

The Santiam News

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Collected From the Telegraph Columns

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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Iowa miners are making an effort to have eight hours declared a day's work.

Native troops are to be utilized in Cuba and American soldiers gradually withdrawn.

A syndicate composed of American, Canadian, English and French capitalists, is making an effort to secure control of all the railroads in Cuba now building and in operation, and all to be constructed hereafter.

The bishop of Havana has declared that Protestant services cannot be held over the graves of the Maine victims in Columbus cemetery, as it is consecrated ground. Americans were preparing to decorate the graves on the anniversary of the explosion.

The Central Cable Company announces that the United States government in the Philippines has prohibited the recent prohibition of telegrams in cipher or code. Messages in secret language may now be accepted, subject to government censorship.

The senate committee on naval affairs has decided upon favorable report on the bill providing for additional pay to laborers in navy yards who worked overtime during the emergency with Spain. The amount required is about \$200,000, and about 6,000 men are involved.

General Otis cables the war department, giving the number of deaths in his command since January 7. The total is 19, many of whom died of smallpox. The greater number of deaths were of Kansas, Colorado, California and Pennsylvania privates.

In the list appear the names of Allen E. Carlyle, private, First Washington, January 15, typhoid; Earl A. Jean, private, First Washington, January 16, typhoid; Wistar Hawthorne, private, Second Oregon, diphtheria.

Cuban general Gomez refuses to disband his army unless paid nearly \$60,000,000. He claims to have 40,000 men under arms, for which he asks pay for three years' service, at the same rate as given American soldiers. For his own services in the past he wants \$11,000 a year, the same as paid an American lieutenant-general. He has about 200 brigadier-generals, who demand pay at the rate of \$5,000 annually for three years past, besides numerous other officers, whose pay aggregates \$2,785,000.

The North German Gazette again denies the rumor that Prince Hohenzollern contemplates resigning the imperial chancellorship.

Twenty children are reported to have been drowned by an ice disaster at the village of Warphulen, Baireim, recently.

The president has nominated Colonel Asa B. Carey, assistant paymaster-general, to be paymaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

A terrible blizzard was general throughout the Mississippi valley on the 29th and 30th of January, reaching as far south as St. Louis.

Three representatives of 40 German families in the East are looking over the Pacific Northwest with a view to buying several thousand acres of land for a colony.

Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, who has settled in her late husband's, Leland Stanford, and who would be entitled to \$57,768 as fees, refuses to accept anything for her services.

Companies H, D, K and L, of the Seventeenth United States infantry, 412 enlisted men and nine officers, have left Columbus for the Philippines. They go via New York.

The American shipping interests of the Hawaiian islands have largely increased since their annexation to the United States. There are now 50 long freighters for or on the way to the islands 50 vessels, of which 35 fly the American flag.

F. W. Peck, United States commissioner-general to the Paris exposition, asks congress to increase the amount set aside for the government exhibit to \$1,000,000. The first appropriation was \$65,000, which Mr. Peck says is entirely too small.

The reported rich strike of gold at Cripple Creek has been confirmed. It is the richest ever discovered in the world, estimated to run as high as \$500,000 to the ton. There is blocked out in one level, at a depth of 850 feet, \$5,000,000 worth of ore.

A. Thompson, agent of the Coast Seamen's Union at Seattle, says: "Unless the Shipowners' Association gives up trying to put each seaman on coasting vessels, a general strike will be ordered, and every sailing vessel on the coast tied up as soon as she gets into port. The union men will not accept less than \$40 per month."

The third regiment, infantry, has left St. Paul for New York en route to the Philippines.

A blizzard has been raging over Wyoming. A recent dispatch says the deep snow has a hard crust, and there will be much suffering among stock.

An Iowa syndicate, with \$20,000,000 capital, has asked congress to grant a subsidy of \$15,000 a mile for a railroad and telegraph line to the Yukon, via Copper river.

Mrs. M. Manger, aged 105 years and 8 months, died at Walton, Kan., of grip and old age. She had come from Andrews, Ind., to visit her son. The remains will be shipped there for burial.

The government report on the wheat in the United States for 1905 is as follows: Number of acres of wheat, 44,055,278; bushels, 675,148,705; value, \$192,770,320; acreage winter wheat estimated 29,953,320, which is 2,811,968 acres greater than the area sown in 1897, and 4,208,509 acres in excess of winter wheat harvested in 1895.

LATER NEWS.

It is believed that the battle at Manila will hasten the ratification of the treaty with Spain by congress.

Two soap trusts are being formed— one at Chicago, with \$100,000,000 capital, and one at Boston with \$50,000,000.

San Francisco is to have a world's fair in 1901. It is to be known as the Pacific Ocean and International Exposition.

Turkey is making military preparations in view of a possible Macedonian uprising. Bulgaria is also hastily organizing and arming troops.

President McKinley has presented to Charles A. Schott, chief of the computing division of the United States coast and geodetic survey, the prize recently conferred upon him by the Academy of France.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, found guilty by a San Francisco court of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, has been sentenced to prison for life, the judge refusing a new trial. The case will be appealed.

The commission to investigate the conduct of the war is devoting all of its energies to closing up its report. The rough draft is practically completed, and copies are being made of the document, so far as it is ready.

It is said administration officials are urging the president to endeavor to enlist the services of Aginaldo in the settlement of the Philippine question, as he has the services of General Gomez in the pacification of Cuba.

Lord Charles Beresford, the distinguished British naval officer and statesman, will arrive in San Francisco on the Japanese steamer American Maru, due on February 11, and the chamber of commerce is arranging for a public reception to the Englishman.

A battle between American troops and insurgents began at 8:45 Saturday night at Manila, which last Sunday, the insurgents being the aggressors. Twenty Americans were killed and about 175 wounded. The loss of the insurgents is estimated to run into the thousands. Naval vessels took part in the battle by shelling the insurgents' position.

The situation at the mining camp of Independence, 18 miles from Aspen, Colo., is critical in the extreme. Starvation stares the inhabitants of the town in the face. Provisions and fuel supplies are nearly exhausted. Wood that has been cut and piled for winter use lies buried under many feet of snow, and cannot be reached. Roads leading to Aspen, the only source of supply for Independence, are impassable. Snowdrifts are so frequent between Aspen and Independence that it is almost suicidal to venture on the route.

Fine buildings covering half a block in the heart of the business portion of Columbus, O., were destroyed by fire.

The transports, Ohio and Senator, bearing the Twenty-second infantry to the Philippines have sailed from San Francisco.

A freighting party was caught in a snow slide in Lincoln gulch, nine miles above Aspen, Colo., and it is believed five men were killed.

The second battalion of the Seventeenth infantry are en route to Manila via New York. They sailed from that port on the transport Sherman.

The largest combination of whiskey and distilling interests yet attempted has been concluded in New York, under the title of the Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Company.

Negotiations for the consolidation of the leading pottery interests have been concluded in New York by the formation of the American pottery companies, with a capitalization of \$40,000,000.

A snow-slide occurred on the Canadian Pacific at Rogers Pass, in the Selkirk range. The railroad roundhouse and other buildings were demolished. Nine persons are known to have been killed and two injured.

Contacts have been let for the erection of a large beet-sugar factory at Ames, a small town west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific. The men who are furnishing the money to build the factory are Boston capitalists.

The United States transport Grant, which left New York January 19, having on board Major-General Lawton, the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, bound for Manila, has arrived at Gibraltar.

Steamer Rhyland, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, went ashore four miles north of Fenwick's island life-saving station. A heavy snow-storm was prevailing at the time. There were 42 passengers and a crew of 79 on board, all of whom were rescued.

There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains in the Samoan islands, since the last advice except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malleonans. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is arresting persons who have been already fined and released. The work of pillage continues, among the houses being burned by Vilima, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

General Sheridan has completed arrangements to send the third expedition of troops to the Philippines. It will consist of 16 companies, taken from the 12th and 17th infantry regiments.

A dispatch from Cokeville, Wyo., says a snowslide a mile long occurred, burying several men and teams. All the men were taken out alive with the exception of Burt Handy, who was dead when found.

The senate committee on judiciary has made an adverse report on the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart, to be United States district judge for the Western district of North Carolina. Ewart was appointed during a recess, and now holds the position.

The French chamber of deputies, by a vote of 246 to 182, adopted the government's proposal to submit to a special committee entrusted with such matters the bill providing that cases for revision shall be brought before the united section of the court of cassation.

BY ARMY AND NAVY

Insurgents Defeated in Battle at Manila.

THE FILIPINO LOSS IS LARGE

Twenty American Soldiers Killed, and 175 Wounded—Enemy's Loss Runs Into the Thousands—News of the Battle Continued by General Otis.

Manila, Feb. 7.—The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:40 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipino detachments had the Nebraska regiments at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment at 10 o'clock, but were again repulsed. At the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Calocan to

the Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Calocan, Galangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of the two siege guns at Balib-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Paco and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States sea-going double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the works at Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer, and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the waterworks.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long.

The American losses are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded.

The Igorotes, armed with bows and arrows, made a determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

The following dispatch from Gen. Otis confirms the news of the fighting: "Manila, Feb. 7.—To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.: Saturday the insurgents opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45, repeated attack several times during the night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire force was engaged, and all attacks repulsed; at daylight advanced against insurgents, and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgents' loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal."

A dispatch to the London Post says: Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made: Last night's and today's engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands.

To Crush the Revolt. Washington, Feb. 7.—Instructions will be sent to Major-General Otis tomorrow, directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and to crush the power of Aginaldo in the Philippines. This was the decision reached at an important cabinet meeting held in the White House tonight, attended by the president, Secretaries Hay and Alger and Attorney-General Briggs, and Adjutant-General Corbin. It was further decided, now that Aginaldo had thrown down the gauntlet, that the archipelago occupied as rapidly as General Otis' forces will permit.

Circular or elliptical halos around the sun indicate violent storms, especially if the halos are dark in tint or of a large diameter. Lightning and magnetic disturbances may also be expected from these signs.

MONUMENT TO MAINE HEROES.

Resolution Adopted by the Lower House of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In the senate the president pro tempore presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, urging ratification of the peace treaty. His chairman of the naval affairs committee, favorably reported the following joint resolution, and it was adopted:

"The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to have erected in Colon cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery, and to suitably inscribe and enclose such monument, and the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for that purpose."

Harris offered the following resolution, which he asked might lie on the table:

"That the United States hereby disclaims any intention or purpose to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippines and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein, entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to such government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

In accordance with previous notice, Money began the discussion of extension, speaking in opposition to taking the Philippines. Money concluded at 2 o'clock, and Daniel then addressed the senate on the same subject.

Opposition to Test Vote. Washington, Feb. 6.—The controversy in the senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpretative of the peace treaty took an acute turn late today. The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it would be ratified without compromise. Those who apparently were then willing that a vote should be taken today held an opposite view, and absolutely refused to agree to a time for taking a vote.

The contest occurred in the executive session, which did not occur until a quarter of 5 o'clock. The main speaker, and a quiet but a vain endeavor on one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions, and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

After a general debate on the subject the senate adjourned.

DYEA AND SKAGWAY.

They May Be Ceded to the Dominion of Canada by Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 6.—If the report of their subcommittee is adopted, as seems possible if not probable, a slice of Alaska territory, embracing the entrance to the Klondike, may be ceded to Great Britain in treaty to be adopted by the Anglo-American commission.

The subcommittee's report, it is said, comes dangerously near to putting Skagway and Dyea under British control, leaving to the Americans, however, the control of the headwaters of the Lynn canal, by which both of these supply towns are reached.

To Kill All Foreigners. In the stories of the murders of missionaries and foreign residents recently in China, details of a particularly barbarous affair at Chongchun Chiang, involving the life of an Englishman named Fleming, and Evangelist Pan, have been wanting. J. H. Adams, of the Chinese island mission, visited the scene of the murders, and tells of a shocking condition of affairs in the North China Daily News. He ascertained that the people of Chongchun had determined to take the life of every foreigner in the place, and when Mr. Fleming set foot in the town he was a doomed man. At least 200 people witnessed the murder from the opposite side of the river. Evangelist Pan was suddenly and quickly cut down. Mr. Fleming dismounted from his mule to go to his assistance, but he, too, was attacked and slain after a desperate conflict.

A Court of Inquiry Probable. Washington, Feb. 6.—Indications are that a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of statements alleged to have been made by General Miles, in which the quality of beef furnished the troops during the late war was brought in question.

Ready Work of a Train. Pittsburgh, Feb. 6.—A two-horse wagon on which five men and a young woman were riding, was struck today by a Baltimore & Ohio freight train at Riverton station. Four men were killed and the other man and the young woman so badly injured that they will probably die.

Hepburn's Canal Bill. Washington, Feb. 6.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today directed a favorable report on the Hepburn-Nicaragua canal bill, with amendments, as a substitute for the Morgan bill, passed by the senate.

Record-Breaking Voyage. Washington, Feb. 6.—The Buffalo arrived at Manila today, having made a record-breaking run from New York to Manila in 54 days. She has on board about 700 sailors to relieve the men in Dewey's fleet. She will be used as a regular transport for men and naval stores, making regular trips between Manila and San Francisco.

It is calculated that the men of Great Britain spent at least \$25,000,000 every year on silk hats.

Spaniards Want Cuba Annexed. Havana, Feb. 6.—A number of Spaniards in Havana have issued a strong appeal to their compatriots throughout the island to unite for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The appeal repudiates any desire on the part of Spaniards to join the proposed new independent party now in progress of organization by Joaquin Castillo.

A memorial window to the late Gov. Luzon B. Morris, of Connecticut, has been placed in Center church, New Haven, by his daughter, Mrs. Pratt, of Brooklyn.

OREGON'S SOLONS.

Initiative and Referendum Passes the Senate—Consists to Be Worked on Marion County Roads.

Eight bills were passed in the Oregon senate last Wednesday and two were recommitted for amendment.

Four of the bills passed were to amend the charter of Lakesview, Canyon City, Seaside and Hillsboro.

Leone's bill to provide for working state convicts on about 125 miles of Marion county roads, between state institutions, and appropriating \$2,500 for superintendence and buying tools, passed by a vote of 127 to 7.

The bill to make a person who voluntarily charges a crime against another before a justice of peace or grand jury pay the costs in case the prosecution prove malicious or frivolous finally passed, as did a bill to prevent swine running at large in Sherman county, and a bill to reduce the salaries of Washington county officers.

In the House. The reconsideration of the Woodburn charter bill was the occasion for another spirited forensic battle at the session of the house Wednesday. The bill, however, passed by a vote of 23 to 15, absent 10. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated January 27 passed unanimously.

Other bills passed were: To amend the charter of Arlington; to incorporate Medford; to fix the compensation of the assessor of Jackson county at \$1,900 per annum in lieu of per diem; to create a separate board of county commissioners for Clatsop county.

The following bills were introduced: To amend the charter of Medford; to incorporate Enterprise; to repeal the act providing for the payment of street and sewer assessments in installments.

Initiative and Referendum. The resolution for an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution passed the senate last Thursday, having previously passed the house, and is ready for submission to the next legislature.

The American Bar Association's notification of laws relating to negotiable paper passed both houses. The Curtis bill limiting the number and salaries of professors in the state university passed the house after a sharp discussion.

Hill's pilotage bill, which passed the house a week ago, was reported by the senate committee on commerce and navigation with amendments striking out a large part of the bill and leaving it without direct bearing on bar pilotage, and placing the appointment of pilot commissioners under the jurisdiction of the governor.

The amendments were adopted, and the bill passed, 21 to 5. The only change in the present law is to make river pilotage not compulsory.

In the senate Thursday a resolution to authorize the exchange of the old blind institute site for a block adjoining the present site of the blind institute, owned by J. H. Albert, was the special order, and, after a vote carrying the resolution was nearly completed, it was recommended on a statement from Selling that he had just heard something about it that needed investigation.

The following bills were passed: To constitute the county court a board of equalization for county assessment; to expatriate Russian and Chinese thistles; to appropriate \$4,000 for the Oregon Historical Society.

In the House. The greater portion of the forenoon session of the house Thursday was given up to hearing reports of standing committees. In addition to this, two bills were passed and eight new bills introduced.

The bills passed were those by Curtis, amending the salmon-fishing laws passed at the special session so as to conform with the regulations agreed upon by the joint fisheries committee, and by Myers, to apply to the military fund of the state all moneys that may be received from the government for transportation and equipment of the Second Oregon volunteers.

Other bills passed were: To require that all claims against the state other than salaries and liabilities established by law, be incorporated into separate appropriation acts; to abolish the expensive practice of copying assessment rolls for the state and to provide for transmission to the secretary of state summaries only; to provide for the reorganization of the state militia; to restore to the military fund of the state \$8,897.68 expended in the suppression of riots by the state militia at Astoria and Roseburg during 1896; authorizing the supreme court to employ clerical aid and appropriating \$7,200 therefor; to codify the laws relating to negotiating instruments; to prohibit false labels of Oregon products, applying especially to salmon and Oregon fruits.

Reapportionment Bill Approved. In the Oregon senate Friday, Senators Smith, of Baker, and Dufur presented explanatory bills with reference to the reapportionment act, which was approved by the governor while they were speaking. Both opposed the double districting feature of the law.

The following bills were passed: To authorize county courts to permit construction of ferry roads along public highways; to prevent the unauthorized use of trademarks.

District Attorney Bill Reintroduced. In the Oregon house Friday the judiciary committee asked to amend the bill by substituting 1900 for 1902, claiming the figures were placed in the bill as the result of a clerical error.

The following bills were passed: To define the time of administration in payment of claims, and declare the order of priority of claims; to give farm laborers a lien upon farm products for labor performed; to protect salmon in Alesea bay and streams emptying into it, and fixing the close season; to prohibit the killing of more than 20 wild ducks in one day, and to prohibit shipping them out of the state; to provide for a special tax on sheep, to create a scalp bounty fund; to provide for physical examination of plaintiffs in actions for damages for personal injuries; to authorize an election in June, 1900, for relocation of the county seat of Columbia county; to incorporate Cayton City; to change the time for holding court in the ninth judicial district; to amend the charter of Heppner; to amend the charter of Medford.

The house devoted its afternoon session to the third reading of bills.

EXPRESS RATES ON FRUIT.

Bill Introduced in Senate at Olympia Calling for a Reduction.

When the McLean 24-cent per mile railroad and transportation bill came up in the Washington senate Tuesday, it was at once referred to the committee on railways and transportation.

The usury and interest-rate bill was referred to the judiciary committee. A disposition not to approve of the house bill fixing the rate on state warrants at 6 per cent manifested itself during the discussion.

Bills introduced were: Reducing express rates on fruit to 70 per cent of the rate now in force, and on all other express matter to 80 per cent of the present rate; for an additional superior court judge in Spokane county; compelling mineowners to keep on hand a supply of mine timber for the use of employees; re-establishing municipal courts in Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane.

In the House. A letter was received in the house Tuesday from Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of the national house, acknowledging the compliment paid him by the Washington house of representatives in the adoption of his rules.

Hill, bill 189, for a constitutional amendment to exempt \$300 of personal property from taxation, was indefinitely postponed but house bill No. 17 for the same purpose, was amended and advanced to its third reading.

Bills introduced were: Appropriating \$294 for the relief of Frank G. Kiewit, to reimburse him for interest on claims arising out of the construction of the Cheney normal school building; allowing three months from date of publication of administrator's notice to present claims against the estate of a deceased person; prescribing a code of mining laws; exempting mutual fire associations from the license requirements of the state law; making wages and salaries of all agents and employees of counties, municipalities and school districts subject to garnishment and attachment for all debts contracted in the state, subject to exemption for heads of families.

The house bill making the district that remains when a portion of a district is established a new school district responsible for debts for permanent improvements, was advanced to third reading.

Bills killed were: Relating to public instruction; for a constitutional amendment to govern alien ownership of real estate; fixing rates of interest on county, school and municipal warrants; making county warrants receivable for county taxes.

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Reconsideration Failed in the House at Salem.

The effort to obtain reconsideration of the reapportionment bill in the house Tuesday, which gave promise of a bitter fight at the close of the session Monday, has failed. After a debate of over an hour, the decision of the speaker in holding that the bill had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the house was sustained by a vote of 32 to 20; absent 7.

Stillman's amendments to the house rules providing for reference of bills before being read and ordered printed in the interest of economy of time and expense were adopted, and the senate concurrent resolution adopting the Oregon grape as the state flower was concurred in.

Sherwin's beet-sugar bill, which was defeated by five votes in the house last week, was this afternoon passed by the narrow margin on the affirmative vote being 21, negative 27, and two members being absent.

In addition to the sugar-beet bill, the following other bills were passed: To prohibit the driving of fish-trap piles so as to interfere with navigation; to require the submission of new charters or charter amendments to a vote of the electors before being introduced in the legislature; allowing executors or administrators to complete written contracts of decedents.

Fifty-nine bills were read the second time and referred, and 10 bills were read the first time.

In the Senate. Ten bills were introduced in Oregon state senate Tuesday and three passed, one to incorporate Ardent, and one to fix salaries in Morrow, Clackamas and Yamhill counties, and the other was Daly's text-book commission bill, which finally went through by a vote of 22 to 6, after a discussion of fully an hour.

Special order was the resolution passed by the legislature of 1893, for the amendment of the constitution to give the electors the right to vote on the initiative and referendum. Mrs. Dunaway, on invitation of the senate, made a neat address of five minutes, after which the resolution was passed, with only President Taylor voting no.

Kelly, of the committee on revision of laws, reported adversely on Dufur's bill to admit widows and wives of honorably discharged Union sailors and soldiers to the Soldier's Home, on the ground that to provide accommodations for such would require a large appropriation of money.

Bills introduced were as follows: To reduce the appropriation for the Soldier's Home from \$12,000 to \$10,000 and authorize the governor instead of the board of trustees to appoint all officers of that institution; to authorize an additional judge for the second judicial district; to create the office of recorder of Polk county, at a salary of \$1,000, and reducing the county clerk's salary from \$1,600 to \$1,200; making taxes a first lien on real estate; to reduce the salaries of the Multnomah county clerk, clerk of the circuit court and recorder, after the expiration of the present term, from \$2,500 to \$2,300; to abolish the office of recorder of Clatsop county; to protect fish against destruction by explosives; to prohibit the laying out of county roads of greater grades than 7 per cent; for the better enforcement of judgments and decrees.

The Yamhill county delegation, to whom was referred Maxwell's bill fixing the salaries of county officers of Tillamook county, reported a substitute, leaving the salary of county clerk and sheriff as at present, and fixing the salary of county judge at \$600; treasurer \$350, and assessor \$300, and allowing such clerical assistance as the county court may deem necessary. The substitute bill was passed.

Ten degrees below zero at 10 o'clock on the night of the 30th, marked the lowest night reached by the mercury this winter in Chicago.

TO REPRESENT WASHINGTON

Addison G. Foster the Choice for Senator.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS NOMINEE

Wilson Withdraws in His Favor, and the Ankeny-Humes Forces Bolster the Caucus-Foster's Career.

Addison G. Foster, of Tacoma, who received 88 votes in the Republican caucus held Tuesday evening, was at 12 o'clock Wednesday elected to represent the state of Washington at the national capital.

The nomination of Foster in the caucus Tuesday night was brought about by the Wilson following coming over to Foster late in the afternoon. They signed an agreement to support him in the caucus. To his intimate friends, Wilson stated that he had expected support from various sections of the state that did not come to him, and that although he had promised from day to day that he would make a better showing, he had to admit that he could not bring to him support that he had counted upon. It was then agreed that his men should be released. Thereupon the Foster managers opened negotiations to take Wilson's men into camp, which they did very gracefully.

When Speaker Guile, of the house of representatives, called the caucus to order, Senator Wilshire, of Seattle, representing the united King county and Ankeny forces, stated that the object of the caucus call, under which they were operating was signed with the understanding that the caucus, as a whole, was to select a man for senator, and that it was unfair for any part of the members to organize within the caucus and decide upon the man to be selected. This statement was received with indulgent smiles by the Foster men. At the conclusion of the Wilshire statement, the Ankeny men, with the exception of Gose, of Walla Walla, Ankeny's home bolted.