

Lincoln County Leader

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraphic Columns.

Five men were injured, two fatally, in a railroad accident at La Grange, Ill. A meat train bound for Hammond jumped the track on the Belt Line of the Chicago, Hammond & Western road. The engine was derailed, two of the cars were telescoped, and the remainder of the train thrown from the track.

A small band of unemployed workmen have begun the construction of a boulevard in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to pay for which public subscriptions have been taken. Ex-Mayor Sutro warned the workmen to keep off his land, and as the boulevard extends across Sutro's property, work had to be suspended. Sutro has promised to sign a deed for the strip, however.

Miss Blanche Berard, the oldest postmistress in the country, who has held office for a half century, has resigned. Administrations and presidents changed, postmaster-generals came and went, postoffices were reorganized and reclassified, great political upheavals annihilated every branch of the government, but she remained undisturbed at West Point, N. Y.

A Havana special to the New York World says: Through Cubans here it is learned that a train carrying Spanish troops was blown up by dynamite while passing over a deep gorge south of Candelaria, Pinar del Rio province, and nearly 250 soldiers were killed or injured. The locomotive and six cars were demolished. The tragedy occurred about the 10th inst.

In the executive session of the senate, Senator Stewart offered an amendment to the Alaskan boundary treaty, which is in the nature of a substitute for the provision for ascertaining the meridian. It provides for the survey of the whole boundary line, but fixes definitely the boundary as provided in the treaty of 1857. The boundary line in that treaty is incorporated in the amendment of Senator Stewart, and, if carried, is made a part of the treaty.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, has issued his Arbor day proclamation, recommending that Friday, April 30, 1897, be devoted by the people of Washington to planting trees, shrubs and vines and in other ways beautifying their homes. In connection with the governor's proclamation, State Superintendent Brown has prepared a programme to be rendered in the different grades of the public schools from the first to the grammar grade, inclusive.

The report that the O. R. & N. Co. was contemplating an extension of its lines to the Kootenai country has been officially denied at the offices in Portland. No such enterprise is at present under consideration.

The Mississippi river is on the rise. At Memphis it has reached 36.3, the highest record since the establishment of the weather bureau. Along the lowlands of Arkansas there is great suffering among people who have been driven from their homes by the oncoming waters.

A Missouri Pacific passenger train ran into a bunch of horses near Wolf Creek, Kan. The engineer and fireman were killed and a score of others injured, mostly train employees. All the cars but the sleepers were overturned. The passengers escaped with comparative ease.

In revenge for being ejected from trains, tramps caused a wreck on the Louisville & Nashville railway this morning. They spiked a switch, derailed and demolishing a freight train and causing heavy damage. The tramps had intended wrecking the Chicago limited. They have been captured.

Postmaster-General Gary has made the definite announcement that the administration had decided to adhere to the four-years-tenure-of-office policy for all postmasters, except in a few cases where removal for cause was required on account of delinquency, incompetency or unsatisfactory conduct of administration of office.

Professor J. B. McMasters, of the university of Pennsylvania, will arrive in Chicago this week with a bundle of manuscripts of the new school history of the United States, in which patriotism is the keynote. The making of this history has been undertaken at the urgent request of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic.

An expedition is to be sent to North-eastern Asia and Northwestern America to discover if possible the ancestry of the American Indian. Morris Jessup, president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, is the originator of the expedition, and will pay all the bills connected with it, which during the six years of its continuance, will reach considerably over \$50,000.

A Polish Centenarian.

Chicago, March 22.—Adam Adamicek, a Pole, has just celebrated his 112th birthday. His wife is still living and is 87 years of age. Both are almost totally blind, and yet their general health otherwise is remarkably good. Adamicek is believed to be the oldest man in Chicago, and as far as known the oldest in the United States. Until recently, none but the parish priest and his Polish neighbors knew his remarkable story, although his habitation had stood in the stretch of muddy prairie near the railroads for over thirty years.

Adamicek's abnormally large head, his short stature and bent form gave him a brownie-like appearance. This is heightened by a surprising activity. His long gray hair straggles out from under a poked hat, and he wears a thin gray beard. For the last twelve years, ever since he passed the century mark, Adamicek has remained within his muddy cabin. His muscles are not shrunken, nor his form shriveled. It is pitiful to see the uncertainty which his blindness gives to his walk, but he steps firmly about the house and the palisaded enclosure. The old man is an inveterate snufftaker, and has smoked nearly all his life. He has not been a total abstainer from liquors.

Ran Into an Open Bridge.

Chattanooga, March 22.—News has just been received here from Cole City, Ga., of a terrible railroad accident there at noon. A switch engine of the Dade Coal Company, running between the mines and the furnaces, ran into an open bridge, washed away by high water. The locomotive plunged down an embankment, carrying with it the engineer, Stewart, and the fireman, Cagle. The locomotive turned upside down, and the coal from the firebox fell across the engineer's breast. The fireman was pinned to the side of the cab, and could not render Stewart assistance. Stewart begged the fireman to kill him. Stewart was burned to death.

Bartender Let Him Drink.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 22.—"Either give me whisky, or I'll drink this," exclaimed Frank Lewis, 26 years old, as he stood before the bar of a saloon this afternoon holding a small phial in his hand and addressing the barkeeper who had asked him to pay for a round of drinks. The barkeeper did not see fit to forgive the debt and Lewis poured the contents, three ounces of carbolic acid, down his throat. Lewis was carried to the police station, where he died in a few minutes in horrible agony. His father is one of the wealthiest business men of King county, Mo. No reason is assigned for this act.

A Bay Collision.

San Francisco, March 22.—A collision, fortunately unattended by loss of life, occurred on the bay this afternoon between the stern-wheeler Sunol, bound for Napa, and the bark Olympic, inward bound from Philadelphia, while the latter was beating up the harbor. Although the Sunol's engine-room was wrecked, she only partly filled, and was towed to the flats. Her passengers and crew escaped by climbing over the bows of the Olympic, after she crashed into the steamer. The accident was due to carelessness of the Sunol's captain, who tried to cross the Olympic's bows.

Killed by His Brother.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., March 22.—P. H. Dalidet, jr., one of the best-known business men of this county, and member of a well-known and highly respected family of this city, was fatally shot by his younger brother, John Dalidet, at the family residence yesterday. The shooting was the result of a family difference. The tragedy caused a big sensation here, owing to the prominence of the family.

Spanish Defeat in Philippines.

New York, March 22.—A special cable to the Herald from Manila says 2,000 troops under Solodo were led on March 9 by the native guides into an ambush near a strong position occupied by the rebels. The latter, 8,000 in number, attacked the Spaniards and defeated them. The Spaniards retreated in confusion, after almost a hand-to-hand fight. The extent of the Spanish loss is unknown.

Paris Has a Genuine Duel.

Paris, March 22.—A duel with swords was fought this afternoon in the park of St. Quen, between the Chevalier Pinea, master of the Italian school of arms, and M. Thomageux, a French amateur swordsman. The meeting which excited intense interest, arose from a letter insulting Pinea as the outcome of a recent assault at arms. Thomageux was wounded in the face.

Misery of Turkish Troops.

Constantinople, March 22.—The Imperial Ottoman bank advanced only at the last moment the £600,000 required by the porte for military expenses. The misery of the Turkish troops is intense. Their wages have not been paid for the last nine months, and many officers are selling their arms and uniforms to get food.

The Largest Schooner.

Bath, Me., March 22.—The schooner Frank A. Palmer, the largest of its class on the high seas, was successfully launched here this morning. The vessel measures 261 feet on the keel, and from the end of the jibboom to the end of the spinnaker 413 feet.

EIGHTY LIVES ARE LOST

An Ocean Tragedy of Exceptional Horror.

ONLY FOUR WERE RESCUED

Terrible Experience of Those on the Ill-Fated Ville Ste. Nazaire—Was Unseaworthy When She Left Port.

New York, March 22.—Of eighty-two persons comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer Ville Ste. Nazaire, which sailed from this port March 6 for Port au Prince, Hayti, only four are known to have survived the disaster which befell the craft a few hours later. These four passed through an experience such as fortunately has been the lot of but few, seeing one after another of the thirty-one others who left the steamer in a large boat perish of exposure to the cold or die of hunger, some suffering, during the seven days in which they drifted helplessly without sail or compass, pangs that drove them to madness before death came to their relief.

Among the survivors is Senor Tagado, a San Domingian, who was compelled to witness the death of his wife and four children without being able to alleviate their sufferings. What became of the forty-four persons besides those mentioned above can only be surmised, although there is a remote possibility that one or more of the three boats in which they left the sinking steamer in the midst of a fierce storm off Cape Hatteras, has been picked up by a sailing vessel.

The Ville Ste. Nazaire was a single-screw bark-rigged steamer of 2,640 tons register. She was owned by the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique Generale. The accident vividly recalls the fate of the same company's steamer Ville de Havre, which went down November 23, 1873, with 226 people on board. The Ville Ste. Nazaire was commanded by Captain Jaguena, a sailor of experience and ability. Hard weather was experienced from the time the steamer left this port until the water began pouring into and over her, and it was determined to abandon her. The passengers and crew took four boats, the fifth having been crushed in the attempt to lower it. There had been no time to provision the boats. It was night, and in the midst of a storm the transfer was made.

Captain Berri, manager of the West Indian line of the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique Generale, was one of the 85 men who embarked in the larger of the boats, and upon him devolved the command of that frail refuge for so many souls. He, Senor Tagado, Lantz, the third engineer, and Maire, the ship's doctor, are the only ones surviving. They were brought to Perth Amboy yesterday by the schooner Hilda, which came upon them March 14, as they were drifting at sea with the dead bodies of four of their fellow-passengers in a small boat. The survivors were almost dead from starvation and exposure, and were too weak to relieve the small boat of the weight of the corpses. The four rescued men were brought to this city from Perth Amboy in the tug Idlewild last night. Captain Berri is being attended by Dr. L. Deplezze, who entertains doubts of his recovery, and declares that he must have endured most terrible hardships.

The Ste. Nazaire cleared from New York for Port au Prince on March 6. On the following day, according to the story told by one of the survivors, the leak was discovered, but it was not thought to be sufficiently serious to warrant a return to port. By the middle of the second day, however, the leak had increased to a dangerous extent, and a portion of the cargo on the port side of the vessel was damaged by the water, which had commenced to pour in in great quantities. A terrible storm arose on the night of the second day, and the heavy seas, together with the big leak, rendered the escape of the vessel from shipwreck an impossibility. Realizing that the ship was doomed, the captain ordered the four lifeboats to be lowered, and into them crowded the passengers and crew. The boats were soon swept apart by the wind and waves.

The boat which was found by the Hilda six days after the sinking of the steamship is the only one of the four boats that has been heard of. Thirty-five persons, it is said, were crowded into the boat from which the survivors were taken. One by one all but the four rescued men died from exposure or hunger, or were swept into the deep by waves which broke over the small boat. The bodies of the dozen who died in the boat during the first days of its terrible voyage were thrown over board by the survivors. But those who withstood the elements and managed to live without food or drink, at last became too weak to rid the boat of its ghastly freight, and were compelled for days to gaze upon the stiffened corpses of their unfortunate companions. Agent Forget, of the French line, is doing all in his power to make the survivors comfortable.

Captain Berri, who is 55 years of age and a trusted employe of the French line, is under the care of a doctor. The physician found his patient's throat fearfully parched and his lungs in the same condition.

THE BILL REPORTED.

Tariff Debate Will Continue Five Days—House Rules Agreed Upon.

Washington, March 22.—This was a stormy day in the house of representatives. The Republican leaders, before adjournment, secured the adoption of a special order fixing the limits of the tariff debate, and two of the regular appropriation bills which failed to become laws at the last session were passed and sent to the senate.

The sundry civil bill carried \$53,147,551, and the general deficiency bill \$8,166,214.

The galleries were thronged and there was hardly a vacant seat on the floor. At times partisan feeling ran high, and the hall echoed the cheers of the majority or opposition as their respective spokesmen made effective points.

All the premonitory symptoms that the house was about to plunge into the work before it ceased when the speaker rapped the members to order today. The desks were piled high with the appropriation bills that failed.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Dingley, amid some applause, reported the tariff bill.

After a good deal of crossfiring between Dingley and McMillin, it was finally arranged that 5,000 extra copies of the majority and minority reports, and also 5,000 copies of a comparative statement of the tariff, should be printed.

Dalzell, from the committee on rules, presented the special rules under which the house was to operate during the tariff debate. The rules provided that general debate will continue five days, with night sessions, after which the bill should be open to amendment under the five-minute rule (committee amendments to have precedence), until March 31, when the bill, with pending amendments, should be reported from the committee of the whole and the previous question be considered as ordered, on the third reading and final passage of the bill. The rules also gave leave to print for twenty days.

Dalzell demanded the previous question, which was ordered by a strict party vote, the Populists voting with the Democrats.

In deference to the request of the minority, Dalzell agreed to an extension of debate on the general order to be thirty minutes on a side.

The Senate Proceedings.

Washington, March 22.—The first copy of the senate calendar was on the desks of senators today. The two Pacific railroad bills, reported yesterday, were numbered 1 and 2. These and Turpie's resolution for the election of senators by the people constituted the calendar.

The claim of Edward Addicks to a seat as senator from Delaware made its reappearance by a petition from Addicks, presented by Burrows of Michigan. Following this, Chandler presented a memorial from Governor W. P. Lord and the secretary of state of Oregon, detailing the circumstances of the recent failure of the legislature of that state to organize and elect a senator. The document stated that as a result of this failure, no session of the Oregon legislature had been held, since February, 1895. The purpose of the memorial was to establish the right of the governor to appoint a senator. The memorial, like Addicks' petition, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The early opening of the tariff work in the senate was indicated by the agreement to a resolution for the preparation of a comparative statement on revenue questions and for an increase of the clerical staff of the finance committee.

A resolution by Gear was agreed to, calling on the attorney-general for information as to the Pacific railroad foreclosure suits.

A resolution by Pettigrew for a committee of five senators to look into the Pacific railroad questions, was referred. At 12:50 the senate went into executive session on the arbitration treaty, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, spoke at length in the executive session of the senate today, presenting the views of the majority of the committee favorable to the arbitration treaty, and he was listened to with the utmost attention by the senators.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A Husband Returns to Find His Wife in Knickerbockers.

Vineland, N. J., March 22.—Twenty years ago Captain Moses Lucas went away. He was not heard from and it was supposed he was dead. When he went away he left behind a wife and daughter. They have continued to work the farm which gave them support. To facilitate movement about the fields and barnyard they donned many years ago a more fitting style of dress for that work than skirts. Since knickerbockers became fashionable they have modified their dress to knickerbockers.

Lucas suddenly returned and in a carriage was driven to the door. Mrs. Lucas answered and in a minute she and the stranger were clasped in each other's arms, the man being her long-lost husband. Lucas is said to have become wealthy.

Incipient Insanity.

A SICK AND AILING GIRL—MOTHER'S ADVICE.

An Interesting Story Told Under Barring Circumstances.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

The interviewer's lines sometimes fall in queer places. People who are to be talked to may be in all sorts of conditions and frames of mind, but cannot conceive a much more embarrassing thing for all parties concerned than an assignment to interview a mother of a two days' old infant. Some things are too sacred for even the callous newspaper man to lightly ignore. But Mrs. C. C. Reeder had a story to tell of this paper wanted that story. The baby was asleep, and the mother expressed her amiability, so the reporter was ushered into the room.

Mrs. Reeder used to be Johanna Rinker, and lived for several years in Riverside, Cal. She was a domestic and worked very hard. Perhaps it was the toil, perhaps the climate, at all events, she fell sick. Doctors and medicines did her no good. Her appetite vanished. Sleep eluded her night, always and ever that dreadful feeling of lassitude and depression, familiar to women, made itself apparent to her. And then she began to imagine things. One night while driving across a bridge that she knew perfectly well was there, she cried out in fright because she could see nothing. The doctors might call this insanity, but until the hallucinations and delusions grow to be a menace to life or peace, not much heed is paid to the faginings of weakly girls.

Last spring Mrs. Reeder, for she had married in the meantime, concluded to visit her old home at Daleville, Ind., and it was while there that her mother, Mrs. Caroline Leaser, told her of the wonderful properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mrs. Reeder began to take them. When she started in she could not walk the three-quarters of a mile to the postoffice, she was so weak. In about three weeks she took according to directions about five boxes of the pills, and at the expiration of that time could go down into town and come back and do a big day's washing over the tub at her home. Her blood came back into the pale cheeks, sleep once again refreshed her at night, the cold sweats left, and she could eat and enjoy all the pleasures and diversions of life where before she had been averse to society and amusements of all kinds. The awful notions and hallucinations left her, her brain again resumed its normal functions. From that time to now she has taken no medicine and she is well in all respects.

"See my baby, God bless its heart," said the proud mother. "It is a strong and healthy as any baby ever born. It weighed nine pounds." It lay there, its little pink fists clenched over its thumbs, its little eyes puckered up in sleep, a bundle of pink satiny infantile loveliness, there could be little doubt of the physical health of its parents.

Mrs. Reeder lives at a cottage numbered 407 1/2 East Pico street, Los Angeles, Cal., and the last words she said were, "Oh, you are perfectly excusable. I am just as glad to endorse Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as you can possibly be to hear my story. If all suffering women only knew their power and good, there would be less sickness and misery in the world, I'm sure Good-bye."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Roentgen ray photographs were admitted as evidence in a Denver, Col., court recently.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Sprud, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Tea Garden Drops" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine "Tea Garden Drops" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

I believe my prompt use of Pisco's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, 1895.

We can afford to say "Get every sort of Schilling's Best tea of your grocer, and get your money back on what you don't like."

Your tea-trade for the rest of your life is worth the risk—and there is no risk.

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