

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

CHAS. F. & ADA E. SOULE, Pubs.

TOLEDO OREGON

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

American machine and tool companies are going to erect works in Germany.

The new torpedo boat Craven has been launched at the Bath, Me., iron works.

A hail and wind storm through the apple district of Missouri did great damage to the crop.

Between four and five hundred persons were killed in India by earthquakes and landslides.

Fire did \$5,000 damage in a nine-story building in New York. The watchmen were asleep.

Last British dispatch to the Boers was pacific in tone and it is said will clear the way for peace.

Five officers of the Japanese army are reported to be assisting the insurgents in their war preparations.

There is great excitement in the Cheyenne Sioux agency over the murder of Long Haley, by a squaw man.

General Manuel Guzman Alvarez, governor of the province of Bernudez, has revolted against the Venezuelan government.

The governing body of the Colorado Mining Stock Association has voted to reduce the rates of commission charged practically 50 per cent.

Reports from Guadeloupe estimate the damage from the recent hurricane at \$5,000,000. Forty lives were lost and 250 persons seriously injured.

Rumors that General Otis is to be recalled are being revived. Major-General Brooke is soon to leave Cuba, and it is said that he is slated to command in the Philippines.

The three treaty powers, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, are considering at Washington the claims arising out of the bombardment of Samoa last summer by the American and British navies.

A new steamer line between Mexico and South American ports to begin January 1, will strive to develop Mexico's cotton industry and place her in a position to compete with the United States, England and other countries.

A head-end collision between a passenger train and a freight occurred on the New York Central about half a mile west of Auburn, and as a result three people were killed, two fatally injured and four seriously injured. The responsibility for the accident is not yet determined.

The insurgents were routed near Cebu by General Snyder. Seven forts and quite a number of smooth bore cannon were destroyed. The Tennessee regiment was already aboard the transport to come home, but disembarked to take part in the engagement. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

The Kearsarge made 17 knots in her trial run.

Otis will hold Subig as a base of operations.

Lopez and 64 followers surrendered to Byrnes at Negros island.

Vice-President Hobart is ill, and may not again preside in the senate.

The remaining six companies of Montana volunteers have arrived in San Francisco.

Otis' Chinese exclusion act is causing considerable uneasiness in diplomatic circles.

Three new cases, making 21 so far and 6 deaths is the yellow fever report from New Orleans.

Nearly 10 per cent of the recipients of the Victoria cross are military doctors.

More bubonic plague is reported at Alexandria. There are four new cases at Sparta, Portugal.

The large Dungeness coal mine in West Virginia, which has been lying idle for two years, has resumed.

A relief expedition has been sent by the mounted police to Mackenzie trail, where great suffering is said to prevail.

Dewey's ships are in need of repairs, and several million dollars will be spent in overhauling and remodeling them.

Mrs. Steinheider, of Dorchester, Neb., ended her life by winding willow withes around her throat until she succeeded in strangling herself.

In accordance with the rights of the Russian orthodox church, Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Frederick Grant, and granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, and Prince Cantacuzene, Count Spranzki, of Russia, were married in New York.

LATER NEWS.

The Nevada cavalry has sailed for home.

The North Dakota soldiers have reached home.

The insurgents in Eastern Mindanao have offered to surrender.

The president has approved the sentence of Captain O. M. Carter.

Forty-eight new cases and two deaths from yellow fever were reported from Key West Sunday.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the invitations of Philadelphia and Chicago to visit those cities.

The Transvaal situation has caused a stagnation in business in London and stocks are at a standstill.

The North Atlantic squadron will go to Hampton Roads, where the change in commanders will take place and the winter maneuvers be mapped out.

The Filipinos have given up 14 American prisoners. All of them are enlisted men, but Lieutenant Gilmore and his comrades are not with them.

Rear-Admiral Walker, of the canal commission, while in New York at the Dewey celebration, declared that the Nicaragua canal would surely be built.

The decision of the Japanese respecting their schools to allow no religious teaching will seriously embarrass the missionaries, whose chief purpose is to proselyte the young.

If the volume of business continues for the next four months at the ratio of the past eight months, the export trade of Havana for the first year of American occupation will exceed the handsome sum of \$29,000,000.

Not the faintest hint is allowed to escape as to what diplomatic communications, if any, are passing between London and South Africa. Troops are massing on the frontier and it is said that the Boers may declare war at any moment.

The United States cruiser New Orleans has arrived at New York from Santo Domingo, where she had been sent to look after American interests during the anticipated troubles subsequent to the assassination of President Heurieux.

A number of the ill-fated Scotsman's crew arrived in Montreal. They were placed under arrest and plunder to the amount of \$3,000 taken from them. It was with difficulty that the police saved the wretches from being hurled into the sea by the infuriated Canadians.

A letter from Fort Francis, Ontario, says: Ungavaland, a region as desolate and unknown as the Klondike was four years ago, has just been penetrated by a party of prospectors. From their reports and from the statements of a member of the Canadian geological survey, they have run into a new Klondike, and one richer in diversified minerals.

Lumber is worth \$150 a thousand at Cape Nome.

The Idaho volunteers were given a reception as they passed through Portland.

It is estimated that there were 2,000,000 visitors in New York during the Dewey celebration.

A fire in Rossland, B. C., for a time threatened to wipe out the town, but the flames were controlled with a loss of \$5,000.

A scheme is on foot in New York to secure American capital for the completion of the unfinished Porto Rican railroad in Porto Rico.

The bark Tillie Baker has returned from Havana with a cargo of such of the armor plate as the divers were able to recover from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

The cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Howison, has reached New York, after a long cruise, during which she touched the coast of Africa and visited Port Said.

Some of the non-union men put to work in the New York Sun office when the union men walked out some time ago have struck. They allege that the Sun did not keep its agreement.

News has reached Victoria of an active volcano on James island, one of the Calapagos group. It became active three months ago, sending broad streams of lava down its sides.

At a meeting of citizens recently the name of Anvil City, Alaska, was changed to Nome. This was done to make the name of the city correspond with the name of the postoffice.

A new national temperance organization, to be known as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union, was organized in Chicago. It is pledged to raise 1,000,000 votes for the Prohibition party.

Generals Marcano and Ron, who have been in command of government forces in Venezuela, have joined the revolutionists with all their arms. At Carite the revolutionists captured a gunboat, but lost four killed and two wounded.

A large rush order for American draft horses was placed at the Chicago stockyards by the English government. No limit was placed on the number wanted, and they are to be for immediate shipment. They are for use in the Transvaal in the event of hostilities.

NEW YORK'S NAVAL PAGEANT

The Great Marine Parade in Dewey's Honor.

BOATS BY THE HUNDREDS

Olympia and the Warships Led the Procession—Sir Thomas Lipton Shared the Enthusiasm With the Hero.

New York, Oct. 2.—The naval parade, from the standpoint of the warships, was an immense marine picture, a water pageant with so little of incident, compared with its great size, that it appealed to the eye as a painting rather than a drama. The vast gathering of water craft maintained an average speed of eight knots, but so magnificent was its area that the impression was one of exceedingly slow and stately movement. The picture was continually changing, but it melted slowly in such measured rhythm from form to form that the sense of motion was largely lost. It started under a brilliant sky, passed at the mouth of the Hudson through the threat of an ugly storm, and emerged through a rainbow arch that stretched from shore to shore into a clear and brilliant sunset off the Grant tomb.

The night had been a busy one in the fleet of warships off Tompkinsville. The last details of the day's ceremony were hardly settled before the day itself broke on a scene of greater activity than the classic anchorage had ever witnessed before.

The great vessels of the white squadron swung at their anchorage as for the past two days, but the crowd of neighboring craft had been swelled past counting. As far as could be seen the water was a mass of moving steamers.

The evolution began at 1 o'clock, and in 15 minutes the fighting line was straightened out up the harbor. Admiral Dewey was going to his own place at the head of a squadron that would have won, at need, three battles of Manila bay without stopping for breakfast.

The head of the column was a broad arrow. Six torpedo boats spread out at the bar, three on a side, from the Olympia's quarter. Outside of them a flying wedge of police patrol boats formed a great V, whose apex was the Olympia.

Flanking them, ahead and astern, were the harbor fire boats, spouting great columns of water that turned threateningly toward the excursion boats on either side when they attempted to crowd the line of march.

But the pageant back of this powerful vanguard was not limited to a single or sextuple line of ships. It was a sinuous marine monster half a mile wide, whose vertebrae were the ships of the white squadron, and whose ribs were rows upon rows of every sort of floating thing that had ever run by steam in New York harbor.

From the time the British yacht Erin started she certainly was the chief attraction along the river front, after the Olympia had gone by, and Sir Thomas Lipton was accorded an ovation all along the line. To those on board the Erin, decked out as she was with flags of all nations, it looked as if the American people were greatly pleased with Sir Thomas, and were delighted at an opportunity to give him a hearty welcome. They ran alongside in tugs, barges, launches and big excursion steamers, and shouted all sorts of complimentary things to him, while the tall yachtman on the upper bridge of the Erin wore a smile, and not infrequently called back his thanks for the kind wishes.

SAMOAN CLAIMS.

Those of the British Subjects Aggregate \$37,000.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The British commissioner to Samoa, Mr. Eliot, has received from Apia a full report on the claims made by the British subjects for damage resulting from the bombardment and the native uprising. The claims aggregate something over \$37,000. Of this amount about \$30,000 grows out of the depredations of the Mataafa rebels in January and March last, while some \$5,000 is for losses resulting from the bombardment of the British-American naval forces and the succeeding operations on land. The original amount of the claims was doubled the amount now submitted to the British commissioner as they were first subjected to a rigid scrutiny by a British official at Apia. Mr. Eliot called at the White House today and had a talk with the president, in the course of which Mr. McKinley expressed his satisfaction with the work of the Samoan commission.

Cleared of Rebels.

Manila, Oct. 2.—General MacArthur's column has returned to Angeles, where Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler have established their headquarters, with 3,000 troops. It is expected they will remain there until a general advance is ordered. There are no troops at Pora. Nine Americans were wounded in yesterday's fighting, two it is believed fatally. It is estimated that 50 insurgents were killed or wounded.

HE WAS REJECTED.

But Stuck to His Job and Won the Coveted Prize.

"It was such a good joke on me," said the girl in the gray velvet toque to the girl in the blue velvet shoulder cape, as they stirred their hot chocolate, "that I must tell you."

"You know how John has been proposing to me at regular intervals ever since he was out of knickerbockers. Well, he did it again the other night, and, with his usual facility, chose an occasion when I was very cross."

"He did it a little more awkwardly than usual, too, deliberately choosing the old-fashioned method of offering me 'his hand and heart.'"

Here she paused to drink some chocolate, and the girl in blue asked breathlessly what she said.

"Oh!" remarked the other, in the tone of one relating an event of no importance, "I told him that I believed I was already provided with the full quota of bodily organs, and that I wouldn't deprive him."

"And what did he say?"

"Well, Belle, that's the funny thing. He seemed to brace up, and said, politely, that at any rate there was no doubt about my having my full share of cheek! And I was so delighted to find a man capable of even that much repartee on being rejected—that I accepted him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN IMPORTANT FOOD LAW.

Heavy Penalties for Selling Articles of Food Containing Unhealthy Ingredients.

The following law was passed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature, taking effect August 20, 1899:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation doing business in this State to manufacture, sell or offer to sell any article, compound or preparation for the purpose of being used or which is intended to be used in the preparation of food, in which article, compound or preparation there is any arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia or alum.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid into and become a part of the road fund of the county in which such fine is collected.

The operation of this law will be mainly against alum baking powders. But the manufacture or sale of any article of food or article intended to be used in food which contains any of the substances classed by the law as unhealthy—from Arsenic to Alum—is absolutely prohibited.

Fight Between Man and Pig.

An interesting fight between a man and a pig enticed a crowd of Norristown people the other morning on the main street. The man, a young farmer, was driving a big, uncovered wagon. He sat on some boards that were snatched from the wagon's two sides, and under the boards was the hog, which his weight held down. Suddenly, in front of the Montgomery house, the man flew high in the air, the boards clattered down on top of him, and the porker began to climb out of the wagon. "You'll buck me, will you?" said the man, getting up, and he grabbed the animal by the throat and began to pinch it in the nose. The pig, erect and shreking like mad, struck at him with its forepaws and tried to trip him with its hind ones. The intelligent horses stopped so as to let the crowd view the fight in comfort. The man and the hog fought all over the wagon until they both panted for breath. The animal's nose was bleeding, and the man's clothes and skin were torn here and there. The duelists were revolving in a tight embrace in the middle of the wagon, like a couple waltzing, when a spectator reached up and knocked the hog down with a club. Then the boards were arranged again and the man drove off.—Philadelphia Record.

Climate, Scenery and Nature's Sanitarium.

Scenery, altitude, sunshine and air, constitute the factors which are rapidly making Colorado the health and pleasure grounds of the world.

Here the sun shines 357 days of the average year, and it blends with the crisp, electric mountain air to produce a climate matchless in the known world. No pen can portray, no brush can picture the majestic grandeur of the scenery along the line of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad in Colorado. Parties going East should travel via this line which is known all over the world as the Scenic Line of the world. For any information regarding rates, time tables, etc., call on or address R. C. Nichol, general agent, 251 Washington street, Portland, Or., or any agent of the O. R. & N. Co., or Southern Pacific Company.

Improved Train Equipment.

The O. R. & N. and Oregon Short Line have added a buffet, smoking and library car to their Portland-Chicago through train, and a dining car service has been inaugurated. The train is equipped with the latest chair cars, day coaches and luxurious first-class and ordinary sleepers. Direct connection made at Granger with Union Pacific, and at Ogden with Rio Grande line, from all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to all Eastern cities. For information, rates, etc., call on any O. R. & N. agent, or address W. H. Hurlbut, General Passenger Agent, Portland.

America has 4,000,000 working women.

ATTEMPT AT DIPLOMACY

Aguinaldo's Third Trial Has Failed as Before.

"REPUBLIC" NOT RECOGNIZED

Interview With His Envoy, Who Talks Like a Genuine Anti-Imperialist—Filipino Soldiers' Condition

Manila, Oct. 3.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way. They presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "president of the republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that, while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are unrestricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Captain Johnson, of the Sixteenth infantry. Today they visited the hospitals and distributed money among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel. Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day, stretching their necks towards the windows for a glimpse of the showy uniforms of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to 1,000 people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their hats deferentially and a crowd in vehicles and on foot followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alejandrino today, while conversing with a press representative. He impresses one as dignified and dispassionate and a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe, and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tarlac. While reticent concerning his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army withstand 60,000 troops?" asked the press representative.

"Fighting in our way, we can maintain a state of war and the necessity of a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angeles and a circle around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the rich, immense productive northern country from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food for our army, and this is done at a minimum cost."

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining troops in the Philippines. A Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers. Even with our present supply of arms and ammunition, we could keep your army occupied for years."

"With an expense that grows daily, how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance of our army. There is nothing in it for us, nor are our salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

ALL FOR DEWEY.

Fifty Thousand Men in the Land Parade—Climax of Celebration.

New York, Oct. 3.—The land parade today capped the climax. The city, state and nation united in a vast demonstration worthy of the hero of Manila. The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men, and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. The naval parade of yesterday was magnificent and superb, but the wonder of modern times was the great land parade. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, the militia of 15 states and the veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that it boasted in sentiment.

Admiral Dewey, the hero of the day, and the officers of the fleet, in all the glory of their gold-laced uniforms and gold-trimmed cocked hats, were in open barouches. Mayor Van Wyck sat beside Admiral Dewey. The front seat of the carriage was banked with beautiful floral pieces. The hero was recognized by the people on the instant, and the cheers and huzzas along the line of march, seemed fairly to lift the sky. Everybody cheered and nearly everybody jumped up and down in frantic enthusiasm.