spokane for the purpose of grinding flour for the China and Japan trade.

The preliminary work for the construction of the new torpedo boat at Seattle is about completed and plates for the construction of the vessel will soon arrive from the East.

The Holland colonists from Dakota and Michigan have arrived, and closed a deal for land near Snohomish. There are ten families, consisting of fifty-six persons. There are many others who will come in the spring.

Montana. Bozeman has organized a law and order league.

The new opera house at Billings is to be completed and opened on New Year's night.

A dam has been completed at the reservoir at Nutmeg Flat and work on the canal will be pushed next spring and the Cove reservoir contract next summer and fall. This improvement will bring a large amount of land into cultivation.

The state board of land has sold the permit to cut a big lot of timber, amounting to 24,500,000 feet from land belonging to the general school fund. The company is to pay \$1.28 1/2 per thousand feet. This will yield the state \$30,000 for common school fund, the company can have three years in which to pay it. Any trees measuring less than twelve feet around the butt will not be cut.

British Columbia. A large corporation is being formed in the East to open the marble quarries in Chicago Island next season.

ST. LOUIS IS CHOSEN

GRANTED THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

San Francisco's Hard Fight - The Date Fixed at June 16 Next - The Decision Reached as to the City After Two Hours' Balloting.

A new selling company has just been incorporated under imperial charter as the Victoria Sealing and Trading Company, with a capital of \$100,000. The stockholders are all Victorians.

The scheme to build an all-rail route through British Columbia into Alaska is again being discussed; this time it is to go by way of Kamloops, the North Thompson and Bakerieville, through the heart of Cariboo.

The distance to Barkerville from Kamloops is about 350 miles. Such a line would be of great advantage in opening up and developing the gold fields of Cariboo, in which section of the country, it is believed, there still is to be found more wealth than has yet been produced.

But if such a road is to be built it will be by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the construction of which line a charter is already held by parties in this city, but who are supposed to be active for the Canadian Pacific Railway people in the East.

EDITORIAL OPINION.

Topics of the Day Discussed by the Leading Papers.

Without Mr. Cleveland the Democrats cannot win; with him they may win. It was his great popularity, firmness, and wisdom that wrested the presidency from the Republicans four years ago, and had Democratic leaders heeded his warnings and followed his counsel there would not have been a Republican tidal wave this year.

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SOME LAND DECISIONS.

Oregon and Washington Cases Passed Upon by Secretary Reynolds.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds has affirmed the decision of the general land office in the case of Douglas Harrison, whose application to make a second homestead entry on land in The Dalles land district, Oregon, was rejected, and who appealed to the department.

In the case of the cash-entry contest of Austin H. Six against Lyman M. Watrus, involving land within the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in the La Grande district, Oregon, the secretary of the interior affirmed the action of the general land office. The entry was made March 21, 1891, and the contest was filed January 14, 1892, charging that Watrus was not in possession of the land under any deed, written contract or license from the Northern Pacific. The land office decided in favor of the contesting delegations. This conclusion, the convention began its afternoon session behind closed doors. An eager crowd choked up the corridors leading to the committee room and awaited the announcement of results.

The most important question was the fixing of the date of the convention. The executive committee reported a resolution favoring June 16. This was amended by Committee Lannan, of Utah, in favor of August 18. There was a sharp debate and Mr. De Young finally proposed a compromise, between June and August, viz: July. The De Young and Lannan amendments were both defeated, and then by a practically unanimous vote, the date was fixed at June 16.

When came the contest between the cities. There was much excitement as the ballots proceeded, the committee-men from the interested sections hurrying about and seeking to effect combinations. At the outset, San Francisco secured one more than the nineteen claimed from the first. The announcement of her lead was greeted with enthusiasm when it reached the corridors. The strength of St. Louis was somewhat greater than had been expected, while neither Pittsburgh nor Chicago made the showing anticipated. St. Louis gained steadily on each ballot. San Francisco sought to meet this by drawing the votes of Chicago, but without avail. The first serious break occurred when David Martin, of Pennsylvania, led the Pittsburgh forces toward St. Louis. On the fourth and last formal ballot San Francisco forces were for the first time, Michigan, Wyoming and Connecticut going to St. Louis. That settled it, and gave St. Louis the convention. The choice was made unanimous on motion of Mr. De Young.

Representative Barrett desired the introduction of a resolution, for the recognition of the belligerent Cuban insurgents, and for the strict neutrality by the United States in the war. He drew a graphic picture of the ruin, misgovernment and barbarous cruelty against which the Cubans were contending, and their long struggle for freedom. He considered it an outrage that the United States should not hold out an encouraging hand to those struggling for independence. Instead of speeding Cubans on their course, he insisted that this government was actually retarding the revolution, in fact, furnishing aid to Spanish tyranny. At 1:30 the senate went into executive session, and at 1:35 P. M. adjourned.

The senate in executive session confirmed Matt W. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Speaker Reilly has announced, for the first time, definitely to outline his list of committees on paper. After receiving members of the house all day yesterday, he at 9 o'clock, and adjourned, went until a late hour putting on paper the assignments he had decided upon up to that time. Today he gave more interviews, to members and listened to the presentation of his list of committees. No information has leaked from the speaker's room, except remarks made by Reilly to the friends of a member who asked for the chairmanship of the committee on labor, which seemed to indicate that he had decided to give the place to Phillips of Pennsylvania, whose name had been presented by the labor organizations. Probably the strongest pressure being brought to bear upon the speaker comes from various candidates for the position of ways and means. The Republicans will be entitled to eleven places in this body, if the party proportion of the last congress is maintained, and seven of the eleven will be new men. The influence of business interests of every class and section has been invoked, and many letters and petitions are pouring in. Next to the ways and means in their desirability from the standpoint of the members are the committees on appropriations and rivers and harbors, the two bodies which have charge of the distribution of the largest sums of money.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The new congress up to this time has been an unusually conservative one in the matter of introducing bills. Few bills have been introduced, and most of those were for projects which failed to pass the last congress. Plans for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood have again made their appearance, the first being presented by General Wheeler, who was chairman of the committee on territories in the last congress, and the other two by the new delegates of the respective territories, Murphy and Catron.

The first bill introduced by McClellan of New York, who is one of the young Democrats and a son of General McClellan, was one to authorize the senate to confirm military nominations made by President Lincoln, which have never been acted upon, and the issue of commissions to the nominees, stating that they were nominated to the rank conferred by Lincoln. Other of the more important bills introduced were:

By Hicks of Pennsylvania—For the relief of persons who served ninety days or more in the various contractor corps attached to the army or railroads operated by the military authorities during the war; also, a bill granting medals to those who responded to a call enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops.

By Overstreet of Indiana—To authorize the suspension of pensions obtained by fraud.

By Wheeler of Alabama—To increase the pensions of the soldiers of the Florida war; also, providing an additional United States judge for Alabama.

By Harris of Ohio—Leaving a duty on wools as follows: Wools and hair of the first class, 11 cents per pound; second class, 12 cents per pound; third class and on camel's hair of the third

class, the value thereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty is to be 32 per cent ad valorem. Wools on the skin are to pay the same rate as other wools.

By Barnham of California—To amend the act incorporating the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. One feature of the bill authorizes the issuance of bonds not exceeding \$150,000,000, with interest at 3 per cent, to secure the means to construct and complete the canal. All sums expended for materials and supplies necessary to the construction are to be purchased in the United States, except such as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica, and no Asiatic labor is to be employed.

By Flynn of Oklahoma—Providing for the lease of public lands in Oklahoma; also, for the opening of Indian territory under the homestead laws.

By Morse of Massachusetts—To repeal the interstate-commerce law.

By Bowers of California—Prohibiting the appointment of aliens to office under the government.

By Southard of Ohio—To enclose and improve the sites of certain forts, batteries, and graves of American soldiers and marines in Maunee valley.

Washington, Dec. 9.—When the house met today Terry, Dem., of Arkansas, and Boatner, Dem., of Louisiana, belated members, were formally sworn in, and a motion for a committee to pass on the members' mileage accounts was passed.

Baker of New Hampshire asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to report whether he had expended the whole or any part of the appropriation made by the last congress for the distribution of farmers' bulletins. McMillin of Tennessee objected.

Walker of Massachusetts offered a petition in form of a resolution, from the naturalized Armenians of the United States, three-tenths of whom, he said, lived in his district, and requested it to be printed in the Record. After reciting the alleged oppression and outrages of the Turkish government, it concluded:

"Resolved, That the people of the United States, through their representatives in congress assembled, hereby express their deepest abhorrence and condemnation of the outrages thus committed on their Armenian fellow-citizens as well as the Christian subjects of Turkey."

"Resolved, further, That this house, composed of immediate representatives of the American people, pledge its support to the government in every measure justified by international law and common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens and their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land."

The petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A large number of bills were introduced in the senate again today, the most important of which were:

By Berry—To provide a territorial form of government for Indian territory, with the usual staff of territorial officers, the territory to take the name of Indiana.

By Palmer—Giving a uniform pension of \$50 per month to all who lost a hand or foot in the late war, and \$60 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Allen—Disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility, or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing this act as a crime by both fine and imprisonment.

By Voorhes—Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons during the war.

By Mantle—Appropriating \$55,000 for the purchase of sites for public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyo., Boise City, Idaho, and Helena, Mont., and providing for buildings at Cheyenne and Boise costing \$200,000, and at Helena costing \$500,000.

By Squire—For a gun factory for heavy ordnance on the Pacific coast.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Among the bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Wilson of Idaho—Establishing United States mint at Boise, Idaho; also a bill establishing duties on wool similar to those in the McKinley law.

By Bailey of Texas—Prohibiting senators and representatives from soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to any office, the appointment of which is vested in the president or the head of any department.

By Cobb of Alabama—Making all fast freight lines, express and car companies, whether operated by corporations, associations, receivers or individuals, each in connection with or independent of common carriers, etc., subject to the act to regulate commerce.

Seattle's Water Election. Seattle, Dec. 12.—The ordinance providing for the issue of \$1,250,000 warrants for the construction of the Cedar river water system was carried today by an overwhelming majority, similar to those in the McKinley law. The vote, with three small precincts to hear from, was 2,331 in favor and 1,508 against. The non-partisan ticket for charter commissioners was elected without opposition.

Postal Changes in Washington. Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—The postoffice at Rankin, Lewis county, Wash., on postal route No. 71,286, has been discontinued. This action takes effect December 14, and all mail for Rankin must hereafter be sent to Alpha. Alpheus F. Cooper has been forwarded his commission as postmaster at Cathlamet, Wash.

Peace Said to Prevail. Washington, Dec. 11.—The Venezuelan minister here has received a cablegram from Caracas, stating that the revolution has been quelled and that perfect peace prevails throughout the republic.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

ROUTINE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION.

Substance of the Bills and Resolutions Introduced in the Senate and House—Make-up of the Various Committees—Senate.

Washington, Dec. 7.—There was a good attendance when the senate met at noon today.

The first bill introduced was one by Senator Mills, of Texas, for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, the bill to become operative when England, Germany and France pass similar laws, was listened to with great attention by members of the senate.

Petitions from Florida for the recognition of Cuba and from the legislature of Montana against the further issuance of bonds, were presented.

The resolution offered by Call of Florida was adopted, calling upon the secretary of state to send to the senate the correspondence relating to the case of General Sanguilly, an American citizen, sentenced to life imprisonment for alleged complicity in the Cuban revolution, and directing him to procure a copy of the record of the case if it is not on file at the department.

Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a resolution declaring it as the sense of the senate that it was wise and inexpedient to retire greenbacks.

Mitchell of Oregon introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate why the construction of the public building at Portland, Or., for which an appropriation was made by the last congress, was not proceeded with.

Call of Florida addressed the senate in advocacy of this resolution, for the recognition of the belligerent Cuban insurgents, and for the strict neutrality by the United States in the war. He drew a graphic picture of the ruin, misgovernment and barbarous cruelty against which the Cubans were contending, and their long struggle for freedom. He considered it an outrage that the United States should not hold out an encouraging hand to those struggling for independence. Instead of speeding Cubans on their course, he insisted that this government was actually retarding the revolution, in fact, furnishing aid to Spanish tyranny. At 1:30 the senate went into executive session, and at 1:35 P. M. adjourned.

The senate in executive session confirmed Matt W. Ransom as minister to Mexico.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Barrett of Massachusetts enjoys the distinction of being the author of the most thrilling incident of the present house. He threw a bombshell into that body soon after it convened, by offering a resolution to impeach Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, now United States ambassador to the court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The grounds advanced were utterances of Mr. Bayard delivered before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute, November 11, 1895. In this speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "protection" as a form of "state socialism" and said it had done more to foster "class legislation," "broad inequality," "corrupt public life," "lower the tone of national representation," and "divorce ethics from politics," than any other single cause. Such reflections in the government policy by a United States ambassador before a foreign audience, the resolution cited, were in serious disregard of the proprieties of his obligation, and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instructing the foreign committee, which was empowered to report for persons and papers, to investigate the conduct of the ambassador, and if his report "by impeachment or otherwise."

Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one by McCall of Massachusetts milder in tone. McCall's resolution had went down before an objection. The plants will be set out in fall, most likely, but six years must elapse before they will be old enough to bear berries, and not until that time will the success or failure of the experiment be known.

Scientists who have studied the soil and climate of San Joaquin valley are somewhat doubtful as to whether coffee plants will thrive there. The coffee plant not only requires fertile soil and plenty of sunlight, but a certain amount of moisture, and that is why the rubber comes in California. The soil is rich enough and the heat sufficient, but there is a scarcity of other requirements.

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