

MITCHELL ELECTED ON 52D JOINT BALLOT.

Eleven Democrats Aided in His Election.

HENNEYWAY FIRST DESERTED CORBETT

Matton of Douglas, Formerly of Umalla County, Cast the Deciding Ballot After Strong Pressure.

Salem, Feb. 25.—Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell is again United States senator succeeding George McBride. This election was rendered a little after midnight of Saturday, the 23d instant, upon the vote of adjournment of the twenty-first regular session of the legislature.

The election of Mitchell occurred on the fifty-second joint ballot, making the fourth time John H. Mitchell had been elected to the United States senate.

The ballots were featureless up to the ninth cast Saturday night, Hon. H. W. Corbett receiving thirty-five votes, Hon. A. S. Bennett, democrat, 27, Hermann, 10, Williams, 14, and Hon. C. W. Fulton 4 or 5.

From this time on through to the nineteenth ballot of the night there were scattering votes for various persons, during which the vote of Mr. Williams dwindled to four.

After the nineteenth ballot of the evening, which was the forty-sixth of the whole number taken, the name of Hon. John H. Mitchell was brought before the joint assembly, by a speech by Senator Geo. C. Brownell, seconded by Senator Fulton, and all gentlemen received on the 20th ballot of the evening, and the 47th of all ballots, 35 votes.

On the next three ballots Heppner, democrat, who had been voting for Mitchell, voted for Bennett, so it stood 34 for Mitchell and 36 for Corbett.

Then came the last ballot, which was begun about ten minutes before midnight. Henneyway had left Corbett and gone to Mitchell. When the voting was over the ballot stood 35 to 35. Then Roberts of Wasco changed his vote from Mr. Corbett to Mr. Mitchell, saying that he had done so for the purpose of preventing an adjournment without an election.

Next came McQueen of Lane. Then Corliss changed from Hermann to Mitchell; Marsters did the same. Thompson of Umalla changed from Corbett to Mitchell; Dimick from Hermann to Mitchell; Hedden from Bennett to Mitchell; and Butt from Corbett to Mitchell.

This it stood for several minutes, with 45 for Mitchell, and there was the greatest suspense and excitement imaginable.

Then came the final vote in detail in as follows: For Hon. John H. Mitchell, 46 votes; Booth, Brownell, Butt, Cattenbach, Colvig, Dimick, Dronson, Driscoll, Edgely, Edson, Emmert, Fulton, Garris, Hedges, Heitkemper, Henneyway, Holcomb, Hume, Hunt, Ingras, Kelly, Kruse, Kuykendall, Looney, Marsters, Matton, Mays, McGee, McQueen, Merrill, Moutagne, Nichols, Nottingham, Oregon, Porter, Probstman, Roberts, Shipley, Smith, of Marion, Smith, A. C., of Multnomah, Smith, R. A., of Multnomah, Smith, of Lincoln, Talbert, Thompson, of Umalla, Watson, Williamson.

For Hon. A. S. Bennett, 25 votes. Adams, Briggs, Barrett, Black, Cameron, Carter, Daly, Gear, Hahn, Hartman, Hawkins, Johnson, Howe, Josephi, Keene, Kirk, Lamson, McCracken, Miller, Mulkey, Pearce, Poorman, Reader, Schuman, Steiner, Stewart, Story, Thompson, Vincent.

For Hon. A. S. Bennett, 25 votes. Allen, Bernard, Clem, Grace, Inman, McAllister, Morrow, Reavis, Rice, Simpson, Smith of Baker, Swook, Wade, Wehrung, Whitney.

Brownell's Nominating Speech. Upon the 47th ballot of the session everything was as usual, until Senator Brownell's name was called, when he arose and addressed the president.

There was a lull in the house as of death—all was in a state of trembling excitement. Senator Brownell, in beginning his address, stated that "under the present form of government the people are the masters and we the servants; we have met for 40 days and cast our joint ballot for the purpose of electing a United States senator, and that up to the present such an end had not been accomplished and that it was now the duty of the joint convention to the people of the state of Oregon to throw aside all factional strife and unite our efforts to elect a senator and do justice to our beloved and trusting constituents, the people."

but gave complimentary votes to various well known republicans, among them S. L. Eddy of Tillamook. The president had no little difficulty in maintaining order, but there was little variation of the routine until the final break and when this came the republican minority united for Mitchell, and were accompanied by 11 democrats—Driscoll, Edson, Hedges, Heitkemper, Smith, Ingras, Montague, Orton, Shipley, H. A. Smith and Watson. The announcement of each democrat who voted for Mitchell was hailed with loud cries of satisfaction by the Mitchell lobby.

John H. Mitchell, senator. John H. Mitchell was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1835. His parents soon moved to Butler county, and here he was reared on a farm. He worked and studied hard, and in this way acquired a good classical and legal education. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the Oregon legislature in 1866, and located in Portland. He at once took a prominent part in upholding the union cause, and was soon elected to the state senate. For four years he was president of that body. In 1866 he lacked only one vote of the caucus nomination for the United States senate.

Conflict of Authority. The Portland Oregonian reports the election of John H. Mitchell as occurring on the 25th ballot of the day and the 33d of the session, while the Salem Statesman reports it as occurring on the 25th of the day and the 54th of the session. Which is correct? It would appear that the election occurred on the 52d ballot.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA. The Cuban question as arranged in Committee Accepted by the Senate. Washington, Feb. 25.—President McKinley nominated Captain William Crozier, of the ordinance department, to be professor of natural experimental philosophy at the West Point military academy.

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SINKING OF RIO OFF SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Of the Passengers and Crew 128 Were Drowned.

CONSUL WILDMAN AND FAMILY LOST

Many of the Bodies Cannot Be Recovered, as They Were Carried Out to Sea by the Tide.—The Captain at Fault.

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 23.—It is practically certain that 128 persons perished in the wreck of the steamer Rio Janeiro off San Francisco harbor yesterday. The bodies of eleven of the victims lie in the morgue, as follows: Mrs. S. B. Wakefield, Oakland; Mrs. Alfred Hart Minita; formerly Los Angeles, Calif.; formerly Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. D. D. Galloway, San Francisco; Edward Barwick, the ship's butcher; Angelo Gussino, Spreckelsville, Hawaii; Mrs. Julia Dohran, the ship's stewardess, and one Japanese and four Chinese.

A heavy rain fell throughout the night and a dense fog today retards the search for bodies and the probability is not many will be found, the strong tide carrying them out to sea.

The most prominent passengers lost were Ronnevell Wildman, United States consul at Hong Kong, his wife, a niece of Senator Stewart of Nevada, and two children.

An investigation to determine the responsibility and to whom the blame belongs is to be made Monday next. The Pacific Mail manager states that Captain William Ward is responsible, as he disobeyed the company's orders in attempting to enter the harbor in a fog and that the pilot was only a guide to assist the captain. The Rio makes the twenty-ninth vessel the Pacific Mail company has lost.

Nineteen cabin passengers, five second-class passengers, forty-three in the Asiatic steerage and nineteen of the ship's officers, including the captain and purser, and thirty-six of the Asiatic crew are known to be drowned.

As stated yesterday, the boat containing Consul Wildman, his wife and children was smashed and sank and the Wildmans were drowned before assistance could reach them.

The Purser Only Knew John Rooney, purser of the Rio, and among the lost, is the only person who was in possession of a list of those on board of the ship. Until his body is found, as the papers are thought to be in his pockets, it will be impossible to fully determine the total loss of life, at least, until the agents of the company in the Orient and in Honolulu can be communicated with.

The Pilot in the Hospital. The stories told by survivors conflict in many details. Pilot Jordan who is in a hospital, being badly injured, is the only person living qualified to tell exactly how the catastrophe happened, and who is responsible in part for it. Captain Ward is dead, and between him and the pilot the ship was steered to her fate.

The Boilers Blew Up. Several of the rescued passengers are confident that the boilers blew up soon after the ship struck, which was the cause of her sinking in fifteen or twenty minutes thereafter.

KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINES. Report From General MacArthur and News From Washington. Washington, Feb. 23.—General MacArthur reports the following list of killed since January 26: Colonel Thomas S. Satterlee, 33d infantry; Colonel William S. Satterlee, 33d infantry; Major John T. Sidney, 33d infantry; Major Edwin Litch, 33d infantry; and six others.

Nearly all the foreign powers have signified their willingness to have been lost by the sinking of the steamer Rio Janeiro, but eleven bodies have been found. The wreck continues to slide into deeper water and now lies in thirty-seven fathoms, which renders diving impossible. The bodies in the ship which probably never will be recovered, the pressure of the water holding them within the shell by crushing the sides of the ship together.

DROWNED HER SIX CHILDREN. Threw the Little Ones into a Well and Held Their Heads Under Water. Uniontown, Wash., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Rose Warner, a widow, on Saturday night, drowned her six children, aged four to twelve years, by throwing them into a well thirty feet deep. She jumped in the well and held the heads of the children under the water. She was taken out at noon Sunday and is wildly insane.

Invasion in Cape Colony Deferred. London, Feb. 25.—The news of General Dewet's route causes great gloom at the war office. The officials say though Dewet has probably escaped danger of capture a serious invasion of Cape Colony has been deferred.

Clastop Mills Burn. Astoria, Ore., Feb. 22.—The Clastop lumber mill in this city, burned last night. Five schooners loading at the pier were destroyed. The loss will be \$75,000, and is only partially insured.

Brigadier General Dagget. Washington, Feb. 23.—President McKinley told the senate the nomination of Col. A. S. Dagget, of the Fourth infantry, to be brigadier general of the regulars.

Ex-President Harrison Ill. Indiana, Feb. 23.—Former President Harrison is ill, confined to his home in this city by rheumatism of his spine.

Americans Make Capture. Manila, Feb. 23.—The United States government buildings at Iba on the west coast has been destroyed by fire. General Viga has been captured by Americans near Cavite.

THE GREAT STEEL TRUST. Payers of Incorporation Are Cited With County Clerk at Jersey City. Jersey City, Feb. 23.—The Universal Steel company recorded its papers of incorporation in the office of the county clerk this morning. The capital is placed at \$300,000,000. No prominent names are on the papers. The syndicate underwriting the new corporation, it is stated, in the papers will receive \$25,000,000 of the common stock and \$25,000,000 in preferred stock in part compensation. It is reported that J. P. Morgan will get a similar allotment, which he turns over to the syndicate in return for one quarter of the syndicate's profits. The papers state the new company will engage in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of steel in all parts of the world. The right is reserved to increase the amount of the capital at any time. The new corporation is the great steel trust which will incorporate all the big steel companies in the country and which has been referred to as the "billion dollar steel trust."

Morgan Knows Nothing. New York, Feb. 23.—J. P. Morgan

SUNK AT ENTRANCE SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Only 94 of 230 on Board Known to Be Saved.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER FROM ORIENT

She Struck a Rock in a Dense Fog and Sank in 30 Minutes—Consul Wildman and Family Reported Lost.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The Pacific Mail steamer, the Rio Janeiro, three days overdue from the Orient, struck a rock at a point one mile outside of the entrance of this harbor at 5:20 o'clock this morning and sank in twenty minutes. There was a dense fog at the time. Some of the passengers were landed on the pier near by and some at Meig's wharf. The loss of life will be heavy.

The vessel carried twenty-nine cabin passengers and 150 steerage passengers. The crew numbered 140. The masts, funnels and ventilators are above the water.

Confusion Reigned on Board Ship. Boats containing passengers and crew of the steamer have arrived at the city wharves. The loss of life will probably be 125, over half of the victims being Chinese. The water near the disaster is covered with wreckage. The tug Monarch brought in the bodies of one Japanese and one Chinaman. The registered mail was found out open and rifled. The tug Alford picked up the body of a woman passenger, who is unknown. Reports say bodies of several are on Baker's beach. Italian fishermen have brought ashore the bodies of several Chinese. Pilot Jordan picked up several injured men, clinging to planks. Captain Ward is missing. A boat containing Consul Wildman and family from Hong Kong, it is reported, was stove, sank and all were drowned. This report is not verified. The steamer Sequoia rescued twenty Chinese clinging to the wreckage. In sinking the Rio lurched forward, smashing the boat containing the third officer, J. C. Holland, who it is supposed was drowned. The passengers, assert the wildest confusion reigned aboard the vessel, there being little method in getting the boats off. The fishermen report that the boilers blew up immediately after the vessel sank.

The vessel is a total loss and was not insured. She carried a cargo of silks and opium, etc., valued at \$1,500,000. Investigation shows that only three boats were successfully launched. One of these is still missing at 2 o'clock. Of the 230 people that were on board of the vessel only 94 are known to be saved.

FULTON GETS FOUR VOTES. But the Senatorial Situation Remains Practically the Same. Salem, Feb. 23.—And one day more has come and gone without the legislature making any headway in the matter of electing a United States senator. One day more only remains of the 40 days of the legislative term. With nothing done tomorrow Oregon will have only one senator in Washington to stand up for her interests, until the next regular term of the Oregon legislature in 1903, unless the governor calls an extra session, which there would be little use in doing, for it would be composed of the same factions and contrary elements as is the present session.

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PREDICTION POPE'S DEATH. If It Comes True the Pope Will Pass Away on the 24th. London, Feb. 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphs the following prediction on the pope's death, which he says receives credence among many Italians: When the pope has archbishop of Perugia will be said to him: "Take care Monsignor; you want to watch Verdi. Remember your life is dependent on his and you will die just thirty days later than he. You will be forgotten when his name lives."

King and Emperor Travel Together. Frankfurt, Feb. 25.—King Edward, on route to Kronberg to see his sick sister, the Empress of Germany, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. Kaiser Wilhelm was to have met him at the station but arrived late. Edward waited an hour for Wilhelm's appearance. When he did not arrive, the two kings exchanged after, which the two kings continued their journey to Hamburg.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO. The United States Commission Have Made a Thorough Investigation. San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury to investigate the existence or non-existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco has finished its work and returned east. The members of the commission are world renowned bacteriologists from the Johns Hopkins university of Pennsylvania and the University of Michigan. The commission refused all assistance from the city and county board of health as well as from the state board of health, conducting its investigations independently, and making its examinations of basils from cases which it discovered itself. Its members discovered three cases of plague and have attended autopsies on six cases in all that occurred while the commission were here. Dr. Kinyoun has been consulted, it being the intention to consign all previous records, and determine whether plague actually exists here now. The report will be made to the treasury department direct, and the findings will not be made public until then.

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