

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.

The fireman was killed and another trainhand injured by a collision of two fast freight trains near Langtry, Tex.

The Yreka stage was robbed near Yreka, Cal., by a lone highwayman. The passengers were not molested, and the express box which was broken open by the highwayman, contained only \$50.

The members of the Washington state board of horticulture which met in Tacoma recently say that the reports of damage to fruit trees by the severe cold weather last winter are greatly exaggerated. An abundant yield is now predicted.

Answering a question regarding the prospects of the government sending out invitations for a bimetallic conference, Mr. Balfour reiterated, in the house of commons, that there was nothing in the situation which would lead him to suppose that anything could be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in promoting an international bimetallic conference.

The steamer Edith, chartered by the Alaska Steamship Company to take passengers and freight from the wrecked Willapa to Juneau and Dyea, has returned to Port Townsend. The Willapa is reported as being a total wreck. Her hull broke on the rocks and sank to the bottom of the sea. The loss on the Willapa and cargo is estimated at \$60,000; insurance on the boat, \$28,000.

Representative Tongue of Oregon is making an effort to have anthracite coal placed on the dutiable list, because it comes in competition with the coal produced in Oregon and Washington. He prepared and had circulated a petition to the finance committee of the senate, asking that this be done, and setting forth the reasons. This petition was signed by nearly all the Pacific coast senators.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Greek irregulars, who have begun the invasion of Macedonia at Baltino: "Brothers and Soldiers of Christ and Liberty: We hoist the flag of liberty, the Greek flag. Under its shadows let us unite, with the watchword, 'Liberty or Death.' The justice of our cause is recognized by all free people blessed by God. Let us push onward, brother Greeks; God is with us."

By a collision between two passenger trains at Harrisburg, N. C., three men were killed outright and several others seriously injured.

C. B. Bellinger, United States district judge for Oregon, has been appointed by Governor Lord a member of the board of regents of the state University at Eugene.

The Heldageblatt, the Dutch newspaper of Cape Town, declares that leading officials of the Transvaal speak openly of war with England as inevitable, and aver that it will be carried right up to Table bay.

A dispatch from Montevideo states that a serious engagement has occurred between the federal troops under Colonel Casalia and the insurgents near Minas. The federals are said to have been defeated. The insurgents have captured the town of Sarandi del Yi.

Hot winds have taken the snow from the mountains above Pendleton, Or., and the Umatilla river is up to as high a stage as at any time this spring. Part of the railroad bridge above town has gone out, compelling the abandonment of the branch line between there and Walla Walla. The water is still rising, and promises to do more damage.

Fire greatly damaged the dwelling house occupied by James Jackson, a relative of President Andrew Jackson, and inheritor of the relics of the deceased president, at Clifton, O. Among the relics was General Jackson's carriage, the wheels of which were made of timber from the old war frigate Constitution. The carriage was destroyed along with many other relics, valued at \$10,000.

The Turkish porte, in a protest to the powers against Greek invasion, says that the regular Greek army occupied Turkish territory near Grovno and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts. The protest further declares that these acts virtually constitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as an aggressor in the war.

A Salt Lake paper prints what is claimed to be a confession by J. W. Fetzer, who is under arrest at Dillon, Mont., in which he says he killed Dr. C. H. Nichols, superintendent of the insane asylum at Washington in 1873. He says he has ten or fifteen other victims, but will not plead guilty unless he can get a death sentence. Fetzer was arrested last week in Salt Lake and turned over to Montana authorities, charged with swindling the state.

INVADERS CHECKED.

Greek Irregulars Defeated by the Turks at Krania.

Larissa, April 19.—Severe fighting has occurred in Macedonia between the Greek irregulars and the Turkish forces. A column of irregulars sent to the right from Pitgravitza, after having attacked and captured Sitovo, continued its advance toward Kritudes, Phisia and Kouruzi, with orders to hold Kouruzi at all costs, as it commands the right approach to Grovno, the objective point.

This column, commanded by Chiefs Zermos and Luzzo, attacked Kritudes on Friday. The place was defended by two companies of Turks. After a severe fight, during which eighty Turks were killed and twenty-five taken prisoners, the position was captured by the Greeks, who also obtained possession of 1,100 rifles and a quantity of cartridges.

The insurgents, however, have suffered a severe check in another direction. A strong force of Turkish troops from Macovon, with a number of mountain guns, advanced on Krania, which had recently been captured by the Greeks, and attacked 400 irregulars of Greece, who occupied an entrenched position. It is reported the fighting was ferocious on both sides. The insurgents eventually were compelled to retreat north to the mountains. Some, however, succeeded in breaking through the Turkish lines and escaped to Baltino, just across the frontier in Macedonia, first captured by the Greek irregulars and used by them as a depot for provisions and ammunition.

Accounts given by refugees of Turkish losses are believed to be exaggerated. They say 265 Turks were killed, while the irregulars only had eight men killed and seventeen wounded. The leader of the Greeks operating in that direction, Chief Milonas, was among the wounded, and returned into Greek territory with a number of refugees. One of the latter says a portion of the Turkish force is composed of irregulars whose dress resembles that of the Greek insurgents. This, it appears, enabled the Turkish force to execute a flank movement unheeded by the leaders of the Greeks. The refugee referred to blames the Greek leaders for badly handling the men. All the refugees bore traces of having experienced great fatigue, and it is reported that Ethniko Hetairia, or the national league, has ordered the Greek irregulars to retreat into Greek territory, regarding further bloodshed as useless, unless the regular army of Greeks supports the irregulars.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Columbia River Fishermen Will Take Four Cents a Pound.

Astoria, Or., April 19.—It is now settled that the Columbia river packers will not get their fish this season at less than 4 cents, as was anticipated. At a conference between a committee of the union, appointed for that purpose, and the packers, this afternoon, it was determined by the former that no fish would be delivered to any cannery for less than the 4-cent price.

It now remains to be seen whether the packers will pay the union rate or shut down. The probabilities are, however, that it will be decided to go ahead with the season's pack, but an effort will be made by the Cannerymen's Association to stiffen Eastern prices so as to justify the 4-cent price for fish.

A prominent packer is authority for the statement that no more fish will be offered under first-class labels after today at a price that will not leave a fair margin of profit at 4 cents for raw material. It could not be learned what action the association has determined to take, but it is generally reported that its members have agreed to render such assistance to one another as will enable the entire spring pack to be carried over until the desired improvement takes place in the market.

When it became generally known tonight that the impending strike had been averted, there was great rejoicing.

When the season opened, business experienced a sudden improvement, but fell off again as the agitation continued. Great uneasiness was felt. The situation, as it now stands, is all that could be desired, and indications are bright for a prosperous year. The only disagreeable feature of the situation is that the Chinese have secured an advantage over white labor. This condition has caused a great deal of unfavorable discussion, and is condemned on all sides.

Several hundred boats went out tonight, the decision of the union setting all doubts at rest. The run of salmon continues light, but the fish is of excellent quality. It is predicted by fish experts that the run this year will be without precedent in the past ten seasons.

Security of Funds in Land Office.

Washington, April 19.—The exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the general land office is largely crippling the work in the field, and further retrenchment on the salary rolls was made today. The fourteen examiners of the office who have been investigating on the Chippewa Indian lands at \$6 per day each, and twelve mineral land commissioners in Idaho and Montana, drawing \$2,500 per annum each, were ordered dropped from the rolls. The action takes effect the 20th inst.

JUNO SANDOVAL'S MISSION

Cubans Will Take Steps to Frustrate It.

M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

An American Flag Was Destroyed by Spanish Soldiers in Santa Clara—Gen. Weyler's Latest Order.

Philadelphia, April 19.—A private meeting of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers was held in this city today, at which it was decided to take steps to frustrate what the Cubans claim is the real object of Major Luno Sandoval's visit to this city. This is said to be the arrest of the members of the Cuban junta in this country. It has been stated that Major Sandoval came to Philadelphia to purchase munitions of war to be shipped in the general way to General Weyler in Cuba. Leading Cubans, however, assert that it is to gather information that will culminate in the arrest of General Estrada Palma and General Quesada in Washington. The former is the minister of the Cuban republic, and the latter charge d'affaires at the capital. It is asserted that Major Sandoval has been commissioned by General Weyler for this express purpose, and is known to have in his possession documents found on the steamer Laurada on one of her trips to Cuba, showing the parts played by Generals Palma and Quesada in her movements.

Should the arrest of the junta leaders result, and the issue be made in court as to the liability of such a policy, there will be a question of jurisdiction that will not only involve the interstate commerce laws, but also questions of belligerency and the customs comity of nations.

M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY.

The War Must Be Fought on Civilized Lines.

New York, April 19.—A Tribune dispatch from Washington says:

The policy of the administration in reference to Cuba is not likely to be criticised as was that of its predecessor on the score of indifference to the rights of American citizens. Secretary Sherman will see to it that imprisonment of suspects entitled to the protection of the United States for an indefinite period is no longer indulged in by Spanish officials in Cuba. He will eye go further and make it plain to the Spanish authorities that they cannot, in the closing of the 19th century, be permitted to carry on war on principles widely divergent from modern civilization. In short, notice has been served on the Spanish government—in formally as yet, but still in unmistakable terms—that this government recognizes a state of civil war on the island of Cuba which demands a treatment of prisoners taken in action by either side somewhat different from that which seems to have been accorded them thus far.

The immediate cause of this notice being served on the Spanish government was, of course, the capture of Cuban General Rivera and the rumor that he would be forthwith tried by drumhead court-martial and shot.

The president, immediately after the news of the fate in store for the prisoner was received, ordered the secretary to draw up a protest against the contemplated action of General Weyler. Upon second consideration, however, the protest took a less formal shape. Instead of being diverted to the Spanish minister in writing, Senor de Lome was sent for by the secretary of state and informed as to the views of the administration in the matter. This protest, it is assumed, was no less explicit than that which Secretary Sherman had previously drafted. At any rate it had its effect, for General Rivera is still living.

TORE UP AN AMERICAN FLAG.

An Outrage by Spanish Soldiers in Santa Clara.

New York, April 19.—A Herald dispatch from Sagua Grande via Key West says a report has just reached there of an outrage perpetrated near the town of Encircujada, by Spanish troops, who destroyed the property owned by the wife of the British vice-consul, Mr. Harris, of Sagua Grande, and tore up an American flag which the manager of the estate, George Harris, who is an American citizen, had draped over his bed.

The estate of Mrs. Harris, called La Palma, is about two miles from Encircujada. The troops broke open the doors and removed articles of value. Finding the flag in the manager's bedroom, the soldiers carried it out with many epithets and tore it into bits. Being satisfied with their vengeance on the bit of bunting, in the absence of its owner, they departed.

The matter was reported to Mr. Harris on his return, and he promptly laid it before the British and American consular officials in Sagua, who will cause a thorough investigation.

It is said the Spanish assert that they had seen insurgents leaving the estate, but this is denied by the manager. The American consul at Sagua, his friends say, will make a full report on the flag incident. He is Mr. Barker, one of the most vigorous American representatives on the island.

First Mexican Woman Doctor.

Miss Columbia Rivera, the first woman in Mexico to be licensed as a practicing physician, has been appointed to the women's ward of San Andres Hospital. Miss Rivera has studied medicine for four years, passing her examinations with great credit.

RATTLED.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15 or 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then regrets that for the expense of 50c, he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferers are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is a special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

A fire was fought in New Jersey recently, by pumping from wine vats. The loss by fire was \$2,000, and it took \$5,000 worth of wine to quench it.

Paralyzed for Years.

A CARPENTER SPENDS MANY MONTHS IN BED—PHYSICIANS DO HIM LITTLE GOOD.

PARALYSIS CAME FROM A FALL.

From the Express, Los Angeles, California.

Just think of a busy, hardworking man paralyzed in the midst of his career, and rendered useless.

That was the misfortune that befell James A. Jones, of 1002 Alpine street, Los Angeles, Cal., in September, 1891. Mr. Jones was born in the state where many of the presidents come from—Ohio, but spent the greater part of his life during his younger years in Iowa, from which place he went to Colorado, and in 1882 came to Los Angeles. It was a small place then, before the boom came along and pushed us forward a century in the road of progress, and Mr. Jones followed his occupation of carpenter and builder. While at work in September, 1891, he received a fall which jarred him considerably and he became confined to his bed. Shortly after he lost the use of the lower part of his body entirely, and his legs became a dead weight. A plaster cast was put upon him by the doctors and they worked over him and did all things possible to assist his recovery. But he remained in the same condition.

In April, 1893, he began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The following June he noticed that he could move his toes, and July 4, 1893, he got up out of bed and later in the month was able to walk without crutches. Shortly after, still continuing the pills he went to work at his trade at Whittier's, where he sustained a fall and again injured himself and had to go to bed and the dread paralysis came on again. Again the doctors worked with him but without relief, and he once more began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The doctors had given him bromides and iodides, but without effect. Again the pills drove the paralysis into the background. He said "I took them in accordance with directions, and in connection with the use of cold sponge baths, found they were exceedingly beneficial."

Mr. Jones is now able to walk again, and he feels that the pills are the only thing that has done him any good. In this connection he said: "The doctors who have treated me have done everything in their power, but without effect, and it does seem marvelous that paralysis should be overcome by these little pills. But that has been my experience. If anyone doubts it let him write to me or come and see me and I will tell them the story."

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 an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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Many a poor family that seeks the wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is served from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by a letter's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does that incomparable medicinal defense, the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasmatic water, that protected by it the pioneer miner or the tourist provided with it, safely encounter the danger.

Distinction.

The society girl and the actress? Oh, they differ in dress, you know. One rises above that sort of thing. And the other comes out bel—
—Trina

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually light colored and of heavy body, is made of glucose. "Ten Garden Drips" is made of sugar cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO., Alameda, Cal. "Ten Garden Drips" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

The National debt of Spain is now \$2,000,000,000 and the annual interest \$80,000,000.

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one decided fact that science has been able to cure in all stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. Proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Sold by Druggists, 70c.

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The rhinoceros is the most formidable and pugnacious of all wild beasts.

I know that my life was saved by Pink Cure for Consumption.—John A. Mills, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.



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