

# Lincoln County Leader

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns.

M. Phillippe Eugens Cuissart, radical deputy for the first division of Laen, France, is dead.

A Rouen dispatch says the French steamer Marie Fanny is a total loss, off the island of Alderney. The captain was saved. Fourteen members of the crew were drowned.

Ernest Chase, of Detroit, Mich., cut the throat of his wife, and with the same weapon cut his own throat from ear to ear and fell dead beside her. The tragedy was the climax of a life of unhappiness.

Alexander Salvini, son of Tomaso Salvini, the great Italian actor, died in Florence, Italy. He died of intestinal tuberculosis. The Italian newspapers publish eulogistic obituaries of the deceased actor.

C. S. Jackson, of Pendleton, Or., has started a popular subscription to help the Cubans. Mr. Jackson says he has been asked by prominent citizens of Oregon to head the movement. Locally, there has already been offered hearty support.

The London News has a dispatch from Berlin with reference to rumors of reprisals against American petroleum. It says that German consumers are likely to suffer more by this move than American exporters, Russia being scarcely able to supply Germany.

Governor McGraw, of Washington, has offered a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who placed dynamite or other explosives under the building occupied by L. A. Plant and brother, at Prairie, in Skagit county. This is in addition to the reward of \$350 offered by the commissioners of that county.

The small fire loss on the Pacific coast which has marked this year over its immediate predecessors continued last month to compensate for the falling off in premiums. For the entire coast the amount was only \$254,068, made up of \$117,107 on buildings and \$136,961 on their contents. The loss for November in 1895 was \$295,334, and in 1894 \$535,125.

Representative Ellis, of Oregon, has introduced a bill extending until January 1, 1899, the time in which settlers upon forfeited railroad lands can make payments. The hard times have made it difficult for settlers to make their payments, and Mr. Ellis has been asked to secure an extension. There ought to be no objection to the bill, and it will no doubt pass, if time can be obtained for its consideration.

Senator Squire, of Washington, has prepared an amendment which he intends offering to the sundry civil appropriation bill, directing the secretary of the interior to apply \$25,446 upon the penitentiary at Walla Walla. This is the amount that still remains unexpended of the appropriation of \$30,000 made by congress for the purpose of building a penitentiary in Washington. It is the intention to have the balance used to construct a wing on the penitentiary.

Hon. A. G. Blair, Canadian minister of railways and canals, and Colonel James Domville, member of parliament, were in Seattle recently and while there Mr. Blair recited the results of his investigations of Crow's Nest Pass railway in British Columbia. He says the country is undoubtedly such that it will demand better railway facilities. Colonel Domville, one of the leading liberalists in the Dominion, says government aid should be extended to the Crow's Nest Pass railway. His idea is to run it as a public highway.

The net results of the experiments of the board which is investigating the battleship steel has resulted in the condemnation of nearly the whole amount now stacked up in the Newport News Ship-Building Company's yard. Six out of twelve test pieces, which should have been folded back on the vessels without breaking, either broke short off as readily as cast-iron, or tore apart with less brittleness, but none the less certainty of failing to meet contract requirements. These disclosures will lead the board to extend their investigations much farther than anticipated.

The Medford, Or., distillery, which has been in litigation for the past year, has been sold at auction by the receiver, for \$2,000. The original cost of the plant was \$10,000.

The heavy rains of the past few days have again caused Mill creek, in Salem, to rise and overflow its banks, in consequence of which Church and Marion streets and adjacent property are flooded.

In Pierre, S. D., in the mandamus case to compel the issuance of certificates to Republican electors on a partial canvas, the court has held that the board has a right to adjourn and secure complete returns. This gives the victory to the Bryan electors.

### CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Senate.

Sixth day—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, held the attention of the senate and well-filled galleries for an hour today by his earnest advocacy of a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the Cuban question. The prominence of Morgan in the Cuban debate of last session, when he had charge of the Cuban resolutions reported from the committee on foreign relations, gave especial interest to his speech today. He spoke in dispassionate style, although his words had a directness and severity in picturing the horrors existing in Cuba such as is seldom heard in the senate. Mr. Morgan spoke freely of the possibilities of war, welcoming it if necessary to guarantee the protection of American citizens. He asserted that Spain's bankruptcy would prevent the collection of any indemnity for wrongs. The senator questioned the wisdom of the president's position, that granting of belligerent rights would be "untimely."

Seventh day—The session of the senate developed the most eventful and exciting debate that either branch of congress has heard in a long time. It brought forward the recognized leaders of the various parties and elements, including such conspicuous figures as Sherman, Frye, Teller, Gorman, Vest, Aldrich, Platt, Mitchell of Oregon, Chandler, Hale and Allen, in notable statements on the leading questions which have engaged the attention of the country of late. Not only was the line laid down on tariff and finance, but the debate partook of all the pent-up feeling resultant from the national contest. It was dramatic in its intensity, and at all times absorbingly interesting to the crowded galleries and body of senators. The debate came unexpectedly when Vest called up the Allen resolution for consideration of the Dingley bill, in order to make remarks on it. But it remained for Sherman to formally announce that the Dingley bill was dead. He said he could not always speak for his associates, but, in view of what had been said on the floor, he felt that he could safely announce now that the Dingley bill could not be passed, and that it was useless to waste further time on it.

Eighth day—The senate today passed the immigration bill, known as the Lodge bill, with a new section providing that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there. The strength of the bill was greater than had been expected, the final vote being 52 to 10. As passed, the bill amends the immigration laws so as to exclude from admission to the United States all persons over 16 years old who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language, but an admissible immigrant over the age of 16 may bring in with him, or send for his wife or parent or grandparent or minor children or grandchildren, notwithstanding their inability to read or write. The Cuban section added to the bill provides that the act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there; provided such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island. The house amendments to the bill concerning lands of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company were nonconcurrent in and H. H. Platt and Clark named as senate conferees.

House.

Sixth day—The house today entered upon consideration of the Loud bill to amend the law relating to the transmission of second-class mail matter. The bill has been widely discussed in the public press, and met with the most intense opposition from certain quarters. It denies the right of serial novels to admission to the mails at the newspaper rate of one cent per pound; denies to newspapers the sample-copy privilege; prohibits the return of unsold publications at the pound rates and makes some other changes in the present law, designed to correct existing abuses.

Seventh day—Bailey of Texas, created a ripple of excitement in the house today by asking immediate consideration of the resolution to investigate the construction of the battleship Texas. Dingley of Maine, thought the resolution ought to be considered by the committee on naval affairs before being acted upon; he therefore objected. On motion of Chairman Hull of the committee on military affairs, the house went into committee of the whole for consideration of the army appropriation bill. Several amendments looking to the abandonment of the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and the surrender and transfer of the reservation to the interior department were offered.

Eighth day—The house today passed the third of the regular appropriation bills (that for the support of the army), and entered upon consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial bill. The latter bill carries \$21,669,369, or \$36,399 more than the law for the current year. Fair progress was made today. It is expected this bill and the military academy appropriation bill will be passed before the holiday recess. The army bill, as passed, makes no provision for the army and navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

### CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Senate Committee Agreed to Report Cameron Resolution.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The meeting of the senate committee of foreign relations was important in two respects. It resulted in an agreement to report the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, and it developed, through the statement of Secretary Olney, the administration's policy in regard to the insurrection in Cuba. The secretary occupied the greater part of the time of the meeting answering questions and suggestions made by the committee. He and Senator Morgan engaged in several spirited colloquies. Mr. Olney made two points against the Cameron resolution, as follows:

First—That the Cuban insurgents have established no government.

Second—That the right to recognize a new state rests with the president, independent of congressional action.

He contended, in elaboration of the first point, that the pretended government of the island was without habitation. "Suppose you recognize the independence of the island," said he, "what are you going to do with it?"

The secretary said the story which had been very industriously circulated that Consul-General Lee had provided the state department with an elaborate report on the condition of affairs in Cuba, was untrue.

"It is not true," he said. "General Lee has made no general written report at all. He has made reports on several special cases, but not on the situation as a whole."

It so developed during the examination that the government had made no demand in the case of the Competitor prisoners, and in other cases of a similar character, beyond requests for information.

All the members of the foreign relations committee were present today, except Gray and Daniel.

The meeting was held for the express purpose of continuing the discussion of the policy on the Cuban question to be recommended by the committee. The meeting was strictly private, Olney being the only person not a member who was admitted.

The committee changed the Cameron resolution so as to make it more emphatic. The title was changed to read: "A joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the republic of Cuba," the words, "the republic" being inserted. Instead of declaring the United States "should use its friendly offices," the resolution was made to read that the United States "will" do so.

The agreement to report the resolution was reached immediately after Olney left, without a division or an expressed difference of opinion.

One member of the committee said: "Of course Spain will fight, but there is no danger of other countries getting in our way. No other European nation wants to fight us, and we would wind up the war with Spain in short order."

The opinion was expressed that Cleveland would veto the joint resolution. Another member of the committee said he believed that in case the president should veto the resolution, it would pass over the veto, as more than two-thirds of both the senate and house favored it.

Senator Cameron's report to accompany the resolution deals at length with precedents in the matter of recognition of independence and intervention, beginning with the Greek revolution and coming down to the present time. The senators who heard the report say it goes over the entire ground. The Cameron resolution, as modified and agreed upon by the committee, is as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, that the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America."

"Section 2—That the United States will use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

### New Allen Labor Ruling.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Immigration Inspector De Barry has received from Washington notice of a new ruling by the secretary of the treasury on the alien labor law. The ruling is on the question that was raised in this city two years ago as to whether the Canadian trained nurses who come to this country to work in hospitals do so in violation of the law. When the question was raised before, it was held that they could not be interfered with, as they were semi-professional persons. Now, the secretary of the treasury has ruled that these nurses can be deported. Mr. De Barry said that all of these nurses would be deported. Inspector Estell, of Ogdensburg, is now at Danville, where he went to deport five Canadian nurses who are employed in a sanitarium there.

### The Pacific Railroad Bill.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Pacific funding railroad bill will be the first business in the house after the holiday recess. The committee on rules decided to give the railroad committee the three days Chairman Powers asked for to debate the bill. The debate will begin January 5 or 6.

### SEALSKINS CHEAPER.

Owing to the Falling Off in the Demand.

San Francisco, Dec. 21.—The sleek and costly sealskin seems to be somewhat out of fashion. The tale of a falling demand in the product of Behring sea and the Pacific has just been told by the yearly sale at Lampson's, London. Telegrams have been received in this city, stating that the price for the Alaskan fur was 16 per cent less than that of last year; that of Copper island (Russia) furs 1 1/2 per cent, and that of Coast furs, including California and Japan, 20 per cent lower than in 1895.

This news comes as a surprise to local traders, for the catch of this year was much lower than that of 1895. The entire catch of the Canadian sealers in Japanese waters and Behring sea amounted to 55,677 seals. In 1895, the catch of the Canadians amounted to 74,124, and 1894 to 97,474 skins. The catch of the American pelagic sealers entered at this port amounted to only 5,040 seals, as against 15,000 in 1895. To the former number, 30,067 skins are added as the catch of the North American Commercial Company on the seal islands.

### MINING TOWN BURNED.

Jamestown, Cal., Had No Means of Fighting Fire.

Sonora, Cal., Dec. 21.—The little town of Jamestown, located right in the heart of the mother lode's richest section, was visited by a costly fire this morning. The fire originated in a bakery, and the whole business section was at the flames' mercy, and the organized bucket brigade fought furiously but feebly against odds. When it was seen that the volunteers were unable to successfully cope with the fire, telegrams were sent for assistance to near-by towns, and many persons responded. Giant powder was used to check and confine the fire when the limited water supply and crude means of getting it on the fire failed. Nine buildings, all on the north side of the street, were consumed with almost the entire contents. The loss is \$40,000, with barely \$5,000 insurance. A favorable breeze saved the town from complete destruction.

### A HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

Bucket of Lye Water Thrown in Face of a Woman and Child.

Chillicothe, O., Dec. 21.—There is great excitement at Bethel, a small town three miles south of Kingston, this county, occasioned by a horrible atrocity which occurred this afternoon. Two married women named Moon and Shell got into a quarrel over a trivial matter, which resulted in the Shell woman throwing a bucket of strong lye water into the face of Mrs. Moon and her infant daughter. Both have their eyes burned out and their heads and faces were also horribly burned. The baby died in a short time, and the mother is in terrible agony, her death being looked for at any moment.

Mrs. Shell made her escape, but is being pursued by several hundred men and boys, assisted by dogs, and if captured a lynching will follow. The police of this city have been summoned to the scene.

### Herrmann, the Magician, Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Herrmann, the magician, died today of heart disease in his private car at Great Valley, near Salamanca, on his way to Bradford. His remains will be forwarded to New York. Herrmann completed his engagement at the Lyceum theater in this city last night, and later was entertained at the Genesee Valley Club.

(Professor Herrmann, whose father was a sleight-of-hand performer, made his debut as a magician when he was but 8 years old. He has traveled all over Europe and America and has amassed a great fortune. Of late years he has made New York his home. He spoke seven different languages fluently, and had traveled around the world three times. He was naturalized in Boston in 1876.)

### Pardoned by Cleveland.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 21.—Today Sheriff Van de Vanter, of this county, received notification from Washington, D. C., that Mrs. Margaret Morrison, a young woman of Port Townsend, had been granted a conditional pardon by President Cleveland. She was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fined \$50 and costs for smuggling opium from Victoria. She has now been in jail five months, and her little daughter has been permitted to share the same cell. President Cleveland grants the pardon on condition that the fine and costs are paid. They now amount to over \$100, but the money will be subscribed by sympathizers.

### Attempted to Blow Up a House.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 21.—An attempt was made at 3 o'clock this afternoon to blow up a house in Hunter street, near the heart of the city, occupied by two Japanese women. A bomb containing two pounds of gunpowder and a stick of giant powder was thrown through the window. The fuse was tramped out before the explosion could occur. It is supposed to have been thrown by a highblunder.

### VERY UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Severe Earthquake Shock Felt in England.

THE MOST VIOLENT IN HISTORY

Windsor Castle Rocked—Panic in the Royal Palace—A Large Area Affected—Death Reported From Brighton.

London, Dec. 21.—An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in this country, has shaken every stone from Derham to Surrey, and from London to the Welsh coast. The extraordinary disturbance was first noticed about 5:30 this morning, and lasted from four to five seconds. At many points two distinct shocks were experienced. The most severe shocks were felt at Cheltenham, Ledbury and Dunstons forest.

The earthshaking was accompanied by a loud rushing sound. Buildings were violently shaken, furniture shifted, doors thrown open, pictures and other ornaments upset. The inhabitants were panic stricken and fled from their houses.

The earthquake also visited Birmingham and various points in Shropshire, and was violent in Worcester and the country surrounding that city.

The shocks were followed by a tremor of the earth. The greatest alarm prevailed everywhere. Chimneys were overthrown, windows smashed. At some points on the country road persons were thrown down, a number of people were thrown out of their beds. Hereford cathedral was injured. The dull rumbling beneath the earth's surface was followed by two loud crashes and a terrible lifting and rocking.

The panic of Hereford was so great that one woman died from fright. People rushed wildly into the streets. Many chimneys fell crashing into the thoroughfares. All the pinnacles of St. Nicholas' church toppled over and a part of the pinnacles of the cathedral fell.

At Liverpool the earthquake was preceded by heavy thunder and a fearful hail storm. In London the earthquake was only slightly felt.

At Bridgenorth, near Shrewsbury, before the disturbances, the streets suddenly seemed to be on fire, and there was a violent rise accompanied by a shaking of the earth. People going abroad in that vicinity say they were unable to walk owing to the vibrations. There was great excitement among the people about Poole, who thought the end of the world had come.

Houses shook for nearly a minute at Bristol and Clifton, causing much alarm. Railroad employes at Crew report that they felt the rails oscillate. At Eversham the shock was followed by a brilliant light in the sky.

The disturbance was violent at Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick felt his bed lifted as though by some force beneath it, and the furniture in the room shifted. The inhabitants of the Slough were awakened by a shock so severe that they thought the Middlesex powder factory had exploded. Near Stockport, and at Melton-Mowbray, the noise which accompanied the earthquake shock resembled a discharge of gun cotton under water. Many strange experiences were reported in connection with the earthquake.

The earthquake shock seems to have been felt in greater or less degree throughout the length and breadth of this island, throwing from his feet the laborer toiling in the highway and penetrating in effects to the abode of royalty itself. The shock was felt distinctly at Windsor castle, and some of the royal household were shaken in their beds. Furniture, china and ornaments were rattled in several rooms on the north side of the castle. An officer, describing the effects as they seemed to him, says the castle literally rocked. The sensation was first supposed to be due to an explosion at Hounslow.

### ICE RINK BURNED.

Costly Building in Pittsburg Destroyed.

Pittsburg, Dec. 21.—The beautiful and costly Casino building in Schellay Park was destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames originated from the bursting of a large ammonia cylinder in the ice machine of the skating rink. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

The explosion occurred at 2:15 A. M. The fire department responded promptly, but considerable time was lost getting effective streams on the building on account of a deep hollow, which extends alongside where the fire started. Noxious vapors which filled the interior prevented the firemen from entering the Casino and fighting the flames from the inside.

By 4 o'clock the whole structure was burning and made a grand sight. The Casino cost \$300,000 and the equipment more than \$100,000 more.

During the conflagration a bridge across the hollow was crowded. When the fire appeared at the eastern end of the balcony and communicated with the bridge there was a general scattering. Many spectators were cut off and compelled to pass into the park.