

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.

An explosion occurred at the Manawan coal mine near Monongahela City, Pa. Two men are known to have been killed. Five were injured, and from 15 to 25 are said to be entombed in the mine.

An explosion took place at San Rafael, Cal., at the United States smokeless powder works, which resulted in the death of two men, Charles A. Jones and Charles Nelson, who were employed in the material room. Two buildings were completely destroyed, and the roofs torn off the other buildings close by and windows broken for miles around.

A Havana dispatch alleges that Captain-General Blanco and General Manterola have notified the Madrid government that they will resign their offices if the Spanish torpedo fleet is to be detained at the Canaries in obedience to the demand of President McKinley. Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, is also alleged to have sent a similar message to the Spanish admiralty.

Chaplain Chidwick, of the Maine, has completed his mortuary report, which shows that 257 men and two officers perished in the catastrophe. Six succumbed to their injuries while lying in San Ambrosio hospital; one died on the Spanish transport; 171 bodies have been recovered from the wreck, of which 61 have been identified; 151 have been buried in Colon cemetery and 11 at Key West. This is the official report, made public after careful correction.

Rev. Orsen D. Taylor, of The Dalles, Or., who has been in jail in Saginaw, Mich., for several months, and against whom proceedings for securing money under false pretenses have been dragging along in the circuit court for a year or more, has at last been sentenced to six years in the Jackson state prison. The complainant alleged that Taylor induced him to buy \$5,000 worth of shares in the Interstate Investment Company, of The Dalles, Or., a concern which did not exist.

Roland Worthington, the veteran journalist, died at his home in Boston.

Representative King, of Utah, introduced Tuesday a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

The submarine boat Holland has made another trip in New York. At a depth of 15 feet under water she showed good speed, and was handled with ease.

A dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung from Dar-es-Salaam, 25 miles south of Zanzibar, East Africa, says that last month a party of German foresters was attacked, and three Germans and many of the native carriers were massacred.

While returning home from church in Wellesville, O., Oliver Reed asked Sarah Walton to marry him, and upon her refusal he shot her through the heart. He then blew his brains out dying in a short time. Papers found on his body show the deed was premeditated.

The house committee on naval affairs has completed the naval appropriation bill. The bill is calculated as carrying between \$36,000,000 and \$37,000,000, of which about \$3,000,000 will be expended on this year's work on the three battle-ships, six torpedo boats and six torpedo-boat destroyers.

Replying to a resolution of inquiry, the attorney-general sent to the senate Tuesday a statement that the records of his department do not show that any writs of injunction or restraining orders have been issued by United States courts against labor organizations or their members engaged in strikes in 1897 and 1898.

A dispatch to the New York World from Madrid says: Instructions have been given since Friday night to the press censor to stop all foreign and domestic press telegrams—and even telephone messages—containing news unfavorable to the government. Unauthorized details of naval and military preparations of the movements of warships, particularly of the flying squadron, of the purchase of vessels of war and stores abroad are especially interdicted.

The British Columbia, Seattle & Pacific Coast Railroad Company has made application to the city council of Seattle for a franchise 30 feet wide over Railroad avenue. It was stated to the council that it was the purpose of the company to construct a railroad from Portland, Or., to Seattle, and thence to the British Columbia boundary. The company was willing that a condition be imposed in the franchise that the work of construction should begin in 30 days, and the line be finished within 18 months. The two incorporators of the company are Henry J. Brokaw and Austin J. Fletcher, well-known financiers of New York. The road will cost between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

RELIEF AND MUSKETS.

Senator Thurston Urges Immediate Intervention in Cuba.

Washington, March 26.—A scene dramatic in the intensity of its interest was presented in the senate today during the delivery by Thurston of Nebraska, of a speech on the Cuban subject. Not since the inauguration of President McKinley have so many people been on the senate side of the capitol as were there today. The galleries were packed with people, many of whom had arrived at the capitol as early as 9:30, in order to obtain seats. A jar of roses had been placed on Thurston's desk, but he spoke from that of Hawley, in the center part of the chamber. His first sentence, in which he spoke of the command of silent lips—a delicate and touching reference to the loss of his wife on his memorable trip to Cuba—commanded instant attention. A hush fell over the great audience, which hung with almost breathless attention and interest upon every word. Some surprise has been expressed that Thurston should appear in public prominently so soon after the death of Mrs. Thurston, but the first sentence of his speech furnished a key to his action. It is true that Thurston's speech today, viewed from one standpoint, was an unusual proceeding, but it was justified by the conditions attending it.

Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time, on account of her death, to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people. In accordance with the request, therefore, Thurston sacrificed his personal feeling and delivered his speech—a speech that was his tribute to the memory of his wife.

Without knowing the motive which animated Thurston and inspired him to his best efforts, his auditors instinctively realized and sympathized with his emotion. The speech was very generally regarded as a masterly one, and even those who could not agree with his conclusions conceded the power of his oration. As he neared the end of the speech, his voice, which had been clear and ringing, noticeably broke. He was almost overcome with emotion, but rallied with an effort, and closed in a manner that thrilled his auditors.

Staid and dignified senators turned away and wept, and in the galleries, tears welled to hundreds of eyes. It was a remarkable scene, and the stillness until the last word had been pronounced was as of death itself. As Thurston sank into his seat and buried his face in his hands, the galleries were swept by such a tumult of applause as has not in a long time been heard in the senate chamber.

As a brother might have done, Allen, Thurston's colleague, walked to him and, placing his arm over his shoulders, quietly led him from the chamber. The act was one of the spontaneous and touching amenities amid the turbulence and discord of political life.

Thurston said he had gone to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs in the island had been greatly exaggerated. He had concluded, however, that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared not only to indorse every word of the careful, concise speech of the senator from Vermont (Proctor), but was even convinced that he had understated the facts. In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation, Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors.

Of the 225,000 soldiers Spain sent to Cuba, less than 60,000 are now available for duty. The remainder are dead, sick or returned to Spain incapacitated.

"I do not believe," said he, "that the entire Spanish army of Cuba could stand one engagement in the open field against 20,000 well-disciplined American soldiers. The Spanish soldiers of all people on earth would most gladly welcome any result that would enable them to return to their homes."

"The time for action has come. No greater reason for it can exist tomorrow than exists today. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America."

"We cannot refuse to accept this responsibility, which the God of the universe has placed upon us as the one great power in the New World. What shall our action be?"

Two Battle Ships Launched.

Newport News, Va., March 26.—The first great battle-ship launched from a private yard in the South kissed the waves in James river at 10:02 o'clock today at the plant of the Newport News Ship Building and Drydock Company, in the presence of 18,000 people.

At 11:35 the second ship, an exact counterpart of the first one, except in name, followed. They were christened respectively the Kearsage and Kentucky, proud and historic names that have just representatives in the splendid fighting machines put afloat today. Both launchings were successful in every particular.

Key West, March 26.—Admiral Sigsbee said last night that the court of inquiry had not been dissolved.

"I expect to dissolve it in a few days," he said. "I am almost certain that the Washington authorities will not require any further investigation of the Maine disaster."

SPANISH FLOTILLA SAILS

Leaves the Canary Islands for Porto Rico.

COURT OF INQUIRY'S REPORT

President McKinley Believes the Maine Was Blown Up—Our Navy Being Placed on a War Footing.

Washington, March 26.—Today was one of unexampled activity in all official quarters. Advice came early that the Spanish torpedo flotilla had sailed from the Canaries for Porto Rico, and from this moment the most energetic warlike measures followed one another in constant succession. The movement of this fleet is watched with the keenest interest, as it was felt to involve serious possibilities which might compel the United States government to protest against the movement as of a hostile character.

Immediately on the receipt of the official dispatch from one of our naval attaches abroad, briefly announcing the sailing of the fleet, the fact was made known to the president, and an earnest conference was held between him and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The news of the movement was fully considered, and the president was advised that naval strategists regarded it as essential that the torpedo fleet should not be allowed to reach Western waters. What, if any, conclusion was reached is not known.

Later in the day the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, called at the state department and spent some time with Judge Day. It was naturally inferred that the approach of the Spanish flotilla was one of the subjects referred to.

Navy on a War Footing.

Following the flotilla announcement, important news followed rapidly. The first was this announcement by Secretary Long indicating the placing of our squadron and fleet on a war footing:

"Admiral Sigsbee has been granted leave, very much to the regret of the navy department, and altogether on account of his health. Captain Sampson has been made commander of the fleet at Key West. Captain Evans has been ordered to take command of the battleship Iowa. The orders to the squadron in Hampton Roads have not yet been issued."

A Joint Commission.

The next important move was a determination to create a joint commission from the war departments, so as to bring them into harmonious action on all measures. Captain Barker, the naval aid to Secretary Long, was designated to represent the navy department in this common plan of action. The representative of the war department has not yet been named. It will not be necessary for these two officers to leave Washington, as they can arrange a joint plan of action in conference with the bureau chiefs of the two departments here.

Then at the close of the day came an announcement that the navy department had succeeded in purchasing eight steam yachts and four steam tugs, presumably at or near New York, for use in the auxiliary navy fleet. The boats are of about 400 tons each, and in an emergency would be suitable as torpedo boats. The yachts purchased are among the fleetest along the Atlantic coast, and are said to be somewhat similar to the Mayflower, recently purchased from the Ogden Goellet estate. This addition to the navy is regarded as an exceptionally valuable one at the present time, as the greatest need is felt for small craft suitable for torpedo-boats and dispatch boats. There was additional satisfaction at the navy department at the large number secured in a single purchase. The names and amounts paid for the various yachts and tugs are not disclosed, as it is said this would prove an embarrassment to the government in promoting speculation in other craft for which negotiations are now pending.

President Says Maine Was Blown Up.

Throughout the day the White House presented an animated appearance, senators and representatives from both political parties calling to confer with the president. Among the callers were Senators Cullum, Fairbanks, Aldrich, Jones of Arkansas and Spooner, and Representative Bailey, the Democratic leader in the house. The president said to several of his visitors today, in discussing the situation, that he would do everything consistent with the honor and dignity of the country to avert war, and that he still believed war could be averted. He also said he believed the government of Spain was as anxious for peace as we were.

The president frankly acknowledged that he believed the report of the board of inquiry will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

Maine Report Reaches Washington.

Lieutenant Commander Marx and his naval companions, bearing the report of the Maine court of inquiry, reached Washington at 9:45 tonight. The crowd was so dense at the depot that the party left the train outside the shed and took carriages for the Ebbitt house, where the officers will spend the night.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

The feature of the week in the wheat trade has been the attempt to make the bull clique stand from under the market. The attempt has been an absolute failure, for the Leiter crowd have stood in the breach and bid \$1.04 for May wheat and took all they could get at that price. The "barring" of houses representing Leiter was a sign of lack of confidence on the part of the bears. They know that the clique is amply able to pay for all the wheat it takes, but probably they do not wish to add to the incentive which the clique already has to run prices up. A rather severe break has occurred in the other options, but aside from the better crop reports from the southwest the news has not been bearish. Foreign markets have been remarkably firm and the constant purchase of wheat by foreigners at the seaboard bespeaks a genuine demand. The addition to the contract stock looks bearish, but it must be admitted that a very small percentage of the total receipts grades up to the standard. Some may wonder why Leiter withdrew his support from the July option. Probably because he anticipated a hard fight on the May deal, and considered it a foregone conclusion that a bulge in the May wheat will bring the July back into line in a hurry. The crop situation is looming up against the price of deferred futures, and the excellent prospects are a strong inducement toward loosening up farmers' holdings and to putting out of line of shorts.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.85; Graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$17@18.50; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millet—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11@12c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 35@40c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12@13c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@4.50; geese, \$6.00; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per sack. Hops—14@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 6@6c per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3; dressed beef, 6@7c per pound. Veal—Large, 6@6½c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$14 per ton; natives, \$11@13; sweets, 2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 14@15c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 14c; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 12c; dressed, 14c; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 16c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 12½c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@4.50; straights, \$4.00; California brands, \$4.65; Dakota brands, \$5.40@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6. Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18@19. Feed—Chopped feed, \$18@20 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$12@14; Eastern Washington timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$12; straw, \$7. Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$23. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c. Hops—12@17½c per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@22.50; California bran, \$18.00@18.50 per ton. Onions—Silverskins, \$3.00@3.50 per cental. Eggs—Store, 11½@12c; ranch, 12½@13½c.

THE OHIO ON A RAMPAGE

River Continues to Rise at All Points.

FIFTEEN PEOPLE ARE LOST

The Damage to Property Will Amount to Over Half a Million Dollars—Temperature Falling at Headwaters.

Cincinnati, March 28.—At 10 o'clock tonight the Ohio river at Cincinnati registered 51 feet 2½ inches, rising an inch an hour. There was a rise of six inches in four hours between 6 and 10 o'clock. The sky is overcast, but not threatening, and the mercury registers 44, with a tendency to rise. Reports from Northern West Virginia, at the sources of the Monongahela, bring news of heavy rains last night and of a rapidly rising river tonight. This is an assurance that the Ohio will have a protracted high stage of water. Reports from all quarters of the Ohio valley are of drizzling rain or cloudy skies. No clear weather is reported.

All towns report the Ohio rising rapidly, except Wheeling, where it is stationary. Interior towns that have suffered inundation before are finding relief by the recession of the waters.

Loss of life is reported at Hamilton, O., where the Great Miami swept away two cottages and drowned six inmates, namely: Mrs. Charles Whitman, her three small children, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Springman. The story of loss of life by the railroad wreck near Columbus, Ind., not only lacks confirmation, but it is positively denied.

The railroad situation in the interior of Ohio is improving. Cities cut off from the world yesterday are getting trains out tonight by repaired tracks or by detours over other roads.

In Cincinnati the following is the railroad situation: No trains on the Erie, in or out; the Cincinnati Northern is in the same fix; the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern is badly crippled by washouts at Chillicothe, O., and Eldorado, Ind.; the Pennsylvania is open to Columbus and the East today; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton is cut off.

lives have been lost and nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by the flood. Mrs. James Brennan and child and John Leach were drowned by the overturning of skiffs. Mrs. Nancy Church was drowned in her home, and Tom Jones fell from a bridge and was drowned. The property loss includes two Muskingum river bridges, three Licking river bridges and 20 smaller county bridges. Two thousand dollars was raised tonight for the sufferers. The electric light plant is drowned out, and Battery C is doing police duty.

Loss Half a Million. Chillicothe, O., March 28.—Six hundred houses in the east end of town are submerged, the power-house of the city water works is under 12 feet of water, the electric-light plant is flooded and shut down, the natural gas supply has been cut off by a break in the mains, and the city is practically paralyzed by the flood. The loss here is estimated at \$500,000. Chillicothe is cut off from railway communication, fully six miles of roadbed have been washed out, and several bridges have been carried away. Tonight the flood is slowly receding.

Flood on the Scioto. Columbus, O., March 28.—The water of the Scioto river was higher than ever before known in this city. The fall in the river in 12 hours has been about six feet. It is estimated that the fall tonight will be 12 feet. This will let the water out of many submerged lower floors of dwellings.

At Steubenville. Steubenville, O., March 28.—The Ohio river reached a stage of 42.2 feet at noon today, and has receded but little. Within 15 miles up and down the river fully 500 families have been driven from their homes. All sewer-pipe and brick plants are submerged and shut down.

Whole Town Covered. Sherodsville, O., March 28.—This town is completely flooded. Business is entirely suspended. There is three feet of water over the whole town. Great damage to property will result. The town is completely cut off from railroad communication.

The Alaska Land Bill.

Washington, March 28.—It is probable that the Alaska land bill will be amended so as to give Canadian miners the same rights in Alaska that American miners enjoy in Canada. It looks as if an agreement would be reached so that the land bill will pass within a reasonable time.