

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

W. L. DAVIS, Editor.

TOLEDO OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

Dreyfus is confident the second court-martial will acquit him.

Seventy-four cases of yellow fever have been reported in Santiago.

Packing-house employes in Chicago will not strike until September.

The Democratic national committee will meet in Chicago on July 20.

The peace treaty has at last been ratified by the Spanish senate.

American exports of manufactured goods now average \$1,000,000 a day.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered three new passenger boats.

The government has taken a hand in the Illinois labor troubles. The strikers at Cartersville have been enjoined.

The Fourth of July in Colorado was ushered in at midnight by a magnificent illumination on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea. Seventeen hundred pounds of red, white and blue powder was set off.

At Chicago one hundred frenzied women and 20 men rushed panic-stricken from the three-story factory of the Western Paper Stock Company to escape being burned to death. Eight women were injured in leaping from the windows, and many more jumped in safety.

Late Oriental advices state that 20 ringleaders of the rioters who destroyed and burned electric tramway cars at Seoul last month were executed in public at Corea's capital four weeks ago. They met their fate bravely. Their heads were cut off and exhibited in public places as a warning to all evil-doers.

Reports have been received in Manila of an outbreak in the island of Negros, incident upon the departure of the California regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolo men, attacked the troops, and killed one man and wounded another belonging to company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off.

The news brought from Honolulu by the Coptic of the death of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani was not a surprise to Hawaiians, as her death had been expected for some time. She was 65 years of age and was a sufferer from cancer, and recently had a stroke of paralysis, following several attacks of apoplexy. She was much esteemed in the islands and her death was sincerely mourned. Her remains lay in state for eight days and were buried with impressive ceremonies.

Belgian socialists are against electoral reform.

Many people were injured in a railroad wreck at London.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will come to the coast this summer.

As a result of a lover's quarrel a San Francisco young woman was shot by a fireman.

Two were killed and a number injured in a street car collision at Pittsburgh.

Otis has cabled the war department the number of recruits necessary to fill vacancies in the regular regiments.

At Philadelphia, J. T. Carr, a reporter, was killed in a street car collision. A number were badly injured.

Fire did damage to the extent of \$150,000 at Summit, N. J. One hundred people, living in apartments, lost their effects.

The negroes have all left Pana, Ill., on tickets furnished by Governor Tanner. The mines will reopen with union men.

Schorman has visited the southern islands and ascertained the sentiment of the natives. He says peace will surely follow victory in the Philippines, as the best people favor the Americans.

Union City, Ill., populated entirely by union miners, was destroyed by fire and the miners driven to the woods by negroes, who sought revenge for the killing of a negro woman by the miners.

General Miles has paid a high compliment to the brave Oregon volunteers, and says that in the West is to be found the best material in the world for military service.

The rebels made a sally against our lines at San Fernando, but did not push the attack. The Americans lost one man killed and four wounded.

The German delegates of the drafting committee of the arbitration committee of the peace conference have officially announced the assent of Germany to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal of a permanent court of arbitration.

LATER NEWS.

The deaf mutes are in annual convention at St. Paul.

Guatemala is again in a state of unrest and revolution is feared.

A new rapid fire gun has been tested. It will fire 60 six-pound shots a minute.

Owing to street car riots, London, Ont., has been placed under martial law.

Secretary Long will present the sword voted by congress to Admiral Dewey.

Coinage is to be unrestricted in the mints of India and gold will be the standard.

A Big Four train crashed into a family sully near Columbus, O., killing six people.

Wealthy Spaniards are withdrawing their investments in Cuba and going into Mexico.

Polish residents of Chicago at a public meeting, denounced an Anglo-American alliance.

Owing to heavy rains a portion of Manila is flooded and the soldiers are suffering great discomforts.

A reform school at Plankington, S. D., mutinied because a Populist superintendent had been appointed.

The Oregon volunteers will be brought to Astoria on the transports, where they will be transferred to river boats and proceed to Portland.

A national park or forestry reserve association for the governmental protection of over 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota will be formed in Chicago this month.

Governor Daniel, administrator of the Isle du Diable, where Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed. He punished Dreyfus in the hope of making him confess.

Lord Lipton's challenger, the Shamrock, has had a trial, and made a good showing. She is a fast light-weight boat and Britishers are filled with hope that the America's cup will be won for England.

A warrant, based upon a complaint sworn to by the representative of a New York newspaper, has been issued at Salt Lake for the arrest of President Angus M. Cannon, of the Salt Lake stake of the Mormon church, charging him with polygamy.

A special dispatch from Rome says that the German steamer Reichstag has sailed from Naples with 15,000 rifles, 500 tons of war material and 500 mules for the Transvaal. According to the same dispatch, another steamer, with a similar cargo sails July 14 from Arenas.

Plans have been formulated for a large co-operative colony to be situated on Lake Erie, near Toledo, O., and 8,000 acres of land are to be secured to be devoted to farming and manufacturing interests. The promoter of the scheme is Joseph A. Johnson, of the state of Washington.

Neosho valley in Kansas, is flooded under six feet of water.

The annual convention of Christian Endeavorers opened in Detroit.

San Franciscans are chartering boats to welcome the Second Oregon.

The business district of Oakland, Or., was swept by fire; loss about \$400,000.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Saratoga, N. Y.

One woman was killed and much property destroyed by a cyclone at Ainsworth, Neb.

A late Klondike report says one claim furnished all the gold dust 11 horses could carry.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, has appealed to the secretary of war for help for the Texas flood sufferers.

A passenger train on the Central Pacific, near Elko, Nev., was wrecked and seven people were injured.

The franchise proposals were accepted at the Pretoria conference, and peace in South Africa is assured.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire says we should ho'd the Philippines, but do no more fighting, and leave the rest to congress.

A young San Franciscan, while drunk, attempted to kill his mother by throwing a lighted lamp at her. Three people were injured in the melee.

Filipinos may soon release the Spaniards. Otis reports that negotiations with Aguinaldo indicate fair prospects for success. The Yorktown captives may be included.

Victor, Col., offset the great Pike's Peak illumination by an artificial earthquake. Five tons of dynamite were fired on the east slope of Bull hill in blasts of 200 pounds to each charge, the last charge consisting of 500 pounds.

The flooded district in Texas has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably 30 miles, and in all this space damage incalculable has been done. The loss of life will never be fully known. Estimates of lives lost, from 100 to 300; loss to farmers, including crops as well as livestock, from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000; to railroads and county bridges, \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

Order Issued for Ten New Regiments.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDERS

The Thirty-fifth Will Be Recruited at Vancouver From Men of the Pacific Coast—State Lines Obliterated.

Washington, July 8.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for service in the Philippines was published today and seven more colonels to command the regiments were appointed. There are yet two colonels to be designated. Eight majors also were named. The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet. Recruiting stations will be open in every state and territory, and as fast as the men are enlisted, they will be sent to the regiments to be assigned to companies. State lines are obliterated and the men first enlisting will be first to be mustered in. The assignment to companies will be by the officers commanding, and he will be at liberty to organize a company composed of men from one state if he finds it convenient and practicable.

The organization of the 10 regiments in this country will not make any difference in the organization of regiments in the Philippines by General Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fifth inclusive, and will be numbered from the Thirty-sixth upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines, the regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines increasing the army by 650 officers and 17,666 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by General Otis. The colonels appointed today are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of the regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiment.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Filipinos Release the Garrison of Baler—Restated a Siege for a Year.

Manila, July 8.—The Spanish commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, returned here last night. Chairman del Rio, of the commission, said the release of all the prisoners had been arranged for.

The commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outposts at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defense of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege of more than a year's duration, formed a picturesque band. Lieutenant Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only 22, and the most of them are mere boys in faded blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted. A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises.

They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon, Lieutenant Martin killed him with his own sword. Their food supply gave out entirely a week ago, and they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they marched from Baler with Filipino escorts and carried their guns, through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and feted.

Columbia Outailed the Defender.

New York, July 8.—By the race between the new cup defender Columbia and the old Defender, sailed today over a triangular course of 30 miles—10 miles to a leg—it has been plainly demonstrated that, no matter how skillfully constructed a yacht may be, her sailing and ability to go to windward may be killed by imperfectly setting sails.

The Columbia won the race by a margin of 3 minutes 53 seconds (unofficial time). There is no doubt she would have won by a larger margin if her sails had fitted as well as the Defender's.

The Modus Vivendi.

Washington, July 8.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modus vivendi, fixing the Alaska boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of their Porcupine country, and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwan.

Robert Bonner Is Dead.

New York, July 8.—Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York Ledger and owner of famous horses, died in this city tonight.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Peace Conference Amends the Arbitration Scheme.

The Hague, July 10.—The third committee sitting this morning discussed the scheme for mediation and arbitration drawn up by Count Dexamen. The reporter of the committee explained lengthily the motives which inspired the drafting committee in elaborating the scheme. M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, thanked the reporter in warm terms and congratulated him upon his remarkable exposition. The sitting was then adjourned until July 17.

During the discussion, the plenary committee amended article 8, so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept the mediation they cease all relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered as exclusively referred to the mediatory powers.

Three additional paragraphs regarding the permanent court were also adopted at the request of President Zorn, of the German delegation, Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation.

BRAZOS RIVER FALLING.

Situation in the Flooded District Is Improving.

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—The situation in the Brazos valley is rapidly improving. The river is falling. There is an unconfirmed rumor that five lives were lost near Sartartia, in Fort Bend county. The report sent out Wednesday from Brookshire, Waller county, that two lives were lost there, now appears to have been an error. Those who were supposed to have drowned persist in making their reappearance. Relief committees are now well organized.

At Brookshire, the relief committee have opened a commissary and issue a half ration per capita. They have taken precautions so that only the deserving shall get these rations, and, therefore, they issue to the planter for all the tenants he had when the flood came. Those who own their farms and lost everything, as is the case with most of them, are allowed to draw their rations direct.

THEIR WORK ENDED.

National Editorial Association Elects New Officers and Adjourns.

Portland, July 8.—Adjournment sine die came to the National Editorial Association at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the morning session having held through to that hour without intermission. The most important business disposed of was the selection of New Orleans to be the place of meeting next year.

A number of the delegates, before the meeting closed, testified to the good faith that Oregon had kept with them, saying that it had given more and better than was promised when the national association was induced to come here for the annual meeting. Following is a list of the new officers:

President, Colonel R. J. Henry, Jackson, Wis.; first vice-president, F. B. Ballo, Cleburne, Tex.; third vice-president, Albert Tozier, Portland, Or.; treasurer, James G. Gibbs, Newark, O.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; recording secretary, R. M. White, Mexico, Mo.

MINERS DIE OF SCURVY.

Score of Men Said to Have Perished at Wind River.

Seattle, July 10.—An unconfirmed story comes from Dawson that several prospectors who have arrived there over the Edmonton route report that a score of miners have died from scurvy at Wind river, a branch of the Peel river, and that a number of others are suffering from its effects. They had no list of those who died, but they report the following among the sick: Dr. J. B. Mason, Chicago; W. C. Cuch, Brom brothers, Dr. Martin, dentist, Chicago; Edward Harris, — Mitchell. Dr. Martin was camped with two other Chicago men. Both were taken down with scurvy. Martin loaded them on a sled and tried to pull them to Wind City, a distance of 75 miles, where he expected to find medicines and fresh supplies. One man died soon after the journey began. Martin took his other partner on his back and completed the journey.

Huddled on a Mound.

St. Louis, July 10.—A Post-Dispatch special from Austin, Tex., says: Governor Sayres today received a message from Sealey over the long distance telephone, saying 1,000 persons who had taken refuge on a mound three miles below there, are slowly perishing for want of food. To add to the horror, the unfortunates are surrounded by poisonous reptiles and skunks. Huddled together with human beings are several hundred head of live stock. A number of those on the mound have received bites from reptiles and skunks and are in a dying condition.

The Muster-Out.

Washington, July 10.—The adjutant-general stated that the Second Oregon regiment would be mustered out at San Francisco soon after landing there, and in that event would not be allowed their arms to Portland, but would deposit them at Benicia arsenal, San Francisco.

OUTLET TO THE KLONDIKE

Canadians Aim to Control Lynn Canal.

THE LINE AT WHITE PASS

This Concession Would Give England Every Right to Which She is Entitled—Senator Foster's Statement.

Tacoma, July 11.—The Fairbanks-Foster Alaska boundary party returned from the north today. Interview with members of the party indicated that the watershed on the White pass, back of Skagway and Dyea, will be accepted as the international boundary line at that point. The White and Chilkoot passes constitute the storm center of the Alaska boundary controversy. At those points the Canadians hope to secure concessions that will enable them to anchor down a port of entry into the Klondike gold fields. All other parts of the country thereabouts where concessions are looked for are of little importance compared with the Lynn canal territory, which is the key to the situation. Senator Fairbanks, when interviewed, placed importance to the fact that he must sit with the joint high commission in August, but declined to state what lines of argument he would take up. He expressed great satisfaction at having made the trip.

Regarding boundary matters that were discussed during the four weeks spent in Alaska, Senator Foster declined to speak. "Personally," he said, "I am opposed to yielding an inch of United States territory. A careful investigation, however, demonstrates that there are may be different constructions placed upon the treaties involved as regards channels, the situation of lesser islands, and the like. But, in the main, the United States is plainly given a strip of territory, north of Portland canal, or thereabouts, 10 marine leagues inland, except where a well-defined mountain range places the boundary nearer the coast. This strip runs up to Mount St. Elias. Many contend at the passes that the watershed back of Skagway and Dyea is the dividing line. On the one side are the headwaters of the Yukon, and on the other the streams flowing into Lynn canal are formed. Between these two districts there is a chain of mountains, thus, in the opinion of some, bringing the boundary line some 18 miles nearer the coast. This seems to be a fair expression of the American view of the boundary question. By this construction of the treaty it is held that England will receive the benefit of every point that can be fairly and honestly granted.

"On the other hand, however, the Canadians and many Englishmen hold that the boundary should be drawn 30 miles, or 10 marine leagues, inland from the headlands. By such a construction, of course, Lynn canal would be an inlet into Canadian territory, and 10 marine leagues inland from the headlands at the entrance would be many miles south of Skagway and Dyea, and hence Canada and England would have the coveted port of entry without a question of doubt. As I look upon it, personally, Lynn canal is a part of the sea or ocean. Therefore, it would be unfair to draw a line 30 miles inland from the headlands at the entrance to bodies of water of that nature, and call it the boundary under the treaty."

THE BRAZOS FLOOD.

Loss to Property Reaches a Total of \$8,500,000.

Galveston, Tex., July 11.—Relief work in the Brazos flooded district has been systematic, three relief trains leaving Houston, Galveston and San Antonio daily. Probably 20,000 negroes are now being fed, and will need to be sustained for some time by the relief committees. The water is falling at all points, except in Brainerd county.

All sorts of estimates are made as to the amount of the cotton loss. An estimate of 50 per cent is considered conservative. This will be a money loss of \$5,000,000. The loss sustained by the destruction of other crops, houses, fencing, stock and bridges will be \$2,500,000, while the loss to the railroads is probably \$1,000,000, making a total of \$8,500,000.

Owing to the exaggerated reports circulated as to the loss of life in the recent floods, the News has made a special effort to secure the facts from each county. Reports received from 13 counties show a loss of 37 lives from drowning. Negroes supposed to have been drowned continue to appear and want to be fed.

Reports from Selay state that a white woman and a negro woman died there today from the heat and exposure. There are 500 negroes at Selay at the point of starvation. Rations will be sent by the first train. At Hearne a mass meeting of citizens was held today, and committees appointed to request supplies from the governor for immediate use. Intense suffering is said to exist in the locality.

A cablegram received from the Samoan commission indicates they will arrive at San Francisco about August 10.