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SLOAN P. SHUTT,

Editor and Proprietor.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

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

Alice M. Hartley, who shot and killed Senator Foley, in Reno, Nev., two years ago, has been pardoned.

Charles A. Warriman, cashier at the Great Northern depot in Butte, Mont., committed suicide in his room. Auditor Frey had just begun the examination of his accounts.

Princess de Chimay, who eloped last summer with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in tableaux vivant at a winter garden in Berlin immediately after her divorce from her husband. She will be paid $750 a night.

The nomination of David R. Francis as secretary of the interior has been favorably acted upon by the committee on finance and reported to the senate in executive session. The nomination has been held up ever since the session began at the request of Senator Vest.

After a long and animated session in Olympia the presidential electors of Washington agreed upon James E. Fenton, Democrat, of Spokane, as messenger to convey the vote of the state to Washington. The choice was a compromise, as the electors were at first unable to agree upon any one of the four elected, each one striving for the honor. The sum of $800 is allowed for expenses.

The trial of Mrs. Walter Carew charged with poisoning her husband by administering arsenic, and which has caused a great sensation among the American inhabitants of Yokohama, has been brought to a dramatic close by the appearance and confession in court of Miss Mary Jacobs, the governess of the family, who, it seems, was the real murderess and the person who wove the chain of evidence around the widow.

Attorney-General Harmon was asked about the probable course the government will pursue with respect to the Pacific railroads, now the funding bill has failed. Beyond the statement that some action would probably be taken within thirty days, he declined to discuss the matter. It is believed, however, the first step will be against the Union Pacific, inasmuch as foreclosure proceedings instituted by the first lien holders of that road are now pending in the courts.

The inauguration of Governor Tanner in Springfield, Ill., developed a sensation at the close of the statehouse ceremony, when the retiring governor, John P. Altgeld, was not permitted to deliver the farewell address which has been one of the features of the previous inaugurations in Illinois. Governor Altgeld had prepared his speech and had brought a copy of it to the hall, but he was not called upon by the presiding officer to speak. Much indignation was aroused by the occurrence.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for the Indian department, has sent to the lord mayor of London the statement upon which the appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the famine sufferers in India is based. He says that districts with a population of 37,000,000 will be sufferers from the famine until the end of March, and it may continue in some parts to the end of June. In other districts, having 44,000,000 population, the distress may deepen with famine for a shorter or longer period, while 6,000,000 people in the native states may be victims of famine.

The house committee on public lands has authorized a favorable report on the bill providing that settlers on Northern Pacific railroad lands, whose right would have been forfeited January 1, 1897, for noncompliance with law, shall have an additional term of two years in which to comply with the regulations. The committee also ordered a favorable report on a bill allowing settlers on Indian lands opened to settlement in the Dakotas to acquire patent by paying the minimum price provided by law any time after the expiration of fourteen months from the date of entry.

The four presidential electors of Oregon met in Salem and cast their ballots for William McKinley and Garret Hobart. Hon. T. T. Geer was elected messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

A dispatch from Nice says that eighty-two persons, including the mayor and the mayor's assistant, together with many prominent citizens, have been arraigned for corruption in the municipal elections.

Advices received from Manila show that the Philippine insurgents who were deported to the Landrane islands, the Spanish penal settlement in the Pacific, recently made a desperate attempt to escape, but were overpowered by the garrison and Spanish marines. Eighty of the convicts were killed and forty wounded.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The first week of the Oregon legislature closed with but little accomplished. The organization of the senate was effected promptly on the first day, and Joseph Simon, of Multnomah, who held the same position two years ago, was seated as president. The senate was in session four days, during which time eighty-five bills were introduced, and then the senate adjourned over until Monday, in order to give the state printer time to catch up.

The Unorganized House.

The house was unable to perfect organization, a quorum not being found present at any time a roll call was had. The members are divided into three factions on the senatorial nominee, each being a minority. All efforts to unite and agree on any member for speaker have been futile. Much bitter talk and discussion has been the rule since the first day.

Senatorial Caucus.

Near the end of the week forty-three Republicans and one Populist held a caucus at the state capitol and unanimously nominated John H. Mitchell for United States senator.

New Bills Four In.

Patterson of Marion has introduced a bill making general provision for the transportation of all insane persons to the asylum. His bill provides that the county clerk shall notify the superintendent of the asylum that he has an insane person to be conveyed to the asylum. The superintendent then authorizes some employe of the asylum to repair to the county seat, where the insane person will be delivered to him, and he will conduct such insane person to the asylum. All the expense is to be borne by the asylum fund.

Senator Mackay has introduced a bill for the appointing of a fiscal agent at New York city, who is to look after the state's financial interests.

Two other bills of a general nature were introduced, one by Senator McClung, which authorizes the mayor of any city to bid in property sold at public sale for taxes. The other was by Senator Smith, authorizing counties, cities and school districts to dispose of real estate acquired at tax sales.

Senator Michell has called attention to the subject of navigation on the Columbia river, by introducing a bill authorizing the governor to appiont a commission to construct and equip a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo.

The bill of Senator Price of Umatilla, for the collection of delinquent taxes, provides that all property levied upon shall be advertised and sold in the same manner as real estate, thus saving expense. Senator Price has also introduced a bill which enables a farm laborer to file a lien upon a growing crop, even though there be a mortgage on the crop.

Senator McClung's bill, No. 5, "to define the terms land and real property, for the purposes of taxation," is virtually a re-establishment of the old mortgage-tax law. It provides, however, for the exemption only of recorded indebtedness, and in that particular differs from the old law, and from other proposed statutes.

The registration bill introduced in the senate by Senator Harmon is identical with the measure to be introduced in the house by Thomas of Multnomah.

Senator Taylor's bill amending the incorporation act of Pendleton changes the city charter in three particulars. It provides that (1) the city may be divided up into wards; (2) that the present water-works system may be enlarged into a gravity system; and (3) that city treasurers shall hereafter be appointed by the city council, and not elected by the people. There has been trouble in Pendleton over making the city funds immediately available when they are desired for the payment of warrants. It is thought that, if the temptation for candidates to place themselves under personal obligation to financial institutions has been removed, the difficulty about the funds may be obviated.

Senator Mulkey, of Polk, has introduced into the senate a bill covering the subject of taxation. The bill, in effect, is practically a re-enactment of the mortgage-tax law. It has three general objects in view—(1) the assessment of all property, (2) equal and impartial collection of taxes, (3) economy in operation. Senator Mulkey says it will save the state at least $55,000 per year. The bill provides for the deduction of indebtedness where the corresponding credit can be found and assessed. It abolishes the state board of equalization as it is now constituted, vesting that duty in the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. It also provides for the collection of taxes on the original assessor's roll and for the sending of the summary only of the roll to the state board of equalization. It makes the county treasurer the collector of taxes up to the point of delinquency, when they shall be collected by the sheriff.

McClung's senate bill relating to the qualifications of school election voters requires that the voter shall have paid an annual tax on $250 worth of property. The present law is somewhat lax, and more or less confusing. There is some doubt of the constitutionality of McClung's bill, but the judiciary committee will pass upon that question. Senator McClung says the troubles at the late school election in Portland and Eugene led him to prepare a more desirable law.

The inevitable deduction-for-indebtedness bill has been presented to the senate. It comes from Senator Dawson, of Linn.

The question of supplying each member of senate and house with a copy of Hill's Code of Oregon, evoked some debate in the senate. McClung presented a joint resolution that the secretary of state be ordered to purchase ninety copies of the code. He afterward explained that a similar resolution had been adopted by the senate, but, inasmuch as it was only a senate resolution, the secretary of state was unwilling to comply except on joint request of both houses. Selling of Multnomah thought that from an economical standpoint, twenty-five copies would be sufficient, ten for the senate and fifteen for the house. Price of Umatilla suggested that fifteen copies would be sufficient for the senate, giving one to each new member. McClung's resolution was finally adodted.

Another subject of debate was the resolution requiring the appropriation bill to be prepared a sufficient time before the close of the session to permit a carefull examination. One member wanted the bill prepared within the first twenty-five days. This was generally regarded as too soon to be practicable, and it was finally settled that the bill should be before the senate five days before the close of the session.

Senate Committees.

President Simon has announced the standing committees of the senate as follows:

Agriculture and Forestry—Johnson, Hughes, Holt.

Assessment and Taxation—Hughes, Patterson of Marion, Price, Mulkey, Mackay.

Claims—Selling, Carter, Daly.

Commerce and Navigation—Harmon, Johnson, Dufur.

Counties—Mackay, Gesner, Talyor, Gowan, Driver.

Education—McClung, Harmon, Mulkey.

Elections and Privileges—Mulkey, Gesner, Smith.

Engrossed Bills — Gesner, Reed, Mitchell.

Enrolled Bills—Calbreath, Patterson of Washington, and Gowan.

Federal Relations—Bates, Taylor, Dufur.

Fishing Industries—Reed, Michell, Patterson of Marion.

Horticulture — Carter, Calbreath, Holt.

Insurance and Banking—Bates, Johnson, Driver.

Irrigation—Price, McClung, King.

Judiciary—Gowan, Brownell, Michell, Smith, Dufur.

Revision of Laws—Patterson of Washington, McClung, Reed, Hobson, King.

Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry—Calbreath, Driver, Daly.

Military Affairs—Price, Haseltine, Gesner.

Penal Institutions—Driver, Hobson, Selling.

Mining—Johnson, King, Holt.

Municipal Corporations—Haseltine, Harmon, Calbreath.

Printing—Michell, Mackay, Smith.

Public Buildings and Institutions—Hobson, Patterson of Washington, Wade.

Public Lands—Patterson of Marion, Mulkey, Dawson, Haseltine, Wade.

Railroads—Brownell, Gowan, Patterson of Washington, Mackay, Dawson.

Roads and Highways—Dawson, Carter, Hobson, Brownell, Daly.

Ways and Means—Taylor, McClung, Selling, Hughes, Dawson.

Tariff Makers Run on a Snag.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Republican tariff-makers held no meeting today, having encountred several perplexing points in the chemical schedule which they began work on last night. Certain members were assigned to procure information on various points, and tomorrow the committee will resume work on the schedule.

From the experience of the first session of real work on the bill, it is considered by the members doubtful whether it will be practical for them to follow the original plan of work, which was to have the full committee work together on every schedule of the bill, instead of dividing the schedules among the subcommittees.

A Fool and His Money.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Oscar Low, a Victoria man, was buncoed out of $130 today by the old dice game trick. Low lives at the Yosemite house, on Market street, and started for the Barbary Coast for a drink. He got into a saloon on Sacramento street, and there began shaking dice with a stranger. He lost $30, and a newly made friend told him he could beat the winner out of all his money if Low could only get some more cash. The victim went to his room, and got $100 more. He returned to the saloon, and soon lost that. Then he complained to the police.

THE FALL OF SANTA CLARA

Important Cuban City Captured by Gomez.

NOW MOVING ON HAVANA

Spaniards Lost Sixteen Hundred in Killed, Wounded and Prisoners —Cuban Loss is Reported Larger.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Press this morning claims to have received news, through private channels, that General Maximo Gomez stormed and captured the important city of Santa Clara, on January 9, and is now moving on Havana with 18,000 men. The famous cavlary leader, Quintin Bandera, was mortally wounded, the Press says, and General Luque, commanding the Spanish troops, was also wounded.

The news received last night said the losses are: Spanish, estimated killed and wounded, 900; prisoners, 700; cannon captured, 18; battle standards, 4; rifles in the Spanish arsenal, 5,000, with plenty of amumnition.

Cubans killed and wounded, 1,500, which is 600 more than the Spanish loss. The Press quotes Carlos Roloff as saying the report is credible. The junta has no news.

New York, Jan. 18.—According to the Press' advices, the garrison of Santa Clara had been reduced to 2,000 men, while Gomez had 8,000, 6,000 being armed. On January 5 he invested the city, which was well fortified. Gomez sent the infantry under General Rabi to the west of the city. The cavalry, 400 strong, under Quintin Bandera, was placed on the other three sides, its main strength being on the east. On the 6th, 7th and 8th there were skirmishes, General Luque being wounded on the latter day.

On the 9th, at daybreak, the Cubans closed in on the town and the cavalry charged over the earthworks and put the enemy to flight. Bandera fell while leading his men, and died soon after. Gomez gave his men only a night's rest. Then, leaving a garrison of 1,500 men, he pushed on to the west. Those of his men who had no weapons were armed from the Spanish arsenal, so that in fighting men he was nearly as strong as before the battle.

No sooner had the news of the fall of Santa Clara reached the planters around about than they began to flock to Gomez's standard. Every mile he went he got new recruits.

The news received last night said he had an army of 18,000 men, well equipped.

The March on Havana.

New York, Jan. 18.—A Havana dispatch to the World says: Couriers who have slipped through the Spanish lines in Matanzas province bring news that General Gomez is undoubtedly marching on Havana slowly but surely, and that his advance guard is laying in waste the country as it proceeds. The people of Havana are at last becoming alarmed at the situation, and all who possibly can have already left the place.

HE DIED AT HIS POST.

U. S. Minister Willis Succumbed to a Lingering Illness.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Advices just received from Honolulu per steamship Monowai are as follows:

Honolulu, Jan. 6.—United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at 8:30 A. M., Janary 5, after an illness covering several months.

In April last the minister and his family left Hawaii for a visit to their old home at Louisville. While in San Francisco on the return trip, the minister contracted a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs. This was the immediate cause of his death. At noon of October 31, while leaving church, his horse ran away and threw Mr. Willis to the ground. He was taken to a physician's office and he soon recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Waikiki. He never left it again. The fever increased and the cold taken in San Francisco developed into pneumonia. This settled so firmly on the lungs that it could not be checked. All human effort was expended without avail. Three physicians labored incessantly, and held frequent conferences on the case. A few days before Christmas, the case was pronounced hopeless.

Soon after the death of the minister this morning, all the consular, government and shipping flags were lowered to half-mast. Expressions of regret were general, and his wife and son have the sympathy of the whole community.

Vetoed by the President.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president today sent to the house his veto of the bill to establish a new division of the eastern judicial district in Texas and to provide for courts at Beaumont, Tex.

Approved by the President.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president has approved the act providing for the purchase of public lands for reservoirs, and the act granting a pension to the widow of General H. P. Vanclève.

LAND FOR EVERYBODY.

The Free Homestead Bill Has Passed the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate today passed the measure known as the free-homestead bill, which has been under discussion since the holday recess. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the Western states, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the several national platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all the public lands acquired from Indians, free of payment to the government, beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who have heretofore settled on those lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the commissioner of the general land office, is 33,207,541, which would have yielded the government, at the prices heretofore established, $35,343,006. To offset this statement it was brought out during the debate that the lands were mainly arid and that those who had settled upon them were unable to make payment by reason of the scanty products of the soil. The Western senators in the main favored the bill as an extension of the general homestead policy of the government. The opposition was directed mainly by Platt of Connecticut and Vilas. As the bill passed in the house it covered only lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma but as passed today the bill includes all Indian lands. The final vote taken by agreement at 4 P. M., showed a decisive majority in favor of the measure.

Following the dispoisiton of this bill, which had held the advantageous position of the unfinished business of the senate, Morgan sought to have the Nicarauga canal bill made the unfinished business. This precipitated a vote which to some extent was a test of strength of the bill itself. On Morgan's motion to take up the bill, the vote was 33 to 6, or less than a quorum, so the motion did not prevail, although it disclosed the strenght of the measure.

During the day Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution for an inquiry by the judiciary committee as to whether the properties of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies now belong to the United States, by reason of alleged defaults in payment of bonds.

A resolution by Cullom, calling on the civil service commission to explain the delay in making annual reports, was adopted.

Grout Bill in the House.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The house spent almost the entire day debating the Grout bill, whch was under consideration for a time yesterday, to subject oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The advocates of the measure took the view that the states should be allowed to regulate the sale of a product sailing under false colors, and the opponents argued that the bill would establish a dangerous precedent and invade the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce. Those who supported the measure were Messrs. Northway, Morse, Lacey, Hainer, Willis, Grosvenor and Henderson. Those who opposed it were Messrs. Cooper, Tucker, Cannon, Boatner, Clardy and Williams. The bill is as follows:

"That all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese, not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall, upon arrival in such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as those articles or substances that had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced there in original packages or otherwise, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to permit any state to forbid the sale of oleomargarine except in such manner as will advise a customer of its real character."

Will Not Surrender.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban junta, today received a long letter from his uncle, Salvador de Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, who, by inference, gives a denial to the reports that the insurgents are willing to negotiate terms of peace on any other basis than absolute independence. The letter says, in part:

"We will renew our offensive campaign in a few days. Gomez has left me to enter Santa Clara with reinforcements and munitions of war. He will go further west. Our situation is most prosperous, and if we had plenty of ammunition, not only for rifles, but for cannon, and in Camaguey a dynamite cannon, the railroads would be destroyed and the few garrisoned inland towns would be abandoned by the enemy, and they would be confined to the coast. As I expect to receive these war materials from abroad, we very soon will drive them to the sea and be in a position to tell them, when they depart, our last good-bye."