

Lincoln County Leader

W. L. DAVIS, Editor.

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

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

President McKinley addressed a large body of railway employes before leaving Chicago.

Advices from Porto Rico says all high officials there have taken steps to become naturalized Americans.

The British ship Blenheim burned at the mouth of the Thames river, and 14 of those on board lost their lives.

A French missionary and several Chinese Catholics have been massacred or burned to death in a chapel at Peking, China, by a mob. France has demanded reparation.

The Spaniards at Havana are becoming insolent, and disregarding the American demands. Blanco has auctioned off cannon which rightly belonged to the United States.

In the annual report of the third assistant postmaster-general a strong recommendation is made that negotiations be opened looking to the reduction of the international rate to 2 cents a half ounce or fraction thereof.

In a terrible typhoon off Formosa hundreds of lives were lost. Among the ships lost was the American bark Comet. The crew was saved. Home-ward-bound passengers say they passed numerous abandoned vessels. The loss of life must have been enormous.

The coal-mining town of Wellington, Vancouver island, has been the scene of several suicides, and there is general alarm there owing to indications that another is likely to take place. The whole town is undermined, owing to the extensive operations for coal mining.

A dispatch from Manila says: The insurgent general, Pio Pilar, has agreed to evacuate Paco Paco, the last suburb of Manila held by the Filipinos Tuesday. This completes the American conquest of the city. The last rebel has left Cavite and Manila, the rest of the island of Luzon being in the hands of the insurrectionist faction.

Disastrous typhoons, sandstorms and floods have caused fearful loss of life and property in the Orient. In the district watered by the river Feng, in Japan, hundreds of villages have been swept away and 2,000 people drowned. Another report says 250 towns are under water. Thousands of refugees are flocking to the cities. The Ishkaria river also overflowed, drowning over 1,000 people.

Smallpox has broken out in Dawson City, N. W. T.

A family of five were brutally murdered at Stuartburn, Manitoba.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont has been re-elected by an overwhelming vote.

The dowager empress of China has begun instituting reforms on her own account.

Withdrawal from Crete of all the Turkish troops there has been ordered by the sultan.

Emperor William, of Germany, was personally received at Constantinople by the sultan.

Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, is reported engaged to be married to Andrew Adam, a reporter.

All trade at Havana is said to be at a standstill, awaiting the future destiny of the island.

Many officers of the staff of General Gomez have resigned, owing to the trouble with their chief.

During an Indian dance near Ardmore, I. T., one man was killed and two were wounded, one fatally.

Liberia, through its special representative, Bishop Hartzell, is about to ask to be taken under the protection of the United States.

Blanco has acceded to the requests of the American evacuation commissioners that Red Cross supplies be allowed free entry to the ports of Cuba.

General Wood, in his capacity as governor of Santiago, has ordered the return to Jamaica of a large number of destitute negroes who had just arrived from there.

A New York World dispatch from Washington says: The United States will assume the indebtedness of the Cuban municipalities, but will not agree to pay or guarantee any portion of the general Cuban debt. It is considered a big concession on the part of the United States and a partial victory for Spain.

Three vessels were wrecked in a storm off the English coast. The Norwegian bark Frivold stranded off Spurnhead. Two members of the crew were drowned. The Norwegian brigantine Angvald was wrecked off Gouidon harbor. Seven of the crew were drowned. The Russian schooner Wilhelm was wrecked off St. Andrews. Five of the crew were saved, and one drowned.

LATER NEWS.

The last detachment of Spanish troops have sailed from Porto Rico and evacuation is complete.

The Utah troop of cavalry, which has been doing guard duty in the Yosemite, has been ordered to the Presidio.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., was married privately in London to Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago.

News has been received in Washington of the launching at Havre of the cruiser Rio de la Plata, which is to be presented to Spain by the Spanish residents of Argentina.

The joint traffic association has received a death-blow by the United States supreme court, which has just decided that its existence is unlawful, and the anti-trust law is being violated.

Subsidized British liners have been ordered held ready for service. A number of other significant orders have been issued by the British admiralty tending to show that England is preparing for war.

A Madrid dispatch to the New York World says that leading men at Madrid concede that America will not assume the Cuban debt, that the Philippines will probably be lost and that the American commissioners' demands in all matters will be acceded to.

Secretary Long has taken the initiative steps to make San Juan de Porto Rico the first naval station in the West Indian waters. Congress will be asked to appropriate money enough to make it one of the best equipped naval stations the United States has.

Serious trouble is brewing among the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians. For 30 years, since the Medicine Lodge treaty, the government has fed these Indians, but that treaty expired July 1. They have commenced killing cattle belonging to Texas cattlemen, and a crisis is near.

The California superior court has decided that Mrs. Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and sister, of Dover, Del., is not a fugitive from justice of Delaware. Mrs. Botkin has been remanded in custody of the chief of police of San Francisco, and the date of her trial will be set later.

The president has approved the recommendation of General Wade, at Havana, that the Spaniards be allowed until December 1 to evacuate Cuba; meantime, however, United States troops now in Cuba and others to be dispatched will take possession of the territory as fast as the Spaniards vacate it, probably leaving Havana last.

The lockout in the window glass trade at Pittsburg is ended.

Yellow fever has been completely stamped out at Guantanamo.

Charles Kugadt was hanged at Houston, Tex., for the murder of his sister.

Fully 10,000 people participated in a reception to General Shaf at Lima, O.

The independent battalion of Washington volunteers has been mustered out.

Ex-Governor Charles Sheldon, of South Dakota, died at Deadwood of rheumatism.

Superintendent Lukens, of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company has been released from custody on bonds.

The wireworkers' strike at Cleveland, O., has failed, and a general resumption of work will soon follow.

The Colorado supreme court has decided the silver Republican factional quarrel in favor of the anti-Tellerites, who are given the right to the title and emblem of the party.

An American syndicate representing Detroit capital has purchased a large tract of land at Manzanillo, Cuba, where they will develop several good iron mines.

Battery B, Oregon volunteers, has been mustered out of service, and its members returned to private life without having the much-sought-for chance to battle for their country.

Agoncillo, envoy of the Filipinos, has reached Paris. In reply to a Spanish statement, the American peace commissioners have declared that the United States refuses to assume sovereignty over Cuba.

A Havana dispatch says: An agreement between the two commissions as to the date of evacuation again seems probable. The American ultimatum fixes upon January 1, and this date will be finally accepted by the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Peary's vessel is caught in the ice, and there is little prospect that it will get out this year. The present position of the steamer is much farther north than what is usually so. The vessel will return safely next spring after the ice thaws.

A sensational story comes from Havana to the effect that Captain-General Blanco together with other prominent Spaniards, had formed a plot to set up a republic in Cuba, and eventually turn the island back to Spain. Their plans were upset by the signing of the peace protocol.

Rev. Chas. Heath, colored, is dead at his home in New York city, aged 101 years. The first notable event in his life was in 1799, when his mother carried him to the funeral of George Washington, so that he could always say that he had attended the burial of the first president of his country.

THE SEED OF DISCONTENT

Being Planted in Cuba by Agitators.

DIRECTED AGAINST AMERICANS

Insurgent Officers Preaching a Holy War Against the New-Comers—Garcia Also Denounced.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Oct. 25.—Pazy Libertad, one of the daily papers of Cienfuegos, published with the sanction of the government, prints a manifesto with over 300 signatures, a great many of which are Spaniards, openly proclaiming Cuban independence.

About 50 Cuban patriotic clubs have been organized in Havana under the management, in a large number of cases, of physicians, lawyers and professional men. Many members of some of the clubs attended the first meeting wearing the Cuban and American flags crossed. The presiding officers of several of the clubs, noticing the insignia in the buttonholes of the coats of the members, ordered that in future only the Cuban flag should be worn. In many instances this order was complied with.

The Cuban general, Rego, has arrived at Havana from Puerto Principe, and is preaching in the Havana cafes and the insurgents' camps near the city a holy war against the Americans. He has interviewed many of the leaders of the Cubans and has urged the carrying on of war against Americans if independence is not at once granted to Cuba.

The Cuban colonel, Torriet, has also arrived from Havana at the east, and is carrying on a strong campaign against the Americans and Calixto Garcia, whom he professes to look upon as a traitor to the Cubans who has been bribed by American gold. The colonel, in an interview with one of the leading newspapers in Havana, made all sorts of charges against Garcia and the Americans, but the censor would not allow an account of the interview to be published, fearing that it might give rise to disturbances.

A secret circular has been sent to the presidents of all the Cuban patriotic committees, denouncing a large number of Cubans, who are looked upon as traitors to the cause of Cuban independence, and are charged with being attached to the Americans. The circular recommends a vigorous contest against not only Spanish residents, but against the Americans as well, "who are endeavoring to steal the Cubans' victory."

The Spanish colonel, Cervera, military governor of Mariano, pays daily visits to the insurgent camps in his district, advising the Cubans not to surrender their arms and to make resistance until the independence of the island is declared. Colonel Cervera is an intimate friend of General Parrado, president of the evacuation commission.

During the last two weeks, several hundred Remington carbines and large quantities of ammunition have been sent from Havana, it is presumed, by some of the Spanish chiefs. The Spanish residents, manufacturers, merchants and planters are somewhat alarmed and criticize in very severe terms the behavior of some of the Spanish chiefs, who, it is alleged, are acting suspiciously in many places, and are working in favor of Cuban independence, advising the Cubans to persist in their revolutionary attitude. For this reason, many of the Spanish residents here have written long letters to friends in Madrid in order that the home government may be acquainted with what is happening in the island, and have requested that on behalf of Spain's interests, the evacuation may be completed as soon as possible, so as to avoid prolonging the existing dangerous condition of affairs.

Owing to the fact that Spanish officers are selling commissary stores at any price obtainable, the army supplies are now a drug on the market in the interior, making legitimate trade impossible.

It is asserted as the Spanish rule in Cuba draws to a close, corruption and robbery daily become more open and wholesale. The committee on transportation, charged with furnishing passage tickets to Spanish officers returning to Spain, are charging an arbitrary rate of \$4 each for a berth. If the victim refuses to give up, he is made to wait several steamers, the commission claiming there is no room. Generally the officer is glad to pay the tax in order to get away. This abuse is openly spoken of, but the present situation is a free-for-all, grab-as-grab-can game, and every one appears eager to make money while the Spanish sun shines.

The official report of the burials in the city of Havana since the first of the present year shows that there have been 16,821 interments. The average death rate keeps on steadily at 47 per day.

Great discontent prevails among the Spanish troops because of nonpayments, in some cases for six months, in others for seven months, and in still others for eight months.

MAY BE TROUBLE THERE.

Attitude of Philippine Insurgents Is Menacing—Dewey and Otis Prepared.

Manila, Oct. 25.—The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce, and they are becoming desperate. Their leader assured the troops, who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Filipino newspapers insist upon absolute independence, and denounce annexation to the United States or any protectorate with equal energy.

The American authorities, naval and military, are taking precautionary measures, although no immediate trouble is anticipated.

The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by General Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines and governor-general of the southern portions of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly inter-island traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, this time by orders from General Rios.

The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila yesterday flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos, who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experience, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent steamer Muirola entered the harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

Yesterday the British consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock. British capital to the amount of \$200,000,000 has been lying idle here for six months. In the existing conditions, business relations with the provinces have been in many cases directly suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British government to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

BRINK OF WAR.

France Preparing for It; England Ready—Only Diplomacy Can Avert It.

London, Oct. 25.—Never since Great Britain and France began to dispute over Egypt, nor during the most acute stage of the Niger differences between those countries, has the situation looked so ominous as today. In spite of the hope expressed in the journals of both countries that the matter would be amicably arranged, it is a fact that the French naval and military authorities are making feverish preparations for war, and, though calm reigns at the British dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport, it is only the calm of preparedness.

Significant orders have been arriving there from the admiralty, indicating that Great Britain and France are on the brink of war. The admiralty has ordered every seagoing warship to have its crew made up to the full complement, as ordered in case of mobilization. The order practically means the complete filling prospectively of every ship's company in detail. Four torpedo-boat destroyers which were about to be fitted with new water-tube boilers have had their orders countermanded, and will be instructed to redraw their stores. Officers on leaves of absence and unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission reserves if required.

The French statesmen, however, still cling to the hope that the Marquis of Salisbury will offer some exchange.

NINE BLACKS KILLED.

One White Man Lost His Life and Three Were Wounded.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 25.—A special to the Commercial-Appeal from Forest, Miss., says: As the result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harpersville, Scott county, in the eastern part of the state, one white deputy was killed, three wounded, and, according to the latest report, nine negroes were killed by the citizens of the Harpersville neighborhood and the sheriff's posse combined.

The pursuit of about 50 negroes, who had joined the original offender, with the avowed determination to prevent his arrest and capture, and who ambushed the party attempting the arrest, continues, and by morning the number of fatalities will undoubtedly have assumed large proportions. The whole country is terribly aroused, and the sheriff's posse has been reinforced with men from all the neighboring towns. Governor McLaurin has gone to the scene, which is about 10 miles north of Forest, the nearest railroad point.

DIED ON THE VOYAGE.

Death of Seven Sick Soldiers Returning From Manila.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The United States transport steamer Rio de Janeiro arrived here today from Manila, via Hong Kong and Nagasaki. She has on board 140 sick soldiers, and 24 discharged men. Seven men died on the voyage. They were:

Private Eliot W. Ordway, company H, Second Oregon; Private Henry H. Stube, company F, First California; Sergeant John A. Glover, company A, First Nebraska; Private Frank W. Tucker, company C, Twenty-third infantry; Private Lewis D. Passmore, company I, First Nebraska; Private Henry P. Shuter, Astor battery; Private J. Fiske, First California.

STEAMER ABBIE ROWE LOST

Wrecked in Norton Sound While on Short Voyage.

ELEVEN PERSONS ON BOARD

Search for the Missing Has Been Unsuccessful—Man Picked Up at Sea in an Open Boat.

Port Townsend, Oct. 24.—T. Adney, correspondent of Harper's Weekly, who arrived here Wednesday from St. Michaels on the steamer Roanoke, brings news of the probable loss of the small steamer Abbie Rowe in Norton sound. The steamer had on board 11 persons, composing the Abbie Rowe party of Boston. The party left St. Michaels September 11 for Chignick mission, located on Golofrim bay, about 85 miles north of St. Michaels. Barring accident, they should have reached their destination in three or four days.

Dr. Brigham and wife, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Blaine and another woman, members of the party, considered the Abbie Rowe incapable of weathering a severe storm, and took passage on a schooner which left a few days before the steamer for Chignick mission, where they were to meet the remainder of the party.

After vainly waiting for some time, Captain William A. Taylor, late engineer of the revenue cutter Bear, and M. F. Melting, formerly of San Francisco, began a search for the missing steamer in the yacht Edith. They followed the coast to St. Michaels without success.

Just before the Roanoke left St. Michaels, Adney says, a party arrived from the north with a story to the effect that the Indians had reported a small steamer wrecked, stating that they saw a small crowd of men on the beach around a fire. It was generally believed that this must have been the party from the Abbie Rowe.

Adney also reports that while searching for the missing vessel Captain Taylor and Melting picked up a man in an open boat several miles at sea. The man had been without food or water for several days, and was near to death. He was Sterling Martin, of Chicago, who was left adrift on a barge which was being towed from St. Michaels to Golofrim bay by the steamer Fortune Hunter, with a Chicago party on board. The Fortune Hunter was caught in a storm and was forced to cut the barge loose. Several days afterward the Fortune Hunter was picked up by the steamer Tillamook in a waterlogged condition. An unsuccessful search was made for Martin. After being cut loose from the Fortune Hunter, the barge foundered, and Martin put to sea in a small boat.

STORY OF THE WAR.

Tragic Ending of a South Dakota Volunteer's Romance.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24.—A special to the Republic from Deadwood, S. D., says: Albert Martin, a rancher living near the Cheyenne river in Ziebell county, enlisted as a volunteer at the beginning of the war and fought at the battle of El Caney. After the battle he met Ramona Perez, the daughter of an officer of Garcia's command, and they became sweethearts. Soon afterward he was attacked by fever and died home on sick leave.

He was engaged before his departure for the war to the daughter of a neighboring ranchman, and arranged to be married while home on his leave of absence. Meanwhile the Cuban girl had learned of his illness and that he had gone home, and she resolved to follow low and nurse him. Dressing in her brother's clothes, she crossed to Jamaica and secreted herself on a steamer bound for New Orleans. Reaching there she trapped and beat her way to Hermosa, S. D. When she reached there she learned of her lover's approaching marriage, and the steamer drove her insane.

At the same time the American girl learned of her lover's flirtation, and broke off the engagement. Martin began drinking heavily and disappeared. A few days ago his body was found floating in the Cheyenne river. Whether he fell in while intoxicated or committed suicide is a matter of conjecture.

ATTITUDE UNCHANGED.

American Commissioners Will Not Assume Cuban Debt.

Paris, Oct. 24.—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners held separate sessions this morning.

The joint session lasted from 2 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. During this time the commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American commissioners to assume the Cuban debt. No definite conclusion was reached and the commission adjourned until Monday when the Cuban question will again be discussed. It is probable that the feature of the negotiations will be the proposed of next week.

Thus far there have been seven sessions, four of which have been devoted to the discussion of the first article of the protocol. In this morning two weeks have passed and no progress has been reached.