

Lincoln County Leader

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TOLEDO.....OREGON

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Collected From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

Lighthouses in Southern Philippines have been re-established.

The transport St. Paul has arrived in Manila from San Francisco with all well on board.

Foreign vessels will be allowed to enter the ports of Hawaii as usual, pending revision of the United States laws.

Schley and Gordon, commissioners to settle the conditions for the Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico, have sailed for San Juan.

Being out of work and without means to support his family, a Chicago drug clerk turned highwayman, and in attempting to rob a saloon was forced to shoot the proprietor.

Several vessels of the "Mosquito" fleet are useless. The board of survey has found upon examination that their machinery and boilers are badly worn, and will make a report condemning them.

The annual session of the National Irrigation Congress opened at Cheyenne Thursday. Ex-Senator Carr, the president, delivered the annual address, urging the necessity for extending irrigation facilities.

Eight lives were lost and considerable damage wrought by the Georgia storm, which was more serious than first reported. Lieutenant Morgan and a crew of six were drowned by the upsetting of a yawl off Tybee island. The mate of an Italian ship lost his life.

The American ship Baring Brothers, from New York, has been burned in the harbor of Kobe. About 3,000 tons of matting was also destroyed. It is intimated that the fire was of incendiary origin. When the vessel arrived at Kobe from Yokohama six of the crew were in irons. Four were afterward liberated.

Orders have been received in Annapolis from the president directing Cervera to make arrangements to proceed with his officers and men back to Spain immediately, in accordance with instructions issued by the Spanish ministers of marine. The officers were very enthusiastic when they received the news.

A passenger train on the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, was wrecked at Ingalls, near Saratoga. The wreck was doubtless due to the dastardly work of tramps, who threw open the switch at which the train was wrecked. The dead are: Engineer B. C. Dowd, of Oswego; Fireman William Hall, of Norwich; Brakeman A. L. Osborne, of Walton. Eight were injured.

Cuban troops threatened to enter the town of Guanatanamo, but were prevented by Colonel Ray.

Recent developments in the celebrated Dreyfus case in France, it is said, may occasion a retrial which would liberate Dreyfus and Emile Zola.

Wilhelmina Hellena Paulina Maria has attained her majority, and became queen of the Netherlands. Solemn thanksgiving services were held in churches throughout the country.

Unknown incendiaries set fire to a Chicago house. Their intention was to kill a woman and child who were within, but the intended victims were rescued by a man who observed their peril barely in time.

The hospital ship Olivette, while anchored near the quarantine station at Fernandina, Fla., in some unaccountable manner suddenly filled and went down, giving those on board barely time to escape with their lives.

Strikers are determined to prevent by force, if need be, the operation of the coal mines at Para, Ill. Six thousand union men from other sections are about to join the ranks of the strikers, and aid in enforcing their demands.

William Ferriss, a wealthy resident of Mount Vernon, Ill., died, aged 95 years. He served on board an American privateer in the war of 1812, and subsequently was a member of the expedition that cleared the Gulf of Mexico of pirates.

The convention assembled at Managua to form a constitution for a federal republic to consist of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua has agreed upon 42 of the 149 articles. It has been agreed that the name of the confederacy shall be "The United States of Central America."

General Garcia is now without a command. The Shafter incident led to his removal at the hands of General Gomez. His successor has been named in the person of Rodriguez, who will command the Cuban army in Santiago. Garcia's sending of his famous letter to Shafter was a grave breach of discipline.

LATER NEWS.

It has been decided to abandon Camp Wikoff within the next three weeks.

James Wilson, "King of Tramps," has been commended for his bravery at Santiago.

Fifty deaths and over one hundred prostrations is the result of one hot day in New York.

John Hills, a well-to-do New York ice dealer, his wife and his sister-in-law, Mary Conlin, have been poisoned by whisky sent through the mail.

Private letters from our consuls abroad indicate that the Philippines must be retained if the United States desires to maintain its position in the world of nations.

The Iowa met with an accident in the Brooklyn navy-yard dock. The engine rooms are said to have been partly flooded during the process of floating the big battle-ship.

The French minister of war, M. Cavaignac, has resigned. The resignation is due to a disagreement with his colleagues, who desire a revision of the Dreyfus case. Thus a revision of the case seems assured.

Oriental advices say that the recent assaulting of an American missionary in the Sorachi district, Japan, is causing considerable excitement, especially since the new treaties will spread foreign residents all through the interior.

According to native Japanese papers, received in Seattle on the Kinshu Maru, Marquis Ito's visit to China is liable to result in his changing residence. It is said that he has been offered a princely salary to become general adviser to the emperor.

More soldiers are soon to leave for Honolulu. General Miller says three regiments will sail from San Francisco within a month. The First Tennessee, Fifty-first Iowa and Twentieth Kansas are the lucky men. The 6th and 7th California and California heavy artillery are to be mustered out.

Spanish soldiers have demanded their pay, and they object to leaving Cuba without it. Posters exhorting the troops to refuse to leave Havana unless the money is first forthcoming, were circulated in Havana. The prevailing sentiment is one of animosity toward Madrid.

A Madrid dispatch says: General Jademés, ad interim governor of the Philippines, replying to the government's request for information as to the true situation of affairs in the archipelago, reports that to resume establishment of Spanish sovereignty over the islands would require a fleet and endless quantities of material.

At least \$1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain. Rear Admiral Sampson of the North Atlantic squadron will receive \$40,000, Dewey and his men are to receive \$187,500 head money. Appropriations for the purpose will likely be made at the next session of congress.

General Shafter says the surrender of Santiago was a great surprise to him.

Retribution is not quite complete. The Cuban commissioners will make an attempt while in Havana to ferret out the persons who destroyed the Maine.

Orders have been issued by the war department that all the regular army regiments now at Montauk, which were started previously east of the Mississippi river, shall return to the same stations.

A semi-official note from Berlin says that peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be at once reduced to one or two ships.

A report is current in London that Great Britain and Germany have signed a treaty of alliance for Germany's support in Egypt. England will recognize Germany's claim to Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

Reliable information has been obtained by the Associated Press to the effect that Russia intends to convene the international peace conference at St. Petersburg one month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American peace conference at Paris.

The monthly statement of the public debt, shows that August 31, the public debt less cash in the treasury, was \$1,012,470,717, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan.

The Chicago Tribune prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of diseases in camp during the war with Spain. While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camp between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars.

A Madrid dispatch says: All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes, and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all the factories if the demand is not complied with. The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba.

BLOODY BATTLE IN EGYPT

Taking of Omdurman by the British.

COMPLETE ROUT OF DERVISHES

Massed Tribes Unable to Withstand the Withering Fire of Modern Ordnance—Gallant Charge of the British.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartoum on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 6.—The sirdar, General Herbert Kitchener, with the khalfia's black standard captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism. Roughly, our losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed and wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agaiza, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn today, the cavalry patrolling toward Omdurman discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unswervingly, with all their old-time ardor. Our infantry formed up outside the camp.

At 7:20 A. M. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen. Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside, with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for 15 minutes by all our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes, balked, swept toward our center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack.

A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overestimated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within 100 yards of our fighting line.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman.

As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese on our right came into contact with the Remick, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had marched beneath the black standard of the khalfia in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Soudanese.

General Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Soudanese and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in 10 minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home. The flower of the khalfia's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross-fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdis strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained cross-fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to dribbles beneath the leaden hail. Finally they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow drift dotted spot.

At 11:15 the sirdar ordered an advance and our whole force, in line, drove the scattered remnants into the desert to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The lancers hacked through the mass, rallied and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieutenant Grenfelt, nephew of General Sir Francis Grenfelt, was killed, four other officers were wounded, 21 men were killed and 20 wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held a gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Colonel Rhodes, the correspondent of the London Times, and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

PRESIDENT AT WIKOFF.

Cheered the Sick Heroes of the Santiago Campaign.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 6.—President McKinley spent five hours in the camp today, bare-headed most of the time, visiting the sick in the hospitals and inspecting the well in their cantonments. He made a speech to the assembled infantrymen, reviewed the cavalrymen, expressed his opinion of the camp to the reporters, and issued an order directing the regiments to return to their stations east of the Mississippi.

With the president were Vice-President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Attorney-General Griggs, Senator Redfield Proctor, Brigadier-General Egan, commissary of the army; General Ludington, quartermaster of the army; Colonel Henry Hecker, and Secretaries to the President Porter and Cortelyou. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Alger and Miss Hecker, a daughter of Colonel Hecker.

General Wheeler, his staff, and nearly every officer of prominence in the camp met the president at the station, except General Shafter, who is still in bed, and General Young, who fell and broke his arm last night. After greetings and introductions on the railway platform, the president took General Wheeler's arm and went to a carriage.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, was among a group of horsemen nearby. Mr. McKinley saw him and got out of the carriage to speak to him. Colonel Roosevelt hastily dismounted and tussled with a gauntlet for 15 seconds, so that unglazed he might shake hands.

The column of carriages wound up a hill, escorted by the Third cavalry regiment, and the mounted band of the Sixth cavalry. The party paused a moment on the hill, and the president looked out on the wide, undulating camp, water bounding each side and whitened on the levels and hilltops by the tents of 18,000 men, laid out in geometric lines.

Mr. McKinley drove to General Shafter's tent in the detention camp. The general, who was flushed and weak from a mild case of malarial fever, was in full uniform, sitting in a chair at the door of the tent. He tried to rise, but President McKinley said: "Stay where you are, general; you are entitled to rest."

The president congratulated General Shafter on the Santiago victory, and after a few minutes' rest, proceeded to the general hospital. The soldiers recently arrived on the transports and detained in the detention section of the camp lined up irregularly on each side of the road and cheered. The president took off his straw hat then, and scarcely more than put it on for more than a minute or two at a time during the remainder of his progress through the camp.

Miss Wheeler, a daughter of the general, happened to be in the first row of the hospital tents, and she showed the president through her division.

General Wheeler announced in each ward: "Boys, the president has come to see you;" or, "Soldiers, the president of the United States."

Some of the soldiers slept unconscious, some listlessly raised upon their elbows, others feebly clapped their hands. Mr. McKinley gently shook hands with many, and at every cot he paused an instant, and if he saw the sick man looking at him he bowed in a direct and personal way.

In the second ward the president entered, Sergeant John A. Alexander, company D, First Illinois, who has a fever, was rather startled to hear General Wheeler announce the president. The sergeant half raised upon his cot. Mr. McKinley, attracted by the movement, took Alexander's hands and said:

"I am sorry to see you so sick. I hope that you are getting better."

"Thank you; I think I shall get well."

"Do you wish for anything?" asked General Wheeler.

"No, I have everything good for me, I guess," Alexander replied wearily, "but I wish I were home."

"I hope that we may soon get you there," said Mr. McKinley.

He had many such bits of talk with the men, and seemed to be in no hurry. He almost outwore the patience of all his party by his slow-going through ward after ward.

Ambushed by Indians.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 6.—The schooner J. M. Coleman, which arrived on the Sound today from St. Michaels, brings news that two prospectors were ambushed while drifting down the Yakon in a boat. Indians fired on the boat, killing one and wounding the other. The wounded man escaped, and reached a police camp. Police started, and found the Indians enjoying the prospectors' supplies. They were brought to Dawson, where one of the Indians made a confession.

Mr. Frank, who came on the Coleman, says when he left Dawson there was a stampede to Dewey and Sampson creeks, from which fine reports came. Both are in American territory.

Trouble in Ladrone.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—Negotiations have been opened with Washington to obtain permission for the Spaniards in the Ladrone islands to go to Manila, as the situation in the Ladrone is extremely critical.

GENERAL WHEELER'S OPINION

Conditions in the Army Not So Bad As Painted

SOLDIERS ARE WELL TREATED

He Blames the Newspapers for the Stories of Cruel and Horrible Treatment at Wikoff.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler gave the following to the press today:

"Headquarters United States Forces, Camp Wikoff, Long Island, Sept. 5.—The following is a sample of the letters which are constantly received regarding the soldiers in the camp:

"In regard to my stepson, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privations and suffering inflicted upon the privates. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted upon our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our brave



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country can afford."

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier, and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers who have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign.

"A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, whom they say the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money on such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be produced by nature, and, if sick in the hospital, they are grateful and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"Every officer and soldier who returned to Cuba regarded it that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter low fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation, which usually accompanies an army, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs and be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dew by night. They certainly know that the Spanish had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works.

"They were more than glad to undergo these hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that another can honor and prestige was to be secured by his conduct. The brave officers who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but on the contrary, they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to overcome these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances, the conditions were much more perfect than any one could have reason to expect, and that the president and secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched these expeditions deserve high commendation.