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STILL ANOTHER BILL

It Will Be Devoted to Currency, and Fathered by Jones of Arkansas.

SUPPORTED BY BOTH ELEMENTS

It Was the Arkansas Senator Who Straightened the Senatorial Tariff Muddle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The probabilities are that the beginning of the week will see the introduction of still another currency bill in the hands of the Jones of Arkansas, who, at the critical stage of the tariff legislation, took that matter in hand and harmonized the different elements so as to bring definite results out of a decidedly chaotic condition. The author of the new bill, and he comes to the front this time as a compromiser and harmonizer. There has been objection made to the bills prepared by Vest and McPherson, on the ground, in the case of the Vest bill, that it leans too much toward silver, and in the case of the McPherson bill, that it is too exclusively in the interest of bonds. Jones realizes that silver and bonds are the two antagonistic elements in this question, and his effort has been to prepare a measure which will perhaps not be all that the friends of either cause would naturally demand, but will in the end secure the support of both elements. He has been in consultation with many of the leaders of both these contending elements in the senate, and it is understood that his bill, outlined as it is, has the endorsement of the representatives of all the conflicting interests. It is also understood that the terms of the bill are not unfamiliar to leaders in the house. Furthermore, it is probable that it has been brought to the attention of the proper authorities in the executive branch of the government.

The bill will first provide for the issuance of 25 per cent bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000, which are to be paid in gold, and are to be used both for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the government and the redemption of United States and treasury notes. The bill will also provide for the issue of bank notes to take the place of the treasury notes in such a way as not to produce a contraction of the currency. Another provision is that the national bank shall be allowed to issue up to their par value, and the tax on national bank circulation is fixed at 1/4 of 1 per cent. In the interest of silver the bill provides for its unlimited coinage or supply, and the holder of silver bullion may take it to the mint and have it coined into silver dollars, the government retaining as seigniorage the difference between the coin value and the bullion value. The market value on the day that the bullion is taken to the mints. The bill also provides for the withdrawal from circulation of all greenbacks, treasury notes and national bank notes, and the substitution of silver certificates in denominations of less than \$20, which are to be payable in silver. The bill will contain provisions providing either undue inflation or contraction.

The prospect is that the time of the senate will be divided during the week between the discussion of the income tax, based upon the urgent deficiency bill, and the continuation of the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill. Cookrell, chairman of the committee on appropriations, is very hopeful of being able to dispose of the income tax question by the time the week shall be half gone, and if he should succeed in this, Morgan, who is in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, thinks there will be no difficulty in securing a vote on the canal bill before the close of the week, leaving the way clear for the bankruptcy and territorial admission of other bills, as well as the other appropriation bill. Cookrell does not regard seriously the prospect of the prolonging of the income tax question. There will be several speeches, which, while based on the deficiency bill, will be directed to the discussion of general financial questions. There is no disposition on the part of the appropriations committee to curtail speeches, but there has come to be a night of opportunity to make the speech which he had intended to make yesterday. So far as known there are only three more general speeches to be made on the Nicaragua bill, but it is possible others will yet be announced. Turple will speak again on the bill, and Vest and White have announced a desire to be heard before the vote shall be taken. Saturday will be given up to entanglements of the character of the late Senator Vance.

Holman, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, has prepared a report to accompany the Indian appropriation bill. It shows the total Indian appropriations for 1895 were \$62,559 less than for 1894, while the bill providing for 1896 carries a total of \$4,483,331, a reduction of \$23,173 below the appropriation bill for 1895. Many of the reductions were made upon the recommendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Holman says: "While there is a material reduction from the estimates, especially as to contingent expenditures, it is understood by the committee on Indian affairs that in the main the reductions will not embarrass the Indian office in providing for the Indian service. The most important of the legislative features incorporated in the bill is a plan by which it is proposed to solve the vexatious problem of governmental relations with contract schools, so-called, most of which are under church control, and have been the cause of sectional contentions. The secretary of the interior is authorized to make contracts for the education of Indian pupils in these schools for the next fiscal year to an extent not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount so used last year, and each succeeding year the amount to be reduced 20 per cent, so that at the end of five years all such contracts will cease. This

plan does not include public schools with which the bureau has arrangements for the education of its Indian wards. The reduction of \$15,000 from the amount of the estimates for transportation of Indian children to school, in pursuance of a policy of gradually concentrating them in schools on their reservations, in the belief that the education of children among their own tribes tends to elevate all the Indians of the tribes."

There is no definite programme for the house this week. There is a bare possibility that a currency bill will be thrown into the arena of debate, but it is only a possibility. The consensus of opinion now seems to be that any proposed currency legislation to be successful must be initiated by the other end of the capitol. Tomorrow is District Columbia day, and Tuesday the house will probably take up the consideration of the Indian appropriation, which was reported yesterday, and which is the only appropriation on the calendar. If the sundry civil appropriation bill, the most important of the bills, is not reported before the Indian bill is disposed of, the committee on the sundry civil bill will have no time to the business of the various committees. A day may be given to the consideration of the findings of the court of claims.

COAL FOR THE COLD.

Donations From All Sections for the Destitute of Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Jan. 12.—The Rev. C. A. Hale, of Holdrege, was at the office of the secretary of state this morning. He said he would leave Holdrege Monday for Denver, where he had been invited to be a delegate to the destitute of Nebraska. Mr. Hale will make arrangements for its transportation and delivery to the proper parties. Just now the office of the state relief commission is in a lull. Five typewriters and stenographers are kept constantly at work, and Secretary Ludden has barely time to snatch a lunch at noon. Generous responses are received by each mail in the shape of cash or intelligence of the shipment of supplies from points in all parts of the country. The Moline Plow Company has sent a check for \$500 through Editor Rosewater, of Omaha, which was this morning transmitted to Secretary Ludden by Governor Holcomb. Chancellor Canfield brought in \$25 contributed by the university students and faculty. Sympathetic friends in Seymour, Indiana, have sent information that 100 tons of coal had been shipped from that neighborhood.

Please Notify the Governor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12.—There has been a much talked of shipment of relief and remittance of money to sufferers in Nebraska that it has been deemed advisable by the relief commission to request all parties who have contributed money or supplies to the relief commission, either through solicitors or direct, to forward notice thereof, by mail or otherwise, to Governor Elias A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb. Nobody has been authorized by the state relief commission to solicit aid, but parties disposed to contribute are requested to ship all supplies to the state relief commission, Lincoln, and make all checks and drafts payable to the treasurer of the state relief commission, and notify Governor Holcomb that they have done so.

Substantial Help From the South.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—H. H. Edmonds, who was the first to propose that the South should contribute a trainload or more of grain to the starving Nebraska, is advised that nearly a full train of rice, sugar, molasses and other state produce has been made up in Louisiana. Five or six New Orleans firms have each agreed to contribute a carload of their wares. The train will leave New Orleans this week. A trainload of grain and meat, consigned to the people of Georgia, will leave Atlanta Tuesday.

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIA

Steps Taken by the Secretary of the Phil-Armenia Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Heret M. Kiretchian, of Minneapolis, secretary of the Phil-Armenia society, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting to the president and secretary of state the memorial of the association, asking the intervention of our government in behalf of their persecuted relatives and friends in Armenia. He was accompanied by an interview with Secretary Gresham tomorrow and hopes to be able to reach the president within a day or two. Today Mr. Kiretchian, on behalf of the association, sent the following telegram to Queen Victoria: "Long life to her majesty. There is blood upon the British crown. By court-martial of the government, when Edgley and supports, witnesses of the massacre in Armenia, are now being murdered. God help her majesty's government to redeem the honor of the British church and state."

To his imperial majesty, the czar of all the Russias, the American-Armenian sent this: "All health to your majesty. Murderers sitting in mock court-martial continue to slaughter helpless Armenians before the eyes of Europe. The British treaty is dipped in blood and shame in Armenia, with the great name of Russia upon it. God grant your majesty wisdom and power to redeem the honor of holy Russia and defend the oppressed."

Reforms for Armenia.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily News' correspondent in Constantinople says it is rumored that the port is considering administrative reforms to be introduced in Armenia. These reforms would be the recruiting of the gendarmerie from the Christian as well as the Mussulman population, the appointment of a Mussulman governor for the first three-year term and Christian governors for all subsequent terms. These reforms would be introduced in the provinces concerned in the recent massacres. In general, the reform plan described by the 'News' correspondent has the same outlines as the one laid before the porte early in last month.

A New Paper at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 12.—The Evening and Sunday Morning News, with abundant capital, has begun publication. It is edited by the well-known newspaper man, is the publisher.

THE APPOINTED DAY

Legislature of Washington to Convene in Biennial Session.

LATEST GOSSIP FROM OLYMPIA

Senatorial Contest Exciting Most Attention, to the Exclusion of Inaugural and Everything.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 12.—The fourth session of the Washington state legislature promises to be characterized as one working for reform and reorganization along the line. There is a general desire on the part of the members to cut down the state's expenses and to enact laws that will lessen the burden of taxation. The first three sessions of the state legislature, while giving these people many good laws, were free with appropriations and other expenditures, so it is claimed, and the republicans, democrats and populists will unite this year to form a general system of reform. Washington, like other commonwealths, has keenly felt the general financial depression, and the campaign cry of the recent elections was for sending men to the legislature who would vigorously oppose any extravagance, no matter how it was presented. Representatives of all parties will unite in forming laws that will bring a great sigh of relief to the wearied taxpayers. The legislators seem greatly interested in a desire to fulfill the wishes of the people. They all say they have suffered themselves, financially, and are going to see that no funds are "thrown to the birds" as an former divers and numerous others say. Why the legislature is interrogated about the most important measures to be presented during the session, the usual reply is that everything will tend toward retrenchment; that the state must be relieved from unnecessary expense. To this end many bills have been prepared and a slash at everything extravagant is imminent.

The republicans have a big working majority in the coming session. Of the 112 members there are 50 republicans, 23 populists and 3 democrats. Of course, this session of the legislature will be a senatorial contest. He went home Friday but will return again soon. In addition to the former members, there are a host of well-known men from different portions of the state in attendance, who will probably remain until the senatorial contest is decided.

After an exciting day of lobbying and wire-pulling, it was decided tonight to hold a caucus of both house and senate tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, to elect officers of organization. With the call for a caucus of the members of the house, the announcement was made that Ellis Morrison, of King county, would be a speaker. The other candidates, Milroy, Crows, Gandy and Sobber, have withdrawn from the speakership contest in his favor.

The legislature will convene at 12 o'clock and after organization will probably adjourn to meet in joint session at 3 o'clock to receive the message of Governor McGraw, who will deliver it in person.

The workers of the different candidates have put in many hard looks today. Levi Ankeny and John L. Wilson both claim decided gains, but the figures in yesterday's Oregonian, regarding the relative strength of different candidates, practically unchanged. Wilson and Ankeny undoubtedly lead the other competitors and their supporters are bringing all possible influence to bear to force to the front. Senator Allen did not arrive today as expected, but it was learned that the general impression prevails that there is a decided tendency on the part of the several non-committal members to rally to his support. Allen is certainly an important factor in the present contest. Judge Turner is known to have several friends in the legislature, and it wouldn't be surprising, if the election is not decided soon after the first ballot is taken, to see the old content between Allen and Ankeny renewed. Judge Blake arrived from Spokane today and is spoken of as another possible dark horse from that county. He is known to have one or two votes in the case of a tie between the two candidates.

Notwithstanding the fact that Olympia is now swarming with applicants for positions, the legislators say that few clerkships will be given out. This will probably prove disappointing to many who have come from different parts of the state. Many are here from Eastern Washington, and have been put to considerable expense, but this will probably not be considered by the legislators who desire to abide by the wishes of his constituents. Of course, numerous clerks will be employed just the same. Many will probably be needed. Those who are engaged, however, may have the pleasure of serving at reduced salaries. Heretofore the committee clerks and others have received pay at the rate of \$4 and \$5 per day for the session. At a caucus of the southwestern members last night it was decided to recommend that a reduction of 20 per cent be made in the salaries of the officers and employees of both houses. This recommendation seems to meet with the approval of most of the members of the legislature, and will probably be carried out. If it is, the committee clerks and numerous others will not receive more than from \$3 to \$4 per day. A prominent populist member of the house said yesterday that he would guarantee to furnish 50 clerks, if the state would pay railroad fares and board bills in bringing them here and looking after them during the session. This populist contends that hundreds of young men and women in the state would jump at the chance to earn a living.

One of the first things the legislature will do in the interest of economy will be to dispose of some of the numerous commissions. The land commission and others are considered unnecessary, inasmuch as the present state officers, it is believed, can look after these matters without much trouble. Thousands of dollars are believed to be expended each year for the maintenance of boards and commissions, whose duties might be performed by one board or the officers elected by the people. Numerous bills are being prepared for the purpose of stopping what is considered a reckless expenditure of money. The taxpayers are too sorry to have the legislature do anything that is not an absolute necessity.

There promises to be a great deal of legislation directed at the railroads. An effort will be made to reduce freight rates and to have the railroads pay for the cost of appropriations for anything that is not an absolute necessity.

OPENING DAY AT SALEM

The Senatorial Fight, of Course, the Chief Topic of Interest.

SUNDAY SCARCELY A DAY OF REST

Most Significant Fact Apparent Last Night Was That the Opposition to Dolph Was Crumbling Away.

SALEM, Jan. 12.—It has been a busy Sunday for the capital city, and even tonight the impression is anything but that it has been a day of rest. The state-house is a blaze of light, nearly every room having busy occupants, and the resorts about town are doing a thriving business. The Willamette hotel corridors upstairs and down, are packed with a jostling crowd, and an animation even greater than usual pervades the place. The chief topic of interest, of course, is the senatorial contest, and the most significant fact about it is that the opposition to Dolph is crumbling away. One of the saddest errors of the opposition turns out to be the printed list of members claimed to be against the senator. From six to nine of the 23 names printed may be given as for Dolph, and it is not likely that the opposition can muster over 23 votes, if it does that, in caucus. The publication of the list is considered a piece of wretched politics, and those who have been incorrectly catalogued are not much pleased with their treatment. The others are apparently no better pleased, not wishing to be catalogued as committed.

It is learned tonight in a round-about way from a reliable source, that when the opposition realizes it is a hopeless minority among the republican members, its members will refuse to go into caucus. This, obviously, would be the only course open, relying upon the democratic and populist strength in the legislative balloting. Not only would such a determination be dangerous for its projectors in party aspect, but little help may be expected from populists and none from the democrats. The democrats will likely caucus and decide to take no hand in the republican contest. Even if the republican caucus should by any chance fall of nomination, it is probably probable for a democrat steadily through all.

Tomorrow business will begin in both houses somewhat between 10 and 11 o'clock. The senate will be called to order by Hon. Charles W. Fulton, by virtue of the fact that he was president last session, after which a temporary presiding officer will be elected. Also a temporary clerk, stenographer and assistant. Then on motion of some senator a committee on credentials will be appointed and perhaps an adjournment until afternoon will then be taken. Upon reassembling the report of the credentials committee will be read and adopted, after which permanent organization will be effected. In the meantime the house will be called to order by Major D. C. Sherman, by virtue of his having been chief clerk of the last house, and the same general routine will be followed as in the senate.

Four years ago the vote for governor was not canvassed until Wednesday and probably the same will be pursued this year. This is done in presence of members of both houses in joint assembly in the hall of representatives with the president of the senate presiding. The address of the supreme court will be present by invitation and Chief Justice Bean will administer the oath of office to Governor-elect Lord, after which the inaugural address will be read. The inauguration ceremony will be done as has not been arranged yet. In the senate the committees are usually announced the second day, especially by Mr. Simon, who does not take long to make up his mind. It is believed that gentlemen will again control the destinies of the upper house. In the house the making up of committees takes longer and probably they will not be announced before the following Monday.

The speakership contest is warming up. Moore's counts 29 votes, out of the necessary 27, for election as speaker. Wright is making an energetic canvass, and there are indications of a breaking up of Seibred's strength. An effort will be made, of course, by each of the others to secure the speakership. The chances in such a result are in Moore's favor. A quiet movement is at work to delay the speakership caucus of republicans until Tuesday. It emanates from the opposition to Moore, who may be taken as a good sign that the gentleman from Marion has the upper hand.

Representative Paxton is preparing a bill to provide safe depositories for public funds. Senator Woodard has discovered that the constitutional amendment concerning the elective franchise which originated in the house, and was, at his instance, amended to require voters be able to read and write, and which was carried at the June election of 1892, will have to be drawn up and passed all over again, as it did not come out in correct form, owing to an error somewhere, probably in the judiciary committee.

All three of the senatorial candidates are on the ground with headquarters in full blast at the Willamette hotel. Senator Dolph was one of 20 people who came up on tonight's special. He rode in a day coach and stood up in the street car, jokingly remarking that he knew his place too well before the election to sit while a representative was standing.

A voting machine will be here in a day or two, and set up for members to watch its workings. Representative Beach, of Multnomah, is its sanguine promoter.

It is conceded on all hands that Mr. Simon will be the unanimous choice of the republican caucus for president of the senate.

THE OREGON LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Representatives Who Will Serve for 49 Days and Nights.

The 8th biennial session of the Oregon state legislature, which convenes at Salem today, is composed of the following members: SENATE: Baker and Malheur—Will R. King, (top.) Benton and Lincoln—Toibert Carter, (rep.) Clackamas—George C. Brownell, (rep.) Clackamas and Marion—Alonso Genser, (rep.) Clatsop—John H. Smith, (dem.) Columbia, Washington and Tillamook—J. W. Maxwell, (rep.) Multnomah—H. A. Hancock, (rep.) O., N. Denny, (rep.), H. E. McGinn, (rep.)

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