

Lincoln County Leader

W. L. DAVIS, Editor.

TOLEDO.....OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week
Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

Admiral Dewey is now the senior officer of the American navy, having reached that position without congressional action through the retirement of Admiral Buncie.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has presented to the Anglo-American joint high commission a carefully prepared argument in favor of free paper and free pulp.

Senator McBride has offered an amendment to the naval bill, which provides for the construction of a stone drydock on the Columbia river and appropriates \$200,000 for immediate use in beginning the work.

One-half the largest foreign order for finished steel ever sent to this country has been offered the Illinois Steel Company, of Chicago. The order amounts to \$2,000,000, and is for water pipes to be used by the Australian government. The Carnegie Company will supply half the amount.

Senator McBride has introduced a bill appropriating \$4,000 for the purchase or construction of a launch for the use of the customs officials at Astoria. A craft capable of giving a good speed and one that will stand knocking about is badly needed in the customs service at Astoria, and Senator McBride's bill is intended to supply the deficiency.

The German ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, has returned to Washington after an extended absence, during which he held several important conferences with the authorities at Berlin relative to American affairs. It is expected that his return will soon bring about exchanges with the state department, and perhaps directly with the president, relative to a number of current questions in which both countries are interested.

William F. Moore, convicted of robbing Martin Mahon, a hotel-keeper of New York, by the "badger game," was sentenced to 19 years in the state prison. The charge against Moore was that he conspired with his wife, Fayne Moore, to rob Mahon, and that Mahon was enticed by the woman to apartments occupied by the Moores and there compelled by the husband to pay blackmail. Moore was convicted on his second trial, the jury in the first instance having disagreed. Fayne Moore formerly resided in Portland, Or.

Admiral Sampson's daughter is to wed a Californian.

"Bab," the well-known syndicate writer is critically ill at her home in New York.

The O. R. & N. C.'s steamship Columbia on her last trip made the run from San Francisco to Portland in 47 hours and 55 minutes.

The American National bank, of Lima, O., was robbed of \$18,162. The money was taken from the big vault. The robbery was perpetrated in a skillful manner, no damage being done to the vault.

An express train and freight train met on the same track near Vincennes, Ind., and three trainmen were seriously hurt and a score or more passengers bruised and scratched.

Captain R. D. Evans' name is prominently mentioned as Rear-Admiral Buncie's successor in the Brooklyn navy-yard, now that it seems to be decided that Rear-Admiral Sampson will remain commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, and Rear-Admiral Schley will be assigned to sea duty in compliance with his request.

The conference based upon the disarmament proposal of Emperor Nicholas has been fixed for St. Petersburg about the beginning of May next, prior to which the Russian government will submit officially to the powers a definite plan of disarmament in order to enable them to formulate modifications or counter-suggestions.

A special from Dawson dated November 19 says: Reports from all creeks in the vicinity of Dawson indicate that the winter's product of gold will exceed that of last year by more than 100 per cent. Several persons are reported to have been frozen to death. One of these was found in a kneeling posture beside his sled and dogs, between Hunker and Dominion, at the summit.

The navy department is going to be prepared for any emergency that may hereafter arise in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by carrying on hand the enormous stock of nearly half a million tons of the best steaming coal for warships that can be procured. This supply of the most important of all sinews of modern war is to be systematically distributed in American ports most conveniently located for the coaling of ships for any operations the navy may conceivably be called upon to undertake.

LATER NEWS.

Secretary Hay has disapproved the Scrymser Hawaiian cable concession.

The British government favors the canal being built by the United States with guarantees of its neutrality in case of war.

Ordres have been issued for the dispatch of additional troops to Cuba to assist in the maintenance of good government there.

A crisis is imminent at Berlin. The emperor and chancellor cannot agree, and a new cabinet is looked for. The principal trouble is over the wholesale expulsions of Danes and Austrians.

Representative Nelson Dingley, of Maine, is critically ill at his apartments at the Hamilton house, in Washington, with an attack of pneumonia. Because of his age, much concern is felt over his condition.

The new year brings Ireland the greatest experiment since Catholic emancipation, namely, the initiation of the local government act, which really, in many of its features, is an extension of the emancipation acts and policy.

The war department has come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to accord General Brooke, military governor of Cuba, the assistance of a special cabinet approaching in functions the late autonomist cabinet of Cuban administration of the civil affairs of the island.

The situation at Iloilo is grave. Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Melo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the island of Negros, 15 hours' sail from Iloilo. All the women have withdrawn, and many families have taken refuge with the Americans.

Unless congress should pass a law authorizing him to remain on the active list, Rear-Admiral Dewey will be placed on the retired list on December 26, 1899. Only one other retirement will occur this year, that of Commodore H. L. Howison, now commandant of the Boston navy-yard. There is a strong sentiment in naval circles in favor of the passage of a law which will permit the retention of Admiral Dewey upon the active list for 10 years, as was done in the case of heroes of the civil war.

The American line steamship Paris, which has arrived in New York from Southampton, after a tempestuous passage, reports that Tuesday, December 27, in latitude 49:29 north, and longitude 31:29 west, at 8:30 in the morning, she sighted a steamer flying signals of distress. She proved to be the British tank steamer Vindobala, Captain Clark, from Rouen, France, December 15, for Philadelphia, in ballast. She showed the signal letters, "Must abandon vessel." The Paris rescued her crew, and no lives were lost.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to wed Miss Virginia Fair, of San Francisco.

Only about \$400 worth of property was recovered from the wreck of the Maria Teresa.

Gold shipments from Australia for the year 1898 amounted \$12,820,000. Shipments to America increased by \$2,000,000.

A deficit in the German beet sugar crop of at least 350,000 tons is figured upon by United States Consul Diedrich, at Magdeburg. He says that the backward season resulted in a deficiency.

Negotiations are progressing in the matter of the payment of the Cuban troops, so that on laying down their arms they may be enabled to enter upon civil pursuits and earn their living. Probably no further appropriation by congress will be necessary to enable the president to carry out the plan, if it should be decided, as the money will eventually come out of the revenues of the island.

Immediately upon the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate, the president will recommend to congress the enactment of legislation looking to the settlement of the claims of American citizens for damages sustained in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions which formed the seat of war. Claims to the amount of \$26,000,000 on this score have already been lodged with the state department.

Near Austin, Tex., a passenger train escaped a serious wreck through the intervention of a bird. Some one had tied a rail securely across the track. A few miles before reaching the spot a bird, blinded by the headlight, flew against the glass, breaking and extinguishing the light, which necessitated running slowly to the next station. The train, at reduced speed, struck the obstruction, tearing up the track and damaging the front of the engine, but no one was injured.

Part of Red Rock mountain, according to a dispatch from Airolo, a village of Switzerland, canton of Ticino, has fallen into Airolo, destroying a hotel and several houses. The scene of the disaster presents a terrible spectacle, the debris of the avalanche covering a square mile. The hotel, with eight houses and 12 other buildings, were swept into a great heap of matchwood. A new terror was added by the outbreak of fire amid the ruins. Three dead bodies have been recovered. It is estimated that the damage will reach \$40,000.

STIRRING DAY IN HAVANA

Changing of Flags in Cuba Passes Without Disorder.

THE GOLD AND CRIMSON DOWN

Farewell of Castellanos—Several Cuban Generals Took Part in the Ceremonies—General Brooke's Reception.

Havana, Jan. 3.—The sovereignty of Cuba passed from Spain to the United States at noon Sunday.

The form of the transfer was simple, consisting of only an exchange of speeches in the salon of the palace, the hauling down of the Spanish flag and the raising in its stead of the flag of the United States on the flagstaffs on the palace roof. Salutes were fired from the heavy guns of the forts and the warships before and after the change of flags. The raising of the Stars and Stripes was greeted with cheers by the people, who covered the roofs of the buildings around the palace and plaza.

No crowd was permitted to gather in the streets in the vicinity of the palace to witness the epoch-making function. At 9 o'clock, a guard, composed of the Second battalion of the Tenth infantry, marched into the Plaza de Armas, under command of Captain Van Vleet, and formed around the square. Captain-General Castellanos watched them with interest from the balcony of his apartments as they entered the square and were stationed at all the streets approaching the plaza. No one was allowed to enter without a pass, and all the doors of the palace facing the square were ordered to be closed. Only those who could get on the roofs and balconies of houses in the neighborhood saw what was going on before the palace.

With the guard was the band of the Second Illinois regiment, which had been selected for the occasion as the best band in the Seventh army corps. With the band were the buglers of the Eighth and Tenth infantry.

The weather was warm, the sun bursting at intervals through the light clouds, and the soldiers in blue, who were forced to stand in the sun, found the heat oppressive. The troops were formed in extended order around the square, three paces apart, and the band was massed in front of the palace entrance across the street at the edge of the park.

At 11:55, Major-General Lee, military governor of the province of Havana, with his staff, joined General Brooke. The latter then crossed the street to the palace, General Lee on one side of him, and General Chaffee on the other, followed by the other American generals and the Cuban officers. The Cubans wore dark blue uniforms, brown felt hats and gray gloves, and they carried machetes.

A flourish of trumpets greeted the procession and the Spanish troops presented arms as the Americans entered the palace. The Cubans remained outside until escorted in by members of General Brooke's staff, the Spanish soldiery retreating all the while at "present arms."

As soon as all were in, the Spanish troops formed a column of fours and marched around the right side of the plaza to the docks, while the band of the Second Illinois volunteers played the Spanish royal march.

As Captain-General Castellanos was escorted to the wharf to take his departure the band played the Spanish royal march. General Castellanos thanked the generals accompanying him and as he stepped into the launch he wept. Crowds of Spaniards all dressed in black, gathered upon the sea wall and silently watched the fleet pass out. Men and women wept together.

TRANSFERRED TO DENVER.

General Merriam Will Command Department of the Colorado.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—Major-General Henry C. Merriam, who is now in San Francisco in command of the departments of California and the Columbia, is to be transferred to the department of the Colorado. His headquarters will be at Denver. He received official instructions to this effect from Washington today. He will go to Denver on or about January 10 next, at which time General Shafter is expected here to resume his own command in the department of California. General Merriam says he has not the least idea who will be placed in charge of his old headquarters of the Columbia, the headquarters of which are at Vancouver, Wash.

Fell Five Hundred Feet.

Ishpeming, Mich., Jan. 3.—A cave accident in the Lake Superior mine today caused the death of six Finnish miners and serious injuries to three more. The dead are: Matti Tamminen, Takko Mikkala, J. H. Kujanpa, J. W. Paavai, Alfred Sinna and Gust W. Johnson. The men were going down the shaft in a cage to work. The supposition is that something dropped on the cage, forcing one side of the frame work down, so as to let the men slide off into the shaft. One of the wounded men said he thought a rope had broken. Another heard something strike the cage.

PROSPEROUS TO THE END.

The Old Year Goes Out With Business Booming.

New York, Jan. 2.—Bradstreet's says: Concisely stated, the reports received as to the year's business in all sections of the country point to an unprecedented volume of domestic and export trade, which is reflected in bank clearances that break the high record of 1892. The general level of prices of staple securities at the close of the year is at the highest point reached for five years past. Railroad earnings exceeded all previous years, and finally there was a small number of failures, and lower liabilities than reported in any year for at least five years past. These general results in the country at large have been achieved, too, notwithstanding the outbreak and conclusion of a foreign war, and in spite, also, of unfavorable conditions in some industries, notably textile manufactures, which, combined with unfavorable weather early in the year, and the lowest price for cotton on record, exercised an unfavorable influence.

But the close of the year finds an improvement even in these directions, and returns as to retail trade and particularly holiday business, are strikingly good in all sections. Best reports as to distributive trade naturally come from the grain-growing sections of the country, which were the first to meet an improvement resulting from free foreign demand for our cereals, but indications are not wanting that this improvement is gradually percolating throughout the entire business community, and coupled with the unprecedented export trade in manufactured goods, and the fact that we are selling \$2 worth abroad for every dollar's worth we buy, renders possible the gains reported in distributive trade of 1898 over 1897, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, with likewise good exports from the manufacturing centers, excepting the textile industries already mentioned.

The export trade of the country for the year, as above intimated, is the heaviest ever known, and will probably exceed \$1,250,000 in value, thus being nearly double the imports. Our export trade in manufactured goods, it must be observed, is the heaviest ever known, and for the first time in our country's history exceeded the value of imports of similar goods.

There were 11,938 failures in the United States in 1898, involving liabilities of \$141,137,117, a decrease from 1897 in number of 11.2 per cent, and in liabilities of 9.5 per cent. Compared with 1896 and 1895, the proportion of decrease shown is even larger, as compared with 1896, failures were fewer by 25 per cent, and liabilities smaller by 64 per cent. Decreases are also shown when compared with 1891, a year of large trade, but of numerous and costly failures; but compared with 1893 there is an increase shown of 13 per cent in number, and 20 per cent in liabilities.

TEN THOUSAND DROWNED

Another Awful Calamity Occurred at Hankow.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 3.—The steamers Victoria and Yamaguchi Maru have arrived with news from the Orient up to December 15.

Another serious calamity, writes the Hankow correspondent of the North China Daily News, has befallen the people of Hankow; about 10,000 of the inhabitants have met death by drowning. About noon December 3 half the storehouses extending along the edge of the river Han suddenly broke away and tumbled into the water on top of all the boats there. The houses and boats, with all the people in them, disappeared in a moment. About 100 buildings and the same number of boats are gone.

News comes of more murders of missionaries. The Japanese Herald says an English missionary has been murdered by natives and soldiers at Tsing Ping. A French missionary has been burned to death at Swatow, and a German missionary has been mortally injured in Shan Tung. The murder of an American missionary, Mrs. Butterfield, of Central China, is reported.

Advices state that since the attack on the Russian troops at Andijan some time back, discontent and dissatisfaction have been rife throughout the province. This feeling has assumed such proportions that the Russian authorities have already strengthened their garrisons. They have, moreover, occupied the larger villages in force, and superseded the civil by a military administration. Not more than 200 or 300 fanatics were engaged in the attack on the Russians, yet more than 1,200 men were arrested on suspicion and flogged in order to extort information. Not only were the actual malefactors punished, but their relatives of all degrees were also imprisoned. In addition to this, a fine of 300,000 roubles has been inflicted on the district.

A Prosperous Year.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The published statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the half year ending December 31, the receipts aggregated \$245,961,890, against \$207,760,574, for the same period last year. According to the treasury these receipts are the largest since 1866, when they reached \$558,032,620, for the entire fiscal year, and 1897, when they amounted to \$490,634,010.

THREE KILLED, ONE INJURED

Result of a Desperate Fight at Seaside.

TRAGEDY CAUSED BY A FIGHT

Charles Willard Murdered Sheriff Williams and Deputy Lammers, Was Shot by Deputy Miller.

Seaside, Or., Jan. 2.—The result of a fight at the cottage at this place, at Seaside, on Wednesday morning, culminated this afternoon in the bloodiest tragedy in the history of this county, as a result of which three men are dead and one other is badly wounded. The dead are:

Sheriff J. W. Williams, Deputy Sheriff James Lammers and Charles Willard.

Deputy Sheriff A. E. Miller was shot in the leg.

It was considered certain by one that the burning of the cottage for the purpose of concealing a body, and suspicion pointed to Charles Willard as the guilty person, particularly as he was seen a short time before the fire coming from the locality of a wheelbarrow load of goods.

Acting on the suspicion then aroused Sheriff Williams this morning secured a search warrant, and in company with Senator C. W. Fulton and others, went to Seaside to search Willard's premises, and also all the cottages of which he had charge during the winter season.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon, Sheriff Williams, Senator Fulton and Deputy A. E. Miller and James Lammers, the two latter being residents of Seaside, went to the cottage of Mrs. S. Lewiston, where Willard was living, to search it.

On rapping at the door they were answered immediately by Willard, who told them to wait until he dressed, but from subsequent events it is certain he wanted time to get his guns ready for action. After a few moments the door opened, and on being asked what was wanted, told the sheriff, in polite manner, that he was welcome to search any of the residences in charge.

Leaving Fulton, Lammers and sheriff in the house, he picked up a rifle, and telling Miller to follow him, he started for John L. Carlson's cottage, which he had in charge, and which said some one had endeavored to burn into. There they were soon after joined by Williams and Fulton. The latter asked Willard to come back to the Lewiston cottage. He made objection.

It was on nearing the cottage a second time that the tragedy occurred. Senator Fulton had identified a shotgun cartridge in the house as belonging to him, and began questioning Willard as to where he got possession of them. This nettled Willard, though he answered that a friend gave them to him, and he began to ugly.

Fulton and Miller went inside the cottage, leaving Willard, Sheriff Williams and Lammers standing outside. They had just proceeded to the room when two shots were heard, quick succession, and on running he door, Sheriff Williams was seen throw up his hands and fall backward over the bank. In front of the door were Willard and Lammers, in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, although the latter had been shot through the right groin and was fast growing weaker, and his assailant was fighting with desperation of a demon. Fulton stepped at Willard's head, and pulling him to the ground jumped on his face, wrenching the rifle from his hands, and on the ground, and taking out a revolver beat the desperado over the head.

Senator Fulton, in the meantime, picked up the rifle and told Willard to remain quiet, or he would kill him. The latter, however, watched his opportunity, and jumping to his feet started to run away, when Fulton missed him the first time, but catching him in the face the second time, carrying away the greater portion of his mouth and nose. Willard fell, apparently dead, and Fulton started to obtain help to care for the injured, leaving Miller on guard with the man in hand. Miller stepped back to Lammers, who was lying on the ground, desperately wounded, when Willard was noticed to be fumbling with his belt. Quicker than a flash he drew a revolver and fired three bullets, the first one hitting Miller in the left just below the hip. Miller recoiled, the fire with the rifle, the first bullet inflicting a flesh wound in Willard's shoulder, and the second hitting in the left side, near the groin, killing him instantly.

By this time help had arrived, and an examination was made of the injured men. Sheriff Williams was found to have been shot through the right breast, and although his life was beating feebly when examined, showed no further signs of life. Lammers was shot in the right groin, he lived about 30 minutes after removed to Grimes' hotel. Miller, another deputy, was wounded in the leg, but his wound is not of a serious nature.