

# Lincoln County Leader

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TOLEDO, OREGON.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

At Tien-Tsin, China, 200 persons broke through the ice where three rivers meet, and 106 were drowned.

Continuous skirmishing is reported at Manila. A few Americans are wounded and occasionally one killed.

Another rebellion has broken out in China. An army 10,000 strong is committing serious depredations in the central provinces.

The Argentine training-ship, with President Sarmiento, has arrived at Valparaiso, where great festivities have been prepared in his honor.

The republican deputies at a meeting held at Madrid, have decided upon a vigorous republican propaganda. Pais, the republican paper, has been seized.

A message received at Harvard college observatory from the European Association of Astronomers announced the discovery of a faint comet by Dr. Wolfo.

A severe earthquake shock was experienced at Yokohama, the disturbance visiting localities of the great shock of 1891, with some loss of life and property.

Governor Smith, of Montana, has vetoed a bill passed by the late legislature legalizing boxing contests. Such contests are absolutely forbidden by the law in force.

Ex-Commissary-General Eagan, who has remained in Washington since the court-martial suspended him from the service for an attack on General Miles, has left Washington for the West. He will go to Honolulu, where his son has large interests in coffee plantations.

A sensation has been caused in France by a report that 12 dynamite cartridges were found behind the Toulon arsenal recently destroyed, and by the further report that some person not yet identified fired three revolver shots at an arsenal sentry, none of them, however, taking effect.

A suit for \$70,000 damages against James J. Hill, as president of the Great Northern Railway Company, has been commenced in the superior court at Seattle by W. F. Hays, who claims that the state granted him an exclusive contract to fill in tidelands at Smith Cove recently purchased by President Hill for docking purposes.

Paymaster-General Carey will go to Cuba with \$3,000,000 to pay the disbanded Cuban soldiers.

Josephine Kipling, the 6-year-old daughter of Rudyard Kipling, and the oldest of his three children, died in New York from pneumonia.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from La Guayara, Venezuela, announces that the United States gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg have sailed from La Guayara for Jamaica.

The insurgents made an attempt to capture the waterworks near Manila, but were repulsed by the Oregon and Nebraska troops. Seventeen rebels were killed, and many wounded. Two Americans were wounded.

The British cruiser Talbot, Commander Gamble, has arrived at New York, from Bermuda. The Talbot was ordered there by the British government to transport the body of Lord Hershell to England.

It is announced that more than 75 per cent of the entire stock of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company has been deposited for exchange under the offer of the Union Pacific Railway Company, previously published.

By the explosion of a powder magazine near Toulon, France, more than 50 people were killed. It is rumored that one of the soldiers guarding the magazine caused the explosion as an act of revenge. He is one of the victims.

General Otis has perfected a plan of campaign which is designed to crush the offensive power of the insurgents near Manila. As soon as his reinforcements arrive he will make a general assault on the enemy's jungle stronghold.

Admiral Von Diederichs, in command of Germany's Asiatic fleet, and who has given Admiral Dewey much trouble at Manila, has been suspended, and Prince Henry put in command. The change, it is said, is to show Emperor William's friendship for America, Prince Henry, who is a brother of the emperor, being popular in the United States.

From reports which have been coming to the headquarters of the National Live Stock Association at Denver, for the past month the officers of the association estimate the losses from the recent storms to cattlemen who have herds on the open ranges at 6 per cent of the entire amount. This, in round numbers, would amount to over 750,000 head.

### LATER NEWS.

A wind with the velocity of 45 miles an hour swept through St. Louis, and five people are reported injured in different parts of the city from falling signboards.

Proposals for an arrangement between the contending forces in Bolivia are now under consideration by the leaders, and it is hoped they will result successfully.

A severe snow storm has been raging in Minnesota and over into South Dakota on the west and into Wisconsin on the east. The snow drifted badly, and traffic was delayed.

Three tugs for use among the Philippine islands have been purchased by the United States at Hong Kong. They are each of about 100 tons, 87 feet long and draw eight feet of water.

A terrific wind storm visited Oklahoma City, O. T. For half an hour it blew a perfect gale, while the rain fell in sheets. Nearly 100 houses were blown down. The damage is estimated at \$50,000. No lives were lost.

The ship Marion Chilcott will take from Puget Sound 800 tons of hay, oats and bran, and 400,000 feet of lumber to Manila for government use, in response to a recent order received by Quartermaster Robinson at Seattle.

The dispatch from the Italian government asking from China a concession of the port of San Mun, has been changed into a note of demand, and China, which had refused to cede the port, in answer to the request will now probably yield to the demand.

The Cuban assembly has impeached Gomez and dismissed him from the army for having agreed with United States authorities to disband the Cuban army without consulting the assembly. When Gomez was informed of the action of the assembly, he replied: "All right; I enjoy the situation."

Admiral Sampson has sailed with his flagship the New York, and the Brooklyn, from Havana for Puerto Cortez, on the coast of Honduras. The Indiana and the Texas, of the North Atlantic squadron, sailed from Havana for Cienfuegos. The ships will meet again in the course of a week, probably off the Venezuela coast.

The men under Admiral Dewey at the time of the naval battle at Manila have put in claims for \$200 a head for each Spaniard on the captured and destroyed Spanish vessels. There is a law which provides that \$100 per head shall be awarded for each person on such vessels captured or destroyed and \$200 in case the conquered force is superior to the attacking force. With the assistance of the shore batteries at Manila it is claimed the Spanish fleet was superior to that under Dewey at the time of the memorable battle.

The Red Cross Society of New York has shipped \$20,000 worth of medical supplies and delicacies to the soldiers at Manila.

A rupture is imminent between Italy and China, over the latter's refusal to cede a coaling station to Italy at San Mun bay.

The British cruiser Talbot, which was sent to New York to convey the remains of Lord Hershell to England, has sailed.

The Madrid authorities have offered Aguinaldo a ransom of \$1,000 for each officer, \$100 each for the privates, and \$50 for each civil servant.

Advice from Honolulu dated March 1 state that Princess Kauihoni was not expected to live 24 hours. Rheumatism of the heart was the cause of her illness.

Both houses of the Oklahoma legislature have passed a bill prohibiting the practice of Christian science in Oklahoma. The governor, it is said, will sign the bill.

The Canadian government has decided to construct a telegraph line to the Klondike country. The plan is to build a line between Lake Bennett and Dawson City at once.

The Whitinsville cotton mill, at Whitinsville, Mass., and the cotton mills at Linwood and Saundersville have announced an advance in wages. About 3,000 operatives are affected.

The British minister has informed the Chinese foreign office that any attempt to repudiate the railway contract will be regarded as a breach of faith meriting retributive measures.

The government has concluded to inaugurate stringent sanitary measures in Cuba and Porto Rico. Apparatus for destroying garbage is being shipped to the principal cities of both islands.

An army winter hospital at Savannah, Ga., of 47 buildings, has been opened for patients. The first shipment of invalid soldiers from Cuba have been received by the hospital ship Missouri.

Welcome A. Botkin, husband of Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John R. Dunning, of Dover, Del., has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife has been convicted of a felony.

The 12 dynamite cartridges found back of the exploded arsenal at Toulon, France, are of foreign manufacture, and French authorities are now convinced the destruction of the arsenal was due to foul play.

## SHOW THEIR DISCONTENT

### Iron Rule Is Necessary in Porto Rico.

#### MUST NOT WITHDRAW TROOPS

Daily Encounters Between the Volunteers and Natives—Cold-Blooded Murder at Caguay.

Chicago, March 13.—The Tribune prints the following special correspondence from Porto Rico, from a Tribune correspondent:

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 13.—The real situation in Porto Rico is not understood. People in the States generally regard Porto Rico as a sort of haven of peace. The war department has just requested General Henry that he immediately report how many regular troops he could spare from the island. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York started home last Sunday. The regular regiments that remain are so scattered that in many places where there is necessity for a strong force only a corporal's guard can be mustered, and territories where there are continual mutterings and the greatest evidence of discontent at American rule, are unguarded. General Henry is in a dilemma. He has only three regiments of troops—the Eleventh infantry, the Nineteenth and the Fifth cavalry, and two batteries of the Fifth heavy artillery.

"I need twice the troops I have," said the general at his residence in San Juan. "Because of the easy victory of our troops here in the war and in the apparent friendliness of the natives to the American soldiers when they invaded the island, a notion prevails in the States that there is little necessity for a strong force to maintain order in the island. The idea is erroneous. The conditions here are alarming. These people have been given every opportunity, but they are clamoring now for local self-government. They are no more fit for local self government than I am to run a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island. The seeds of discontent, planted by professional agitators, are rapidly growing, and can be kept down only by a strong military force.

"The ill-feeling between the natives and the American troops seems to grow stronger every day. The American officers have to maintain the greatest vigilance to prevent their men from wreaking vengeance on the natives, especially on the native police, for acts of violence that are continually committed against the troops."

#### PREDICTS AN INSURRECTION.

Colonel Hubbell Tells of Conditions in Porto Rico.

Chicago, March 13.—A special to the Tribune from New York is as follows:

"The Porto Ricans want independence," said Colonel William P. Hubbell, commander of the Fourteenth regiment, today, on his return from Porto Rico.

Colonel Hubbell declared his belief that an insurrection of the natives of Porto Rico is bound to come sooner or later. He says every evidence of the forthcoming uprising was given in Porto Rico, especially in the latter part of the stay of the regiment there. He said:

"The demonstrations made at our departure convinced us that the majority of the natives were glad to get rid of us. Our first difficulties on the island were caused by our suppression of a secret society known as the Black Hand. It was organized on the same lines with the Ku Klux Klan in this country. A plot was formed, of which we obtained ample proof, to enter our barracks by stealth and put the entire portion of the regiment which were at Caguay to the machete. Fortunately, we were placed on our guard, and the conspiracy was frustrated."

#### RATE WAR BEGINS.

The Great Northern's Cut Met by the Other Lines.

St. Paul, March 13.—The second-class rates from St. Paul to the Pacific coast have dropped from \$40 to \$25. The new rates are to apply daily until taken out by mutual agreement of the three Northern lines. The rate of \$25 is made from the Eastern terminals, St. Paul and Minneapolis, to all points from Portland as far East as Great Falls, Mont. The tickets are to be for continuous passage, without stopovers. Accompanying this announcement comes the statement that the "settlers' regular trip rate will be continued for the first and third Tuesdays of April under the same conditions as are in effect for the 21st of this month. This makes the round trip rate on these days \$25 to the coast.

#### Dewey Will Stay.

Washington, March 13.—The statement can be repeated on the authority of officers of the navy department, that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved at Manila until he chooses to make application for such relief. Consequently there is no foundation of the story that Rear-Admiral Schley or any other officer has been selected to take command of the Asiatic squadron.

### TROUBLE ON THE PORCUPINE.

Americans Threaten to Drive the Canadians Away.

Washington, March 13.—There is grave danger of an armed collision between the American and Canadian miners in the Porcupine creek region, over the Alaskan boundary question.

Despite the fact that the location of the boundary has been determined beyond any reasonable doubt, the Canadians have encroached six miles or more on the American side, where they claim the right to stake claims and search for gold and deny the same rights to Americans.

The Americans have threatened to expel the Canadians by force, and it is feared that a conflict may be brought on.

The situation is so serious that upon information contained in a letter from Governor Brady, of Alaska, to the secretary of the interior, the secretary of state has called the attention of the British government to the actions of the Canadians, and has asked to have them recalled to their own territory.

#### MAN AND WOMAN HANGED.

Latter Was Game to the Last; Former Prostrated.

St. Scholastique, Quebec, March 13.—Mrs. Cornelia Poirier and Samuel Parslow were hanged here this morning. Life was declared extinct in eight minutes. The necks of both were broken.

Mrs. Poirier, who said farewell to her relatives last night, was firm and collected throughout. She took part in the mass said at 5 o'clock this morning and on the scaffold shook hands with the hangman without a tremor. The crowd inside the jail jeered at her, but even then her composure did not desert her, and at the suggestion of the executioners he turned and faced the jeerers and stood erect and prayed to the last.

Parslow was more dead than alive when the drop fell. The condemned were taken to the scaffold separately, and were prevented from seeing each other by a screen placed between them.

Six hundred men witnessed the execution. Outside the jail were 2,000 more, who with a beam tried to batter down the gate of the jailyard and could only be made to desist by the provincial police firing their revolvers in the air.

Mrs. Poirier and Samuel Parslow, her reputed lover, were hanged for the murder of Isidore Poirier, the woman's husband, in 1897.

#### To Govern Cuba.

Washington, March 13.—The administration is contemplating a change in some features of the government of Cuba. It is probable that the military government will, to a certain extent, be replaced by a civil government. The head of the government must, of course, remain military, but the plan in contemplation is to have civil officers in place of military men in the cabinet and subordinate positions.

It is believed that experts in different lines, such as finance and revenue and the management of the general business of the island and of the different municipalities will get along more smoothly than the army officers.

#### Completing the Rolls.

Havana, March 13.—The only obstacle now in the way of paying off the Cuban troops is the completion of the rolls, a work which is being hastened by Inspector-General Roloff. He says that in some cases the rosters of the commands must be created, as the old rosters are either missing, or too defective to be useful. He points out that the insurgents often have no paper, pens or ink.

General Gomez explains that 6,000 commissioned and 10,000 non-commissioned officers are relatively large numbers in an army of 32,000 privates, but that these officers, in many cases, received their appointments because the Cubans have had no other way of recognizing bravery and stimulating enthusiasm.

#### Coming on the Scandia.

Manila, March 13.—The remains of Colonel W. B. Smith, Major McConville, Captain David S. Elliott and Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home today by the United States transport Scandia, with military honors, the Second Oregon volunteers furnishing the escort through the city. A battalion of the Twenty-second infantry has reinforced General Wheaton's brigade.

#### Powder Exploded.

Creede, Colo., March 13.—An explosion of several hundred pounds of powder this morning in the Commodore mine, created great havoc and killed at least four men. The dead so far found are "Scotty" Wilson, Frank Hess and John Sarnor. It is certain one minor, name not yet ascertained, was killed and it is believed the dead number six, and there are several others seriously injured.

#### Puebla Remains in Service.

San Francisco, March 13.—The government has revoked the order cancelling the charter of the transport City of Puebla, and the vessel will be fitted out for another trip to the Philippines. The steamer Conemaugh is now loading mules for Manila and will probably sail on Saturday.

## AN ALLAN LINER STRANDED

### She Goes Ashore on Nova Scotian Coast.

#### TUGS SENT TO THE RESCUE

Passengers Taken off Without Accident—A Dense Fog Prevailed at the Time of the Stranding of the Vessel.

Halifax, N. S., March 14.—The new Allan line steamer Castilian, from Portland, for Halifax, went ashore at Gannet rock light, near Yarmouth, this morning at low tide, in a dense fog, her compasses being deranged. Two compartments are full of water, and tugs have gone from Yarmouth to the scene. The Castilian arrived at Halifax from Liverpool 10 days ago on her maiden voyage, and went to Portland to load cargo for return. She is 8,200 net registered tonnage, being the largest Allan line steamer afloat. The ship is in charge of Captain Barrett and officers formerly of the steamer Parisian, the entire crew of the Parisian having been transferred to the new boat. The steamer was due to embark mails and passengers here for Liverpool.

The steamer began leaking immediately after she struck, but the best discipline prevailed among the passengers. They returned to their berths, and were called out again to don life preservers, which many were wearing when they reached Yarmouth on tugs at 8:15 this evening. The passengers and crew all saved their baggage. The steamer went on at low tide, which will be in her favor.

The place of the disaster is a few miles from where the Moravian, of the Allan line, was lost some years ago.

#### STAYED IN THE TRENCHES.

Rebels Could Not Muster Courage to Venture Into the Open.

Manila, March 14.—The Filipinos apparently had planned an attack upon the lines of General Otis and General Hale this morning, but their courage seemed to flinch, though they fired signals and kept up the fusillade along the American front for an hour. Our troops, in obedience to orders, refrained from shooting, with the exception of two companies of newly arrived men, who replied until they had suppressed the regiment of Filipinos. This body of rebels seemed under better leadership than most of the others. A white man was seen among the officers, endeavoring to lead them to the attack, but apparently all efforts to induce them to leave the trenches were futile.

The American authorities in Manila say the city is now so effectively policed that a serious outbreak is impossible. They believe that the natives are cowed.

The presence of the families of officers is discouraged, and many are leaving on board the United States transports, some going to Japan for temporary residence. General Otis has remarked: "Manila is no place for women. This is war, not a picnic."

The British cruiser Narcissus has sailed for various ports in the island of Luzon, having on board British subjects who desire protection.

#### IN A FEARFUL STORM.

Steamer Pavonia's Boilers Rocked in Their Cradles.

Liverpool, March 14.—The officers of the Cunard line steamer Pavonia, Captain Atkins, from Liverpool, January 24, for Boston, which was towed into St. Michaels on February 1, disabled, and which arrived here yesterday morning in tow of two tugs, from Punta del Gado, Azores, maintain the utmost reticence regarding the steamer's experiences. It was gleaned from the crew, however, that the Pavonia passed through a terrible ordeal. Her troubles began with a terrible gale on January 30. For three days the engines were slowed and mountainous seas tossed the Pavonia like a shuttlecock. Then her boilers began to move in their cradles and to bump against each other. Eventually the engineers, after the most arduous labors, secured the boilers with ropes and chains, and the bumping ceased, but it was found that the steam pipes were broken. The crew assert that the vessel rolled so tremendously that it would have been impossible sometimes to walk on her innerides. Three boats were lost, part of the port rail and the galley were carried away, and the bakehouse was stove in. As the Pavonia lies at the dock she presents a pitiable, damaged condition.

#### Deaths of the War.

Washington, March 13.—The following statement has been issued, showing the total number of deaths reported to the adjutant-general's office between May 1, 1898, and February 28, 1899: Killed in action, 329; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 5,277; total, 5,731.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 13.—One of the worst storms of the season is raging here today. Stockmen say this blizzard, following the extremely severe weather of the past six weeks, will undoubtedly cause heavy losses in cattle and sheep.