

Lincoln County Leader

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraphic Columns

General elections for the Ontario legislature took place throughout the province the early part of the week and resulted in a virtual defeat for the liberal government, which has held power for more than 25 years.

It is said in London that the Bank of France has advanced the price of gold, with a view of preventing further export of silver. The market is weak, on rumors that the Indian import duty on silver will be raised.

A special from Port Angeles, Wash., says: Charles Hendricks was shot and killed from ambush by Fred Edwards, who then committed suicide. The men were neighbors and quarreled over a trivial affair a few days ago.

The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that the debt, less cash in the treasury, at the close of business February 28, amounted to \$1,010,104,316, a decrease for the month of \$1,597,123. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in cash.

At a mass meeting held in Springfield, O., to raise funds for a monument to the victims of the Maine, Governor Bushnell, in a letter pledging \$10, said that if it were proved that Spanish treachery destroyed the Maine, he was in favor of building the monument on the ruins of Morro castle.

It now seems certain that the steamer Corona, which went ashore on Lewis island, January 25, while on her way to Dyce and Skagway, will be saved. Captain Miner C. Goodall reports that under favorable weather conditions he will be able to float the vessel and have her on her way south very shortly.

According to a late issue of the Skagway News, the ill-fated Clara Nevada carried down to death 65 human beings on her fatal voyage. Among the passengers were several members of the O'Brien party on their way back from the upper Yukon gold fields, and carrying with them their joint fortune, variously estimated at from \$90,000 to \$120,000.

Representative Bell, of Colorado, has introduced a bill in the house providing that no person interested in an association which issues government money shall be eligible to the office of secretary of the treasury. The ineligibility is not to be remedied by disposing of the interest in the association or bank for the purpose of taking the office of secretary.

In the United States supreme court an opinion was handed down in a case involving the constitutionality of the territorial law fixing a day's work in smelters and mines in the territory at eight hours. The court held that the law was an exercise of the state's police powers. The decision of the supreme court of Utah was affirmed.

The navy department has just completed the allotment among the states of the appropriation of \$50,000 made for the assistance of the naval militia organizations. The allotments are smaller this year than heretofore, owing to the fact that while the organization are increasing in number, hence the effort now being made to secure from congress an increase of \$60,000.

Senator Wilson, of Washington, says that the amendment of Representative Ellis, which has been proposed to his bill to settle the land claims and contests with the Northern Pacific, will result in defeating all legislation relative to the matter. Neither bill can go through, he declares, if they are to be amended. The senator hopes to get his provision made a part of the sundry civil bill.

According to a report placed before President McKinley there are now available for military duty in the United States 10,073,716 able-bodied men, and of these 112,082 are already in the militia, forming the nucleus of a tremendous fighting force. This is without considering the skeleton United States army, which could on short notice recruit up to 100,000 men.

Senator McBride of Oregon, has reported from the committee on commerce his amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, providing for a consulate at Vladivostok, with a salary of \$3,500, and also for a consulate at Rossland, B. C., at a salary of \$2,000. These amendments Senator McBride intends to urge before the senate when the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is considered.

It can be stated positively no river and harbor bill will be reported at this session of congress. The house leaders are opposed to more river and harbor bills, and the friends of the bill on the committee believe it will be better to wait until the short session after the congressional elections next fall, when a complete and comprehensive bill can be reported, rather than attempt to pass an inadequate bill at this session.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

Cavalotti, the Italian Poet and Statesman, Killed.

Rome, March 8.—Signor Felice Carlo Cavalotti, the poet, dramatist, publicist and well-known radical member of the chamber of deputies for Cortona, was killed here this afternoon in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, member of deputies and editor of the Gazzetta di Venezia. The encounter was the outcome of a press polemic in the columns of the Milan Secolo at an unfrequented spot outside the Porta Magore. Signor Macola's seconds were Deputies Signor Guido Fusinato, a professor at the university of Turin and member of Foltre, and Signor Bizzoni, the publicist, and Signor Tassi, member of the chamber of deputies.

Shortly before the meeting, Signor Cavalotti seemed in excellent spirits, and even joked with his seconds. When the word was given, he attacked his opponent vigorously. The first two engagements were without result, but in the third, Signor Cavalotti received a thrust in the throat that severed his jugular vein.

At first, it was thought he was only slightly injured, but the gravity of the wound was soon perceived on his putting his hand to his mouth. He withdrew it covered with blood and could not utter a word. The doctors and his seconds carried him to Zellino, and laid him in a bed in the residence of the Countess Celiro. There, tracheotomy was performed, and artificial breathing attempted, but all efforts were useless. Signor Cavalotti expired in 10 minutes, without speaking again. Signor Macola did not receive a scratch. The news, on reaching the city, caused a great sensation. Numerous deputies and friends hurried to the scene, and there is universal regret over the death of Cavalotti.

CUSTOMS INSPECTORS.

Mounted Patrol for the Northern Part of Washington.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 8.—A feature heretofore unknown in the Puget sound customs district has been inaugurated. It consists of mounted inspectors, and the first man appointed to a position on horseback is Enoch F. Plummer, of this place. Collector Huestis was recently authorized by the treasury department to establish a mounted inspectors' patrol on the boundary between Eastern Washington and British Columbia, with headquarters at Northport. A mounted inspector is allowed a salary of \$3.50 per day, with 50 cents extra per day for horse hire, and is expected to cover the boundary line for a distance of from 25 to 40 miles as often as possible.

Fierce Street Battle.

Texarkana, Ark., March 8.—A fierce street battle occurred here this afternoon in which one man was killed outright, another mortally wounded and a third seriously injured. Vinson Graviani is mortally wounded, shot through the breast, shoulder, arm and leg. Pete Darigo is seriously wounded. The participants were barbers. S. A. Gingola and his son-in-law, Mike Cannela, were about to come to blows, when the Graviani boys and Darigo attempted to intercede. Gingola and Cannela turned upon the Gravianis and both sides drawing revolvers, the battle was soon in progress. More than 30 shots were fired. Gingola and Cannela fled.

The Corona Floated.

Seattle, March 8.—The steam schooner Lakme, which arrived this afternoon from Alaska, brings the news that the steamer Corona, which went on a rock at Lewis island, was floated last Thursday evening. The Corona is considerably injured, the worst place being under the forward hatch, where she first struck the rock. At this point, her keel is turned over 20 feet. This can be temporarily fixed from the inside. After entering and clearing at Victoria, the Corona will be brought to Port Townsend, where her cargo will be unloaded. Captain Goodall then expects to take her to San Francisco without going into a drydock.

Cruise of an Eight-Tonner.

Port Townsend, March 8.—The eight-ton schooner Anna Catharine put into this place last night en route from San Francisco to Alaska. When the schooner left the Golden Gate, nearly three months ago, she carried five persons, four men and one woman. On the way up the coast the little craft came near being wrecked, and was forced to put into Tillamook, where the woman deserted and returned to San Francisco. Fresh supplies were taken on her today, and the schooner headed for the north.

Mounting Guns at Point Loma.

San Diego, Cal., March 8.—Lieutenant Humphreys, commanding battery D, Third artillery, stationed at this place, has received orders to send his company of artillery at once to Point Loma to mount the three 10-inch rifles recently delivered there by the United States government for the defense of this harbor.

Russia Takes a Slice.

London, March 8.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: "Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereignty over Port Arthur and Talien Wan for the same period and on the same conditions as given Germany at Kiao Chou."

LEE WILL NOT BE RECALLED

President Lost No Time in Answering Spain.

HIS CONDUCT NOT IMPROPER

And Naval Vessels Will Carry the Supplies to Cuba as Was First Planned—Spain Backs Down.

Washington, March 8.—The Spanish situation developed two new phases today, when it became known that the Spanish government had formally requested the recall of Consul-General Lee at Havana, with which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply; also that the Spanish government had suggested the propriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which suggestion the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit telegram from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities here had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation had been allowed to get to the public on either subject.

The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reticence in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the president, Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, and Secretary Long, of the navy department, the following authorized statement was handed to the press by Judge Day, comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject:

"The president will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the president's entire satisfaction."

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be best adapted for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagua."

Beyond the foregoing there was no particular change in the conference at the White House. It did not discuss other subjects, and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised everything that would be given to any one.

The ground on which General Lee's recall was asked was not officially disclosed. It is known, however, that the Spanish government has chafed for some time over General Lee's presence in Havana, although this has never taken the form of a definite protest prior to the present time. It began to assume a more serious aspect shortly after the arrival of the Maine at Havana. At that time General Lee escorted Captain Sigbee on his round of official calls. These were made with due formality, but the Spanish officials took offense when the calls were restricted to General Blanco, Admiral Manterola, and the representatives of the military arm of Spain's service, and did not include Premier Galvez and his associates of the autonomist cabinet, who represented the new civil regime which Spain is seeking to enforce. The matter came to the attention of Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and, although there was no protest, the situation, doubtless, reached the state department, as suitable amends were made by Captain Sigbee calling on Dr. Congosto, the civil secretary-general of Cuba, Premier Galvez and his associates.

There was like irritation over a dinner by Consul-General Lee to the officers of the Maine. The list of guests on that occasion is said to have omitted some of the Spanish naval officers, and to have included quite conspicuously the names of a number of American newspaper correspondents, who were regarded by the Spanish officials at Havana as antagonistic to them. This was also brought to the attention of the officials, but was not made the basis for any action, but rather of unofficial criticism of General Lee's general mode of procedure. Within recent days it had been understood by officials here that the feeling against General Lee had been smoothed, and the request of his recall was for that reason in the nature of a complete surprise.

There are no circumstances which clearly disclose the grounds for the recall, although it is not known that Spain has made any exact specification of complaint. Since the Maine disaster, a report has been circulated that General Lee was of the personal opinion that the explosion was due to external causes. No official report of this character was ever sent to Washington, so far as known, but the mere circulation of the report in Madrid, attributing such views to General Lee, has been the source of much feeling in Spanish official circles.

Enlisting at Charleston Navy Yard.

Boston, March 8.—Orders have been received at the Charleston navy-yard calling for the enlistment of men for the several ratings in the enlisted force of the navy. No definite time for discontinuance of the recruiting was given.

BUILD THE CANAL.

Object of a Newly Formed Syndicate of Eastern Capitalists.

Chicago, March 7.—The Tribune says: A syndicate to take the concessions granted the Maritime Company by the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the construction of the canal is in process of organization by E. F. Cramin, of this city, who is now in New York negotiating the contracts by which the new owners of the concessions granted by the Central American republics and for the work already accomplished will come into his possession. T. E. Cooley, who has been associated with Mr. Cramin in the enterprise, is also in New York, gathering material for the specifications, which will be within the next 10 days presented to contractors for bids on the different sections of the work.

The new syndicate for the construction of the Nicaragua canal will soon know within a few million dollars just how much it is going to cost, finished and ready for the passage of the first ship. A rough estimate from the data at hand on the return of Mr. Cramin and Mr. Cooley from their trip over the canal a few weeks ago, placed the cost within \$75,000,000. Mr. Cooley was of the opinion that as further data was collected regarding the nature of the excavation over a part of the route, the cost might be cut down to \$65,000,000. This is far inside the estimates which have been presented to congress in the appeals of the Maritime Company for government aid.

The preparation of the specifications of the contractors has been as thorough as the data in existence permitted. Mr. Cooley secured all the material collected by the engineers for the Maritime Company. He then took the reports of the commission from the United States engineer corps and to these he added all the material to be had during his thorough inspection of the canal at the capitals of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Immediately upon his return from his trip of inspection a force of engineers was set to work under his direction, bringing into form this mass of material. Just prior to his departure from New York, he intimated that the specifications were so nearly completed that in a short time they would go into the hands of the contractors for bids. Bonds will be required with all bids, and when the figures have been added, for the first time in all the years that men have been trying to join the Atlantic and Pacific by ship canals it will be known somewhere near the actual figures just how much the work is going to cost.

"The Nicaragua canal," he said, "is being treated as a business proposition. Our people want to know where the thing is going when they begin putting in their money. We are going to tell them. There is no great mystery in canal-building that it should not be determined approximately what a canal is going to cost, if engineers are honest enough to estimate properly the work before them. The construction of the Illinois drainage canal has educated the contractors who did that work, and they know just what to expect on the Nicaragua canal. Their representatives have been over the ground, they have studied climatic conditions, learned what their labor would cost, can estimate closely the cost of transportation to the canal of their machinery and material. With the specifications in their hands they can bid as intelligently as if the work was in an American state."

The terms by which the control of the property and concessions of the Maritime Company has come into the hands of the new syndicate are not given out. Their arrangement was the work of several months before the trip to Nicaragua was made.

Who are back of the syndicate is not given out by the promoters, but it is claimed that the contractors have been satisfied of its financial stability. How much government aid and in what shape will be asked are also matters which neither Mr. Cramin nor Mr. Cooley gives out for publication at the present juncture. Mr. Cramin and Mr. Cooley are expected to remain in New York about a week longer in the settlement of the transfer of the canal from the Maritime Company to the new syndicate.

ALASKA BILL PASSED.

Concessions Given Canada in Lieu of Certain Privileges.

Washington, March 7.—After a debate lasting several days, the senate late this afternoon passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska. Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill. Section 13, providing for certain bonding concessions to Canada, in lieu of privileges to be extended by the Dominion government to this country, however, induced a rather lively debate, as it brought into the controversy the old fisheries question on the New England coast, which has been pending between the United States and Great Britain for 100 years. The statement was made on the floor of the senate that there was every reason to believe that by the passage of the bill the fisheries question could be settled without great effort, as assurances to that effect had been received from a large and influential element in Canada.

A WORD OF ADVICE

To Those Coming to Alaska or the Klondike Gold Fields.

One thing should be impressed upon every miner, prospector or trader coming to Alaska, to the Klondike, or the Yukon country, and that is the necessity of providing an adequate and proper food supply. Whether procured in the States, in the Dominion, or at the supply stores here or further on, there must be his primary concern. Upon the manner in which the miner has observed or neglected this precaution more than upon any other one thing will his success or failure depend.

These supplies must be healthful and should be concentrated, but the most careful attention in the selection of foods that will keep unimpaired indefinitely under all the conditions which they will have to encounter is imperative. For instance, as bread raised with baking powder must be relied upon for the chief part of every meal, imagine the helplessness of a miner with a can of spoiled baking powder. Buy only the very best flour; it is the cheapest in the end. Experience has shown the Royal Baking Powder to be the most reliable, and the trading companies now uniformly supply this brand, as others will not keep in this climate. Be sure that the bacon is sweet, sound and thoroughly cured. These are the absolute necessities upon which all must place a chief reliance, and can under no circumstances be neglected. They may, of course, be supplemented by as many comforts or delicacies as the prospector may be able to pack or desire to pay for.—From the Alaska Mining Journal.

A book of recipes for all kinds of cookery, which is specially valuable for use upon the trail or in the camp, is published by the Royal Baking Powder Company, of New York. The receipts are thoroughly practical and the methods are carefully explained, so that the inexperienced may, with its aid, readily prepare everything requisite for a good, wholesome meal, or even dainties if he has the necessary materials. The matter is in compact though durable form, the whole book weighing but two ounces. Under a special arrangement, this book will be sent free to miners or others who may desire it. We would recommend that every one going to the Klondike procure a copy. Address the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

Monster Steel Ribbon.

The high quality of Swedish steel was strikingly illustrated at the Scandinavian exhibition. A steel ribbon, cold rolled, was twined like a silken band about one of the pavilions, the length of this monster tape being 2,354 feet, its width eight inches and its weight 1,146 pounds.

A French experimenter has succeeded in grafting tomatoes upon potatoes. The hybrid plant produces tubers underground and tomatoes on the stalk.

A few being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY renewer of manly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

The British soldier has not always worn a red uniform. White was the prevailing color under Henry VIII and dark green or russet in the time of Elizabeth.

A copy of the new edition of Miss Parloa's Choice Receipts will be sent postpaid to any of our readers who will make application by postal card or note to Walter Baker & Co., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

W. T. Woodward, the Kentucky horse breeder, is going about telling his friends that he has been cured of rheumatism by carrying old electric light carbons in his pockets.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble; pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhoea. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition."—MRS. MARGARET POTTS, 324 Kaufman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache, in the small of my back, and could hardly stand upright. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before."—MRS. E. F. MORRIS, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LILLIAN CRIPPS, Box 77, St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., says: "Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhoea. I was growing very weak. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It relieved the pain quickly and cured the disease."

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION