

Lincoln County Leader

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TOLEDO.....OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during November, 1898, the receipts amounted to \$22,404,405, against \$13,959,296 for November, 1897.

The president has sent these nominations to the senate: Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador to Russia; Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, minister to Austria-Hungary.

At Hong Kong, the Filipino committee has broken off all relations with United States Consul Wildman. The committee has issued a writ in the supreme court to recover the sum of \$47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have been deposited with Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last.

The gunboat Yorktown has sailed from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu. She will go all the way under a full head of steam, and should make the run in three weeks if she is not delayed at Honolulu. She is the bearer of full instructions to Admiral Dewey and General Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippines.

The New Year's honors include Lord Dunraven being appointed privy counselor for Ireland, and Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., being appointed companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services as captain of the British first-class cruiser Immortal, which was stationed at Manila during the war.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, occupied the attention of the senate for nearly an hour and a half Tuesday, with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent. In many respects the speech was one of the most notable utterances from the senate thus far this session.

At Kokomo, Ind., there are 18 tramps in the Howard county jail slowly starving to death. Two weeks ago the hobos refused to work on the stone pile, and Sheriff Harnes put them in jail on a diet of bread and water, mostly water, until they signified a willingness to work. At the close of the second week of the strike, the jailer reduced the bread supply to two loaves a day for the entire gang. They declare they will starve to death in their cells rather than hammer stone.

Thirteen persons were killed and from 30 to 45 injured in a railway collision near Bound Brook, N. J. There was a head-end collision between a local train and the Black Diamond express.

President Alonzo's advance guard is within six leagues of La Paz, capital of the republic of Bolivia. It is likely a decisive battle will be fought soon between the government troops and the rebels who now hold the capital.

It is proposed that a memorial be erected at Manila to the memory of all Americans who fell in the capture or died of disease during the campaign. The proposal is that all Americans now resident in the Far East, of whom there is a very considerable number, should be invited to contribute toward this object.

Filipino committees have made a formal protest, and President McKinley has been warned from Paris, Madrid and London not to attempt to take forcible possession of Ilo Ilo. The ground is taken that the American claim of sovereignty is premature, and that the United States is not the possessor of the Philippines until the peace treaty is ratified. The Filipino agent at Hong Kong says a fight with the Americans at Ilo Ilo is unavoidable, but little apparent uneasiness is felt at Washington.

The Cincinnati Express Gazette has collected data as to the operations of trainrobbers during the past year. The effect of federal jurisdiction upon train robberies is evidenced in Mexico. During the past year there was not even an attempt at train robbery in the sister republic. The crime is punishable there with instant death. The record for 1898 is as follows: Number of train hold-ups, 28; number of stage robberies, 7; number of passengers and train men shot, 4; number of robbers killed, 5; number of robbers shot, 6.

Captain R. R. Shaw and the crew of the British bark Glen Huntley, long given up for lost, are alive and well, and on their way to Liverpool. They abandoned the Glen Huntley in a fierce gale June 4, 1898. For 154 days the 11 sailors lived on Tristan d'Acunha, more than 1,500 miles south by west of the Cape of Good Hope. They subsisted on penguin eggs and the flesh of sea eagles, and shared with 72 white inhabitants the scanty stock of provisions that the captain of a passing vessel had given them.

LATER NEWS.

The first detachment of the Seventeenth has left Columbus for New York, en route to the Philippines.

The entire military department of Santa Clara, Major-General J. C. Bates commanding, is quiet. Twenty-seven thousand Spaniards still remain in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, but one transport has loaded and 13 others are expected to arrive at an early date. It is impossible, however, that the evacuation will be completed much before the middle of February.

Great fear is felt for the safety of the naphtha launch Paul Jones, hailing from Louisville, which left the mouth of the Mississippi river January 3 for Pensacola, Fla., with a party of ladies and gentlemen from Chicago and Indianapolis on board. Nothing has been heard there of the launch, and one of the fastest tugs has left to make a thorough search on the Gulf.

A train of empty cars on the Oregon Short Line, while leaving Butte, ran into an open switch near the city, and crashed into a switch engine. Both engines and some of the cars were wrecked. The crew of the train and that of the switch engine all jumped. Conductor Joseph Grant, of the freight, was thrown under the wreck and killed. Fireman Dowling was injured. The rest escaped unhurt.

A Madrid dispatch says the government, on the reassembling of the cortes, will immediately ask La Reforma for authority to sell the Marianne (Ladrones), Caroline and the Pelea islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them. The government arrived at this decision in consequence of advices from General Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man-of-war and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

Official dispatches from Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without order from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino native government. Some of the officials at Ilo Ilo are not in accord with the revolutionary government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate, and will go to state the case to Aginaldo if furnished transportation by the Americans.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times quotes from the Cologne Gazette that "rumors as to the annexation of Vanua, one of the Friendly islands, by Germany, are an invention of those who desire to stir up ill-feeling between Germany and the United States. He says, however, as the Cologne Gazette was among the most active originally spreading reports of German's intention to annex the Philippines, its excessive indignation in the present instance is somewhat overdone.

At Furley, Kan., Thomas Greene killed his wife and then shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Rev. Dr. William Maxwell Blackburn, president of Huron college at Pierre, S. D., died at the age of 65 years.

Margaret Livingston Chanler and Anna Bouling, heroic women who served without pay as nurses in Porto Rico during the war, have been recommended for that rare honor, the thanks of congress.

It is reported from Peking that Russia has demanded a lease of the Miao Tao islands as a torpedo station. These islands lie across the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, south of Port Arthur. The acquisition of these islands would still further strengthen Russia's hold on the approaches to Peking.

The quartermaster's department is preparing to disinter and bring to this country the remains of the 1,200 heroes of the Spanish war who were either killed by bullets or died of fever in Cuba and Porto Rico. Colonel Moore, assistant quartermaster-general, says the expedition of disinterment is well under way.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has introduced a bill for the amendment of the war-revenue act, so as to provide for a tax upon the actual value or selling prices instead of the nominal value of certain stocks. The bill is intended to relieve the cheaper mining stocks from what is claimed to be an enormous burden upon them.

A petition from ex-Queen Lilioukani of Hawaii has been presented to the house, protesting against the United States' assertion of ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii as taking of property without due process of law, and appealing to the president, congress and the people for a restoration of these lands. A like petition was presented to the senate.

A Havana cable to the New York World says: "The graves of the Maine victims in the Havana cemetery are neglected. Two small, sickly shrubs, one weather-beaten pot with a dead plant and two blasted stalks of three slips are all there is to show that anything has been done in this beautiful burial place for our nation's dead. A month ago, upon the interment of some sailors of the Resolute, their comrades put an 18x24 inch calico American flag on the mound. This little faded flag is the only thing given by either the army or the navy.

SHIP ANDELANA GOES DOWN

Wrecked at Tacoma With Fifteen Men Aboard.

SUFFERED A SWIFT DEATH

Met Their Fate While Asleep—Captain and Mate Among Those Lost—Vessel Capsized During a Heavy Gale.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 17.—The most appalling marine disaster that has ever occurred in the history of Tacoma happened early this morning. During a terrific gale which swept over Puget sound, the British ship Andelana, anchored in this port, awaiting cargo, capsized, and Captain G. W. Staling and his crew of 16 men, who were asleep below decks, were dragged down to a sailor's death without an instant's warning. The full list of those lost is as follows:

Captain G. W. Staling, of Annapolis, Nova Scotia; E. H. Crowe, aged 39 years, Londonderry, N. S., first mate; E. G. Doe, aged 23 years, 145 Essex Talbot Road, Blackpool, England; Nemej Jossaim, Victoria, B. C., steward; Joseph M. A. D'Holyere, of Ostend, Belgium, apprentice; Richard Reginald Hanzee, of Ostend, Belgium, apprentice; Charles Smith, of United States, boatswain; James Daly, of New York, boatswain; J. R. Brown, of Barbadoes, cook; H. Harsson, Sweden, able seaman; Antone Jensen, Denmark, seaman; John Nielson, Norway, seaman; E. Ostrom, Finland, seaman; Fred Hindstrom, Norway, seaman; Edward Letz, Rega, Russia, seaman; August Simonson, Holland, seaman; Pat Wilson, St. John's, N. F., Seaman.

Just what time the disaster which resulted in such appalling loss of life occurred is not known, as every person on board the vessel went to the bottom of the Sound with it.

The ship, which was of English build, and worth probably \$150,000, entered this port several days ago. She was to have loaded wheat under charter to Eppinger & Co., of San Francisco, for Europe. Yesterday she was taken to the Eureka dock and all ballast removed and the hold cleaned, preparatory to receiving cargo. She was then towed to an anchorage several hundred yards northeast of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company's deep-water wharf, at which point disaster overtook her. She had out, according to the best information obtainable, the starboard anchor, weighing at least three tons, while to either side of the vessel were attached the ballast logs used to keep a ship upright during the absence of cargo or ballast.

The ship was riding the wave serenely when the skippers of other vessels anchored close by retired the night before. When daylight dawned no signs of the Andelana were visible. Over the spot where she rode serenely at anchor the night before only a danger-signal buoy lamp was visible. When the absence of the ship was discovered, Captain Doty and Captain Burley took the tug Fairfield and made an investigation, and it was soon determined beyond possibility of doubt that the ship had gone to the bottom.

One of the ballast logs was found. To it dangled part of the chain by which it was originally fastened to the ill-fated ship. In addition, one of the lifeboats, a matterss with the name of the ship on it, and several oars, were found. Beyond these no other wreckage has been discovered.

As all on board perished, only surmises as to the cause of the disaster are prevalent. Judging from indications, shipping men say, the ballast log found was from the port side of the vessel. She ship, according to all accounts, was headed in a southerly direction, or toward the head of the bay, at the time the gale swept down the Sound. The heavy winds caused the ship to train on the chains, making the log on the weather side taut and giving a tendency to lift the log from the water, but the strain was too great for one of the chains, and it snapped. This released the towering craft from the greater restraint on the weather side, and she lifted with the wind, and, there being little restraint from the other end of the log, raised it enough to allow the right or mooring chain to slip off. Thus freed from ballast and floating like a chip, the ship careened under the pressure of the heavy gale, and shipped great quantities of water, filling completely the hold and forecastle, causing her to capsize and sink to the bottom, all in a very few minutes.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the tides were just setting in at the time the ship went down. This in all probability forced the stern of the vessel around and exposed the broadside to the gale's fury.

Late this afternoon the ill-fated vessel was located. She lies on the bottom of the Sound, on her broadside, under 23 fathoms of water, close by the spot where she had been anchored.

Lived Over 100 Years. Utica, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Emily J. Moseley, who would have been 102 years old had she lived until April, died at the Home for the Homeless to night.

GO ON THEIR MERITS.

Oregon Legislature Will Closely Consider Appropriation Bills.

Salem, Or., Jan. 14.—The first week of the legislative session closes with 91 bills introduced and read in the senate, and 184 in the house. The house passed the bill to add two judges to the supreme court, and there is little doubt that the measure will pass the senate in due time. Two notable reforms have been provided for—to limit the number of committee clerks and to keep appropriations of doubtful merit out of the general appropriation bill. A bill to correct the committee clerkship abuse further for future legislatures is before the senate, and is likely to pass both houses. The ways and means committee will report not only a general appropriation bill and a special appropriation bill, but will refuse to yoke with appropriations of undoubted merit those that are questionable, making the latter bills stand individually on their merits before the legislature and the governor.

WASHINGTON LAWMAKERS.

Mantz, Whose Seat Is Contested, Asks to Be Taken Off Committee.

Olympia, Jan. 14.—Senator Mantz today asked to be excused from serving on the committee of elections and election contests, inasmuch as his seat was to be contested, and that, in all probability, the matter would be referred to that committee.

The chair stated that it was expected that the contest in Mantz' district would be referred to a special committee. He did not know but that a special committee would yet be named. Mantz was made chairman of the committee on senate employees other than regular, and Paul, of that committee, was made chairman of the election contest committee. Keith was transferred from the committee on fish to the committee on printing, exchanging places with Senator Biggs.

Eight hundred and forty-two citizens of Walla Walla petitioned for an assembly hall in the Walla Walla state penitentiary. The request was made on the ground of public morals, as it was claimed an assembly hall for the inmates of the penitentiary would tend to improve their morals.

For a State Road.

In the house a bill was introduced by Moore, establishing a state road down the Columbia river from Lyle, Klickitat county, to Washougal, Clark county, and appropriating \$25,000 therefor.

A concurrent resolution relating to the wealth of Washington coal mines, and requesting the secretary of the navy to use Washington coal in preference to British Columbia coal, and calling upon said secretary of the navy to notify the legislature if any reason exists why this cannot be done, was offered by Calvert, and adopted.

House bill No. 78, offered by Belford, who moved its advancement to third reading after the title had been read. It is an appropriation bill, carrying \$1,500 for the transportation of prisoners, \$500 for transporting juvenile offenders, and \$200 to pay traveling expenses of superior court judges. On final passage it received by one negative vote and 64 affirmative.

Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, authorizing the purchase of a suitable flag for the capitol, was taken up and passed under suspension of the rules.

The senate concurrent resolution for the printing and publication of 2,500 copies of Governor Roger's message was passed.

RAILROADS TO POOL ISSUES.

Report That Great Northern and Northern Pacific Have Combined.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Times says: The announcement of the settlement of recent disagreements between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads proved to be one of the most interesting statements Wall street has lately had to consider and enthuse over. In Northern Pacific common stock there is reason to believe that a pool has been formed, including in its membership the strongest financiers of Wall street, among others, friends of J. P. Morgan, Governor Flower and John D. Rockefeller.

This pool, credited with a capacity beyond any such recent combinations, is believed to have as the basis for its organization knowledge of plans which will practically make the Northern Pacific and the Baltimore & Ohio one property. Some reports, probably distorted, have it even that Northern Pacific property would actually absorb the B. & O. Under any circumstances, it is declared there will be direct management and personal supervision of policy by James J. Hill.

Klondike at Home.

Hillsboro, Jan. 16.—While ditching on his beaverdam at Farmington, five miles southeast of this city, George Robinson struck a gold-bearing quartz ledge which assays \$42 to the ton. The ledge is between two and three feet in width. The lead runs north and south, pitching east. Near it are two other ledges, the rock from which has not yet been assayed.

The ledge was discovered several days ago, but the matter was kept very quiet until today, and the only trouble to be encountered is in getting water. No gold had ever before been found at Farmington, but old miners considered the indications there very good.

NO TROUBLE AT MANILA

But Nevertheless the Situation Is Critical.

A REBEL ATTACK RIDICULOUS

Good Results Are Expected From the Conference Between Otis and Aginaldo's Representatives.

Manila, Jan. 16.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans control the position.

Aginaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday, a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In 15 minutes the entire city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectually restored confidence throughout Manila, and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent. It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been held between the representatives of General Otis and Aginaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and they may accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and when they do understand its extent, the American proposition will be acceptable.

HOUSE PASSES ONE BILL.

Senate Discusses the Question of Open Executive Session.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without an amendment. During the general debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Carmack and Gaines, of Tennessee. The diplomatic and consular bill is the sixth of the regular appropriation bills to pass the house. Seven budgets yet remain to be acted upon. The bill as passed carries \$1,751,533.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Little business was transacted by the senate in open session today. Sixteen bills on the private pension calendar were passed, and a joint resolution extending the thanks of congress to Miss Clara Barton and other officials of the Red Cross Society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba was adopted.

Cockrell entered a motion to recall the bill which passed yesterday, authorizing the president to appoint Brigadier-General T. H. Stanton a major-general, and place him on the retired list with that rank. At 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

Debate in Open Sessions.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the senate had their first contest over that document today in executive session.

While the debate technically was upon Senator Berry's motion providing for the consideration in open session the entire question at issue was gone over to a considerable degree. The discussion continued from a few minutes past 1 until 5, when the senate adjourned for the day without reaching a vote upon the Berry motion.

TO ORGANIZE A CABINET.

General Brooke Has Decided to Have Four Civil Secretaries.

Havana, Jan. 16.—Gen. Brooke has carefully considered the formation of a cabinet of civil advisers, and has decided to have four secretaries—the first of state and government; the second of finance, the third of justice and public instruction; and the fourth of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works. Only prominent residents of the islands will be invited to join the cabinet.

The governor-general has received acceptance from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced. One of the other two may be a Spaniard, though it is probable that all four will be Cubans.

Oregon Soldiers Will Come Home.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Representative Tongue today saw Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and asked him if the recent turn of events in the Philippines would mean that the Oregon volunteers would be retained in those islands longer than was originally intended. He was informed that the outbreaks would not change the department's plan, and that the Second Oregon would be sent home as soon as relieved by regulars.