

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; Nemy Jossain, Victoria, B. C., steward; Joseph M. A. D'Holyere, of Ostend, Belgium, apprentice; Richard Reginald Hanze, 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 matters 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 strain 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.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Oregon Legislature Is Far Ahead of the State Printer.

Salem, Or., Jan. 17.—The legislature is as yet devoted chiefly to the preliminary work of receiving new bills and is still so far ahead of the printer that committees have nothing to do. But one measure has reached the acute stage, and that is the bill to add two justices to the supreme court. Having passed the house last week it is now in the senate, where it rests awaiting its second reading. The bill is warmly supported, and it looked last week as if it were bound to pass; but it loses steadily under discussion, and its chances are now very dubious. Objection to it so far as it is expressed appears to rest chiefly or wholly on the question of its constitutionality.

The general proceedings today were of a perfunctory and monotonous kind. Introduction and first reading of bills occupied the whole time in both houses. This is likely to be the order for the balance of the week. The usual flood of propositions, wise and otherwise, is pouring in, the greatest number of course, being destined to die in committee. Twenty-two bills were introduced in the senate this afternoon. Half a dozen were read the second time, and one authorizing the town of Antelope to borrow \$5,000 to build water-works was passed. A house joint memorial to congress for pensions for Indian war veterans, the same as Mexican war veterans, was concurred in.

A house resolution for the investigation of the affairs of the school land board was concurred in.

The House.

The house convened at 2:30 this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. The proceedings opened with the second reading and reference of bills, but owing to the fact that the state printer had not caught up with printing, the house returned to the first reading and introduction of bills. Eight bills were read the second time and referred to the proper committees. One was passed and two were withdrawn. The bill that passed was Whitney's, to amend the city charter of Albany.

WASHINGTON'S SENATE.

Protest Against the Exclusion of Aliens From Lake Atlin.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 17.—In the senate on motion of Land, Judge McGilvra, of Seattle, was granted permission to address the senate. Inasmuch as it had been announced that Judge McGilvra had up a senatorial lightning rod, there were some quizzical expressions on the faces of several senators who are prominent in state politics. Judge McGilvra, stepping inside the circle, referred, in a forensic style of oratory to the death of Congressman Dingley, and, at the conclusion of his statement, asked for the consideration of a resolution petitioning the president to appoint in his stead on the joint American-Canadian high commission a resident of the Pacific Northwest.

Senator Preston suggested that it might be well to wait until Dingley was buried before proceeding to fill his shoes. A discreet smile passed about the circle, whereupon Senator Schofield proposed that the resolution be made a special order for tomorrow.

Senator Hamilton then asked, inasmuch as the resolution had been presented by a gentleman not a member, in what position it came before the senate. There was a moment's hesitation, during which the chair thought it possible to receive the communication, and finally Senator Preston said he would stand back of it. That was acceptable to Hamilton, and, on motion of Crow, the document was referred to the committee on memorials.

The house resolution protesting against the exclusion of aliens from the Atlin mining district by the Canadian government was adopted—27 to 4—Hall, Preston, Reinhart and Wilshire voting no.

Senatorial Choice on Ticket.

In the house the veto messages of the governor were taken up. The veto of the bill providing for the survey and location of a roadway from Montezano, Chehalis county, to Brookfield, Wahkiakum county, was sustained.

The bill creating a state road along the Columbia river from Lyle to Washougal, was vetoed, because the proposed road parallels a navigable river, the governor holding this to be against good public policy in the strained condition of state finances.

Representative Moore, as the author of the bill, stated it to be his wish that the veto be sustained, because there is no time now to enter into the merits of the bill, and his wish was simultaneously respected.

Colonel Patterson, of Kitsap, presented a petition for a fish hatchery in Kitsap county.

Colwell presented a petition from Cowlitz county for a law restraining live stock from at large.

Judge McGilvra was accorded 10 minutes in which to present his Lake Atlin and Dingley resolutions, which were adopted.

A concurrent resolution by Brown, requesting the respective political parties of the state to place upon their tickets the choice of the party for United States senator at elections prior to senatorial elections, that the people may express their choice, was adopted.

NO TROUBLE AT MANILA

But Nevertheless the Situation Is Critical.

A REBEL ATTACK RIDICULOUS

Good Results Are Expected From the Conference Between Otis' and Aguinaldo'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.

Aguinaldo 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 Aguinaldo, 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.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; Valley, 62c; Bluestem, 63c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.65; superfine, \$2.15 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 40@41c; choice gray, 39@40c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$22@24; brewing, \$23.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$22; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.00 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$7@8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; seconds, 45@50c; dairy, 40@45c store, 25@30c.

Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 15c; new cheese, 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.25@3 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; springs, \$1.25@3; geese, \$6.00@7.00 for old, \$4.50@5 for young; ducks, \$5.00@5.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 15@16c per pound.

Potatoes—70@85c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, 90c; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, \$1@1.25 per 100 pounds; cauliflower, 75c per dozen; parsnips, 75c per sack; beans, 3c per pound; celery, 70@75c per dozen; cucumbers, 50c per box; peas, 3@3½c per pound.

Onions—Oregon, 75c@81 per sack.

Hops—15@17c; 1897 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 10@12c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 26c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7½c; spring lambs, 7½c per lb.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.23; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, 3.50@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; dressed beef, 5@6½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6@6½c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, 85@90c per 100 pounds.

Potatoes, 20¢@25c.

Beets, per sack, 75c.

Turnips, per sack, 50@75c.

Carrots, per sack, 45@60c.

Parsnips, per sack, \$1.

Cauliflower, 50@90c per doz.

Celery, 35@40c.

Cabbage, native and California \$1.00@1.50 per 100 pounds.

Apples, 35@50c per box.

Pears, 50c@51.50 per box.

Prunes, 50c per box.

Butter—Creamery, 27c per pound; dairy and ranch, 18@22c per pound.

Eggs, 27c.

Cheese—Native, 12@12½c.

Poultry—Old hens, 14c per pound; spring chickens, 14c; turkeys, 16c.

Fresh meats—Choice dressed beef steers, prime, 6½@7c; cows, prime, 6½c; mutton, 7½c; pork, 6@7c; veal, 6@8c.

Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$24.

Hay—Puget Sound mixed, \$9.00@11; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$15.

Corn—Whole, \$23.50; cracked, \$24; feed meal, \$23.50.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$25@26; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; straights, \$3.25; California brands, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$3.75; graham, per barrel, \$3.60; whole wheat flour, \$3.75; rye flour, \$4.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$14; shorts, per ton, \$16.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$20@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$17; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Spring—Nevada, 10@12c per pound; Oregon, Eastern, 10@12c; Valley, 15@17c; Northern, 9@11c.

Millstuffs—Middlings, \$18@21.00; bran, \$15.50@16.50 per ton.

Onions—Silverside, 50@75c per sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 26c; do seconds, 20@23c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 25@30c; fancy ranch, 34@37c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencia, \$2@2.50; Mexican limes, \$6@6.50; California lemons, \$2.00@3.00; do choice, \$3.50@4.50; per box.

The Seven Devils.

It is currently believed that the Northern Pacific is making strenuous efforts to establish a line to connect with the Seven Devils railroad, and thus tap a rich copper region. The Northwestern Railway Company has also three crews of surveyors in the field, and is preparing the way for graders from Huntington to the Ox-bend of Snake river, and from there to the Peacock mine. There are now 28 O. R. & N. surveyors working from Keating, on Lower Powder river, to Eagle valley, arranging for the construction work from Baker City to Seven Devils.

A Good Showing.

The Whatcom creamery has turned out 32,340 pounds of butter, or over 16 tons since May 1, 1898. Patrons deliver their cream and receive 24 cents per pound for the butter yielded. The sum of \$6,802 has thus been paid out to Whatcom county residents since May. The creamery will continue in operation all winter.

It is said that the electric cabs in New York city did a record business during the blizzard and proved their entire efficiency.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST

Items of General Interest Gleaned From the Thriving Pacific States.

A Wheat Producer.

Uniontown, Wash., claims for the southeastern corner of the Palouse country the distinction of being the greatest wheat-producing section of the world. Within a radius of six miles of that thriving town there were raised this year upwards of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, with good crops of barley, oats, hay, vegetables, etc. Fall wheat averaged from 42 to 53 bushels to the acre and spring wheat 23 to 30 bushels. If any other ambitious corner of the world desires to contest honors for supremacy in grain-raising the opportunity is offered.

Telephone Extension.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company will soon connect Hailey, Idaho, with all prominent places by long distance telephone. A line will be constructed from Boise to Camas Prairie, thence to Hailey by the Gold Belt, and then to Blackfoot. Hailey will be the headquarters of the 300-mile line between the Utah & Northern and Boise. Telephone lines are being extended over the principal parts of Burns, Or., and the Prineville Telephone Company is making extensive improvements.

Hops.

A contract to sell 12,000 pounds of the 1899 hops at 10 cents per pound has been made by Daniel Cavanaugh to Faber & Neis, of Albany. Prospects for fair prices for this year's crop are very flattering. Hop men in Oregon who held their crops and thus obtained better prices are now out of debt for the first time in several years. Horst Bros. bought several lots at North Yakima within 10 days at 12½ and 13 cents.

Advance in Eggs.

Eggs are worth 50 cents a dozen at Colfax, Whitman county. It would seem policy for the Whitman farmers to raise a million or two bushels less wheat and put in a few acres of hens. It is much cheaper to raise a dozen eggs than a bushel of wheat, yet Whitman and other Eastern Washington counties, which produced nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat last year, import thousands of dollars' worth of dairy and hog products and eggs every year.

Canyonville Industries.

The growing and shipping of fruit in the vicinity of Canyonville is now so far advanced as to bring in considerable of a revenue. Prunes to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds have been sold at the average rate of over three cents per pound, bringing in over \$48,000. Shippers are now getting ready large consignments of winter apples, and the prevailing price for turkeys is from 9 to 10½ cents gross. Lime, sulphur and salt for spraying purposes are now in demand.

Bromine-Chlorine Plant.

An innovation in mining that will be of the greatest value to the people of Eastern Oregon is the establishment at Baker City of a bromine-chlorine plant, for the working of refractory ores, which have hitherto been considered as worthless. The Golconda plant, being erected by J. G. English and others, and which is expected to be in operation very soon, will increase to a great extent the business of the Baker City merchants.

Lime Shipments.

The Tacoma & Roche Harbor Lime Company, which is the chief lime works in the Northwest, shipped 100,000 barrels last year, against 90,000 in 1897. The increase was both foreign and local, and the president, J. S. McMillin, says he expects an increase this year of at least 50 per cent, basing his estimates on trade conditions and orders now on hand. This business is a fair indicator of the demand for building material.

Big Cargo to the Orient.

The N. Y. K. steamship Riojun Maru sailed from Seattle last week for the Orient, with one of the heaviest cargoes ever taken from that port. The freight included 4,000 bales of cotton, 13 carloads of pig lead, 14 cars of wood pulp, besides a great quantity of flour and miscellaneous goods. Another cargo soon to be shipped to the same port will contain 700 tons of salted salmon, brought over from the Fraser river.

Bids for County Bonds.

The county commissioners of Gallatin county, Mont., received bids last Monday for the purchase of funding bonds to the amount of \$137,000. These bonds are made payable in 20 years, and are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Bozeman. The county reserves the right to redeem any of the bonds after 10 years, by giving 60 days' notice.

Flax Industry Growing.

A result of recent agitation throughout Oregon for the cultivation of flax, as a commercial commodity, is the sowing of a considerable acreage this fall to flaxseed. The Portland Linsed Oil works is furnishing seed to farmers on application, agreeing to take their pay from proceeds of crops raised, for which crop they will contract at prices that mean handsome returns.