

## 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 great trial of Arroyo's murderers is over, at the City of Mexico, having terminated with the sentence of death pronounced on 10 of the police officers and policemen concerned in the butchery of the hapless wretch whose audacious attempt on the president's life caused so profound a sensation there. The jury was out over seven hours.

One of the most important features of the Behring sea negotiations not heretofore disclosed is that in the event that Great Britain and Canada consent to a suspension of pelagic sealing for one year, the United States for the same time will agree to a suspension of all taking of seals for one year on Pribiloff islands, constituting the American seal possessions in Behring sea.

Postmaster-General Gary is receiving many letters regarding the postal-savings bank proposition strongly urged by him in his annual report. Many people throughout the country have written commenting on the projected radical extension of the postal service, and have submitted some suggestions calculated in their opinion to make the scheme more feasible. As a whole, the correspondents indicate a rather general commendation.

Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, who was consul-general to Mexico under the last Cleveland administration, announces that he will leave Kansas City next week for San Antonio, Tex., where he will be joined by W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan, and that the three will depart from San Antonio on a week's tour of Mexico. Aided by the ex-consul's knowledge of the people and country, Mr. Bryan will make a careful study of Mexico's financial system.

Passengers on the steamer Mascotte, which has arrived in Tampa, report that Engel Pasee, who betrayed General Castillo to the Spaniards for \$5,000, was captured by insurgents on his way to Cienfuegos, court-martialed on a drum-head and hanged.

A great fire broke out at Melbourne, Australia, and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It is estimated that the loss will reach \$1,000,000, while the trade in soft goods has received a serious setback. Hundreds of employes of all sorts have been thrown out of employment.

Changing its name and principles the American Railway League has become a full-fledged political organization. Hereafter it will be known as the Railway Employes and Telegraphers' Political League of America. Its object is to deal entirely in state and national politics, chiefly on legislative lines.

A big masonry wharf, having a frontage of 300 meters on the river Tazus, opposite the custom-house in Lisbon, suddenly subsided and completely disappeared in the riverbed. The wharf, which was recently constructed at a cost of \$50,000, rested on mud. Fortunately, no one was hurt in the collapse.

The hostility between the Christian socialists and the social democrats, which exists in all parts of Austria and frequently leads to sharp collisions between the rival partisans, has resulted in serious rioting at Graz, the capital city of Styria, and the seat of important cotton and woolen manufactories.

The official programme for the reception of 1898 at the White House by President and Mrs. McKinley has been issued. All of the events, excepting New Year's reception and the public reception, will be by card invitation. Only those invited will be given an opportunity to be present at least once during the season. The avoidance of excessive and dangerous crowding will add to the attractiveness of all the receptions.

The theosophists of San Francisco are taking very active interest in the fate of Durrant. It is a tenet of their faith that capital punishment is wrong, and they are getting up a petition praying Governor Budd to stay the execution and to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The petition was prepared by Dr. Jerome A. Anderson, president of the San Francisco Theosophical Society, and it has already received a number of signatures.

The commission appointed to revise the criminal code of the United States, in the partial report which it will make to the president and congress, will present a code for criminal justice in Alaska. The commission is authorized to do this in the act which creates it as a territory. At present the laws of Oregon are made applicable to Alaska, and these will be revised, codified and amended by the commission to suit the present conditions, and will be submitted as a partial report for the basis of legislation by congress.

## MCKINLEY IN GOLD.

A Statue to Be Exhibited at the Paris Exposition.

New York, Nov. 29.—Ada Rehan in silver is to be outshone by William McKinley in gold according to the Herald of today. The added fame which the actress acquired by posing for the Montana statue of solid silver exhibited at the world's fair is to be approached if not eclipsed by the president of the United States who will furnish the figure for a life-sized statue of solid gold. This will be the most costly lump of precious metal the people of the modern world have ever seen. So says F. D. Higby, of Chicago, who has been retained by Western millionaires to furnish such a statue for exhibition at the Paris exposition in 1900. Mr. Higby was in the city yesterday on his way to Washington to get the consent of President McKinley to pose for the figure.

As Mr. Higby took a prominent part in the headquarters management of the late campaign, and has asked for no office he is confident of success in this mission.

"You know," said Mr. Higby "that I designed and built the Montana statue at the world's fair for which Miss Rehan posed. I suppose it was because of my experience that I have been retained to build this statue, which with the base will contain bullion to the value of \$1,050,000.

"While it will be designed primarily to first exhibit the statue at Paris in 1900, the directors of the pan-American exposition to be held in Cayuga island, in the Niagara river, in 1899, are anxious to have it completed in time to exhibit there first. It is likely that this arrangement will be made.

"I cannot say yet who the capitalists are who are back of this project, but there are a half dozen of them, and everything is ready to begin work on the statue as soon as a design is completed."

## OREGON LINEN MILLS.

Reported That Flax Will Be Made Up Into Wares at Salem.

Salem, Or., Nov. 29.—There are prospects that the "Scotch Mills," in Salem, which have long stood idle, will be converted into an important manufacturing plant. It is understood that Mr. T. B. Wilcox, who owns a controlling interest in the mills, has submitted a proposition to Dr. Deimel, the importer of linen goods, whereby a linen manufacturing establishment is to be located here, and Mr. Wilcox is to be one of the stockholders. The details of the negotiations, pending between Mr. Wilcox and Dr. Deimel, have not been given out, but assurance is given that the prospects for the establishment of a large linen manufacturing plant here are very bright. Mrs. Lord received a letter from Dr. Deimel last night, stating that he sailed for Germany Tuesday. He further says:

"I have now more offers for shares in our present company that I am able to accept, and if \$500,000 or even \$1,000,000 should be required to organize a company for the spinning of yarn and the weaving of linen, including linen mesh, it can be had, on the showing that you can grow and will grow flax of a quality equal to the best, and that your people desire the locating of our industry there by offering us such advantages as you mention in your letter."

## Legislation for Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The president in his message will recommend speedy legislation to insure the best possible government for Alaska. He will point out the difficulties which the people living there are under, and will urge that something be done to protect the property of the government. He will allude to the fact that the government is losing large sums because there is no way of protecting timber from indiscriminate use. A better system of permits for the cutting and inspection of timber, not only for the mineral states of the West, but also for Alaska, has been presented to the president, and he will endeavor to have legislation speedily enacted for the better protection of the forests.

## Nearing a Settlement.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Hawaiian Minister Francis M. Hatch, who has just arrived in this city on his return from Honolulu, expressed the opinion today that the trouble between Japan and Hawaii has been smoothed over, and can be settled now without difficulty. The Japanese government seems to be disposed to have the matter settled in an amicable spirit as possible.

## Canada's Reply.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—A reply has been prepared by the Dominion government and forwarded to Washington in respect to the negotiations which are going on between those countries. The government will not say what the reply is until it reaches Mr. Foster, at Washington, but it is understood that it is a refusal to stop pelagic sealing for one year.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—The Luetgert case will be called for a second trial tomorrow morning, in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readiness to go on with the trial at once, but it is very probable that Attorney Phalen, for the defense, will ask for a continuance or a change of venue.

## THE CRIME OF AN INDIAN

### Awful Tragedy Enacted on Fond du Lac Reserve.

### THREE LIVES ARE SACRIFICED

### Wife of the Murderer. Her Infant and Another Indian the Victims—The Murderer Caught.

Duluth, Nov. 29.—Word has reached here of a shocking Indian murder that took place on the Fond du Lac reservation, 40 miles north of here. A Chipewewa half-breed named John Anamsin, left the reservation several days ago and went to the town of Cloquet. Late Tuesday he returned, crazed with liquor, and in a fit of drunken rage attacked his wife who was about to give birth to a child. He dragged the woman from her bed and threw her on the floor, where he beat and kicked her into a state of unconsciousness. The brutal treatment caused premature labor, and while actually receiving the blows from her husband the woman gave birth to the child.

About the time Anamsin had finished his work another Indian named Peterson happened to be passing the house, and hearing a noise he broke into the room and attempted to protect the prostrate woman. Anamsin seized a club and turned his attention to Peterson, who made an effort to get out, but before he could do so it is said Anamsin knocked him down and literally pounded his head into a pulp.

He then took the body and threw it into a creek near by, and returning to the house saturated the floor of the room in which his wife and child lay with kerosene and applied the match. Then, with the evident intention of covering up the act, he closed and locked the door and left the house.

A number of neighboring Indians by this time became aware that something was wrong, and breaking into the house got the woman and child out, but the rescuers barely escaped with their lives. Both Mrs. Anamsin and the child died half an hour later.

A squad of Indian police started after Anamsin, and caught him about daybreak on the Cloquet road. He showed considerable fight and informed the police that they could not have him alive, thereupon one of the police fired at him, inflicting a slight wound. He was taken back to the reservation and locked up.

## SAYS DURRANT IS INNOCENT.

### Blanther's Widow Talks of the Emmanuel Church Horror.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 29.—The widow of Arthur Forbes, alias J. E. Blanther, who was arrested at Meridian, Tex., charged with having murdered Mrs. Langfelt in San Francisco, and who committed suicide in the Bosque county jail, has been located in this city. The woman goes by the name of Ada Taylor.

She says that she married Arthur Forbes at Little Rock, Ark., in 1892, and that they taught in the public schools in Bosque county in 1896. They had some trouble, during which Forbes shot her three times. About that time Arthur Forbes, alias Blanther, was arrested, charged with murdering Mrs. Langfelt, and he was lodged in jail, where he subsequently committed suicide by taking morphine.

Mrs. Forbes says there is no doubt as to Forbes being the murderer of the San Francisco woman. He often told her he was well acquainted with Minnie Williams and Blanche Lamont, having been introduced to them by Durrant; that he often referred to the murders in such a manner that she was convinced that he knew of them.

Mrs. Taylor says that one of her trunks is still in San Francisco, where it was used in evidence during Durrant's trial. She today wired Durrant as follows:

"Have courage; I believe you to be an innocent man; if I can help to prove your innocence command me."

## Sailed With a Pirate.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—A story from Honolulu has caused anxiety among the friends of 16 young men who recently sailed from this port on the schooner Sophia Sutherland in search of treasure on the Solomon islands.

The trading master of the little craft, now presumably cruising in the South, is Captain Sorenson, who, according to ex-Consul Churchill, of Apia, Samoa, has a black record as a pirate and despoiler of the natives of the islands in the Central Pacific.

When the Sutherland reached Apia she was subjected to a searching inquiry, and Sorenson was identified as the man who had led a similar expedition from Melbourne on the schooner Albert, which he soon transformed into a regular pirate. In 1884 he was captured by the British man-of-war Dart, and sent to prison for 10 years. Since then he has not been heard from, but now he is in virtual command of a company of Californians who put faith in his stories of the fabulous wealth of the Solomon islands.

Switzerland is the land of universities.

## THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Its Present Condition Summed Up by Secretary Long.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The report of the secretary of the navy was made public today. It shows that the present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battle-ships of the first class, two battle-ships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch-boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo-boats. There are under construction five battle-ships of the first class, sixteen torpedo-boats and one submarine boat.

There are 64 other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors, and some unseaworthy craft.

There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than 20 subsidized steamers, which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and second batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need.

These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels.

The country is congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities, the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world.

Five additional battle-ships are under construction, which should be completed by the end of the year 1899. One gunboat and 17 torpedo-boats are also under construction.

The first cost of the gunboats was about \$250,000 each. That of the cruisers nearly \$2,000,000 each.

Bids for the torpedo-boats were from 16 firms, covering a variety of designs. The contracts of these 30-knot boats were awarded to the lowest bidders, as follows:

To Harlan & Hollingsworth, one 340-ton boat, at \$336,000; to Gas Engine & Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Co., consolidated, one 235-ton boat, at \$210,000; to Wolff & Zwicker iron works, one 247.5-ton boat, at \$214,500.

It is of interest to note the naval programmes of the principal foreign powers which show the great activity prevailing among them in the matter of naval construction.

## NITROGLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

### Nearly Wrecked an Entire Town in Indiana.

Andersonville, Ind., Nov. 29.—Chesterfield, Ind., was almost wiped off the map at an early hour this morning by an explosion of 80 quarts of nitroglycerine in an oil field half a mile from town. James Gol's house, about 300 rods distant, was torn to pieces. The explosion tore a hole in the ground down to the water line. A three-ton engine was torn to fragments, and every animal in the neighborhood was killed instantly.

The little town of Chesterfield is a mass of ruins. Every house was moved from its foundation, and windows were shattered, doors smashed in, every light put out and the plastering shaken from the walls. Several people were shaken out of bed.

At Dalesville, two miles away, and at Yorktown, five miles distant, the damage was almost as great. Many people were injured, and it is miraculous that many were not killed. The shock was felt 15 miles away. The damage cannot be estimated.

## Will Hasten Durrant's Execution.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Acting Attorney-General Carter has received word from Attorney-General Fitzgerald that he will advise Warden Hale to carry out the execution of Durrant, regardless of any legal proceedings that may be instituted by Durrant's attorneys, after the present legal quibble has been decided. Durrant will be sentenced as soon as the controversy now pending is settled, after which the attorney-general of the state believes no legal step can accomplish further delay in the proposed execution of the prisoner.

## Marshal Blanco's Assurance.

Madrid Nov. 29.—Marshal Blanco has cabled to the cabinet an assurance that he will be the arbitrator in connection with the customs tariff, and that the interests of the peninsula shall not suffer thereby.

An excellent effect has been produced in official circles by the publication this morning, in the official gazette, of the two decrees extending to the Antilles the universal suffrage law of 1890, and applying also the laws inscribed in the first chapter of the Spanish constitution.

There is a white sparrow in Lafayette, Ind.

## HAVANA PALACE FIRED UPON

### Insurgents Also Loot Several Houses and Stores.

### SPANISH SOLDIERS STARVING

### An Unsuccessful Attempt Made to Rescue Rivera—General Blanco's General Shake-Up Excites Havana.

New York, Nov. 29.—On Sunday morning, for the first time in the history of the Cuban war, rebel bullets sought the palace in Havana, says a dispatch to the Herald from Havana. The shots came from Casa Blanca, 600 yards across the entrance to the harbor, and while no one was hurt, the palace, with its electric lights, was a shining mark, and must have been hit. The Spanish authorities attempt to make light of the affair, but at the same time a reporter for La Lucha who wrote up and attempted to publish the facts in the case, was put in prison.

The attack on Casa Blanca was made by Brigadier-General Cardenas and 50 rebels. They entered the town shortly before midnight on horseback, and at the end of an hour each man led out of town a horse with one extra head appropriated, laden with clothing, provisions, silver plate and money. Before they left they sent two volleys across the narrow harbor entrance at the palace, then coolly went to a friend's house inside the Spanish lines and took supper. All this was under the guns of Cabanas and Moro.

It is learned from an inside source that the object of the rebels was to release General Ruiz Rivera, and hang a citizen named Fumiro who is known as a spy. They failed in the first object only because of some misconception of the appointed time on the part of confederates within the prison with whom arrangements had been made to admit them into the fortress. Fumiro managed to escape across the harbor.

The whole affair was well planned. General Cardenas came in the early evening with two columns along the seashore, and at 10 o'clock the men followed. They first visited Cabanas. When they saw that the arrangement had failed, the rebels went after Fumiro. He fled across the harbor and the rebels did not dare to follow. Then the rebels went to Casa de los Frailes, the priest's house, where they took blankets, silver plate and money.

This house is close to Moro castle. The priest made a great outcry, but no soldiers came. Then the rebels seized the store of Fumiro, securing some gold. They also looted other stores. Working as quietly as possible, they approached a cavalry outpost, securing several horses.

For two hours they enjoyed themselves, then rode to the harbor and fired two volleys at the palace. This aroused the Spaniards for the first time, but by the time troops turned out the rebels had gone. The authorities made every effort to suppress the details of the raid, though an official report admitted that six rebels entered the town.

The rebels approached and fired upon Mariana last night. There was great excitement. The volunteers were called out, and with the troops returned the rebel fire. The residents were panic-stricken and locked themselves in their houses. The rebels did not succeed in entering the town. The lines have been strengthened all about Havana.

Correspondence received from the east states that General Gomez is marching men near Sagua, and is preparing to march westward to strike a potent blow before congress meets. Unusual activity of the rebels is reported from all quarters. The Spaniards are also making preparations for action, but as yet each avoids the other. Where and in what manner the blow that is coming will fall cannot be predicted, but it is more surely coming than autonomy.

General J. M. Rodriguez, commander-in-chief of the western provinces, is out in a manifesto stating that he will accept nothing but independence. He contrasts the treatment of Cuban prisoners with that of Spanish prisoners, and says only the Spaniards under arms are considered as enemies. He promises equal rights to other Spaniards if independence is gained.

General Blanco's general shake-up of the police force throughout the island is causing some excitement. The heads of departments of police were nearly all changed. Wherever fraud or undue cruelty was discovered drastic measures were taken. Secretary-General Cogo's knowledge and experience gained in America are of valuable assistance in this direction. Special reports from the Herald correspondents in various parts of the island state that the Spanish soldiers are as badly off as the pacificos and concentrados. In many places the troops have been forced by circumstances to beg from door to door. General Blanco is making every effort to relieve their condition, and to reform the hospital service.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—The unparalleled violence in the lower house of the reichsrath yesterday is about the only subject of conversation throughout Austria today. The German progressive party has published a note expressing regret at the outbreak, and disclaiming any responsibility for it.