

# Lincoln County Leader

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## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The Prince of Wales has bestowed upon Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, the special medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

San Francisco capitalists are said to be engineering a plan to get a lottery bill through the Nevada legislature, having been encouraged to make the attempt by the ease with which the prize-fighting bill was passed.

The house committee on Pacific railroads has decided to report favorably the bill drafted by Representative Harrison, which provides for the creation of a commission to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the government.

It is said that Speaker Reed will foist legislation, other than tariff, at the extra session of congress by appointing only two committees, those on ways and means and on mileage, and reserving the appointment of other committees until the regular session. While the action is unprecedented, members say it would be legal.

George Davies, a prominent commission merchant of Cleveland, O., was shot and killed by his wife at their residence in that city. The tragedy was the result of a long series of quarrels. Mrs. Davies when taken into custody wept bitterly, and said her husband had treated her unkindly and called her bitter names.

During the voyage from Hampton loads of Admiral Bunce's blockade squadron, which reached Charleston, three men were lost overboard from the battleship Maine, one man was crushed to death on the cruiser Marblehead, another was fatally injured and six others were so badly hurt that several may lose limbs. The officers say the voyage was made in the worst gale ever experienced by the fleet.

A press representative who visited the poor houses of the famine district of India says the inmates were found to be in a deplorable condition. The buildings were overcrowded and medical attendance was lacking. A man outside of one of them was dead and another was dying. A girl of 5 years of age weighed only ten pounds, and several adults were under fifty pounds in weight. The skin in all cases was drawn over the faces, showing the outlines of the skulls and the limbs and joints had the appearance of those of articulated skeletons. It is estimated that the present famine is the greatest of the century, and will greatly surpass that of 1876, both in area and severity. The famine belt is 1,300 miles long by 400 miles wide.

Mrs. Mary Scott, a pioneer of 1864, died at her home in Walla Walla, at the age of 79 years. Her husband, John Scott, died only three months ago.

The president has signed, on the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, an order, reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from eighteen to nine. It is said this will save at least \$150,000 per annum.

Hon. J. F. Boyer died at his residence in Walla Walla. Mr. Boyer was one of the best known men of that city. In business, in church, in social life and in almost every matter of public interest he was for many years one of the most prominent men of the Inland Empire.

A Santa Fe train was held up and robbed by two masked men near Nelson, A. T. One of the robbers while attempting to break into the express car was shot and killed by Messenger Summers. The other escaped, taking with him about half a dozen registered packages, the through mail pouches being unharmed.

A grand ball, on a luxurious scale, in honor of President and Mrs. Diaz, was given Saturday night at the palatial residence of Pablo Escandon, of the opulent family of that name. It was in point of importance, taste and display, what the Bradley-Martin ball will be in New York.

News has been received of the wholesale killing of pacificos at Jubaco, Matanzas province, last week, by one of Weyler's captains, named Marios. He raided a small village, expecting to find an insurgent hospital there. Being disappointed he arrested twenty of the men, and, putting them in line, he ordered every odd numbered man shot, promising to spare the others. No sooner had these been dispatched than he had the others put to the machete.

Rev. Myron Reed, pastor of the Denver Broadway Temple Association, preached a sensational sermon last Sunday, in which he discouraged the collection of grain and money for the starving people of India, while there is so much suffering and need in our own country. Rev. Reed declared that present conditions in India were brought about by British misgovernment and should therefore be relieved by the British people.

### TARIFF REVISION FIRST.

McKinley is Determined to Let Financial Reform Wait.

Washington, Feb. 15.—McKinley has determined to let financial reform wait upon a tariff revision. All he will expect of the extra session of congress in the way of legislation is that it shall speedily pass a new tariff bill. He wants it to put the machinery in motion for currency legislation at a later date, however, by making provision for a joint commission of senators and representatives and report at the regular session of congress.

A man recently in Canton said he talked at length with McKinley about the extra session, and he found the president-elect had determined to confine his message at the opening of that session practically to the tariff and currency. He will urge the speedy passage of a tariff bill for the double protecting purpose of American interests and filling the treasury.

The informant said he understood McKinley would make no specific recommendations as to the policy which ought to be pursued in reforming the monetary system of the country, but would refer in general terms to the necessity of doing something, and advise congress to create a joint commission to sit during the recess and prepare a comprehensive scheme to be reported next December.

#### The Treaty May Go Over.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The executive session of the senate opened today with a notice by Senator Blackburn that he probably would move a postponement of further consideration of the Anglo-American treaty until the next session. He said in explanation that he thought there should be an early understanding on this point in view of the fact that the present session is rapidly drawing to a close, but did not wish to take the responsibility for such a motion until there could be a somewhat general expression as to its advisability.

Hear followed in a speech favoring the treaty. Stewart opposed it on general grounds, especially that the United States should not treat with Great Britain.

#### In the House.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The house today resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill immediately after the reading of the journal. It was arranged that the general debate should close in one hour.

Bromwell, Republican, of Ohio, resumed his argument against the appropriation of \$196,000 for special mail facilities from Boston to New Orleans. Replying to Swanson's remarks yesterday, he declared it was absurd to say that the Southern railroad carried more mail than any other trunk line in the country. There were, he said, twenty-five trunk lines, which carried more mail than the Southern.

After further debates, in which the old arguments on the Southern fast mail item were restated, the bill was taken up for amendment, and amendments were adopted reducing the appropriation for free delivery in the new offices from \$140,000 to \$90,000, while the appropriation for experimental rural free delivery was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

#### Turn Clay Into Gold and Silver.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Benjamin Brazzelle, a scientist and inventor, well known among men of his class, claims to have discovered the key to electricity and the transmutation of clay into gold, silver and iron, and to have perfected his discovery to an extent that will revolutionize the science of chemistry.

His demonstrations have been so satisfactory as to enlist the incorporation of a company by a number of capitalists to put them into practical effect. The company has already started its plant at Fairlawn, in St. Louis county. It will soon be completed and ready, its projectors assert, to turn out aluminum, gold, silver, iron and many other metals not known to science, all manufactured from common clay.

By actual test, it is stated, Mr. Brazzelle changed silver to gold and gold into silver. The transmutation, he says, is an insignificant part of the discoveries he has made—a mere nothing in comparison with the changing of clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminum, glucium and fifteen other metals not known to science and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the discoverer.

#### Dolphin Ran the Blockade.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The blockade-runners at Charleston have scored first blood in spite of all preparations made by Admiral Bunce to detect any attempt to pass the long line of ships he strung out across the entrance to the harbor. The Dolphin, not by any means a fast boat, nor as invisible as a regular blockade-runner, slipped quietly around one end of the line on the 8th instant, and when the department next heard of her she was at the bar off St. John's river, Florida.

Officials of the department were puzzled when notified by Commander Clover by telegraph of his whereabouts, but private letters received here from persons on the squadron explain his movements as a successful running of the blockade.

## ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLEMEN

### A Roseland Miner's Unprecedented Heroism.

#### AT THE RISK OF HIS OWN LIFE

##### Prevented an Ore Bucket From Falling Upon Two Men by Throwing Himself Upon a Whirring Windlass.

Spokane, Feb. 15.—A rare act of heroism, such as deserves to be recorded in history and song, was performed at Roseland, B. C., today, which saved the lives of two miners and proved plain Jim Hensworth to be one of nature's noblemen.

Jem Smith and Frank Conson were working at the bottom of a narrow shaft of the Young America mine, at a depth of nearly 150 feet, engaged in loading ore into an iron-bound bucket, while Jim Hensworth's duty consisted in hauling the bucket to the surface by means of a windlass. The heavy bucket filled with ore, had almost reached the top of the shaft when the iron crank of the windlass snapped in two like a bit of pine, hurling Hensworth to the ground.

Springing to his feet half dazed by the blow, Hensworth saw the windlass whirring around at a frightful rate of speed as the loaded bucket shot down the shaft upon the men below. He had not a second to lose. There was just one chance to save them, and he took that chance. Jumping forward, he threw his body upon the cogs of the whirring windlass, thrusting his arms and shoulder between the swiftly revolving wheels. Their iron jaws crunched and tore the flesh, crushed nerves, bone and sinews, tore ghastly wounds from finger-tip to shoulder, but the windlass stood still. With an awful jerk the bucket stopped just above the heads of the two men far down the shaft.

Pale as death, with the blood flowing in streams and suffering intense agony, Hensworth never uttered a cry nor even a sound, as the jaws of the wheels pinioned him fast as in a vice. Superintendent Shields, who witnessed the accident from a short distance away, rushed to Hensworth's aid and blocked the machinery.

As Hensworth staggered back and was about to fall, Shields caught him in his arms, at the same time exclaiming: "My God, Jim! This is awful!" "Oh, what's the difference?" replied the plucky fellow, "so long as I saved the boys?"

His wounds were dressed and the injured man made as comfortable as could be under the circumstances. The attending physicians are at this time unable to state how serious Hensworth's injuries are likely to result, but unless he is hurt internally they hope to save his life. His arm, however, in all likelihood will have to be amputated at the shoulder.

### ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

#### Thurston on a Missionary Visit to This Country.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Lorin A. Thurston, ex-minister of Hawaii to the United States, arrived from the islands today. Thurston, as president of the Annexation Club of Honolulu, expects to accomplish considerable missionary work in aid of the annexation movement before his return home. His mission is not an official one, he says, and he has not been sent here either by the government or by the Annexation Club. He says, however, that if the opportunity presents itself, he proposes to exert his best efforts to aid the annexation movement. He says:

"The all absorbing theme of discussion in the islands just now in annexation. As the day for the inauguration of McKinley approaches, interest in the annexation question is becoming intensified and widespread. The Annexation Club has been reorganized, and now has a membership of 6,000. Of this number, a third or a fourth are natives. The natives are joining the movement with the idea that the annexation of the islands to the United States is their only salvation from the Japanese, who are elbowing them in various fields of labor.

"The census of the islands has just been completed. The census shows a population of 31,000 natives, 8,000 half-castes and mixed races, 24,000 Japanese, 21,000 Chinese, and 25,000 whites, including Americans and Europeans. The official returns have occasioned some surprise. It was generally presumed that the Japanese population was greatly in excess of the figures given."

#### Hundreds of Mohammedans Killed.

London, Feb. 15.—A late dispatch to the Times from Canea says the entire Mohammedan population of Malevsi, Temenos, Pirgiotiga and Monofasti entered Heraklion, attacking and assaulting the Christians in the streets and pillaging the shops and houses. It is stated the soldiers assisted in this work of plundering. The local prefect at Sitia reports 300 Mohammedans killed in that district, and he is afraid the Mohammedans in the town of Aitia will massacre the Christians out of revenge.

### TURPIE AND MORGAN.

#### Resumed Their Speeches on the Arbitration Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The senate spent the greater part of the day in executive session debating the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The entire time was consumed by Senators Turpie and Morgan, the former in advocacy of and the latter in opposition to ratification. No action was taken on any amendment or any part of the treaty, and but little appreciable progress was made.

The session opened with Senator Turpie's speech, which was a reply to Senator Morgan's attack upon the treaty and a demand for its ratification by the senate without any amendment. He opposed the amendments made by the committee on foreign relations as useless, and as having a tendency both to weaken the treaty and render it inharmonious in construction. He laughed at and held up to ridicule Senator Morgan's fears of the effect of the acceptance of the treaty, saying that so astute an American as the senator from Alabama should not fear to be led into a trap set by England. He declared the United States, as a nation, was big enough to be perfectly independent and fearless in such a matter, and said we ought to set an example to other nations in all matters looking to the promotion of the reorganization of peace, which was the paramount purpose of the pending agreement. He contended that the perfection of the treaty would have the effect of preventing such war panics as those which followed the excitement over Venezuela, as the existence of a treaty providing for the submission of all questions to arbitration would be both a guarantee against war with England and a safeguard in case of war with other countries. He also urged that, in case it was found the enforcement of the terms of the treaty involved the Monroe doctrine and the Nicaragua canal, the question could then be taken up by congress and acted upon as effectively as at present.

Senator Turpie declared that arbitration would not prevent war, but it was one of the means that tend in that direction. War scares, when there was no excuse and when there was no possibility of war, would be averted by the adoption of a general arbitration with the leading nations of the world.

At the conclusion of Turpie's remarks Senator Morgan took the floor and went over the ground which he had previously discussed, paying particular attention to the points made by Senator Turpie, especially the points relative to the Nicaragua canal. He declared that under the treaty, and unless specifically protected by an amendment, especially the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the canal would be subject to arbitration. Morgan also pointed out the influence which England was exerting in the Central American states, and declared that the senate of the United States must protect the interests of this country. He replied to Turpie's attitude, and said if the Indiana senator was such a man of peace as he now professed to be, he created a very false impression in his attitude on the Cuban question.

#### The Sugar-Growers' Claims.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The house appropriations committee had a debate today over the proposition to put in the sundry civil bill the claims of the sugar-growers for more than \$1,000,000 more bounty money. The subcommittee, which framed the bill, was in favor of the appropriation, but the full committee, by a vote of 9 to 7, refused to insert it in the bill. Chairman Cannon made a strong speech against putting the claim in the sundry civil bill, which, he said, was already too large. Louisiana and Nebraska representatives will endeavor to have the senate add the bounty to the bill.

#### Valuable Papers Stolen.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Philip McIlhorne, son of the late J. J. McIlhorne, for years official reporter of the house of representatives, and Lewis Turner, both employees of the congressional library, have been arrested by secret service officers, charged with larceny of autograph letters from the library. Both were held by the United States commissioner in \$3,000 bail, pending an examination.

#### Fire in a Tenement-House.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—By the explosion of a lamp in an Italian tenement house today, four people were burned, two fatally. The injured are: Clara Paramacanda, aged 6, fatally; Mrs. M. Garland, fatally; Frank Searino and John Garland. Clara Paramacanda overturned a lighted lamp, causing the explosion. Mrs. Garland was ill in bed and the two men ran to her rescue.

#### Short of Provisions.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—The bark Leon, owned in this city and bound for Fremantle, West Australia, from Puget sound, with lumber, put into Melbourne, after a ninety-nine days' voyage, short of provisions. After receiving supplies, she sailed on to her destination on January 14 last.

#### Fire in a Texas Town.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 15.—An incendiary fire at Plano, Tex., started at 3 o'clock this morning, and burned nearly thirty buildings in the business part of the city. The loss is upwards of \$100,000, with practically no insurance.

## FIGHT LOCATED AT CARSON

### Stuart Chooses the Site of the Battle.

#### THE CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS

##### The Champion and the Governor of Nevada Meet and Congratulate Each Other and Exchange Compliments.

Carson, Nev., Feb. 15.—Dan Stuart has at last arrived and has announced that the big fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will occur in Carson, March 17. Although Stuart had reiterated all the way up from Texas that he had not decided where the fight was to be held, it did not take him long to make up his mind after he got here. The pugilistic impresario gives as a reason for the selection of Carson his preference to Reno, that the Carson people had worked hard for the passage of the prizefight bill, while Reno citizens were opposed to it. Stuart thinks that the facilities for the accommodation and transportation of a big crowd at Carson are fully sufficient, and says that he has made very satisfactory arrangements with the railroad.

If the matter can be arranged to suit him, Stuart will offer big purses for a live-bird shooting tournament, which he expects will be attended by all the noted shots of the country.

No announcement as yet has been made from any official source as to where the pavilion will be built, but it probably will be in the heart of the city, and a few minute's walk from the railroad. A local agent gives it out that the first building, owing to the short time in which to erect it, will not be a permanent one, and therefore there will be many places in the heart of the city where it can be erected without interfering with anyone. There will be many other attractions at the same time, if present plans are carried out, and most of them will be in the pugilistic line. Just what men will meet in the ring besides Corbett and Fitzsimmons, Stuart will not say, beyond that two of them will be Sharkey and Maher, if these men can come to any agreement, and will fight for a reasonable purse.

#### Corbett and the Governor.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 15.—There was a big crowd at the depot to meet Jim Corbett when he passed through on his way to San Francisco. Governor Sailer, of Nevada, was among those who came down from Carson to take a peep at the world's champion. Just as soon as the train stopped the governor climbed aboard and was introduced to Corbett by A. Livingston.

"I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Corbett," said his excellency, making a critical survey of Corbett's towering figure and broad shoulders.

"And I am pleased to meet you," replied Corbett.

"You proved by signing that glove-contest measure and giving the people what they wanted that there was no hypocrisy about you. It needed some governor with the courage of his convictions to break the ice in matters of this kind. It is to be hoped your example will be followed, and that there will be less hypocrisy about things of this kind in future."

#### HARRISON'S REPORT.

##### Advantages of a Commission in Dealing With Pacific Roads.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Representative Harrison, of Alabama, today made a report to the house from the committee on Pacific railroads for the settlement of the affairs of the Pacific road by a commission. Mr. Harrison says that it has been demonstrated that it is impossible to place the questions involved in the government's relations with the railroads with all their technical details, before congress in such a manner that intelligent action can be taken. The report continues:

"The debts due to the government are daily growing larger and means of payment smaller. Foreclosure proceedings are pending against the Union Pacific, and this road is likely to be sold, and the government's claim against the same disposed of before the next regular session of congress. If this should occur, the most valuable and important part of this great line of railway across the continent will have passed to other hands without the preservation to the government of the many valuable rights and privileges now has."

It is argued that a better price can be obtained for the Union and Central Pacific jointly, but that congress cannot conduct the necessary negotiations. The advantages of a commission consisting of secretaries of the treasury and interior and the attorney-general are pointed out, one of them being that all information relating to the roads in these departments.

#### An Electric Blizzard.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 15.—The most peculiar storm ever known in this section set in at 11 o'clock tonight. The wind rose to almost a hurricane and snow began to fall. With the storm were the most vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder.