

Lincoln County Leader

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COLEDO.....OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

General Maximo Gomez, from his camp, 200 miles westward, near Narciso, has issued a proclamation to the Cuban army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed.

By the purchase of a large block of stock of the Calbarien railway, in Cuba, L. Ruiz & Co., bankers, representing English capitalists, have secured a controlling interest in that line. The same men have also been large purchasers of the stocks of Sagua and Cienfuegos companies.

The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, December 31, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,129,176,286, an increase during the month of \$1,702,799. This increase is due to the delivery of 3 per cent bonds of the new issue, previously paid for.

At Evansville, Ind., Minor Garrett, Edgar Gardner, Elijah Scott, Frank Curl and William Morris, boys ranging in age from 10 to 13 years, were given a public whipping in the police court for stealing some old wash boilers. Their parents were given the option by Judge Winfrey of whipping the boys or having them sent to the reform school.

Governor Roosevelt, Greater New York's new executive, has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applications for pardons and commutations of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentence seems to have been severe or whose commission of a crime was the result of influence.

A most remarkable wedding has taken place at the village of Trail, O., four brothers being married to four sisters. The four knots were tied at the home of the brides, who are the daughters of a farmer named James Hochstetter. Their ages range from 18 to 28, and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly. The grooms are four sons of John Summers. The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of each other.

A dispatch from Rome says a mob of 4,000 people had assaulted an internal revenue sentry box, and stoned the gendarmes around Nicemi, Sicily, as a protest against excommunication. A number of persons were wounded.

John Wellmer, of Lafayette, Nicollet county, Minn., was shot in the head and hip by two tramps, to whom he had given shelter. They bound Mrs. Wellmer to a lounge with a clothes line and escaped with Wellmer's team.

The governor's office at the state-house in Springfield, Ill., was entered by parties unknown and \$580 stolen from a drawer. The crime is surrounded in mystery, as all floors of the building are guarded by watchmen. The theft was discovered by Colonel J. M. Tanner and an investigation is pending.

One of the most notable celebrations in the history of American colleges was in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky. It was notable on account of its many famous alumni, including Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate states, and Justice Harlan, of the supreme court of the United States, scores of congressmen and men prominent in public life.

King Charles has opened the cortes gereres at Lisbon. In the course of his speech from the throne, King Charles said that during the war between the United States and Spain, two friendly nations, Portugal proclaimed, and, as was her duty, maintained strict and absolute neutrality. His majesty said he greatly sympathized with the czar's disarmament proposals, and made a reference to the colonies which apparently disposes of the rumors of the sale of Delagoa bay.

In China the Yellow river floods have destroyed the crops, and famine has resulted. Thousands of natives are starving. Thousands of hungry and ragged refugees are moving down the river in boats, only to find the walls of the cities lower down closed against the starving hordes. The government appropriated 300,000 taels for their relief, but less than one-fifth has been distributed. It is claimed dishonest officials have pocketed the balance. A relief fund has been started at Shanghai. Rev. B. Craig Patterson, of the Chian Kian mission, appeals to American friends for aid.

LATER NEWS.

At a fire which broke out in the Hotel Richelieu, at Pittsburg, Pa., three guests lost their lives and five people were badly hurt.

A Paris paper says it learns from an indisputable source that the court of cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

Colonel Potter, special emissary of General Otis to Ilo Ilo, reports that the rebels threaten to burn the town if the Americans bombard the place.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, has commuted the sentence of J. R. Colean, who, while cashier of the State bank, of Fort Scott, in 1895, stole \$52,000 of its funds.

Four dead, two injured, one of these perhaps fatally, and the loss of property of the Southern railway to the amount of about \$25,000, is the result of a wreck which occurred at Knoxville, Tenn.

A heavy wind storm swept over the remote section of Scott county, Ark. At Bolee, a schoolhouse was blown down and three pupils were killed, another was fatally wounded, and a dozen or more sustained more or less injuries.

A tremendous landslide occurred near Spence's Bridge, on the Canadian Pacific railroad. A mountain which has long been an object of curiosity to travelers crashed into the Fraser river, damming it completely, and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicola valley. The course of the river was changed completely.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the London Times, who has been touring in Eastern Russia for two months to discover, if possible, some evidence on the part of the Russian government to give effect to the disarmament proposals of Emperor Nicholas, says all his observations were quite to the contrary, and that Russia is increasing her military strength.

According to late advices from Dawson, the United States government will be called upon to relieve indigent miners in the Klondike. The Dawson Nugget says there is a strong movement on foot at Dawson to send a representative to Washington for the purpose of enlisting the United States government in the cause of aiding in remedying the great distress which prevails among the miners of the Yukon.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers and Cranesmen of America, held in Chicago, resolutions were adopted, urging congress to pass the Nicaragua canal bill and also that a law should be passed making eight hours a day's work on said canal. Resolutions were also passed urging congress to pass the river and harbor bill at the present session of congress. Congress was also urged to create a labor commission of three union men to see that the laws in the interest of workmen were enforced on all government work.

Senator Hale has been renominated by the Maine Republicans.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate will be our next ambassador to Great Britain.

Dr. H. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, is mentioned as successor to Senator Morrill as senator from Vermont.

The first formal state dinner of the season took place at the White House Thursday, when President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the cabinet.

A sensation has been created in Germany by the publication in a Cologne paper of an alleged conversation had with the late Prince Bismarck, in which he predicted the fall of the Austrian empire.

An American named Boynton, who is trying to travel around the earth without money, met with a terrible fall into a chasm while entering France by night through the Pyrenees. He was seriously injured.

Another disagreeable consequence of the late war has been presented to the government of claims from the cable companies for damages sustained through the suspension of their business by the United States military and naval forces. The aggregate amount of these claims cannot be foretold.

Representative Tongue, of Oregon, has prepared an amendment to the bill for codification of the laws of Alaska, now pending in the house, providing for the licensing of main business concerns in the territory, and especially the liquor business. Mr. Tongue says that the Treadwell mines does not pay anything in the way of taxes to the support of the territorial institutions, and that from the region surrounding Juneau about \$6,000,000 in gold is produced annually, and does not contribute a cent to the government.

The Havana afternoon papers sent a thrill through the city with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the residence of the Spanish military governor, adjoining the palace. The papers declared that there the Spanish officials questioned and murdered political prisoners. According to their accounts, the floor of the chamber was covered with dried blood, and its walls were indented with machete strokes. An excited crowd soon gathered outside the house which was last occupied by General Parrado.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Tension Between the Two Nations Increases.

DARK CLOUDS OVER AFRICA

Thunderer's Fiery Language—Cromer's Plain Words at Khartoum—Rhodes Plans a Cape Town-Cairo Railroad.

London, Jan. 10.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerency to be due to supersensitiveness upon the part of France and to the unnecessary gruffness upon the part of Great Britain in insisting on what she considers to be her rights.

The past 24 hours brought the publication of Madagascar blue book, which was followed by a leading editorial in the Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man in the streets, is Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for colonies. Other papers may storm and scold and not be noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive, foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance, some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how the Times led the "no surrender" cry over the Fashoda incident, under evident inspiration.

One fact is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issuing of the Madagascar blue book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable announcement at Khartoum by the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the shiekhs, that Great Britain has set her seal upon Egypt. If there was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" was written in large letters, though the government's mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked.

In the meantime an enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Cecil Rhodes, the ex-premier and alleged instigator of the Jameson raid, and the so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," is going to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape Town-Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. He does not pretend it will be a paying investment from the start. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes to persuade the British government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 3½ per cent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction. But one barrier stands in the way, in the form of the Congo convention, guaranteeing neutrality of the part of the continent about Lake Tanganyika, which even the autoerats of Rhodesia will find hard to force. Here Germany has the veto on Great Britain's advance, which she cannot be expected to waive without an indemnity.

PASSED THE SENATE.

No Debate on District of Columbia Bill—First Appropriation Measure.

Washington, Jan. 10.—At a brief session of the senate today, the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported to the body, the District of Columbia bill, was passed. It carried a trifle over \$7,000,000, and was passed practically without debate. The presentation of a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans in opposition to the proposition of Butler of North Carolina to pension ex-Confederate soldiers was made the text by Allen of Nebraska for some remarks, during the course of which he said that Butler, in making his proposition, and the president, in suggesting that the nation care for the graves of the Confederate dead, had been carried away by their enthusiasm.

The house was engaged all day on the legislative, executive and judicial bill and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil-service commission, which went over.

HONORS TO A DEAD SOLDIER.

Services Over the Remains of Colonel Maybry.

New York, Jan. 10.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The body of Colonel Maybry, of the First Texas, rested in state in a tent near Lee's headquarters at Buena Vista on Thursday. Short services were held at 5 o'clock by Chaplain Watson, Generals Lee, Keifer and Hasbrouck being present. The body was brought to Havana, being escorted to the Almandares river by his entire regiment. It will go to Miami on Friday to be forwarded to Texas.

Adjutant-General Dorst, of the Fifth cavalry, is critically ill with malarial fever.

Lee's former forces are being lessened day by day. Four companies now doing provost duty in the suburbs have been detached from his command and ordered to report to General Ludlow.

When the American occupation took place the members of a lottery company that was famous a few years ago in a Southern city made an attempt to secure a concession here. Local papers have apparently been subsidized, but General Brooke declares that so long as the American occupation lasts lotteries will be barred.

Smallpox has become epidemic at Mariana, and General Lee has ordered a number of infected houses burned. Franklin Scott, a private of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, has the smallpox. Two hundred and fifty naniogoes arrived on Thursday on the transport Covedonga, and were turned loose in a body.

SANTIAGO'S TRADE.

General Wood's Report Shows It Is on the Increase.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The trade of Santiago is already showing a surprising growth under American administration. General Wood has submitted a report to the war department, in which he states that the policy of non-discriminative intercourse extended to the vessels of all nations in Santiago province has greatly facilitated the re-establishment of commercial relations and has been one of the chief features in the restoration of comparative prosperity in commerce, industry and agriculture.

Outward cargoes of sugar and other products are being gradually found for shipping, but exportations from the mines of the province have contributed the bulk of the exports.

"The fact," says General Wood, "that the mines were put into operation at an early date after the capitulation of Santiago was important in that the employment of large numbers of natives during a critical period was stimulated by the facilities for shipping ores."

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has received from the collector of customs at Havana, Colonel Lasker H. Bliss, under date of December 29, 1898, his report.

Colonel Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he met with on taking charge of the custom-house at Havana was caused by the fact that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the bare walls and floors. His first official step was to obtain a full list of employes in the custom-house, their salaries and nationality, and next information as to their general character and reputation for integrity.

Colonel Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several places in the custom house when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed being 239. The problem that confronts him, he says, is how to repair a house from foundation to roof without a material disturbance of its occupants and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he remarks, he cannot of course begin by tearing the house down.

Pilgrimage Ended in Riot.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The socialist annual pilgrimage today to the tomb of Blanqui, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, led to riots between rival partisans of Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, and M. Juarez, editor of the Socialist Petite Republique. Many were injured, and the police made a number of arrests. The wreath intended for the tomb was trampled upon.

Insurgents Respect Europeans.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Advices were received here today from a leading merchant at Ilo Ilo, to the effect that agricultural operations in the vicinity of Ilo Ilo have not been interrupted, and that all the insurgents respect the Europeans, both at Ilo Ilo and on the island of Negros.

Present Release of Prisoners.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Rios, the Spanish commander, telegraphs from Manila that strained relations between the Americans and insurgents prevent steps being taken in favor of the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands. He adds that he will act in that direction as soon as it is possible.

Immigration at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The report of the immigration commission for December shows that the total immigration into the port of San Francisco was 420 persons, of whom 98 were females. There were 149 Japanese. Twelve assisted Japanese were deported, and 27 others were not admitted who could neither read nor write.

AN OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Agoncillo Desires Diplomatic Recognition.

THE ISSUE WILL BE FORCED

General Miller Has Been Ordered to Land His Troops at Ilo Ilo and to Be Conciliatory With the Spaniards.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Agoncillo, who is in Washington as the representative of the Philippine government, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such, and to accord the same rights as the other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay.

Today, Don Sixto Lopez, the private secretary of Senator Agoncillo, via the state department, and presents the officials a letter to Secretary requesting, on behalf of Senator Agoncillo, an interview for the purpose of ranging to present his credentials to President McKinley, and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the president to meet the Philippine representative.

The letter of Senator Lopez further states that he is instructed by Senator Agoncillo, in view of recent developments, to urge the advisability of understanding between the American government and the representative of the Philippine people as to the relations between the respective nations such understanding to be reached either at Washington, through the joint representatives of the two governments in the Philippine islands, in like manner. The letter concludes with an expression of the earnest hope that friendly relations heretofore existing between the two nations may ever be maintained.

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippine republic, and provision for a detailed system of government. From the facts submitted says Senator Agoncillo, "it will appear that the Philippine government is and it has been practically ever since June 18, 1898, substantially in possession of the territory of the present island."

WILL FORCE THE ISSUE.

General Miller Has Orders to Proceed Against Ilo Ilo.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—A special Times-Herald from Washington says President McKinley has decided to force the issue with the Filipinos. A decision may result in a battle at Ilo. It may lead to a harrassing war with the natives of the Philippines is hoped and believed that such casualties will be averted, but it remains for the insurgents to determine what results will be.

The president has ordered General Miller to land his troops at Ilo Ilo. The order leaves the American commander no alternative. He is directed to be conciliatory toward the natives but at the same time he is instructed to use force, if necessary, to effect landing and establish himself in a desired camp. In other words, General Miller is to act on the defensive. He will not fire a gun unless attacked by the Filipinos.

STEAMERS MAY BE CRUSHED

Yukon Craft Will Be in Danger When the Ice Breaks.

Seattle, Jan. 9.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places, and scarcely escape being wrecked. Robert Kerr, of the Moran fleet, stuck fast on a bar 50 miles below Circle City. The fine steamer Arcton of the Alaska Exploration Company fleet, was caught by the ice while on a bar some 30 miles below Circle City.

A crack boat of the Empire line, Seattle, is stuck 12 miles below Circle City. She is on a bar and ice is piled up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast in dangerous positions.

Gomez' Ambition.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from the Herald from Havana says: A general in the insurgent army says that Gomez recently sounded the army's old ambition of uniting Cuba and Santo Domingo under one government. The wily old chief thinks that United States can offer no objection to this plan, which, if accomplished, would create a state strong enough to absorb Hayti soon.

With this done, Gomez believes foundation would be laid for a republic which would soon take rank in the Western world second only to the United States.

Dismissed Cadets.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—News received from Lexington tonight says that today the superintendent of the Virginia military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of the institution, consisting of 85 cadets. The young men dismissed represented states, and their offense was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.