

THE LEADER.

COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.
COTTAGE GROVE AND LEMATI.

THE LEADER.

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

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 address should give their old as well as their new address.
The LEADER will be sent to subscribers until all arrears are paid and paper ordered to be discontinued according to law, office hours being 10 to 12 o'clock.
Any subscriber not receiving his paper promptly will please notify this office immediately.
We have no notice of general circulation—long ones, as a rule, not published. All articles must be accompanied by the name of the writer, and the publisher assumes no responsibility for the opinions of contributors.
Entered at the postoffice at Cottage Grove, Oregon, as second class matter.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

UMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Sunday school, 10 a. m. Praying, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. First and third Sunday in each month. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 p. m. (First and third Sunday in each month, the Lord said, I will give you, come to the church, and receive the sacrament, every week. Mutual conference, each Sabbath, starting at 7 o'clock.)

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 A. M.
and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Praying and praise services, Wednesday evening every week. Mutual conference, each Sabbath, starting at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY SCHOOL
at 10 a. m. Preaching each fourth Sunday morning and evening. Praying, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. The Lord is in His Holy Temple.
REV. M. O. BRINK, Pastor.

NOT MUCH WAR TALK

JOHN BULL IS FULL OF CONFIDENCE, HOWEVER.

No further announcements of movements looking to an alliance of Powers against England—Transvaal again to the fore.

London, Jan. 14.—Interest in the Transvaal question in its immediate bearing has revived to an appreciable extent, while the incidental strain of relations between Great Britain and Germany, which so completely placed the Biers in the background of the picture for a time, has in its stead, but by no means disappeared.

There is little apprehension of war with Germany, over the present complication at least, and the British public has an enduring sense that, if there is to be a war, England is ready for it.

The naval and military preparations for the middle show of strength which is the result, give John Bull a feeling of confidence. There is no further explicit announcements of movements looking to an alliance of the powers against England today.

Nevertheless, it is keenly perceptible by the public that the sentiment displayed by the German government has a far wider bearing than the present dispute in the Transvaal, and there are reasons of future complications on questions of conflicting interests.

It is not believed that President Kruger has demanded the abrogation of the London convention, which provides for the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal and the prices of sparing Dr. Jamieson's life.

A dispatch from sources sympathetic to the Transvaal government in Johannesburg tonight assert the plot for Jamieson's raid and the coincident uprising of the Uitlanders was the most shameful in history.

The blackest part of the plot, the dispatch asserts, was the intention of the agents of the Chartered South Africa Company to set loose the savages to invade the Transvaal from a point, and kill every white man it had been engaged that all over South Africa provisional stations should be erected on the lines of route, and the points had been fixed. The object was to destroy Pretoria and to present England with a fait accompli before any interference could reach them. Sketches of Pretoria and of the "Rand" made by military men have, it is said, been seized.

In Germany.
Berlin, Jan. 14.—There is distinctly less stress of feeling here today in regard to the international complication growing out of the Transvaal crisis, and the German press, as a rule, devotes less space to it than for some time. The tone of the comment of the newspapers, which means so much in this land of press censorship and inspired expressions in newspapers, is rather more peaceable, and there is less talk of active hostilities and more hope expressed of an unarmed settlement of the question; at issue. Expressions of irritation at the British government, and of anger against the English people, are still more or less bitter, however.

More Trouble in Peru.
Lima, Peru, Jan. 14.—The enemies of the government, and a number of gentlemen created a disturbance at Mowega. The outbreak was suppressed promptly. Troops have gone to the support of the officials of the place.

Rebellion in He Made Tresson.
La Guayra, Jan. 14.—The legislators of Miranda and Zula have approved Cresp's decree making rebellion now treason. Troops were petitioned congress to enact a law making it so.

Italian Victory in Abyssinia.
Rome, Jan. 14.—News is received that the Italians in Abyssinia have defeated Emperor Menelik's forces at Makelth, the engagement taking place January 7. The Shoaas lost heavily, while the Italians had only three of the native troops killed and a few wounded.

Associate Justice Peckham.
The latest acquisition to the supreme bench, has taken his seat. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland Writes to Senator Caffery About the Bond Issue.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The debate on the Elkins resolution in the senate last Friday, when the administration was accused by several senators of having secured into an agreement with the syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds, is the subject of a letter written Sunday, January 6, by President Cleveland to Senator Caffery. The knowledge that such a letter had been addressed to Mr. Caffery was obtained tonight, and the letter was made public by the latter. It is in the handwriting of the president, and covers six pages of closely written paper. It is as follows:

"I have read today in the Congressional Record the debate in the senate Friday, concerning the financial situation and the bond issue. I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and assertions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper.

"No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate, or through the agency of any syndicate. No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given any person, and no point of fact, decided in favor of a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion.

"The position is said to be maintained of maintaining the responsibility of maintaining the gold reserve, so far as legislation renders it possible, have anxiously conferred with each other, and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial and of the monetary conditions as well as of the most favorable means of selling bonds for gold.

"The usual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic regard. After the first moment that another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching desired to offer them if issued to the people by a public advertisement if they could be within the Bull Run reservation (from which Portland receives its water supply), the pasturing of cattle and sheep thereon, and the destruction of timber by forest fires and trespassers. This agent is directed by the secretary to confer with the chairman and other officers of the Portland Water Company and their attorneys, to co-operate with them in every way.

"The rebel chieftain, Gungunhana, who has been making war on the Portuguese in Mozambique, South Africa, has been captured, and the rebellion will be terminated.

"Judge Morrow, of San Francisco, California, who was refused accommodation on the steamer Willamette Valley for the reason that he had a scalper's ticket.

"A dispatch from Berlin says that serious rumors are in circulation there regarding the situation of Italians in Sicily. Their position is said to be almost desperate. It is learned that the tension between England and Italy regarding the refusal of the former power to allow the latter to disembark troops at Zelaya has become very serious.

"Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of congress, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and of the information herein contained."

Six Hundred People Killed.
Teheran, Persia, Jan. 11.—Two earthquakes occurred in the district of Kaxkaly. The first occurred the night of January 2. The large village of Janjabad was destroyed and several others partially destroyed. Three hundred persons were killed. The second shock occurred January 5, and was very severe. It fell over an area of five miles. The town of Goh was destroyed and thousands of houses demolished. In addition great damage was done many villages. The loss of life was very great. There were 600 persons killed in Goh alone, and a large number of cattle and sheep perished.

A Most Destructive Gun.
New York, Jan. 10.—A special from Washington says: A new machine has been adopted for use on naval ships which the small-arm board reports to be the most destructive weapon firing a bullet of its caliber in a minute, and requires no work except the pressure of an electric button to maintain the terrific fire, the automatic system having been applied to it. The gun is a self-feeder, and grinds out shots with a rapidity that will make it a most dangerous piece for landing parties. As compared to the Gatling, which has been the naval machine for years, it is just about as superior as the modern rifle gun is to the old smooth bore. The Gatling has a weight of 350 pounds, while the new gun weighs only thirty-five pounds, and can be taken by a man on his shoulder and easily carried from point to point.

All Sorts of Rumors in Venezuela.
New York, Jan. 10.—A steamer just returned from La Guayra that the rumormongers that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country over the attitude of the United States government on the boundary question. Demonstrations were numerous in all the principal cities. Troops were petitioned congress to enact a law making it so.

Italian Victory in Abyssinia.
Rome, Jan. 14.—News is received that the Italians in Abyssinia have defeated Emperor Menelik's forces at Makelth, the engagement taking place January 7. The Shoaas lost heavily, while the Italians had only three of the native troops killed and a few wounded.

Associate Justice Peckham.
The latest acquisition to the supreme bench, has taken his seat. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

EPITOME OF THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS OF THE WORLD.

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form—A Large Amount of Information in a Small Space.

Disasters on prairie fires in Western Kansas have caused great loss of life and property.

An explosion of natural gas in a Chicago tenement house wrecked a building and injured three people.

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific for six months ended December 31, were \$11,588,148 an increase of \$1,528,533.

A board of naval officers has been appointed by the navy department for investigating the condition of the nine monitors lying at the League island yard, Philadelphia.

Disorders have occurred in the East End of London growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed and abused by the windows of the shops kept by German Jews were broken, and several German clubs were closed.

The London Times in an editorial, reminds the United States that "whether we have troubles in Europe and Africa or not, we will not yield to the Venetian question. We have included nobody, but if we are compelled to fight we shall be ready to defend what is worth fighting for."

Stephen V. Emmons, a prominent gold miner of New York, has addressed an open letter to President Cleveland, setting forth a unique plan for maintaining the treasury reserve. His suggestion is that if the secretary of the treasury will put himself in communication with the owners of gold mines throughout the country, he can secure the entire product of the United States to be at the disposal of the government in exchange for silver coin.

At the request of Senators Mitchell and McBride the secretary of the interior has directed a special agent of the department to proceed to Oregon immediately, to make such investigations as can be made at this season of the year in relation to the alleged appropriation and occupation of lands within the Bull Run reservation (from which Portland receives its water supply), the pasturing of cattle and sheep thereon, and the destruction of timber by forest fires and trespassers. This agent is directed by the secretary to confer with the chairman and other officers of the Portland Water Company and their attorneys, to co-operate with them in every way.

The rebel chieftain, Gungunhana, who has been making war on the Portuguese in Mozambique, South Africa, has been captured, and the rebellion will be terminated.

Judge Morrow, of San Francisco, California, who was refused accommodation on the steamer Willamette Valley for the reason that he had a scalper's ticket.

A dispatch from Berlin says that serious rumors are in circulation there regarding the situation of Italians in Sicily. Their position is said to be almost desperate. It is learned that the tension between England and Italy regarding the refusal of the former power to allow the latter to disembark troops at Zelaya has become very serious.

Not having had an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of congress, and noticing your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and of the information herein contained."

Six Hundred People Killed.
Teheran, Persia, Jan. 11.—Two earthquakes occurred in the district of Kaxkaly. The first occurred the night of January 2. The large village of Janjabad was destroyed and several others partially destroyed. Three hundred persons were killed. The second shock occurred January 5, and was very severe. It fell over an area of five miles. The town of Goh was destroyed and thousands of houses demolished. In addition great damage was done many villages. The loss of life was very great. There were 600 persons killed in Goh alone, and a large number of cattle and sheep perished.

A Most Destructive Gun.
New York, Jan. 10.—A special from Washington says: A new machine has been adopted for use on naval ships which the small-arm board reports to be the most destructive weapon firing a bullet of its caliber in a minute, and requires no work except the pressure of an electric button to maintain the terrific fire, the automatic system having been applied to it. The gun is a self-feeder, and grinds out shots with a rapidity that will make it a most dangerous piece for landing parties. As compared to the Gatling, which has been the naval machine for years, it is just about as superior as the modern rifle gun is to the old smooth bore. The Gatling has a weight of 350 pounds, while the new gun weighs only thirty-five pounds, and can be taken by a man on his shoulder and easily carried from point to point.

All Sorts of Rumors in Venezuela.
New York, Jan. 10.—A steamer just returned from La Guayra that the rumormongers that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country over the attitude of the United States government on the boundary question. Demonstrations were numerous in all the principal cities. Troops were petitioned congress to enact a law making it so.

Italian Victory in Abyssinia.
Rome, Jan. 14.—News is received that the Italians in Abyssinia have defeated Emperor Menelik's forces at Makelth, the engagement taking place January 7. The Shoaas lost heavily, while the Italians had only three of the native troops killed and a few wounded.

Associate Justice Peckham.
The latest acquisition to the supreme bench, has taken his seat. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath.

OREGON'S POPULATION

RAPID INCREASE NOTED SINCE THE YEAR 1890.

Interesting and Spicy News Notes From Our Sister States—Notable Increase in Agricultural Products—Mining and Dairying—Oregon.

There are five stamp mills now in Jackson county.

The Columbia river is now lower than it has been for many years.

Of forty-three vessels examined by the health officers at Astoria, during the last quarter, no contagious diseases were found.

The total sales of land through the office of the board of school land commissioners during 1895 was 71,923 acres at the value of \$92,956.

A cargo of lumber is strewn along Elk Beach for miles, which is supposed to have been floated off the decks of lumber schooners during the late storm.

Sturgeon fishing has become quite an industry around The Dalles. Several large catches are reported in that district, the recent one weighing 420 pounds.

The Southern Miners' Association has formed a permanent organization at Grant's Pass. About 200 miners were present and genuine enthusiasm prevailed.

What is now moving out of Pendleton so rapidly as the railroad can handle it. The movement was started by a recent bulge when 400,000 bushels were sold at 40 cents net.

The Polk county census returns show 2,440 legal voters. The entire population is 9,193. Over 2,000,000 pounds of hops were raised; 795,951 bushels of wheat, and 559,507 bushels of oats.

The Cooey Day Creamery Association paid its annual dues to its stockholders during 1895, \$13,500. Notwithstanding the low price of butter this season, the year was fully as good as in 1894.

Work on the construction of the freezing and packing houses, at Goble, is progressing rapidly, and it is possible the machinery will arrive at the site and the establishment will be ready for operation by May.

Mrs. Warren, the first white child born in Oregon, and one of the survivors of the Whitman massacre, was recently married to William Cochran, a native of Oregon, at San Jose, Cal. The bride was 60 years old at the time of her marriage.

The estimated amount of revenue to be raised this year, \$788,000, is based upon the assumption that, if the ordinary expenses of government are the same as last year, \$784,000, the excess will amount to \$4,000, which will bring last year's figures up to, in round numbers, \$788,000. This would give a rate of 5 1/2 mills.

The promoters of the Oregon summer school have formed a corporation with a capital of \$250,000, divided into 25,000 shares. The object of the Association is to advance the standard and efficiency of the teachers of the various educational institutions of the state of Oregon. It is intended to maintain and conduct one or more schools and to provide lectures and camps of study in geology and the associated sciences.

Most of the shipments from Portland to the Sandwich islands up to this time, have been bran, feed, shorts, middlings, etc., and some lumber, while fruit, bananas and oranges have been brought back to the whole Oregon & Navigation Company have arranged that their outgoing steamers will call at the islands, and if sufficient trade they will call on their way back here. Feed, fertilizer, lumber and flour are the products which Oregon intends to export to that point.

The total population of Oregon is about 378,000, a gain of more than 100 per cent over 1885, and of 18 per cent over 1890. Between 1880 and 1890 the state increased at the rate of 79.53 per cent. Increase has been rapid, therefore, between 1885 and 1890, and between 1890 and 1895. On the other hand, the rate of increase was greater between 1885 and 1890 than between 1890 and 1895. It will never be as large again, because a greater immigration will bear a smaller proportion to the whole. Oregon gained 94.65 per cent between 1880 and 1890 because the original population was so small that the immigration of that era exceeded it. The gain of 18 per cent between 1890 and 1895 is just about such as shown by the real amount of immigration. New York gained 18 per cent between 1880 and 1890.

Washington.
A new logging camp has been established at Sunnyside, on Lake Washington.

The large log jam in the Coweeman in Cowlitz county, was broken with dynamite.

Adams county claims not to have had a sheriff's sale advertised for two months.

Watsburg is discussing the matter of putting in a pumping system during the dry season.

E. P. Brinnon, a pioneer of Jefferson county, is dead. The town of Brinnon was named after him.

Snohomish expects to add an important industry this year to her resources, namely: a beet sugar factory.

The teachers of Walla Walla county have decided to have a permanent organization, to hold a monthly meeting at Walla Walla, Watsburg, Prescott and Dixie.

The new fish cannery at Richardson will be completed during the coming March. Its capacity will be 30,000 cases and will employ not less than twenty people.

The Watson board of trade has appointed a committee to look up a site for the Lynden creamery on Belleham bay, where good shipping facilities can be had.

The merchants and ship owners of San Francisco and Puget sound contemplate a telegraph line from Tatoosh island to Gray's Harbor. This stretch of country is totally unoccupied.

THE NEW TARIFF.

What the Great Dailies Are Saying About the New Emergency Bill.

(New York Times.)
This is a "general tariff bill." Those who say it is in the majority report of the ways and means committee and on the floor of the house that it is not such a bill know that they were guilty of deliberate misrepresentation. The bill changes every duty in the present tariff, except those relating to sugar, and it also takes wool and lumber from the free list. Why should any one deny that such a measure is a "general tariff bill"? And so the programme is laid out—to take wool from the free list now, imposing the McKinley duties on the carpet makers' raw material and 60 per cent of the McKinley duties on clothing wool, with a corresponding increase for woolsens, and to enlarge all the other rates by 15 per cent; "in 1897-98" to enact the entire McKinley tariff, or something worse; and subject all business interests to a tariff agitation during this session of congress, during the political campaign of next year, and (if the Republicans shall win at the polls in 1896) during the two years thereafter. How do business men like this prospect?

Our Progress is Thwarted.
(Philadelphia Times.)
The many and various arguments against the tariff are being reinforced by the latest treasury statement, which shows the revenues for the past six months to have been \$5,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of 1894 and the expenditures \$4,000,000 less. While the subject all business interests represent nearly a fourth of this value, the increase in the exports of iron and steel, machinery, leather and manufactures, china and glass, chemicals, silk fabrics, and several other items, is a subject all business interests, especially on raw materials, in enabling American manufacturers to enter the markets of the world. This most valuable progress the tariff proposed by the house of representatives would abruptly destroy.

Do Not Always Accord.
(New York Tribune.)
Probably no one has supposed that the tariff bill passed by the house would be adopted by the senate without any alteration. It scarcely ever happens that the judgment of the senate accords in every detail with the judgment of the house.

A Tariff for Revenue.
(New York Mail and Express.)
No patriotic Democrat can consistently object to the emergency measure just passed by the house of representatives. While it does not essentially sacrifice or surrender the principle of protection, it is nevertheless practically a tariff for revenue.

A GOLDEN OUTLOOK

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The Best Winter Feed for Cows—Some Foreign Dairies—The Washington Dairy School—Some Valuable Information for Dairymen.

None of the resources of the great Northwest give more hope for future development than does the dairy industry.

A careful and conservative estimate, printed in the Yakima Republic, fixes the amount of butter used daily in the state of Washington at 50,000 pounds, and for the week, 350,000 pounds. This, at 25 cents a pound amounts to \$87,500 weekly. Now of this amount, as near as can be ascertained, the state of Washington only furnishes 30,000 pounds, which, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to \$7,500, leaving 300,000 pounds to be furnished from the East and outside the state, which, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to \$75,000, which goes out of the state weekly for that one article alone.

The leading educators of this state are to hold an important meeting in Spokane, next summer to organize a society and take action for a unification of the public school system of Washington, including the state university, agricultural college and state normal schools.

As a result of the prospecting done by a diamond drill on the coal property of the Everett and Monte Cristo Company, about three and one-half miles southeast of Granite Falls, a tributary to the town of Everett, it has been decided to develop the property by sinking a shaft.

The salmon pack statistics for the Columbia river for 1895 show: Spring pack—Chinook salmon, 437,810 cases; blackback, and steelheads, 63,566 cases. Total value, \$2,711,838.75; amount paid for fish, \$1,776,547. Allowing one-half the catch of the Washington fishermen makes the amount received by the fishermen of Washington for spring salmon delivery, \$998,273.50. Fall pack—92,86 cases of silversides, 31,000 cases of Chinook, 3,500 cases of steelhead; total, 137,086 cases, valued at \$456,509.00.

Idaho.
A new lumbering enterprise has just been started at South Boise. The mill cost \$40,000 and will cut about 4,000,000 feet per year. The maximum capacity is 40,000 feet per day.

A coal mine has been located about twenty-five miles from Idaho Falls. It is a superior quality of coal, and can be delivered at that place for \$3.50 per ton, one-half of the price of soft coal at the present time. It is a very light coal, free from iron and with great heat. A road is to be constructed to the mine.

A company has been organized which has secured deeds to gravel bars and water rights about the Horsehoe Bend and Salmon river. It is the object of the company to construct a large cut through the neck of the bend which will be 18,000 feet long, and by this means drain 9,000 feet of the present river channel.

A Chicago capitalist is about to launch on the Snake river a veritable floating mining camp. On the boat there is a good sized boarding and lodging house to accommodate 150 miners an immense stationary engine and boilers together with dredgers and pumps of all sizes. This mechanical boat battery will move up and down Snake river working the banks for gold.

The report of Wells, Fargo & Company gives the total mineral production of Idaho, in 1895, at \$7,353,320, an increase of \$511,000 over last year. Of this production the gold was \$2,521,000; silver, \$2,807,450; lead, \$2,029,850. The difference between Wells, Fargo's total and the assay office estimate is largely accounted for by the different value per ounce of silver, the mint using the coinage value and the assay office the commercial price. The difference, 62 cents, amounts to \$2,500,000.

Montana.
A new hotel is to be built early in the spring at the Old Hunter's Hot Springs resort.

The Odd Fellows at Belt have let a contract for a new building. The lower floor is to be used as a public hall.

A stucco company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. It is to work the gypsum fields at Kibbey.

The long bridge over the Yellowstone, five miles south of Livingston, was blown into the river by a high wind. It is a total wreck and cost Park county \$5,000.

Montana produced in metals about \$40,115,000 during the year 1895, just ended, taking the value of the silver at the coinage rate and estimating the last two months of the year on a pro-rata basis. The official report of the assayer for this office will not be ready until some time in March, but it is believed that the figures given will not vary more than a few thousand from the real amount. The production of gold was \$4,100,000; of silver, 4,500,000 ounces; of copper, 212,000 pounds, and of lead, 24,500,000 pounds. The output of copper is estimated as being 65 per cent of the production of the United States. The receipts of bullion at the Helena assay office during 1895 were 10 per cent greater than last year and 4 1/2 per cent greater than during 1893.

British Columbia.
Plenty of surface indications of crude petroleum are reported in East Kootenai. The indications cover a very large area and two different qualities of oil have been obtained.

The output of the coal mines at Issaquah during the last month was the heaviest ever known. The output for 1895 is 29,859 tons, a gain of 20,000 over the preceding year.

Vancouver has had some heavy snow falls this year, a recent one averaging two feet. The weight of the snow was such that the telephone poles were unable to bear it. The wires were down over most of the town.

The fire losses in 1895, in New Westminster, were the worst in several years. The losses being \$140,000 in 1895, \$60,000 in 1894 and \$28,000 in 1893. The insurance amount on this year's losses was \$78,000.

That Permanent Court of Arbitration.
London, Jan. 10.—The Chronicle has a long article in advocacy of a permanent court of arbitration, and it says of this: "Naturally such a tribunal must be constituted, subject to America's reasonable views upon the Monroe doctrine. Cardinal Vaughan, when approached upon the subject, gave the idea his warmest approval."

THE RAILROAD GATEWAY

TO BOHEMIA GOLD MINES

THE BEST WINTER FEED FOR COWS—SOME FOREIGN DAIRIES—THE WASHINGTON DAIRY SCHOOL—SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR DAIRYMEN.

None of the resources of the great Northwest give more hope for future development than does the dairy industry.

A careful and conservative estimate, printed in the Yakima Republic, fixes the amount of butter used daily in the state of Washington at 50,000 pounds, and for the week, 350,000 pounds. This, at 25 cents a pound amounts to \$87,500 weekly. Now of this amount, as near as can be ascertained, the state of Washington only furnishes 30,000 pounds, which, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to \$7,500, leaving 300,000 pounds to be furnished from the East and outside the state, which, at 25 cents per pound, amounts to \$75,000, which goes out of the state weekly for that one article alone.

The leading educators of this state are to hold an important meeting in Spokane, next summer to organize a society and take action for a unification of the public school system of Washington, including the state university, agricultural college and state normal schools.

As a result of the prospecting done by a diamond drill on the coal property of the Everett and Monte Cristo Company, about three and one-half miles southeast of Granite Falls, a tributary to the town of Everett, it has been decided to develop the property by sinking a shaft.

The salmon pack statistics for the Columbia river for 1895 show: Spring pack—Chinook salmon, 437,810 cases; blackback, and steelheads, 63,566 cases. Total value, \$2,711,838.75; amount paid for fish, \$1,776,547. Allowing one-half the catch of the Washington fishermen makes the amount received by the fishermen of Washington for spring salmon delivery, \$998,273.50. Fall pack—92,86 cases of silversides, 31,000 cases of Chinook, 3,500 cases of steelhead; total, 137,086 cases, valued at \$456,509.00.

Idaho.
A new lumbering enterprise has just been started at South Boise. The mill cost \$40,000 and will cut about 4,000,000 feet per year. The maximum capacity is 40,000 feet per day.

A coal mine has been located about twenty-five miles from Idaho Falls. It is a superior quality of coal, and can be delivered at that place for \$3.50 per ton, one-half of the price of soft coal at the present time. It is a very light coal, free from iron and with great heat. A road is to be constructed to the mine.

A company has been organized which has secured deeds to gravel bars and water rights about the Horsehoe Bend and Salmon river. It is the object of the company to construct a large cut through the neck of the bend which will be 18,000 feet long, and by this means drain 9,000 feet of the present river channel.

A Chicago capitalist is about to launch on the Snake river a veritable floating mining camp. On the boat there is a good sized boarding and lodging house to accommodate 150 miners an immense stationary engine and boilers together with dredgers and pumps of all sizes. This mechanical boat battery will move up and down Snake river working the banks for gold.

The report of Wells, Fargo & Company gives the total mineral production of Idaho, in 1895, at \$7,353,320, an increase of \$511,000 over last year. Of this production the gold was \$2,521,000; silver, \$2,807,450; lead, \$2,029,850. The difference between Wells, Fargo's