

Lincoln County Leader

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO.....OREGON

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

A collision occurred at the Girdleness lighthouse, near Aberdeen, Scotland, between the British steamer Coldyde and the Grangoe. The Coldyde sank and eleven of her crew were drowned.

The five anarchists convicted of participation in the bomb outrage, June 7 last, at the feast of Corpus Christi, were shot in Barcelona. They shouted "Long live anarchy," just before the order to fire was given.

A ponderous rock, weighing ten tons, while being swung from a flat car, crashed through the sides of two cars on the westbound Chicago & Alton passenger train near Chicago, wrecking the cars and injuring a number of people.

Another citizenship question has arisen between this government and Germany. An American citizen named Mayer has been impressed into military service by the German government. The state department has requested his release.

Eight-year-old Emelia Killesling, who drank some lemonade which was kept in a tin bucket over night, died at Danville, Cal., from the effects of the poison. Eighteen scholars who drank of the stuff are sick. The ladies of the Rebekah lodge used a part of the lemonade at a social. The remainder was presented to the school children next day.

Consul-General McIvor, at Kanagawa, Japan, reports to the state department that, according to current reports, the Japanese government is about to send a commission to Washington for the purpose of influencing a reduction of the increased import duties, which, according to the American papers, it is proposed to levy on silk. The imperial diet has passed a bill allowing a bonus to exporters of raw silk.

There will be an encampment of the Oregon National Guard this year. It will be the latter part of June or first of July. It will continue from six to ten days. An effort is being made by the agricultural board at Salem to have the encampment postponed until September 30, and to have it then held on the state fair grounds, in conjunction with the fair. The selection of a place has been left to General Beebe.

The Greek cabinet ministers who have returned from the Greek frontier seem to be in favor of a continuance of the war. Altogether, fourteen officers have been recalled from Crete to be sent to Thessaly, and this is also proof of the intention of the new cabinet to continue the war. The movement was actuated by necessity. All the best officers are being sent to the front, nor is there any intention yet displayed to evacuate Crete.

Forest fires are said to be starting up again around Ashland, Wis.

The Santa Fe purchased the Atlantic & Pacific railroad at a foreclosure sale for \$12,000,000.

The Transvaal will observe the queen's jubilee day as a holiday as a token of appreciation.

A big fire in Pittsburg, Pa., destroyed \$3,000,000 worth of property, and resulted in one death and the injury of four persons.

The banking-house of J. B. Wheeler & Co., in Manitou and Aspen, Colo., have gone into the hands of assignees. No reason is given by the directors.

W. D. Case, of Pittsburg, Columbia county, and J. W. Duncan, of Umatilla, Umatilla county, Oregon, have been appointed fourth-class postmasters.

A Washington special says that it has been definitely decided that National Committeeman J. E. Boyd, of North Carolina, will be appointed solicitor of internal revenue.

Colonel John Hay, the newly appointed United States ambassador to England, was received with unusual distinction while presenting his credentials to the queen at Windsor castle.

Johanna Spath, widow of Jacob Spath, is suing Katz & Sons, sausage manufacturers, of San Francisco, for \$100,000 damages. Her husband was killed in the defendant's factory and the widow charges the firm with being responsible on account of negligence.

President McKinley has sent to congress a message concerning the lynching of three Italians at Hahnville, Va., August 9, 1896. He recommends an appropriation of \$40,000 for the heirs of the persons without admitting the liability of the United States in the premises.

In the German reichstag Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, interpellated the government on the subject of the proposed United States tariff. He asked if the government wished to continue the agreement of 1891, and said the Dingley bill implied less the increase of American customs revenue than the successful expulsion of European imports from American markets.

MARKED BY LIGHTNING.

Young Girl's Frightful Experience in a Thunder Storm.

Chewelah, Wash., May 10.—An extraordinary electrical storm occurred yesterday, in which a number of people were more or less injured. The most unfortunate victims were Miss Lottie McCormack and Miss Laura Boiler, aged 16 and 14 respectively. They were returning from school, and took refuge under a large pine tree. A bolt of lightning struck the tree, and the girls were knocked senseless. Soon after, a neighbor saw Miss Boiler aimlessly wandering near his house, and he and others instituted a search.

They went to the tree and found the apparently lifeless body of Miss McCormack. She was lying on her back, twelve feet from the tree, having been thrown that distance by the force of the thunderbolt. The lightning struck her first on the back of the head, and a strip of hair an inch wide was burned clear to the skin from the last cervical to the third dorsal vertebra. At the latter spot there was burned black a place as big as a man's hand. Between the knee and the sole of the foot, on each leg, a strip an inch and a half wide was burned. Her hat was literally torn to pieces, and was burning when she was found. Her shoes were torn to shreds, and one was lying about six feet from her body, and the other sixteen feet away. Notwithstanding all these injuries, she was finally brought back to consciousness. She is in danger, however, because of inflammation of the nerves.

Three head of cattle a half-mile away were instantly killed. W. O. Smith, a half-mile west, was partially stunned and knocked down, and Ellsworth Cosner, a half-mile north, was knocked down by the same thunder-bolt.

Accident or Suicide.

Rosslund, B. C., May 10.—J. B. Fisher, of Deer Lodge, Mont., who until the last election was county recorder, died here shortly before 8 this evening from a shot in the right temple. Whether it was a case of suicide or accident there were many opinions. The object of the man's journey here may help to clear this up.

The Red Mountain train was nearing Rosslund, when, as usual, the car doors were locked, while the customs inspector made his rounds. Fisher opened his valise and took out his revolver, it may be presumed to avoid paying duty. The gun discharged and he was shot in the very place that would be selected for such an act and the skin about the wound is burned from the close contact with the weapon. The deceased was a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and was a handsome, stalwart man of about 30. In his valise were pictures of his wife and two children, and a statement of his accounts as recorder.

Farewell Banquet.

London, May 10.—The farewell banquet given this evening by the American society in London to Mr. Bayard, former ambassador of the United States, was attended by 270 guests. The company included Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay and all the members of the embassy, and the lord bishop of London. Mr. Bayard had a cordial reception. He brought with him the log of the Mayflower, which he deposited in its glass case in the reception-room, where it instantly became the center of attraction. During the presentation of the loving cup, which is in the form of a pumpkin, surmounted by a bust of Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected. Mr. Bayard, on rising to respond to Mr. Crane's sentiments, was greeted with a storm of applause. He spoke for an hour slowly and impressively.

The Cascade Reserve.

Washington, May 10.—Commissioner Hermann has recommended to the attorney-general the suspension for the present of legal proceedings growing out of sheep pasturing within the Cascade range forest reserve. The attorney-general is requested to instruct the United States attorney for Oregon to stay all proceedings until further orders, in view of the legislation pending in congress and the probable early action by the department on the question.

The recommendation is due to a representation from Oregon that great hardship and loss have resulted to sheepowners of the state by their exclusion from grazing lands within the reserve on which they have been dependent for years.

To Explore North Pacific Coasts.

New York, May 10.—The World says: An exploring party under the leadership of Professor Frank Boaz, the noted scientist and explorer of the American museum of natural history, is about to undertake an extensive systematic exploration among the inhabitants of the coast of the North Pacific ocean between the Amoor river, in Asia, and the Columbia river, in America. The funds for this important undertaking have been generously provided by Morris K. Jesup, the president of the museum, who has done so much already for the advancement of science and for furthering the work of the American museum of natural history of this city.

A Belgian gourmand of Mons has bequeathed \$3,000 to five friends for an annual dinner, which they must attend dressed in mourning, entering the room with a flag to the music of an accordion.

GREEK ARMY IS DEFEATED

Turks Force Them to Retreat From Pharsala.

BOTH SIDES LOSE HEAVILY

The Greeks Transfer Their Supplies to Domokos—Volo Is Evacuated—Edhem Pasha Still Pushing South.

Larissa, May 10.—A dispatch from Pharsala, dated 11 A. M. today, describes the battle there, which began yesterday morning. A Turkish corps appeared on the summit of Mount Tekke yesterday morning. Securing a formidable entrenched position on the hillside, they attacked the Fourth regiment of Evzones about noon. The latter made a strong resistance, but were finally compelled to slowly fall back. The Turks then cannonaded and destroyed the village of Ordskiniwof, which is about two hours' march north of Pharsala. The crown prince having ordered the army to draw up in line of battle, the Greeks advanced about 2 P. M.

The Turks, numbering 30,000, immediately descended the slopes of Mount Tekke and planted batteries, which began to bombard the regiments. Owing to superiority of weight, the Turkish cannon inflicted heavy losses upon the Greeks, and especially near the station. The Turks continued to advance until they came into close quarters, and then the crown prince decided to retire to more commanding positions.

All the ammunition and supplies have been transported to Domokos, on the heights of which the Greek batteries were prepared for action.

The Turks have burned the village of Tatia, and have massacred a priest and the entire family in the village of Diokani.

Steady Advance of the Turks.

London, May 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Turkish forces at Pharsala, telegraphing yesterday morning, says:

Yesterday's battle was the most decisive of the entire war. It was not intended at the beginning that the fight should be a regular pitched engagement, but on the arrival of Edhem Pasha at the outposts a furious firing began. The weather was cool and the sky somewhat cloudy after a thunder storm. The village of Pharsala could be seen, huddled, as it were, under a line of low, peaked hills. Higher and roundabout were black hills rising behind the others, while between us and the village ran the small stream known to the ancients as the Raipeus, crossed by a bridge at the railway.

Between the stream and the village were the Greeks, in an excellent position, well defended by earthworks. Their advance line consisted of two bridges, and their reserve of two half-brigades, altogether about 20,000 men. Against them were 50,000 Turks.

The artillery began the engagement, the Greek practice being much better than usual, but after two hours they began to retire across the river. This was a great mistake, as they were thus inclosed between the river and the mountains, with no room to deploy.

The sight was superb. In many cases the Greeks fought with the courage of despair. The great black masses forming the rear guards to hold the bridges covered the whole rich green plain. The endurance and dash of the Turks was magnificent, too. I reached the battlefield with a regiment whose men immediately began to run forward, dancing under fire, and shouting like children when they saw the enemy. The Greeks repulsed them vigorously and followed up the repulse.

The Turks had formed in a semi-circle of thundering batteries and crackling battalions. The division on the extreme right tried to cut off the retreat to Domokos, while the remainder of the force flung itself upon Pharsala.

The battle was but little like the battles described in books. There was no firing of volleys, no bayonet assaults, no cheering, no rush—only a steady, leisurely advance into the open in perfect order. There was some individual firing, and the soldiers shouted, "Allah! Allah!" until the constant repetition swelled into one heavy, monotonous shout. I saw men suddenly fling up their hands and fall face downward, but the Greek fire in the main was ineffective.

Before 5 o'clock, the last village north of the river had been taken. Then the village of Vasili and the entrenchments near the river were stormed, with considerable loss to the Turks, and the battle ceased at nightfall, the flanking division having established itself behind the Greeks and cut off the best line of retreat to Athens.

Edhem Pasha Announces It.

Constantinople, May 10.—The ministry of war has received the following dispatch from Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, dated yesterday evening:

"The Turks today won a great victory. Turkish shells are commencing to fall near Pharsala. Details will be forwarded later. Sabah says a division of Turkish troops commanded by Hakki Pasha carried the first line of Greek defenses at Velesino and the attack is proceeding against the other lines."

CRIME OF A FARM HAND.

Shoots His Former Employer and Three Other Persons.

Milwaukee, May 10.—Alexander Harris, a farmer, living five miles south of Waukesha, on the Mukwonago road, and his wife, were murdered this morning when at breakfast. A hired man was wounded, but escaped. A hired girl was also wounded, and it likely to die.

The crime was committed by William Pouch, a farmhand. Pouch worked for Harris about two years ago. Last night at his request he was given lodging over night.

About 5 o'clock this morning Harris and a hired man went to the yard to milk the cows. Mrs. Harris and the girl were preparing breakfast. Pouch left his room quietly, and going to the yard, bade the men there good morning. Harris and the hired man were sitting on stools near each other. Pouch drew his revolver and fired at the farmer, killing him. He then shot the hired man, inflicting probably a fatal wound.

Pouch then walked leisurely to the kitchen. He told Mrs. Harris her husband would not be in for a few minutes and he would eat his breakfast at once. The woman waited upon the murderer, who seemed to relish his meal.

After breakfast Pouch started to walk toward the door. Before Mrs. Harris realized what was about to happen he wheeled around and shot her in the breast. He then fired at the hired girl. The farmer's wife died soon afterwards. The hired girl has a chance for recovery. Pouch then rode away on a bicycle.

A posse of farmers is in hot pursuit. The farmers are greatly excited and enraged, and should they get hold of the murderer he will undoubtedly be lynched.

The supposition of the authorities is that Pouch is either insane or committed the murders in order to hide the evidence of another crime. The manner in which the murders were committed shows plainly that Pouch deliberately arranged his plans. Harris was quite well to do. Pouch worked for him in the summer of 1895, but nothing occurred as far as known to cause enmity between them. Pouch is 20 years of age. The name of the hired man who was shot is Nelson McHolt. The girl is Helen Vesback.

Latest reports from Mukwonago state Mrs. Harris was not instantly killed as at first stated, and may recover. There is little hope for Nelson McHolt, the hired man, and Helen Vesback, the girl.

A HEROIC BOY ENGINEER.

He Saved Many Lives at the Risk of His Own.

Houghton, Mich., May 10.—With a box containing 200 pounds of dynamite on fire, ten feet away from him, John Thomas, a boy who runs a compressed-air hoisting engine in the Tamarack mine, stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his bravery.

Ten seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded, smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy to whom they owe their lives were safe.

The miners working in the 23d level had put seven casts of dynamite in a box for future use. At noon a miner accompanied by Thomas went to his post, gave the alarm to the miners in the level below and ran his engine until he had hoisted them out. He then fled. The alarm of fire caused great excitement, but no miners were injured in the rush to reach daylight from a depth of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

For Peace in Cuba.

New York, May 10.—A special to the Journal from Havana says: Your correspondent is able upon high authority to confirm the Journal's recent Washington reports as to negotiations pending there between Secretary of State Sherman, Dupuy de Lome and Estrada Palma, looking to a peaceful solution by purchase or otherwise of the Cuban question. The story is the topic of conversation in all the clubs.

El Diario de la Marina, the reformist organ here, in a leader, sounds an ominous note of warning by intimating that the so-called reforms that Premier Canovas has offered to the island will be little more than a farce, should Cuba be left to pay the cost of the war. Spain must pay it, El Diario declares, otherwise she cannot hope to keep the colony and continue to monopolize its trade.

Requested to Resign.

Olympia, Wash., May 10.—The members of the board of control this afternoon received a formal request from the governor to resign. This action is desired by Governor Rogers as a result of the recent occurrences that render harmonious action impossible.

One of the board said tonight that the members had not decided what action they would take, but they would hold a conference as soon as practicable, and agree upon a course, when they would all stand together.

The governor said that he did not care at this time to enter into a discussion of the difficulties that have made it impossible for him to act further with the board as it is now constituted. The members of the board will doubtless decide soon whether they will resist the governor or quietly acquiesce in his request.

CARING FOR THE BODIES

Ghastly Scenes at Palais de l'Industrie, Paris.

THE SEARCH STILL GOING ON

Thrilling Accounts of the Disaster by Spectators and Survivors—Cause of the Fire Is Undetermined.

New York, May 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The scene on entering Porte Eight, of the Palais de l'Industrie last night, when the bodies of the victims of the Rue Jean Goujon were taken there, was of a fearful description. There had been placed the charred corpses of what had been a few hours before beautiful women of the very best families of Paris. The bodies were laid out on roughly improvised platforms of boards taken from anywhere about the place. They were charred beyond recognition. Almost all the bodies were burned about the head and feet, while the middle of the body remained comparatively intact. Ambulances kept coming up in a stream, bringing more and more of the unfortunate victims, the crowd outside giving way in awe-stricken silence. The Rue Jean Goujon was almost impassable.

Of the bazaar building in which only a few hours before everything had been fair and beautiful, there remained only a few charred poles. Inside the wrecked building there was nothing but pieces of rags, wood and human remains. The firemen were digging among the debris in search of the bodies. There were not enough ambulances, and the bodies had to be placed in wraps. Then came soldiers, police and firemen to carry away the dead, and they all worked in silence and without will. The soldiers carried sheets in which to wrap and transport bodies. There were women nurses from l'Hospice Beaujon, also with sheets, waiting to cover up the dead before they were taken away in the ambulances.

Near the western wall, which bounded what had been the bazaar, bodies were literally found piled in heaps and their position seemed to indicate that a terror-stricken rush had taken place, an instinctive huddling together in the face of death. There were pieces of undershirts all over the ruins and fragments of woolen garments and covers. Tiny little slippers were everywhere to be seen, crisp and charred by the heat. On one side was a pile of valuable jewels, etc., guarded by policemen. There were bracelets and rings, completely free from flesh, showing how terrible had been the flames in their fury.

I spoke to two women who were standing near the ruins. The elder one was Mme. Rochezautier, and the younger was a servant.

"We were attracted by the cries of the ladies," said Mme. Rochezautier. "Oh! such cries! We called to the men in the Hotel de Palais, which fronts on 17 Cors de la Reine. It was the work of a moment to tear down the iron bars of the windows and to throw out a chair. We hauled the poor women in there. They were so frightened that they did not stay here long. They were so terror-stricken that man could not cry. But many were led and I saw several rush out from the flames and fall dead. We saved at least 150."

Mlle. le Comte, of 22 Rue Jean Goujon, said:

"The fire broke out at 4:30 o'clock. It was terribly smoken. The heat was worse than the smoke. You could not go into the street for fear of the heat. The bazaar burned up just as if wood had been soaked in kerosene. I should think there were 3,500 people there, because, you know, the music was there during the afternoon and it made an extra attraction. He hardly left when the flames burst out. They seemed to spring up all over."

"So fierce was the heat that all windows and shop fronts opposite were cracked or burst open. Birds in the windows dropped dead from their perches as if struck by lightning, at many of the neighbors were so paralyzed by fear that they did not know what to do. The fire lasted only twenty minutes, but such a twenty minutes I shall never forget! Women shrieking into the street and fell down in the roadway overcome by the heat burning from head to foot."

Americans Were Fortunate.

New York, May 10.—A Journal dispatch from Paris says: There were very few American present in the city bazaar at the time of the fire, and these seem to have been especially favored by fortune. Mrs. William Astor left the bazaar a quarter of an hour before the conflagration. Miss Fane, sister of Frederick Fane, an American residing in the Rue Prony, who is almost totally deaf, was in the building when the fire broke out. Her escape was largely due to her infirmity. She saw the fire and made her way to the exit being among the first to reach it.

Under forced draught the new British first-class battleship Jupiter made an average of 18.4 knots in her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.