

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

The president has appointed J. B. Brady, of Alaska, to the governorship of that territory.

George J. Hackett, a miner, was crushed to death, as the result of an accident in the Brown Bear mine at Deadwood, Cal.

James P. Harlan, brother of Associate Justice Harlan, was accidentally killed by being run down by a train in Louisville, Ky.

The 12th annual session of the grand encampment of the Indian War Veterans of the North Pacific Coast, is in progress in Portland, Or.

A rock and mud slide near Illecillewaet tunnel, British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, killed five men and fatally injured another.

As a result of earthquakes in India the postoffice at Chittagong has been swallowed up, some streets are closed to traffic and thousands of poor people are homeless and living in the open air.

Reports from all portions of Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascades, tell of the rainfall the past week, which has been general in this section. The correspondents all agree that the last vestige of danger to the '97 wheat crop is removed. The crop yield will be enhanced 25 per cent. The rain has caused additional benefit by wiping out the grasshopper pest.

Senator McBride, of Oregon, has been making an effort to secure the restoration of the house rate of \$3 per 1,000 on lumber, planed, grooved and tongued, instead of \$2.60, as reported by the senate committee on finance. He says that the lumber dressed in this manner is worth at least twice as much in the Portland market as the sawed lumber, which pays a duty of \$2 under the bill, as agreed to. Senator McBride says that the importations of dressed lumber will quite seriously interfere with industries in Oregon and Washington.

The universal postal congress, the fifth convention of the kind in the world, has finished its labors in Washington, D. C. The sixth congress will be held in Rome in 1903. All the countries of the world were represented at the congress just closed, with the exception of Corea and the Orange Free State, and these two sent word that they hoped soon to enter the postal union. The congress, among other things, succeeded in establishing uniform colors for postage stamps, arranged for facilitating intermediary transit rates and diminishing the tariff quite materially on a graduated scale for the ensuing six years.

Howard A. Scott, who murdered his wife in October last was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, N. Y.

A fast freight train on the Santa Fe railroad was derailed near Elma, Mo., and three tramps and a brakeman were killed.

The United States government immigrant station, on Ellis island, New York harbor, was destroyed by fire, but with no loss of life.

Assistant Quarantine Officer Blue declared that the disease on the City of Para, now at Angel island quarantine station, San Francisco bay, is yellow fever.

A serious landslide occurred near Briega, canton of Valais, Switzerland. Part of the forest there and a number of buildings have been buried. There was no loss of life.

Sir Henry Irving unveiled a memorial statue to Mrs. Sarah Scott-Siddons, the famous English actress, on Raddington green, London, where her remains were interred 66 years ago.

While Professors Marksburn and Richards were practicing on a flying trapeze at Fiesta Park, Los Angeles, they fell to the ground and Richards sustained internal injuries which will probably result fatally.

Firemen extinguished a fire at the home of Grant Prestel, a laborer, at Dayton, O. They found the charred bodies of Rose Prestel, aged 16, and Albert Prestel, aged 2 years. The children played with matches and set fire to the house.

The southbound express on the Grand Rapids & Indiana, was derailed near Riggeville, Ind. The rails are said to have spread, ditching the engine, tender, mail and baggage cars. The engine was totally demolished, instantly killing the engineer.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, now in quarantine in San Francisco, brings details of the loss in mid-Pacific of the British ship Buckhurst, on April 4 last, she having picked up part of the crew of the ill-fated vessel on May 2, when 200 miles off the Nicaragua coast, and landed them at Punta Arenas. The Buckhurst caught fire, and the crew after working ten days to quench the flames, were compelled to abandon her.

DISCRIMINATION MUST CEASE.

American Cattle Are All Right and the Government Will Prove It.

Washington, June 21.—The action outlined in the interview with Bellamy Storer before his sailing for Europe, looking to making vigorous representations to Great Britain, Germany and Belgium and doubtless to France, for a modification of the discriminating measures against American cattle, is the result of the indefatigable efforts of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to combat the prejudices of the Old World against our farm products and to secure to our exporters at least the same rights as are enjoyed by those of other countries. Ever since the new administration began, Secretary Wilson has been pushing this matter. He has had frequent interviews with the president and Secretary Sherman on the subject. Several new diplomatic appointees have had conferences with the agricultural department officials, at which questions of this kind were discussed and the situation explained.

The state department is now co-operating in the movement and in various ways has instructed its representatives going to the countries named to state their cause to the respective governments, setting out the discriminations imposed on our products, together with data showing them to be unjustifiable. These statements will also show that the restrictions placed on American cattle preclude any material danger of loss by disease or otherwise.

Official reports of experts in the field will be cited to demonstrate that American cattle products show a greater exemption from disease than those of practically all other countries. These representations will be accompanied by the significant warning that if the unjust discriminating measures are continued, proper action will have to be taken by this government. Discriminating nations will be given to understand that the rights of American exporters must be recognized, or else privileges accorded foreign producers will be withdrawn.

SHE SHOT TO KILL.

A Texas Contractor Killed by a Young Woman.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—A special to the Republic from Paris, Texas, says: Ed Kilgore, a contractor and builder, met his death at the hands of Miss Fanny Jackson and her three brothers today. Kilgore was sitting in the waiting room at Ladonia station when Miss Jackson, accompanied by a sister and three brothers, entered, the men taking positions at the doors. The girl drew a revolver and fired at Kilgore. The bullet went wide, and struck her brother, Brode Jackson, in the forehead. Kilgore dashed down the railroad track behind some freight cars. Bud Jackson, another brother, intercepted him and shot him in the back. After Bud Jackson had emptied his revolver, Miss Jackson walked up and fired two more shots at Kilgore, exclaiming: "You coward, you have slandered me long enough."

Examination showed that nine shots had taken effect, any one of which would have proved fatal.

Fell Into a Trap.

Havana, June 21.—A large force under General Quentin Bandera succeeded in destroying a body of Spanish near Sabana. Bandera placed his men in ambush and then instructed five scouts to approach a fort where the Spanish were barricaded. The Spaniards sallied from the fort in pursuit of the scouts, who fell back, leading their pursuers into the heart of the Bandera ambush. A hot fight ensued, first with musketry, but finally hand to hand. All of Bandera's men were armed with machetes. Ten of the insurgents were killed, and the entire pursuing party of the Spaniards.

At Alguisa, a town of 3,000, 178 persons died last month from hunger and destitution.

No Polygamy Among Indians.

Perry, O. T., June 21.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were wrought up over the new law which goes into effect July 1, relating to polygamy. After that time each of the 40 Cheyenne Indians who have more than one wife will have to choose one of the two, three or more wives that he has, and the cast-off wives must leave him. To the squaws who have become enlightened as to their situation, the matter has become tragic. Every squaw who wants to remain with her husband is doing her best to please him, so that she will be the lucky wife. There are 40 of these polygamists, and in all they have over 100 squaws.

Drowned While Bathing.

Greenville, Tex., June 21.—Last night, while bathing in a pool six miles from this city, Cashier King, of the First National bank; Miss Austin, of this city, and Ida Scheneck, of Sherman, Tex., were drowned. Mr. King and Miss Austin were together, and got beyond their depth. King called for help, and Fred Norsworth, who was with Miss Scheneck, went to the rescue, but both were drowned before help reached them. Miss Scheneck, becoming frightened, followed Mr. Norsworth, and, jumping on his back, nearly drowned him also. All parties were prominent.

PROGRESS ON TARIFF BILL

Best Day's Work the Senate Has Done So Far.

TWO SCHEDULES FINISHED

Spirits, Wines, Beverages and Manufactured Goods—Flax and Wool Will Be the Next to Come.

Washington, June 19.—The senate made greater progress today on the tariff bill than any day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering 20 pages, were completed, namely, schedule II, on spirits, wines and beverages, and schedule I, on manufactured cotton goods. This brings the senate to the flax schedule with the important wool schedule standing next.

The portion of the bill passed today is substantially the same as that reported, the committee changes being unimportant, while the opposition amendments of Jones of Arkansas and Vest were systematically rejected by majorities varying from five to ten.

Allison secured the adoption of a new paragraph to the cotton schedule with a view of compensating the cotton manufacturers for the recent action of the senate in placing raw cotton on the dutiable list.

In paragraph 289, on motion of Allison, the house provision was restored. The remaining paragraphs on spirits (290 to 293 inclusive) were agreed to as reported, without opposition.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

White presented statements from representative wine men of California, criticizing the paragraphs on wines as not affording sufficient protection. White added his views that these wines, brandies, and similar articles should be liberally taxed on the principle that they are articles of luxury, although he would not make the tax prohibitive.

Vest said the rates were practically prohibitory. In effect, it compelled people to drink California wine or go without wine.

The senate paragraph was agreed to. The paragraph on cherry juice, etc. (298), was modified by the committee to include the house proviso of "containing no alcohol, or not more than eight per cent of alcohol," and thus agreed to.

On ginger ale, soda water, etc. (299), the committee changed the wording from "other similar waters" to "beverages containing no alcohol." The paragraph was then agreed to with a committee provision that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles.

Schedule I, cotton manufactures, was then taken up. The first paragraph (301), cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Jones of Arkansas. He spoke at length on the ability of the American cotton manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duties.

The debate, although on the first paragraph of the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Jones of Arkansas offered an amendment in the nature of a test on the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarns. Rejected, 20 to 30, McEnery voting with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic senators, Bacon, Clay, McLaurin and Tillman, who had voted for a duty on raw cotton, were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton. After this contest, rapid progress was made on the schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported.

On motion of Allison, paragraph 315 was changed to exclude braids and gorings, inserting suspenders and braces at 40 per cent and reducing the rate on labels for garments to 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Allison also proposed a new paragraph, 319½, with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, would probably require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later date. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single, and on the goods manufactured thereof, the duty shall be 10 per cent in addition to the rates of the cotton schedule.

Tillman said he was one of the Democrats voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded as heavily as possible, so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out."

Train Ran Into a River.

Chicago, June 21.—A north-bound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ran into the Chicago river tonight at Kinzie street. Six men were hurt, but it is not expected any will die.

CUBANS ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

Gomez Will Soon Strike a Decisive Blow at the Spaniards.

New York, June 21.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: General Gomez contemplates a decidedly aggressive movement to begin some time during next month. The plans which he has been forming for the last few months are now matured, and the Cubans are looking for a big movement very soon.

General Gomez is concentrating his forces in Havana province and will probably make a demonstration near Havana. General Bandera, with 1,600 Orientals, is reported to have arrived in Melina, Havana province. It is known that he left Trinidad and was marching through Matanzas several days ago. General Gomez has called a council of war, which will be held in a day or so, when he will disclose his plans to his officers.

General Weyler intends to leave Havana for the country next week.

Within the last week the insurgents have displayed unusual signs of activity.

Yesterday an expedition was landed in Havana province, this time only 15 miles from Havana, in Guanabacoa. This is the second expedition landed in Havana province during the present month.

Advices from Puerto Principe state that the rebels are active in that province. Several skirmishes between insurgents and Spanish forces have recently occurred.

During the last week a Spanish column 800 strong, under Colonel Reyter, was attacked while marching to Santa Cruz. The rebels were repulsed, but Colonel Reyter was badly wounded and 23 Spanish soldiers were killed. The rebel loss is not known.

TO SAVE RIVERA'S LIFE.

Steps Taken in Washington to Prevent the Execution.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: A telegram from Senor Palma, of the Cuban junta at New York, received tonight by Secretary Quesada of the provisional legation reads:

"Prosecuting attorney has asked for death sentence of Ruiz Rivera and Baccallo."

Steps were taken immediately to prevent if possible the summary execution of such a sentence. Senator Morgan and others were seen and their services enlisted. Arrangements were made to have influential senators call early tomorrow upon Secretary Sherman to urge him to request interference by the Madrid government, and a direct appeal will be made to the president. It is expected that Minister Taylor will be instructed to obtain from the Madrid government assurances that the lives of the two men will be spared. Unless action is taken early in the day it is likely that Mr. Morgan will bring the matter to the attention of the senate by a resolution, although there is one on record already in behalf of Rivera.

Butte Gateway Not Open.

Denver, Colo., June 21.—In answer to a message of inquiry sent him from this city, S. W. Eccles, general traffic manager of the Oregon Short Line, wired:

"Have not opened the Butte gateway, and do not contemplate doing so at present."

Had the Butte gateway been opened it would have let the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads into Utah to compete with the Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific and would have given the Union Pacific a chance to practically freeze out the Oregon Short Line on through traffic between Ogden and Butte by cutting the rate from the Missouri river to Ogden to \$5 or \$10.

Affairs in Brazil.

New York, June 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The Herald correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the government has been officially informed of the recapture of Canudo by the fanatics. There was a fierce encounter, continuing for several hours. The rebels are now safely entrenched around the city and are well prepared for an attack from the government troops.

A mixed commission has been appointed to place the landmarks on the frontier of Brazil and Peru.

Accepted by the Porte.

London, June 21.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: It is reported here tonight that the peace conference and the porte have accepted a settlement giving Turkey either the town of Ligaria, southeast of Milonna, or Nezeros, north of Larissa. The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle says: The porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the powers.

Debs' Colony Named.

Chicago, June 21.—The name for Debs' Co-operative Colonization Society is "The Social Democracy of America." Debs advanced reasons for the title which were approved by a majority of the delegates.

The Balcony Gave Way.

River Falls, Wis., June 21.—During the street parade of Lemen Bros.' circus, a balcony, occupied by about 20 people, gave way, falling 20 feet. Many of the people were slightly injured.

TEXT OF SPECIAL MESSAGE

Annexation of Hawaii New Scheme.

PAST NEGOTIATIONS REVIEWED

Over Seventy Years Since First Message Was Made—President McKinley Views the Situation.

The following is the text of the message sent to the United States senate by the president to accompany the Hawaiian treaty:

"I transmit hereby to the senate, in order that after due consideration the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body a treaty for annexation of the republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed by plenipotentiaries of the parties on June 16. For a better understanding of the subject I transmit in addition the report of the secretary of state, reviewing negotiations which have led to this important result.

"The incorporation of the Hawaiian islands into a body politic is a necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which from an early period of our history has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the associations of the United States and the Hawaiian islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the king in 1826. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent state, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

"In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and although not then accepted, this government proclaimed it its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and safety of the government of the Hawaiian islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war of 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and the Hawaiian sovereigns towards the United States was exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reciprocal commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed by the convention of 1884, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River.

"In 1888 a proposal for a joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1896 the course of the United States toward the islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare with the exclusion of all foreign influences save our own to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as a necessary outcome of that policy.

"Not only is a union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause for congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and ability of the republic to enter as a sovereign government into a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through some 70 years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States.

"The report of the secretary of state exhibits the character and course of recent negotiations and features of the treaty itself. The organization and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of congress, and I cannot doubt that when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall be performed with the largest regard for the interest of this rich domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.

"(Signed) WM. M'KINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 16."

Interested in Pingree's Scheme.

Lansing, Mich., June 21.—Governor Pingree's fame as the originator of the potato-patch scheme for the poor has crossed the ocean, and his plan is being adopted in several European countries. Letters have been received at the executive office from Budapest, Hungary, and from Nottingham, England, requesting information regarding the plan. Copies of the message which the governor delivered to the Detroit common council upon the subject when he was mayor of that city, were sent to the inquirers.