

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 Minnesota state board of pardons refuses to pardon the Younger brothers.

The National Republican League convention met in Detroit. Delegates were present from nearly all the states.

The departure from Portland of the British ship Glenelg brings the grain fleet for the present season up to 77 vessels compared with 68 the year before.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the sultan is obdurate regarding the acceptance of the peace proposals. Edhem Pasha is hastening back to Domoikos, and the furloughs of all Turkish officers have been canceled, in readiness for a renewal of hostilities.

Advices from the south of France show that the destruction by the floods there was greater even than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate. Hardly a village has escaped damage, and the number of persons drowned is nearly 300.

E. M. Waite, about 70 years old, who was the oldest printer in Oregon, dropped dead in Salem. The printers were to play the barbers a game of baseball. Waite carried a printer's towel as a banner for the printers in the parade. He fainted from the heat and never regained consciousness.

The parliamentary South African commission, which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid, has agreed upon its report. The report will express an emphatic opinion that whatever justification there might have been for action on the part of the people of Johannesburg, there was none whatever for Cecil Rhodes' conduct in subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the government of the Transvaal.

Henrique Laidley, Portuguese vice-consul at San Francisco, is at Monterey, Cal., at the request of the Portuguese minister at Washington to make a thorough investigation regarding the disturbance over the hauling down of the Portuguese flag from the pole above Manuel Ortin's grocery store and the burning of the flag. Ortin's notification to the minister at Washington resulted in the investigation. Laidley declares if the affair is not satisfactorily explained the Portuguese government will demand an apology from the United States.

Reports from the North say the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Arctic was crushed by ice.

The International Goldmining convention at Denver selected Salt Lake City as its next meeting place.

By the explosion of a lamp Samuel W. Brown, a miner, and his wife, Mary, were burned to death in bed at Pittsburg.

Five thousand wrought nail workers of South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire have struck for 10 per cent advance in wages.

Preparations are on foot in Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstration in October, and it is believed this year it will be larger than ever.

The British government has notified the collector of customs at Vancouver that no duty will be charged on salmon brought from the United States.

The statement of the Bank of Spain, which has been formally gazetted, has increased the adverse comment on the bank management. It shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

Fully 900 men are employed on the branch line from Slocan, crossing to Slocan lake. About 450 men are on each end of the line working toward the center, and the contract requires that grading be concluded by October 15. It is expected that trains will be run over the road by December 1. Twelve miles of wagon road have been completed from the crossing inland.

The difficulty growing out of the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is nearing the point where diplomacy and arbitration will be out of the question. The boundary commission appointed by ex-President Cleveland shortly before he relinquished his office has suspended work for two months to watch the actions of both sides before proceeding further.

What is said to be the greatest oil discovery ever made is reported from Alaska. Some gold prospectors several months ago ran across what seemed to be a lake of oil. The lake was fed by innumerable springs, and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle and tests proved it to be of as high grade as any ever taken out of Pennsylvania wells. It is said there is enough oil and coal in the discovery to supply the world. It is close to the ocean; in fact, experts say that the oil oozes out into the salt water.

COAL AND OIL TO BURN.

Company Organized to Develop Recently Discovered Alaskan Fields.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—The Alaska Development Company was organized today, to develop the coal and oil fields recently discovered in Southeastern Alaska by R. C. Johnson, of Los Gatos, Cal. The report made to the company by Mr. Johnson and T. J. Hamilton, of this city, the experts who made a thorough examination of the property, shows that the discovery is really the most wonderful find the world has ever known. The oil fields are located within a few hundred feet of tidewater, 350 miles west of Juneau. The statement is made in good faith that the oil is dripping directly from the oil rock and, in places can be dipped up in buckets, while the surrounding coal beds are inexhaustible.

Thirty thousand feet of pipe has already been ordered from Pittsburg, and as soon as received here a steam schooner will be chartered to carry it and take material to the place of the discovery.

A prominent oil man has given a guarantee of all the capital necessary to build a refinery there as soon as may be necessary to handle the product. The oil is pronounced of the best quality ever seen and the quantity is unlimited.

IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

The Cuban Patriots Are Still Marching Westward.

New York, July 19.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The invasion of Havana province by insurgent forces on their march westward is now an accomplished fact. The local papers are prohibited from publishing even accounts of "official" victories in that province, the object being to discredit the news of unusual activity. General Weyler may suppress news, but he cannot conveniently hide wounded soldiers, and these keep coming in.

The Herald's correspondent at Matanzas writes that Colonel Alvarez Armandez, with 70 men, was completely routed July 11, near Jagney Grande, by the insurgent General Carrillo. The Spanish lost 20 killed and about the same number wounded. During the fight 25 of the Spaniards deserted and went over to the insurgents.

A report is current and generally believed in Matanzas that the insurgents have attacked and partially burned Cardenas. There are fully 5,000 rebels in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cardenas.

General Weyler has not succeeded in capturing Gomez, and has evidently given up the idea, for he has left Sancti Spiritus and is now at Cienfuegos on his way back to Havana.

THREE WERE DROWNED.

A Scow Goes Over a Dam With Fatal Results.

Manchester, N. H., July 19.—Five young men employed in Baldwin's bobbin shop ventured out on the swollen Piscataqua river in an old scow without oars, depending for the guidance of the boat upon a man with a board. The rains of the last two days had caused a flood and the river was a raging torrent.

The men were unable to control the old hulk and in a short time it was swept over the dam, the occupants in their efforts to prevent this losing the board they used for paddling. When the boat went over the dam it fell bottom upward with the men beneath it. Three got clear, but only two were able to reach shore, and, although the other man was an expert swimmer, he was drawn under by the strong current. The drowned were: Frank Simard, Joseph Lavoie, George Tirrien.

They were all single. Thomas Tirrien and William Lavoie were swept close inshore, and by hard swimming got within reach of those who had gathered along the bank, and were dragged out.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Pacific Railroad Affairs Are Discussed in the Senate.

Washington, July 17.—Pacific railroad affairs occupied the attention of the senate throughout the day, and the Harris resolution relating to the pending proceedings against the Union Pacific finally went over. Early in the day, Stewart and White indulged in sharp personalities in connection with the contest over the San Pedro deep-water harbor. The joint resolution was passed, accepting the invitation of France to participate in the Paris exposition of 1900.

Stewart moved a reconsideration of the action of the senate in passing the resolution directing the secretary of war to proceed in the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal. It reopened the long-standing controversy over the location of a deep-water harbor on the coast, and a long and exciting debate between Stewart and White ensued.

In the House.

Washington, July 17.—No business was transacted by the house today. Immediately after the journal was approved a recess was taken on Cannon's motion until Monday. Cannon having given assurances to Bailey that, in his opinion, a partial or complete conference report of deficiency bill would be ready by that time.

OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS

Balance of Trade in Our Favor Is Growing.

A VERY REMARKABLE SHOWING

Exports of Merchandise Never Reached So High a Figure as During the Fiscal Year Just Ended.

Washington, July 19.—The annual statement of imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise, which includes practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to Europe, to feed the people suffering from deficient harvests. The statement of 1897, with comparisons, is as follows: Exports of domestic merchandise, \$1,032,998,770, an increase over 1896 of about \$170,000,000.

Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, \$1,051,897,091, as compared with \$882,006,938 for 1896.

The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$764,373,905, of which \$381,932,605 was free of duty. The total imports were about \$15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was \$287,613,186.

This is an excess of about \$185,000,000 over last year, and an excess of about \$23,000,000 over any previous year.

The exports of gold, including ores, for the fiscal year 1897 amounted to \$40,359,780, as compared with \$112,409,447 for 1896.

The imports of gold amounted to \$85,013,575, an increase of about \$51,500,000 over 1896.

The exports of silver during 1897 amounted to \$61,946,638, and the imports \$20,533,227.

The excess of gold imports over exports therefore was \$44,653,795, and the excess of silver exports over imports, \$31,413,411. Never before has the silver movement, both export and import, reached so high a figure.

WOMEN AT THE ROCK PILE.

Female Prisoners in Kansas City Will Not Be Put to Work.

Kansas City, July 19.—Women prisoners are not to be put to work on the rock pile with men in Kansas City, Kan. The board of police commissioners, who decided last week that this should be done, have found public sentiment too strongly opposed to their plan. In deference to the first outburst of popular opposition, the police commissioners proposed to rescind that part of the order compelling the women to wear men's overalls, but this failed totally to stop the flood of protest, and the order is wholly rescinded.

The agitation here has developed the fact that the same rule is enforced by the police of Leavenworth, Kan. Leavenworth's women prisoners are made to break rock, and to wear overalls. They are worked separate from the men, and break rocks with small hammers, under a shed in the jail yard. The Leavenworth officers declare that their women prisoners, as a rule, do not object to the work.

A PROPOSED AERIAL VOYAGE.

From the Summit of Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, July 19.—The announcement was made today that W. D. Felts will make an aerial excursion from the summit of Pike's peak to Colorado Springs, a distance of 10 miles, in an air line, and drop 8,000 feet. In making the flight, Felts will use a series of rigid aeroplanes, modeled after the wings of a condor. The body of the voyager will hang suspended from an easy harness. In order to steer the apparatus, Felts has provided a movable vane, which will be operated at the will of the navigator. Felts announced today that he would first alight on Cameron's cone, a distance of five miles, and a drop of 4,000 feet. From this he said he would make a descent of 4,000 feet more to Colorado Springs, where he would alight.

A Scorcher Caused Her Death.

Chicago, July 19.—A scorching responsible for the death of Mrs. M. A. Morton, who was yesterday killed in a runaway accident. The scorching, with elevated back and lowered head, while bowling along at a rapid rate, collided with the horse driven by Mrs. Morton. The frightened animal became uncontrollable, and dashed down the street, colliding with a lamp post and throwing the unfortunate woman from the vehicle. She was instantly killed. She had been an invalid for years. The scorching was thrown from his wheel, but remounted and rode away before he could be apprehended. The horse was badly injured and died in a few minutes.

OFF FOR THE POLE.

Professor Andree Starts on His Balloon Voyage.

Tromsø, Island of Tromsø, Finnmark, Norway, July 19.—The steamer Svenskund, from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than they had previously been, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and a half hours. The balloon, which was christened the Eagle, made a successful ascent amid the shouts of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind, the balloon rose rapidly until an altitude of about 600 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended.

The weather was clear, and the Eagle was visible for an hour, traveling in a north-easterly direction. When last seen, it was moving at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

Andree's Last Word.

Stockholm, July 19.—The Aftonbladet has received the following telegram from Herr Andree, via Tromsø, written just before the balloon was cast loose:

"In accordance with our decision, as was announced, at 1:35 in the morning preparations were made to start; and now, at 2:30 in the afternoon, we are ready to ascend. We shall probably be carried in a north-easterly direction. I hope gradually to get into regions with more favorable wind conditions than exist here.

"In the name of all my colleagues, I send our warmest greeting to our country and friends. ANDREE."

King Oscar has received a telegram, dated Vorges Bay, July 11, and signed "Andree," conveying the humble greetings and warmest thanks of the members of the expedition on the point of their departure.

The Aeronaut's Preparations.

Professor S. A. Andree expects, should all go well, to reach the north pole by balloon. He planned to make his first attempt in July, 1896. The balloon and all material necessary for the ascent were taken to Spitzbergen, and everything was made ready; but, on account of unfavorable conditions, it was found necessary to postpone the trip until this year.

PAID THE PENALTY.

John Newman, Alias Frank Butler, Is Hanged at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 19.—John Newman, alias Frank Butler, convicted of the murder of Captain Lee Weller, in the Blue mountain district, in 1896, was hanged here yesterday. He broke down at last, the remarkable stoicism which he had exhibited since his arrest in San Francisco last February giving way, and he confessed his guilt of this as well as other shocking crimes.

He admitted that his right name was John Newman, and that he was born of good family in Staffordshire, England, in 1858. He professed the profoundest penitence for his misdeeds and at the last moment willingly received the religious consolation usually offered the condemned.

The execution was effected without incident. Few spectators were admitted, those present being principally officers of the court and attendants directly concerned in carrying out the law's decree.

The case is one that has excited intense interest throughout the colonies, and great satisfaction is expressed in the thorough work performed by the detectives in securing evidence leading not only to the capture of Newman, but his speedy conviction and execution.

New Fish for the Coast.

San Francisco, July 19.—A consignment of fish new to this coast, and of crabs, arrived this morning from the East. They are sent here by direction of Commissioner Brice, of the United States fish commission, and are en route in car No. 3, of that branch of the government. The fish are the tautogs, and are to be planted on the reefs of the Pacific ocean near the Farallones, while the crabs, which are of the blue shell variety, and unknown on this coast, will be consigned to the waters of the bay, but in a spot to be kept secret in order to give them time to acclimate themselves and multiply and spread before they fall into the nets of the local fishermen.

Run Down by a Train.

Austin, Tex., July 19.—This morning at 2 o'clock a freight train in the International & Great Northern railroad yards ran over four white boys, all of Fort Worth, who were sitting on the track asleep, killing three of them instantly and badly wounding the fourth. The killed are: John Bridges, Charles Sweeney, K. L. Montgomery. The injured boy was Henry Estis.

The train ran over the boys as it came into the yards. On leaving it an hour later a negro named L. F. Cox, of Waco, who attempted to grab a brake bar to steal a ride, lost his hold and fell under the cars, being mangled into an unrecognizable pulp.

A VAST POCKET OF

Marvelous Richness of Clondyke District.

THIRTEEN MILES IN EXTENT

Millions Taken Out in a Few Weeks. The Ground Is Said to Be Littered With Gold.

San Francisco, July 19.—A rivaling in intensity of interest the told of the fabulous wealth of the Clondyke district, which has been the little steamer Excelsior, which arrived from St. Michael's, Alaska, according to the story, await the mine who has the hardihood to venture to penetrate into the depths of the Yukon district. There is tangible evidence on the little steamer of the truth of the story told by travelers, for in the cabin were sacks filled to the very mounds with "dust" taken from the placers of far frozen North. The amount here is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

There came in on the Excelsior 40 people—among them some women from what is now known as the Clondyke district, though only 15 of them had been actually engaged in mining. There were among them men who had been for more than 10 years facing dangers and hardships of the frozen North in the hope of making a fortune, but who signally failed. But they come back with fortunes stored in their gripsacks and untold millions to be picked up in the country of which so little is known.

The new Eldorado lies just across the Alaskan boundary in British territory. It is of recent discovery, but already there are at least 3,000 people on the ground and more are flocking in the direction as fast as transportation can be secured.

The discovery of the Clondyke region presents a story that is uniquely interesting. Around Forty-Mile, on the Yukon, is a tribe of Indians known as the Stickers, and with them is a man who years ago was known as George Cormack, but who is now called "Slim George." In September last at the head of a party of Indians, he left his hut near Forty-Mile camp and started in a southerly direction, saying that he intended to find a new gold field before his return. He came back two weeks later and startled the miners with the announcement that 40 miles away there was gold to be found in plenty. The streams abounded with the yellow metal, and all that was needed was somebody to pick it up.

Many persons flocked to the place, and in time the word reached Forty-Mile camp that untold riches could be found along the bottom of Bonanza creek and its tributaries. Men who had failed at the former camp immediately packed their belongings and set out for the new fields. It was a hard and trying journey, but that was nothing compared with the promise of millions at the end of the route.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Excelsior. It was sent from the Clondyke region by a prominent and wealthy young business man of San Francisco to his brother in this city:

"The excitement on the river is indescribable, and the output of the new Clondyke district is almost beyond belief. Men who had nothing last fall are now worth a fortune. One man has worked 40 square feet of his claim and is going out with \$40,000 in dust. One-quarter of the claims are now selling at from \$15,000 to \$50,000. The estimate of the district given is 11 miles, with an average value of \$300,000 to the claim, in which some are valued as high as \$1,000,000 each. At Dawson sacks of dust are thrown under the counters in the stores for safe keeping.

"Some of the stories are so fabulous that I am afraid to repeat them for fear of being suspected of the infection.

"Labor is \$15 a day and board, with 100 days' work guaranteed, so you can imagine how difficult it is to hold employees. If reports are true it is the biggest placer discovery ever made in the world, for though other diggings have been found quite as rich in spots, no such extent of discovery has been known which prospected and worked so high right through."

AN OFFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

Spain and Japan Again Said to Be Combining Against the United States.

London, July 19.—A Paris dispatch to a newspaper here says that inquiry at the American embassy there has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States. The terms of the undertaking, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provides that in the event of aggressive action on the part of the United States, tending toward interference in Cuban affairs, or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines.