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A call will convince you that if you have the least use for anything in silverware that now is the time to buy. I invite you to call early while the stock is yet complete.

Respectfully,

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When their tender skins are irritated on fire, with itching, burning, scaly, and

itchy skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, none but mothers realize. CUTICURA REMEDY affords

immediate relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy and economical cure. Sold every where.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER IS

Universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only powder that will improve the complexion, lend grace, freedom, and all skin diseases.

CHICKARAW—B. & W.—CHICKARAW.

A new color.

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EVERING & FRIEL, COR. FRONT AND ALDER STREETS

"CHICKARAW"—B. & W.—"CHICKARAW."

A new color.

CAUTION

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Rich Cut Glass and Brim-a-Bar Ware. Household novelties of later designs and all useful. Granite ware, tinware, woodenware. Lamps of all kinds and patterns.

All Our Goods Will Be Sold at Clearance Sale Prices During the 30 Days' Sale.

OLDS & SUMMERS, 189 AND 191 FIRST STREET

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY

SAPOLIO

'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

OREGON'S EIGHTEENTH

The State Legislature Again in Biennial Session.

PREST SIMON, SPEAKER MOORES

The Caucus Vote for Speaker of the House Satisfactory in Every Way to Dolph's Supporters.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 14.—One of Secretary of State Kincaid's first official acts was the swearing in of the members of the house. This he did in a quiet and unpretentious way, standing on the floor of the house, directly in front of the clerk's desk. He subsequently ascended the speaker's platform and administered the oath of office to Speaker Moore.

It is easy to see that the house is to be a very talkative body. There is an unusual number of young members, very bright, brainy-appearing fellows, who evidently have an unlimited supply of energy. They talk very steadily on their feet and make a good showing. There must be 20 men of 20 years or less, native sons and energetic young fellows, who evidence a disposition to stand on their own feeting and resist efforts to influence them. The house has decidedly a business air, and if the conflicting elements can be harmonized at all, some practical legislation ought to be evolved.

Moore is making a very good impression. He is a little nervous today, as all speakers are their first day, but he is very quick to see a point and prompt in asserting it. One of his noticeable peculiarities is a decided disposition to belittle things along by making suggestions in the way of reconciling differences. One can see, however, that he can be determined, and if a member gets in his way he would like to get rid of him. He has an appeal go at once to the house. On roll call, Moore voted for Stewart, the populist school teacher of Curry county. His speech on taking the oath was short and in good taste, extending his thanks and pointing out that results and not his own promises would show the wisdom or the error of the choice of the house.

Templeton, of Brownsville, distinguished himself by getting through, against some opposition, his reform amendment for general appropriation bills being reported from the ways and means committee two weeks before the close of the session. It will probably cause some awkwardness about subsequent insertion of the amendment, but the president of having the measure before public attention will be of great value.

The spirit of the star-eyed goddess permeates the galleries in the house, and everything favoring of economy is applauded to the echo. The great demonstration of the day was on the defeat of the customary resolution calling for five copies of newspapers for each member. An effort to compromise on three copies was swept off its feet in a wave of economy, and the galleries triumphantly testified to their approval. Finally, on motion of Paxton, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

The house was unable to do anything at all about clerkships, having got itself into deep water, parliamentarily, and got out of it by means by laying the question on the table and adjourning.

The senate committee on revision of rules, consisting of Simon, Cogswell and Stielwer, will report in the morning in favor of 26 standing committees, to consist of three members each, except the committee on judiciary, ways and means, public lands, roads and highways, railroads, assessment and taxation, revision of laws and counties, which shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the president at the commencement of the session. These committees will be: Agriculture and forestry, assessment and taxation, revision of laws and counties, education, elections and privileges, engrossed bills, enrolled bills, federal relations, fishing industries, horticulture, insurance and taxation, judiciary, revision of the law, medicine, pharmacy and dentistry, military affairs, mining, municipal corporations, printing, public lands and institutions, public lands, railroads, roads and highways, and ways and means.

Senator Huston voted against the resolution inviting clergymen to open sessions with prayer.

As was expected, an effort will be made to supplant the state board of horticulture by a state horticultural inspector. This was the scheme favored by Representative Upton at session, and whose advocates succeeded in defeating the bill of the practical fruitmen like Coon, Toner, T. T. Geer and Ormsby. The bill provides that fruit of any kind infested by any insect of disease, injurious to fruit or fruit trees, and liable to spread contagion, shall be prohibited from sale, or distribution, until disinfected in such manner as may be required by the state horticultural inspector. Any person shipping fruit must affix to each box or package or parcel containing the same a distinct mark, showing the name of the producer and shipper of the same and the locality where grown. Any person having in his possession any fruit or plants infested with any injurious insects or disease, or who shall sell or offer for sale such fruit or trees, or who shall neglect to attach a distinct mark thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not for his services is fixed at \$250 per year horticultural inspector must, biennially, in January, report to the legislature a statement of his official acts and present the actual condition and progress of horticulture in the state. The compensation for his services is fixed at \$500 per year and his actual traveling expenses when engaged in the duties of his office, which must not exceed \$200. The act is effective from date of approval.

Senator Huston is at work on a bill to reform the code with reference to the transfer of the property of a man or woman whose wife or husband is in the insane asylum. According to the law, many transfers are prevented. Persons who are chairmen of the republican caucus of property are desirous of conveying or

mortgaging real estate, and as their wives or husbands are in the insane asylum nothing can be done. The method proposed is for the county court to be authorized to make an order for such sale or mortgage, this order operating as a release of the dower or husband's interest. The bar association has appointed a committee to draw up such a bill. Senator Huston will wait to see whether it has one ready, and if not, will introduce his.

Senator Huston also has a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The dairymen have a meeting here Wednesday and he will submit his bill to them. The bill contemplates in effect, with a few amendments, the Massachusetts law, which has just passed the test of the United States supreme court, and has been sustained.

Senator Gowan, who represents a district 50 miles long, and is much interested in irrigation, says that the bill emanating from the irrigation committee, and printed in The Oregonian the other day, is good enough for him. He is satisfied with its provisions and thinks that the legislature will pass a bill substantially in that form.

Selection of George T. Meyers, as temporary speaker of the house, was accepted by him as a graceful compliment to his popularity. During his brief administration he was an able and impartial presiding officer.

THE ROUTINE WORK.

Full Proceedings of the First Day of the Session.

SALEM, Jan. 14.—The senate was called to order at 11:30 A. M. by Judge O. N. Denney, Multnomah. In doing so, the senator said:

"As one of the holders senators I have been requested to call the senate to order."

Nominations for temporary officers were announced. Senator O. N. Denney nominated W. W. Stielwer, republican, representing Gilliam, Harney and Morrow counties, for temporary president of the senate. Senator Haley, of Multnomah, nominated L. Butler, democrat, of Polk county, for the position. Senator Will R. King placed in nomination S. H. Holt, populist, of Jackson. Senator Bancroft moved that the vote be by ballot, and Senator J. H. Bailey, democrat, and J. H. McClung, republican, were appointed tellers. The vote resulted as follows: Stielwer 9

Holt 4

The following committee on credentials was appointed: Senator A. W. Gowan, republican, Harney; S. A. Dawson, republican, Linn; A. J. Johnson, republican, Linn; J. A. Smith, democrat, Clatsop; S. B. Huston, democrat, Washington.

The senate then adjourned until afternoon, and upon reassembling the report of the committee on credentials was read and adopted without comment. Patterson, of Clatsop, moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon Chief Justice Bean and invite him to administer the oath of office to the newly-elected senators, which duty was performed and the oath administered. The McGinnis introduced senate resolution No. 1, providing for the election of a permanent officer. The resolution was adopted and Senator Denney placed Joseph Stielwer of Multnomah, republican, in nomination for president of the senate. Haley, on behalf of the minority, nominated Huston, and King placed Vandenberg in nomination, on behalf of the populists. The ballot had the following result: Stielwer 9

Huston 7

Vandenberg 3

Brownell and Cogswell escorted Simon to the chair. Briefly, the last named thanked the senators for the token of their confidence and esteem in elevating him to this position.

Chief Bean administered the oath of office. The organization of the senate was then completed by the election of the republican caucus nominees as follows: Chief clerk, Walter St. Clair, of Coos county; assistant to the chief clerk, W. Severance, of Tillamook; calendar clerk, J. M. Stott, of Multnomah; reading clerk, J. M. Huntington, of Harney; sergeant-at-arms, J. B. Croso, of Lincoln; doorkeeper, D. Irvine, of Linn, and mailing clerk, L. H. Arneson, of Multnomah.

President Simon next appointed Thomas Dunn and Newman Kellaway pages, after which the reading of the constitution was administered to the officers of the senate. These resolutions were then adopted:

By Cogswell, that the rules of the last senate be adopted as the rules of the present one, with the president of the senate and the speaker of the house as a committee on revision; by McClung, that the senators be provided with Hill's code and the house and senate journals; by McGinnis, that the morning session be opened with prayer.

The senate was then adjourned until 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The House Proceedings.

SALEM, Jan. 14.—The house was called to order this morning by Major D. C. Sherman, chief clerk of the session of 1893, at 10 o'clock. On motion of O. F. Paxton, of Multnomah, seconded by S. L. Moorhead, of Lane, George T. Meyers of Multnomah was elected temporary speaker. Mr. Meyers took the chair, and on motion of Colonel John McCracken, of Multnomah, seconded by E. Hofer, of Marion, Major D. C. Sherman was elected temporary chief clerk.

Mr. Paxton, of Multnomah, moved the appointment of a committee of five on credentials, which carried, and the temporary speaker named O. F. Paxton (rep.) of Multnomah, S. L. Moorhead (rep.) of Lane, S. M. Nealon (pop.) of Jackson, C. J. Corlis (rep.) of Clatsop, and J. E. Russell (rep.) of Douglas. The house then adjourned until 2:30 P. M., at which time the speaker had announced a caucus of republican members at the Armory at noon.

Upon reassembling, Paxton, as chairman of the committee on credentials, presented the committee's report. It was read by Clerk Sherman. Paxton then moved that a committee of three be appointed to invite the secretary of state, and, in case of his inability, one of the justices of the supreme court, to administer the oath to the members. This carried, and Paxton, Moorhead and Coon were so appointed. In response to the invitation, the new secretary of state, the Hon. Hiram B. Kincaid, appeared and administered the prescribed oath to the members standing. On motion of McCracken the house then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. Paxton, who was chairman of the republican caucus, was elected speaker.

(Continued on sixth page.)

GORMAN, ALLISON, HILL

They Monopolized the Attention of the Senate.

A PERSONAL AND SPICY DEBATE

The Maryland and New York Senior Senators Indulged in Much Keen Criticism and Satire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Stirring interest was given to the senate proceedings today by the speeches of Gorman and Hill on various phases of the tariff and financial situation. At times the debate betwixt the two senators took on an added interest from the keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. Gorman spoke for two hours. The speech was mainly remarkable in its array of facts to show that the tariff law which Morgan took as a part in framing was wholly insufficient in raising the revenue absolutely requisite to carry on the government. In presenting this view Gorman dwelt on the personal character of the content over the Wilson bill, and assigned Hill for his attitude then, and since on the tariff question. The speech of Hill was equally personal and equally vigorous, and dwelt on the personal character of the content over the Wilson bill, and assigned Gorman for his attitude then, and since on the tariff question. The speech of Hill was equally personal and equally vigorous, and dwelt on the personal character of the content over the Wilson bill, and assigned Gorman for his attitude then, and since on the tariff question.

After the routine business, Senator Stewart resumed his speech begun Saturday. Stewart spoke of the extent to which the banks controlled congress, political parties, telegraph companies and the press. The banks always maintained a lobby in congress. They dominated the national conventions, secured the democratic and populist, and secured the nomination of the president. He had been in the senate for 20 years, and he had seen the tariff law passed, and he had seen the revenue of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, and yet it was demonstrated that the tariff law was insufficient for the ordinary expenses of the government.

"According to your estimates," interrupted Vest, "do you claim that the revenue for the present year will not meet the expenses?"

"I do." "Do you include in your estimates the cent tax on sugar and the increased whiskey tax, which will be available for this year?" I desire to call the senator's attention to the fact that the revenues of the government have been steadily increasing for three months, and that it is reasonable to presume that by April 10 the revenues will meet the expenditures."

"I will allow another to answer that question," replied Gorman. "I will allow the foremost man in finance in the democratic party to answer the secretary of the treasury—who amid all this turmoil has stood for a tax sufficient to meet the demands on the treasury. He stood there while under the ramparts, and the vipers of the press were spinning out the revenues of the government."

The senator from New York, Mr. Hill, was not a party to it. There is something about democrats from the section whence he comes that prevents them from ever compromising. The senator from New York, Mr. Hill, was not a party to it. There is something about democrats from the section whence he comes that prevents them from ever compromising. The senator from New York, Mr. Hill, was not a party to it. There is something about democrats from the section whence he comes that prevents them from ever compromising.

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ever had confidence in that party, but because, in their present situation, they would have removed from power any party. You will come into power March 4 next, under circumstances more favorable than we did. We have removed many of the obstructions from your path. You will have in the house as big a majority as we have now, and in the senate a majority as big as ours for our change but by a thread. I say now to the senator from Pennsylvania, when he and his colleagues meet the question that confronts us now, I will treat him and his friends in a spirit different from that which he has manifested toward us. I will say to him, when any question affecting the finances of the government arises, any proposition to prevent the bankruptcy of the government, or to give the country a sound currency, 'I will help you through in the hour of peril, although you refused to aid us.'"

Aldrich said: "As the senator from Maryland says the responsibility will be on the republican side of the chamber after March 4, let me ask him if we will have the president with us as after that date?"

Gorman paused for a moment, and then in eloquent terms declared the president would not be with us in preparing a proposition to meet any emergency presented to him with a patriotism uninfluenced by party feeling, causing Hale to remark:

"Let me suggest that while the senator from Maryland is so anxious to have the president on this side of the chamber after March 4, yet the administrative branch of the government remains with the democrats."

Now, when the senator says the president will patriotically join in preparing a proposition to meet any emergency presented to him with a patriotism uninfluenced by party feeling, causing Hale to remark:

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