

Lincoln County Leader

J. F. STEWART, Publisher.

TOLEDO, OREGON

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

An effort is on foot to reduce the production of cotton.

Gold has been discovered at Skagway which goes \$4 to the pan.

Mormons have secured 3,000,000 acres of land in Mexico for a colony.

John Cross, of Cove, Or., was arrested for having counterfeit money in his possession.

Bates Soper, who murdered his wife and two children at Aschie, Mo., in 1891, and who was recently arrested in Oregon, where he married again, was sentenced in Harrisonville, Mo., to be hanged on February 4.

The Spanish government, it is again announced, is negotiating with the Armstrongs, this time for a cruiser of 4,300 tons, said to be worth £300,000, built for Japan, but which Japan does not want. The vessel is said to be practically ready for sea.

About 100 wholesale druggists from the cities of the Central West held a conference in Chicago for the purpose of considering the cut rates at which drugs and patent medicines are being sold by the department stores, as well as by many retail druggists, and to take steps to stop the practice if possible.

The Dingley tariff law will not be changed in any of its custom features at the present session of congress. A general understanding to this effect has been reached among the Republican members of the ways and means committee, who feel that it is most desirable to avoid what is generally known as tariff tinkering.

The subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs, appointed to consider the problems, presented in Indian territory have practically decided to recommend amendments to the present law, providing for the apportionment of all the lands held by the five civilized tribes among the members of these tribes, and also an amendment providing that all valid leases shall be recognized by the government of the United States, and the money paid on account of them covered into the treasury of the United States for the benefit of the various tribes as such.

Wheat fell over 7 cents per bushel in Chicago Monday.

Senator White of California has introduced a bill in congress to strengthen the eight-hour law as applicable to government work.

The controller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of depositors of the Moscow National bank, Moscow, Idaho.

Judge Sanborn in the court of appeals at St. Louis has granted a postponement of the proposed sale of the Kansas Pacific for 60 days.

One of the interesting items in the agricultural appropriation bill is provision for \$10,000 for an agricultural experiment station in Alaska.

Brigadier-General Otis, stationed at Denver, has received a telegram from Fort Duchesne stating that all the Ute Indians have returned to their reservation.

A dispatch from Havana states that Gomez is being hard pushed by a Spanish column under command of General Pando, in the province of Puerto Principe.

George C. Green, a carpenter of Modesto, Cal., fatally shot his wife and wounded his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Liedman with a revolver. He then turned the revolver upon himself, but only inflicted a scalp wound.

The agricultural department issues the following: A special wheat investigation instituted by the department of agriculture indicates a crop of 530,000,000 bushels. These figures are subject to slight modification in the final report.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as reported to the house by the committee on appropriations, carries a total of \$21,562,425, being \$780,861 less than the former bill. The number of salaries provided for is 10,000, being 198 less than the number provided for in the current law.

Hans Frohman "curled" a pair of eight-pound dumb-bells 14,000 times in an hour and 45 minutes in a New York gymnasium. When he had finished his 12,000 curl in one hour and 20 minutes, it was proposed that Frohman stop, but he insisted on continuing, and executed the 14,000th curl in the time stated.

The United States supreme court has rendered a decision in the case of Thomas Bram, under sentence of death in Massachusetts for murder committed at sea. He was accused of murdering the captain, mate and captain's wife of a vessel bound for South America. The opinion reversed the decision of the court below on the ground that Bram's testimony should not have been admitted.

NOT THE END OF IT.

Rejection of Hawaiian Treaty Will Not Settle the Question.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who while a member of the Harrison cabinet negotiated the first treaty for annexing Hawaii to the United States, and who has since visited the islands and taken much interest in their acquisition, when asked as to the status of the annexation question, said:

"The opponents in congress of Hawaiian annexation will not have disposed of the question by voting against and defeating this measure. They must decide what shall be the policy and conduct of the United States toward the islands for the future. Having refused the application of the island government for incorporation into our Union, such an act necessarily carries with it the right of the former to determine its own political destiny, uninfluenced by considerations affecting the United States.

"But such a course would present embarrassments to congress of no small moment. During the last administration of President Cleveland the house of representatives resolved that 'foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the government of the United States.' During that session the senate went a step further and declared that 'any intervention in the political affairs of the islands by any government would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.'

"These utterances were in line with the policy of our government for half a century, but it is possible and competent for congress to change the policy of the government at any time. Its rejection of annexation would in effect nullify the declarations cited, but there would still be another serious embarrassment to be disposed of, to-wit, the reciprocity treaty. It would be easy to annul the commercial clauses of that convention, which would be in harmony with the views long cherished by many of our public men, but the political clauses of that treaty present a different question. They are two in number:

"First, a stipulation on the part of Hawaii not to lease, dispose or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory to any other government, and, second, to grant to the United States the exclusive right to Pearl harbor as a coaling and naval station.

"The first of these political clauses might terminate with the treaty, and after the rejection of annexation it would be inconsistent on our part to insist upon its maintenance. The second clause, however, is held by the senators who ratified the treaty to be a permanent grant. The renunciation of the reciprocity treaty would still leave us with the grant of Pearl harbor. It is the only place suitable for a naval station in those islands or anywhere within a radius of 2,000 miles.

"Whatever may be the sentiment of the American people as to annexation, I doubt whether any considerable body of them would approve of the surrender of this very valuable station for our growing navy, and for which we have paid so dear a price in our reciprocity arrangements. And yet, with the rejection of annexation we must look forward to the certainty of its eventual surrender, as its occupation by us would be impossible with the islands under the domination of another powerful government.

"Even if the treaty is rejected by the United States, it will not be difficult for the present Hawaiian government to maintain itself against local opposition. The property interests, which are almost exclusively held by the white residents and foreigners, will control the government so long as it maintains its independence. But it is plain that the islands cannot long maintain their autonomy. The present most threatening danger is from Japan. That country may be perfectly sincere in its declaration that it does not seek the annexation of the islands, but the current events, if not checked, will lead inevitably to that result.

"But I do not think the islands will pass under the dominion of Japan. If the people of American origin now in control of the government are rejected by congress, they will, in my opinion, turn to their kinsmen, the English and Canadians. They have learned from the colonial history of Great Britain that wherever the British flag goes there follows low taxation, just laws and honest government.

"While I have no information as to the purpose of the present Hawaiian rulers, I feel sure that when it is finally determined that they are not to be annexed to the United States, they will lose no time in opening negotiations with Great Britain, and the result of those negotiations will be neither slow nor uncertain.

"Mr. Seward, one of the most far-sighted of our statesmen, declared in the senate a quarter of a century ago: 'The Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast regions beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's history.'

Still Watching Rivera.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—When General Rivera, the Cuban insurgent leader, who was recently released from Cabanas fortress by royal pardon, arrived here bound for Cadiz he was not allowed to land.

HANGED BY INSURGENTS

Colonel Ruiz, a Spaniard, Neglected a Warning.

WAS WELL LIKED IN HAVANA

The Penalty for Carrying a Proposition for Surrender into a Cuban Camp—Two Filibustering Expeditions Land.

New York, Dec. 20.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: Much anxiety is felt for the safety of Lieutenant-Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, aide-de-camp to General Blanco, who, it is said, has met death as the penalty for bearing a proposition for surrender to a rebel camp. It seems that Colonel Ruiz is a personal friend of Colonel Aranguen, who was employed by him before the war, when Colonel Ruiz was engineer in charge of the Vento water works.

Recently, under orders from General Blanco, Colonel Ruiz opened correspondence with Colonel Aranguen, with the object of arranging an interview. Colonel Aranguen wrote that he would meet the colonel if the latter only desired to talk on personal affairs, to which the colonel replied that he wished to talk about political matters. Colonel Aranguen wrote that he would absolutely refuse to receive him on these conditions, and called his attention earnestly to General Gomez' order that all persons entering insurgent camps to offer terms of surrender should be put to death. He assured Colonel Ruiz that he was prepared to carry out Gomez' orders to the letter, and that while he esteemed him highly as an old friend, he would hang him if he neglected the warning.

In spite of this, Colonel Ruiz started alone on Sunday for Colonel Aranguen's camp, determined to risk all in the attempt. On leaving he said if he had not returned by Tuesday night he might be given up as dead. So far nothing has been heard of him, and there is little room for doubt that the insurgent leader has put his threat into execution.

If this be true, much regret will be felt even in Cuban circles in Havana, where Colonel Ruiz was well known as a gallant soldier and an accomplished gentleman, but it is pointed out that his death will have a good effect as showing the indomitable spirit animating the insurgent leaders.

Major Fernandez, better known as Pitore, the insurgent leader, who, according to official reports, was slain in combat with Spanish troops, was really killed while ill and helpless awaiting an opportunity to surrender to Thomas Garcia, recently autonomist alcalde of Guines, an old friend. Pitore being dangerously ill, applied to him to arrange terms for his surrender. Garcia caused him to be taken to the Cancio estate, where he made him comfortable and arranged to have a detail of Spanish troops sent to bring him to the hospital in the town. Instead the troops went to the country and butchered the man. Senor Garcia is infuriated at this breach of faith, and has declared his intention of coming to Havana to lay the matter before General Blanco and demand the punishment of the officer responsible for the murder.

The battle of Guisa appears now to have been a more important insurgent success than was at first supposed. Advice received by the junta state that the insurgents captured 270 Mausers, 220,000 cartridges and 116 prisoners. General Calixoto Garcia has sent word to General Pando that he will only release the prisoners under solemn pledge signed by General Blanco that they will be sent back to Spain. He complains that after the capture of Las Tunas the prisoners released on parole were sent back to the ranks.

The insurgents in Santa Clara province have more than 6,000 men well armed, and are confident of ultimate success. They are also well provisioned with medicine and other necessities.

General Gomez is at La Reforma, where he has been for nearly a year.

Within the last four days two large filibustering expeditions have safely reached Cuba, one landing in Matanzas province and the other at Baracoa, only five leagues from Havana. They brought clothing, medicines and dynamite. The rebels are now using large quantities of dynamite with considerable effect.

General Pando, who is operating in the east against General Garcia, has asked for reinforcements, which have been sent, several battalions being withdrawn from Pinar del Rio.

General Bernai has started across Pinar del Rio to Cape Antonio, where a large body of rebels is congregated.

Reports from Guira de Melena state that the rebels fired on the town almost every night.

Rebels under Colonel Colazzo and General Rodriguez surrounded a Spanish column yesterday at the Carmen estate, Havana province. Spanish reinforcements arrived from Guines and a fierce engagement occurred. The details are suppressed, but the loss is admitted to be heavy on both sides.

Another engagement is reported to have occurred December 14 near Guira de Melena between Moroto and Colonel Arango's forces.

THE CLEVELAND LOST.

More Additions to Vancouver Island's Marine Cemetery.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17.—The steamer Cleveland, Captain Hall, was wrecked in Barclay sound, and three boats, containing 20 members of the crew and two passengers, are missing. The captain, purser, chief engineer, one passenger, James Lathbury, and a boat's crew, reached Uclulet, after spending the night in an open boat with a big storm raging. This is the story told by Purser Whitbeck, who arrived at Nanaimo at 3 o'clock this morning, from Alberni, and came to Victoria on the noon train.

The Cleveland, an iron steamer of 730 tons, owned by Charles Nelson, of San Francisco, running between that city and Puget sound, left the Golden Gate on the 4th inst., for Seattle. She had been on the way two days, and was well out to sea, when, during a most severe gale, her shaft broke. Sails were then hoisted and an effort made to get to Cape Flattery. Heavy winds, however, drove her northward, and, after being buffeted about by the storm for four days, being carried northward all the time, and in toward Vancouver island, she drifted into Barclay sound, on the night of December 12, by the west entrance, and dangerously close to Starlight reef.

There was a big sea running, and the wind was blowing great guns. Fearing that she would strike on the reef, and knowing that if she did there would be no hope for her, her officers decided to take to the boats. Four boats were lowered, and they started out to seek a place of safety. An attempt was made to land on one of the small islands, but it was unsuccessful, the wind making it impossible. They then started for another island, and the captain's boat made Alpha passage, in which a big surf was breaking. The captain signalled to the other boats to follow, but they failed to do so, and it is supposed that, being unable to see the captain's boat after the signals were given, they concluded she had been swamped.

After that time nothing was seen of the three boats.

Captain Hall landed his boat safely on the beach, after going through the Alpha passage, and spent the night there. Next morning his party made their way to Uclulet village, where they were cared for by John Markowitz, a storekeeper. In the meantime, the steamer had drifted further into the sound, having miraculously missed striking many islands and reefs that lay in her passage. She finally went ashore at Anderson camp, Lyall point, on the northwest shore of Barclay sound. As soon as she had been located, Captain Hall again took charge, but he found that the Indians had been there and looted the vessel. After waiting for some time for the other three boats, Captain Hall decided to send the purser to Alberni to telegraph to Victoria for assistance.

The purser started from Uclulet in a boat manned by two Indians, but did not get far before his canoe capsized. By threats, the purser induced the Indians to take him back to Uclulet, where he secured a crew of white men to take him to Alberni. Arrived there, he found the wires down, so he came on to Victoria. There is little doubt that the three boats containing the 20 members of the crew and two passengers have met with disaster. Two boxes of biscuits and a pillow, believed to have been in the boats, were picked up the next morning on the beach. One of the boxes was at the entrance to Uclulet arm, and the other further north.

The vicinity where the Cleveland went ashore has a bad reputation among marine men, there being many dangerous reefs over which a terrible surf breaks. Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, says it is almost impossible for a boat to live in such a place. Captain Hall's good fortune in making the Alpha passage was all that saved himself and companions.

SENTENCED FOR THE LAST TIME

Durrant Is Finally on the Road to the Gallows.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, the condemned murderer of Blanche Lamont, was sentenced this morning by Superior Judge Bahr for the fourth time to suffer extreme penalty of the law, the date of his execution being set for January 7 next. His attorneys made a desperate effort to secure further delay and pave the way for another appeal to the supreme court, but Judge Bahr was inexorable, and overruled each and every objection made to the proceedings.

Durrant was in court and carried himself with his customary coolness. An immense crowd flocked to the courtroom and filled the corridor of the city hall.

The condemned man's attorneys will at once renew the battle for his life. They intend to lay the foundation for another appeal to the supreme court of the United States. In all probability one of the lawyers for the defense will proceed to Washington to make the final technical fight, based on the question of federal and state law. The time for action is short, however, and even the defense doubts the success of its new venture.

Mrs. Durrant visited her son yesterday. Both were downcast.

AID FOR STARVING MINERS

Both Houses Vote for Relief Appropriations.

VOTE ALMOST UNANIMOUS

House Bill Appropriates \$175,000 and the Senate Bill \$250,000—Secretary of War Given Full Control.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Congress has heeded the petition of Portland, Or., for an appropriation for transportation of supplies to the starving Klondikers. The bill which passed the house appropriates \$175,000, and the senate resolution \$250,000. It will be necessary before either becomes a law, for congress to get together on a common basis.

The house bill encountered practically no opposition. As passed, the bill carried by it is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war for the purchase, transportation and distribution of subsistence stores. It provides that these subsistence stores may be sold at prices fixed by the secretary of war, or donated where the people are unable to pay for them. It empowers him to purchase reindeer and employ drivers not citizens of the United States, and allows him to dispose of the reindeer.

Representative Cannon brought forward the bill, and Sayers and Bailey spoke in favor of it. Cannon submitted to the house a statement prepared by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, one of the agents of the commissioner of education, who was in the region as late as September 15, that there would be no suffering as far up the river as Fort Yukon, but that the food supply on the Upper Yukon would not last beyond March, and he endorsed the recommendation of the secretary of war that food be sent in by reindeer via Dyea. Cannon said:

"Whether these miners are in American or British territory, whether they are American or British subjects, if they are starving, it does not become the American congress to hesitate about voting them relief."

The bill was passed without division, although there were scattering noes when the speaker called for the negative vote.

Secretary Alger was on the floor during the debate.

Hawley, of the military affairs committee, reported to the senate the McBride relief resolution. The committee struck out all but the enacting clause, and amended the resolution by appropriating \$250,000, which is to be used by the secretary of war for the purchase of subsistence and supplies and for their transportation and distribution, the consent of the Canadian government first to be obtained to pass over Canadian territory. The resolution further provided that the supplies are to be distributed among the needy miners as the secretary of war may determine, and that the supplies are to be transported by means of reindeer, the reindeer to be sold after they have performed their service.

Hawley asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was adopted. Secretary Alger, in anticipation of immediate action by congress, has believed to have been in the boats, were picked up the next morning on the beach. One of the boxes was at the entrance to Uclulet arm, and the other further north.

The vicinity where the Cleveland went ashore has a bad reputation among marine men, there being many dangerous reefs over which a terrible surf breaks. Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, says it is almost impossible for a boat to live in such a place. Captain Hall's good fortune in making the Alpha passage was all that saved himself and companions.

Sent to the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Joseph McKenna, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States; Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, to be controller of the currency.

The Day in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the senate today, Pritchard, chairman of the civil service investigating committee, delivered a brief speech upon the execution of the civil service law, as developed by his committee.

Frye, of the committee on commerce, favorably reported and the senate passed a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase or construct a suitable boat for the revenue service on the Yukon, to cost not to exceed \$40,000.

Cannon of Utah offered and had passed a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish the senate information regarding filibustering off the coast of Florida.

In the House.

In the house Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, secured unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill passed by the senate yesterday to prohibit pelagic sealing by citizens of the United States. He explained its scope and purposes and the necessity for its enactment.

Hopkins thought a time limit should be placed on the operation of the act, so that in case negotiations with Great Britain should collapse, our citizens should not be at a disadvantage.