

LATER NEWS.

The Farmers' bank of Inwood, Ga., was entered by burglars, who secured \$20,000 and escaped.

The ravages of grip among the members of the national house and senate may compel an extra session of congress.

A disastrous freight wreck occurred on the Washab, at Belleville, Mich. The loss on rolling stock is estimated at \$30,000, with \$3,000 loss on a storehouse.

Thirteen persons were killed and from 30 to 45 injured in a railway collision near Bound Brook, N. J. There was a head-on 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 presented at Manila to the memory of all Americans who fell in the capture of Manila 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 train robbers 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 holdups, 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. E. 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 31 sailors lived on Tristan d'Aeunha isle, more than 1,500 miles south 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.

At a fire which broke out in the Hotel Richelieu, at Pittsburg, Pa., three guests lost their lives and five people were badly hurt.

Colonel Potter, special emissary of General Otis to Ilo Ilo, reports that the rebels threaten to burn the town if the Americans bombard the place.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, has commuted the sentence of J. R. Colean, who, while cashier of the State bank, of Fort Scott, in 1895, stole \$62,000 of its funds.

Four dead, two injured, one of these perhaps fatally, and the loss of property to the amount of about \$25,000, is the result of a wreck which occurred at Knoxville, Tenn.

A heavy wind storm swept over the remote section of Scott county, Ark. At Boles, a schoolhouse was blown down and three pupils were killed, another was fatally wounded, and a dozen or more sustained more or less injuries.

A tremendous landslide occurred near Spence's Bridge, on the Canadian Pacific railroad. A mountain which has long been an object of curiosity to travelers crashed into the Fraser river, damming it completely, and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicola valley. The course of the river was changed completely.

According to late advices from Dawson, the United States government will be called upon to relieve indigent miners in the Klondike. The Dawson Nugget says there is a strong movement on foot at Dawson to send a representative to Washington for the purpose of enlisting the United States government in the cause of aiding in remedying the great distress which prevails among the miners of the Yukon.

At the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Engineers and Cranesmen of America, held in Chicago, resolutions were adopted, urging congress to pass the Nicaragua canal bill and also that a law should be passed making eight hours a day's work on said canal. Resolutions were also passed urging congress to pass the river and harbor bill at the present session of congress. Congress was also urged to create a labor commission of three union men to see that the laws in the interest of workmen were enforced on all government work.

Mrs. John Quark, aged 100 years, died at her home near Galena, Ill.

Lieutenant Commander Sumner C. Payne, United States navy, retired, died in Asheville, N. C.

James McDonald, aged 102, a resident of Chipewah Falls, Wis., died at St. Joseph's hospital, Milwaukee.

A Pittsburg company has received a contract from the United States government to re-equip Morris castle in Havana.

Patrick Haggerty, who would have been 100 years old January 17, died near Malone, N. Y.

Miss Margaret Dodge, a prominent literary worker, was found dead in a pew in a church in Boston. She had taken poison.

Marine losses during 1898 were materially greater than during any previous season on the lakes, the aggregate being estimated at \$2,600,000.

While Deputy Sheriff Frank E. Nye was forcing an entrance to a residence in Chicago he was shot and killed by Thomas G. Crosby, aged 13 years.

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON LAWMAKERS

Both Branches at Salem Retain the Organization of Special Session.

Members of Both Branches at Olympia Are Inducted Into Office.

BUT LITTLE BUSINESS IS TRANSACTED

Ben O. Worsley, of Astoria, Elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House—Two Minor Resolutions Passed.

The Selection of Clerks and Other Employes Occupies the Time at Olympia—E. H. Guie Chosen Speaker.

Salem, Jan. 10.—Both houses of the legislative assembly convened at the appointed time, but beyond organizing little was done. The house spent some time in electing a sergeant-at-arms, and then passed a couple of resolutions.

The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Taylor. The roll-call showed all present but three.

The resolution for a joint committee to confer with a committee from the Washington legislature relative to devising a joint regulation for fishing in the Columbia river, was referred to the committee on fishing industries.

Kelly's resolution for 15 committee clerks for the senate, to be under the control of the sergeant-at-arms, went to the committee on education.

Cameron's resolution for the secretary of state to provide \$4 worth of postage stamps and \$1 worth of newspaper wrappers was adopted, after selling had made an unsuccessful attempt to cut the stamps down to \$2.

The rules of the special session were adopted for the senate, after which an adjournment was taken.

The Day in the House.

The house was called to order at 10:20, with Speaker Carter in the chair. The roll-call showed a quorum present, 50 members answering to their names.

On motion of Moody of Multnomah, Speaker Carter was declared speaker for this session, some doubts having been expressed as to the legality of the continuance of the special session organization. Speaker Carter expressed his gratitude in a few remarks.

The election of Carter was followed by a resolution offered by Curtis of Clatsop, continuing in office the other officers of the house, clerks, etc., except the sergeant-at-arms. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 40 to 0.

The motion of Reeder, of Umatilla, that the house proceed with the election of a sergeant-at-arms was amended by Whalley of Multnomah, to enable the Republican members to hold a caucus. A recess was therefore taken for half an hour, but a full hour elapsed before the caucus adjourned and announced his choice. The plum fell to Ben S. Worsley, of Astoria.

A house concurrent resolution was then introduced providing for the appointment of a committee of three of the house and two of the senate to examine the books and accounts of the state treasurer.

Representative Myers introduced a house concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three of the house and two of the senate to meet with a like committee to be appointed by the legislative assembly of Washington to investigate the needs of further legislation for the protection of fish in the Columbia river.

The afternoon session of the house opened with a resolution by Myers that the clerjymen of the city be invited to open the sessions with prayer.

Topping of Coos, offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three, one from the house and two from the senate, to examine the books of the secretary of state and report within 15 days.

Williamson of Crook was then given permission to submit a report of the special committee on clerks' abuses, which upon being read led to the first conflict of the session. The resolution provides for sweeping reductions in the number of clerks, and is the same one that was buried by the senate. Several motions to refer were lost, and the report was adopted.

Following are the officers of the house of representatives: Speaker, E. V. Carter, of Ashland; chief clerk, A. C. Jennings, of Albany; assistant clerk, A. V. Snyder, of McMinnville; reading clerk, Frank Motter, of Portland; calendar clerk, D. B. Mackie, of Portland; sergeant-at-arms, B. S. Worsley, of Astoria; doorkeeper, M. P. Isenberg, of The Dalles; pages, Robert Duncan and Charles Lane, and Frank Swope, of Portland.

These are the officers of the senate this afternoon:

President, I. C. Taylor; chief clerk, S. L. Morehead, of Junction City; assistant clerk, J. Fred Yates, of Corvallis; reading clerk, J. D. Lee, of Portland; calendar clerk, F. C. Middleton, of Portland; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph S. Parson, of Grant's Pass; mailing clerk, H. H. Humphrey, of Salem; doorkeeper, W. W. Smith, of Clackamas.

Sergeant-at-Arms Pardon, of the senate, this morning presented to President Taylor a fine gavel, made of Josephine county manzanita. The old gavel was never ornamental, and it had become much frayed by long use.

Bills were introduced in the house as follows:

Hawson of Gilliam, providing for the sinking of artesian wells in arid lands.

Moody of Multnomah, increasing the number of justices of the supreme court by two, and providing for the appointment of the same until the general election in 1900.

McQueen of Lane, fixing the liability of common carriers.

Flagg of Marion, amending Hill's code to the end that all hangings shall take place at the state penitentiary.

Freeland of Morrow, amending Hill's code in reference to the attachment of personal property.

The house committee to which was referred the Curtis clerkship resolution, met tonight and agreed to report a modification of the resolution so as to provide four stenographers at \$5, and 40 clerks, two of which will receive \$4 each, and the others \$3 per day. The total cost for the session will be \$5,577. In 1895 the house had 85 clerks, to whom \$10,229 was paid.

HONORS TO A DEAD SOLDIER.

Services Over the Remains of Colonel Mayby.

New York, Jan. 10.—A Herald dispatch from Havana says: The body of Colonel Mayby, of the First Texas, rested in state in a tent near Lee's headquarters at Buena Vista on Thursday. Short services were held at 5 o'clock by Chaplain Watson, Generals Lee, Keifer and Hasbrouck being present. The body was brought to Havana, being escorted to the Almudenas river by his entire regiment. It will go to Miami on Friday to be forwarded to Texas.

Adjutant-General Dorst, of the Fifth cavalry, is critically ill with malarial fever.

Lee's former forces are being lessened day by day. Four companies now doing provost duty in the suburbs have been detached from his command and ordered to report to General Ludlow.

When the American occupation took place the members of a lottery company that was famous a few years ago in a Southern city made an attempt to secure a concession here. Local papers have apparently been subsidized, but General Brooke declares that so long as the American occupation lasts lotteries will be barred.

Smallpox has become epidemic at Mariani, and General Leo has ordered a number of infected houses burned. Franklin Scott, a private of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, has the smallpox. Two hundred and fifty nannies arrived on Thursday on the transport Covadonga, and were turned loose in a baly.

SANTIAGO'S TRADE.

General Wood's Report Shows It Is on the Increase.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The trade of Santiago is already showing a surprising growth under American administration. General Wood has submitted a report to the war department, in which he states that the policy of non-discriminatory intercourse extended to the vessels of all nations in Santiago province has greatly facilitated the re-establishment of commercial relations and has been one of the chief features in the restoration of comparative prosperity in commerce, industry and agriculture.

Outward cargoes of sugar and other products are being gradually found for shipping, but exportations from the mines of the province have contributed the bulk of the exports.

"The fact," says General Wood, "that the mines were put into operation at an early date after the capitulation of Santiago was important in that the employment of large numbers of natives during a critical period was stimulated by the facilities for shipping ores."

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has secured from the collector of customs at Havana, Colonel Lasker H. Bliss, under date of December 29, 1898, his report.

Colonel Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he met with on taking charge of the custom-house at Havana was caused by the fact that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the bare walls and floors. It is first official step was to obtain a full list of employes in the custom-house, their salaries and nationality, and next information as to their general character and reputation for integrity.

Colonel Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several places in the custom-house when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed being 239. The problem that confronts him, he says, is how to repair a house from foundation to roof without a material disturbance of its occupants and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he remarks, he cannot of course begin by tearing the house down.

Pilgrimage Ended in Riot.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The socialist annual pilgrimage today to the tomb of Blanqui, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, led to riots between rival partisans of Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigent, and M. Juarez, editor of the Socialist Petite Republique. Many were injured, and the police made a number of arrests. The wreath intended for the tomb was trampled upon.

Insurgents Respect Europeans.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Advices were received here today from a leading merchant at Ilo Ilo, to the effect that agricultural operations in the vicinity of Ilo Ilo have not been interrupted, and that all the insurgents respect the Europeans, both at Ilo Ilo and on the island of Negros.

Present Release of Prisoners.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—Rios, the Spanish commander, telegraphs from Manila that strained relations between the Americans and insurgents recent steps being taken in favor of the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands. He adds that he will act in that direction as soon as it is possible.

Immigration at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—The report of the immigration commission for December shows that the total immigration into the port of San Francisco was 420 persons, of whom 93 were females. There were 149 Japanese. Twelve assisted Japanese were deported, and 27 others were not admitted who could neither read nor write.

Record Catch of Halibut.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 9.—With her rigging and decks covered with ice, the steamer New England arrived in port early this morning with a record catch at the halibut banks off Queen Charlotte islands. The steamer had 180,000 pounds of fish. During the three months the New England has been engaged this season she has brought to port 600,000 pounds of halibut.

Medicine was the first profession to which women were admitted in Russia.

Inviting Disarmament.

Havana, Jan. 10.—Major-General Ludlow, governor of the department of Havana, has decided to issue a proclamation inviting the surrender of arms at the arsenal. Receipts will be given for the arms, which will be probably returned later. There are supposed to be as many as 40,000 rifles in private possession, held chiefly by former Spanish volunteers.

A medical authority in Berlin, Germany, declares that not one of Germany's professional bicyclists has a sound heart.

CLOUDS OVER AFRICA

Tension Between England and France Increased.

THUNDERER'S FIERY LANGUAGE

Cromer's Plain Words at Khartoum—Rhodes Plans a Cape Town-Cairo Railroad.

London, Jan. 10.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerence to be due to supersensitiveness upon the part of France and to the unnecessary gruffness upon the part of Great Britain in insisting on what she considers to be her rights.

The past 24 hours brought the publication of Madagascar blue book, which was followed by a leading editorial in the Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man in the streets, is Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for colonies. Other papers may storm and scold and not be noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive, foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance, some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how the Times led the "no surrender" cry over the Fashoda incident, under evident inspiration.

One fact is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issuing of the Madagascar blue book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable announcement at Khartoum by the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the dhikhs, that Great Britain has set her seal upon Egypt. If there was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" was written in large letters, though the government's mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked.

In the meantime an enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Cecil Rhodes, the ex-premier and alleged instigator of the Jameson raid, and the so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," is going to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape Town-Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. He does not pretend it will be a paying investment from the start. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes to persuade the British government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 3 1/2 per cent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction. But one barrier stands in the way, in the form of the Congo convention, guaranteeing neutrality of the part of the continent about Lake Tanganyika, which even the autocrat of Rhodesia will find hard to force. Here Germany has the veto on Great Britain's advance, which she cannot be expected to waive without an indemnity.

PASSED THE SENATE.

No Debate on District of Columbia Bill—First Appropriation Measure.

Washington, Jan. 10.—At a brief session of the senate today, the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported to the body, the District of Columbia bill, was passed. It carried a trifle over \$7,000,000, and was passed practically without debate. The presentation of a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans in opposition to the proposition of Butler of North Carolina to pension ex-Confederate soldiers was made the text by Allen of Nebraska for some remarks, during the course of which he said that Butler, in making his proposition, and the president, in suggesting that the nation care for the graves of the Confederate dead, had been carried away by their enthusiasm.

The house was engaged all day on the legislative, executive and judicial bill and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil service commission, which went over.

Given Up for Lost.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The owners of the Boston brig Mary Gibbs, Captain Horace Coombs, now 120 days out on a voyage from Newport News to Para, Brazil, have abandoned all hope of the vessel, although they still believe there is a chance that the crew may have been rescued by some ship bound either to the Pacific or to some remote quarter of the globe. The Mary Gibbs carried eight men and a cargo of 650 tons of coal.

Murdered and Robbed.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 10.—George Petersen, who came here recently from Nevada, was found dead in a gully just southwest of town today. His head had been mashed or cut to pieces with an axe, and less than \$1 in change was found on his person. He had been killed and robbed, and the body dragged into the gully.

It is said that every thread of a spider's web is made up of about 5,000 separate fibers. If a pound of this thread were required it would occupy 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

NO APPROPRIATION.

Anti-Civil Service Reformers Victorious in the House.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The anti-civil service reformers scored a victory in the house today. The executive legislative and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration, and then, when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached, Evans made a motion to strike it out. This motion has been made annually for a dozen years or more, but invariably failed. But today the opponents of the law laid great stress on the fact that they could not get a decisive vote upon the proposition, and were therefore compelled to seek its nullification in this manner. Even these appeals failed to bring out the full strength of the opposition, though the motion to strike out carried by a narrow margin, 67 to 61. This was in committee of the whole, there was no record was made of the vote. Mooly gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the house, where the friends of the civil service law expect to reverse the decision.

When the senate convened today the resolution offered yesterday by Hoar, calling on the president for information as to the instructions to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work, was laid before the senate. Chairman Davis, one of the commissioners, asked that it be referred to the foreign relations committee, but Hoar insisted that the senate had a moral right to such information as the members of the foreign relations committee, and that the president should determine whether the senate should have it. The resolution was adopted in secret session. In support of the resolution offered some time ago by Vest, in opposition to expansion, Caffery delivered an extended speech.

At the conclusion of Caffery's argument, Morgan announced, on behalf of the Nicaragua canal committee, the acceptance in modified form of the amendments offered by Berry before the holidays to the pending canal bill. The amendments were not passed upon by the senate.

MISSIONARY OUTRAGE.

Catholic Priest Brutally Treated in a Chinese Village.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Letters received here from Kiao Chou, the German fortified settlement in the province of Shang Tung, China, give details of an outrage upon Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, November 9 last. The missionary was about to leave Tai-Tau, province of Shang Tung, owing to anti-Christian feeling. Finding himself confronted by crowds of Chinese who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, he took refuge in a hut, but he was dragged out, his clothing torn from his back, and he was struck with sticks and pricked with knives and stings and his beard torn out. The Chinese threatened to flay him alive. The following day, his persecutors prepared to hang him by the wrists. Finally, a mandarin interfered in his behalf, but compelled him to leave the district with a promise never to return.

Davis in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The United States torpedo-boat Davis arrived today from Astoria, via Tillamook, and after taking on coal proceeded to Mare Island. She proved to be a good sea boat, but owing to the heavy weather along the coast she did not attempt a greater speed than six or eight knots.

The Davis crossed one of the Columbia about two weeks ago, but put into Tillamook to escape a storm, remaining there until Wednesday morning, when she again headed south. She was in command of Captain Thomas E. Keill, and Arthur Zwicker and J. E. Wolf, of the firm which built the vessel, were in charge of the engine and boiler-rooms.

Ambassador to Russia.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald, from Washington, says: The president has practically selected William Potter, of Philadelphia, for ambassador to Russia. Mr. Potter was formerly minister to Italy, having been stationed at Rome during the Harrison administration. His record during that period has been carefully examined by the president and Secretary Hay, and both feel confident that he will satisfactorily fill the St. Petersburg post.

Explosion in Shipyard.

London, Jan. 9.—A big boiler being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding yards at Barking burst today, and the superintendent, engineer and eight other men were killed. About 40 persons were injured, some fatally. The whole ship-building works were wrecked. A woman was found dead 300 yards from the scene of the disaster. A number of men and boys are missing. Windows half a mile away were shattered.

Life Imprisonment.

Madrid, Jan. 9.—Colonel Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce when the United States troops under General Miles landed on the island, and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be incarcerated at Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

Merrill's Successor.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 9.—Governor Smith has tendered the place in the United States senate, left vacant by the death of Senator Morrill, to B. E. Field, of this city. Mr. Field has not yet accepted.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The house committee on Indian affairs today ordered a favorable report on the bill granting to the Kettle River Valley road a right of way through the Colville Indian reservation, Washington.

Tolstoi May Be Banished.

London, Jan. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News mentions a rumor from St. Petersburg that Count Leo Tolstoi will be banished for championing the cause of the dissenters who are being persecuted into wholesale immigration from the Caucasian districts, mostly from Canada, whether one of Tolstoi's sons is going to inspect land that has been acquired for the immigrants.

Fowls are plucked alive in Malta in the public markets, and in some parts of England.