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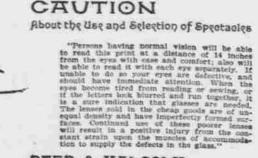
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'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

The State Legislature Again in Biennial Session.

PRES'T 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 f State Kincald's first official acts was he swearing in of the members of the ouse. 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 peaker's platform and administered the

osth of office to Speaker Moores.

It is easy to see that the house is to be a very talkutive body. There is an unusual number of young members, very bright, hrainy-appearing fellows, who evidently have an unlimited supply of gradory bottled up ready for invant uncorr bottled up ready for invant untory bottled up ready for instant un-corking. They talk very steadily on their feet and make a good showing. There must be 29 men of 20 years or less, native sons and energetic young fellows, who evi-sence a disposition to stand on their own looting and resist efforts to influence them. The house has decidedly a business air, and if the conflicting elements an be harmonized at all, some practical egislation ought to be evolved.

Moores is making a very good impres-sion. 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 help things along by making suggestions in the way of reconciling differences. One can see, however, that he can be deter-mined, and if a member gets in his way he would little rather, than anything cise, have an anneal go at once to the house. have an appeal go at once to the house. On roll call, Moores voted for Stewart, the populist school teacher of Curry county. His speech on taking the chair 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 mself by getting through, against some opposition his reform amendment for the general appropriation bill being re-ported from the ways and means com-mittee two weeks before the close of the session. It will probably cause some awkardness about subsequent insertion of amounts appropriated, but the precedent of having the meanure before rubble. of having the measure before public atention will be of great value.

The spirit of the star-eyed goddess per meates the galleries in the house, and everything savering of economy is applicated to the echo. The great demonstration of the day was on the defeat of the customary resolution calling for five effort to compromise on three copies was swept off its feet in a wave of eco omy, and the galleries tumultuously tes-tified to their approval. Finally, on mo-tion 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, parliamenturily, and got out of the mess by laying the question on the table and adjourning.

The senate committee on revision of rules, consisting of Simon, Cogswell and Steiwer, 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, rail-roads, 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 ession. These committees will be:

Agriculture and forestry, asses and taxation, claims, commerce and navi-gation, counties, education, elections and privileges, engrossed bills, enrolled bills federal relations, fishing industries, horti-culture, insurance and banking, irrigation dictary, revision of the laws, medicin pharmucy and dentistry, military affairs, mining, municipal corporations, printing, public buildings and institutions, public ands, railroads, roads and highways, and ways and means.

Senator Huston voted against the reso-ution inviting clergymen to open sexions with prayer.

As was expected, an effort will be made o supplant the state board of horticulwas the scheme fathered by Representative Upton last session, and whose advocates succeeded in defeating the bill of the practical fruitmen like Coon, Ton-er, 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 man-ner as may be required by the state horticultural inspector. Any person shipping fruit must affix to each box, 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 frui 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 \$1500 per year horticultural inspector must, biennially, in January, report to the legislature a statement of his official acts and prethe actual condition and progress of hor ticulture 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 5500. The act is effectual 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 of property are desirous of conveying or

# or hesbands are in the insane asylum

posed is for the county court to be au-thorized to make an order for such sale or mortgage, this order operating as a release of the dower or husband's in-terest. The Bar Association has appoint-ed a committee to draw up such a bill. Senator Huston will wait to see whether it has one ready and if not will interest. of the Senate.

duce his. Senator Huston also has a bill regulating the manufacture and sale of ol garine. 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 Mas-

sachinetts law, which has just stood the test of the United States supreme court, and has been sustained. Senator Gowan, who represents a dis-trict 250 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

it has one ready, and, if not, will intro

legislature will pass a bill substantially in that form Selection of George T. Meyers, as tem-porary speaker of the house, was accepted by him as a graceful compliment to his popularity. During his brief administra-tion he made an able and impartial pre-

THE ROUTINE WORK. Full Proceedings of the First Day of

siding officer.

the Session.

SALEM, Jan. H.—The senute was called to order at 11:00 A. M. by Judge O. N. Denny, of Multnomah. In doing so, the

"As one of the holdover senators I have As one of the holdover senators I have been requested to call the senate to order." Nominations for temporary officers were requested. Senator O. N. Denny nominated W. W. Stelwer, republican, representing Gilliam, Harney and Morrow counties, for temporary president of the senate. Senator Raley, of Umatilla, nominated N. L. Butler, democrat, of Polk county, for the position. Senator Will R. King placed in nomination S. H. Holt, populist, of Jackson. Senator Ban-croft moved that the vote be by ballot, and Senators J. H. Raley, democrat, and J. H. McClung, republican, were appoint-ed tellers. The vote resulted as follows: Stelwer ..... 17 Butler ......

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

The senate then adjourned until afteron, and upon reassembling the report of and adopted without comment. Patter-son, Raley and Gowan were appointed a committee to wait upon Chief Justice Bean and invite him to administer the eath of office to the newly-elected senators, which duty was performed and the oath administered. Then McGinn intro-duced senate resolution No. 1, providing duced senata resolution No. 1, providing for the election of a permanent officer. The resolution was adopted and Senator Denny placed Joseph Sir ma of Multinormah, in nomination for resident of the senate. Raley, on behalf of the minority, nominated Huston, and King placed Vanderburg in nomination, on behalf of the populists. The ballot had the following result:

result: .....IS Huston..... 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 for a third time to the high office. Chief Bean administered the oath of of-fice. The organization of the senate was then completed by the election of the republican caucus nominees as follows: Chief clerk, Walter St. Chair, of Coos

county; assistant to the chief clerk, A. W. Severance, of Tillamook; calendar clerk, J. M. Stott, of Multnomah; read-ing clerk, J. B. Huntington, of Harney; sergeant-at-arms, J. B. Crosno, of Lin-coln; doorkeeper, J. D. Irvine, of Linn, and mailing cierk, L. H. Arneson, of Mult-President Simon next appointed Thomas

Dunn and Newman Kellaway pages, after which the oath of office was ad-ministered to the officers of the senate. Phese resolutions were then adopted: By Cogswell, that the rules of the inst senate be adopted as the rules of the present one, with the president of the senate and Cogswell and Steiwer as a committee on revision; by McClung, that the senators be provided with Hill's code and the house and senate journals; by McGinn, that the morning session be opened with prayer. The senate was then adjourned until 10

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 1830, at 11 o'clock. On motion of O. F. Paxton, of Multnomah, seconded by S. L. foorhead, of Lane. George T. Myers of fultnomah was elected temporary speaker. Mr. Myers took the chair, and on mo-tion of Colonel John McCraken, of Mult-nomah, 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 Multinomah, S. L. Moorhead (rep.) of Lane, S. M. Nealon (pop.) of Jackson, C. J. Curtis (rep.) of Clatsop, and J. E. Blundell (rep.) of Douglas. The house then adjourned until 2:20 P. M., after the peaker had announced a caucus of republican members at the Armory at no reassembling, Paxton, as chair-f the committee on credentials, presented the committee's report. It was read by Clerk Sherman. Paxton then moved that a committee of three be ap-pointed to invite the secretary of state,

and, in case of his inability, one of the justices of the supreme court, to adminis-ter 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, Harrison B. Kincald, appeared and administered the prescribed oath to all members standing. On motion of Mc-Craken the house then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. Paxton. who was chairman of the republican cau-(Concluded on sixth page.)

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Food Report.



They Monopolized the Attention

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 Hil on various phases of the tariff and finan-cial situation. At times the debate between the two senators took on an added interest from the keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. Gor-man spoke for two hours. The speech was mainly remarkable in its arrayal of facts to show that the tariff law, which Morgan took so large a part in framing, was wholly insufficient in raising the revenue absolutely requisite to carry on the government. In presenting tuls view Gor-man dwelt on the personal features of the ntest over the Wilson bill, and arraigned Hill for his attitude then, and since on the tariff question. The speech of Hill was equally personal and equally vigorous, and was received with the same close actention from his associates. Intense in-terest by the galleries has been shown in the Maryland senator. Hill directed his remarks mainly at Gorman, who sat only a few feet away. Allison also con-tributed to the features of the day by a short, but effective presentation of the need of immediate legislation on the tur-iff to raise revenue, instead of further agitation on the currency question. After the routine business, Senator

Stewart resumed his speech begun Satur-day. Stewart spoke of the extent to which Stewart resumen his special controlled congress, political conventions, telegraph companies and the press. The banks always maintained a lobby in congress, They dominated the national conventions, republican, democratic and populist, and secured the nomination of their friends. There had been bank rule in the administration for 29 bank rule in the administration for 29 years. Stewart closed at 1 o'clock, and then Gorman of Maryland rose for the speech which had been expected for some days. At the outset he gave his atention to the proposition to cripple the acome tax by cutting off its appropria-tion. He declared himself opposed to that line of attack. He then proceeded to take up the tariff legislation, as bearing on ex-isting conditions. The tariff bill which first came to the senate had brought forth an era of demagoguery such as the country has seldom seen. It overlooked the greatest essential of legislation-to realize sufficient revenue to carry on the covernment. The senator said that he for one, would never have voted for the for one, would never have voted for the tariff bill if he had not believed it had been shaped so as to raise ample revenue for expenses of the government. The sen-ate added \$62,000,000 to the revenues under that law, and yet it was dehountrated that the revenues under the law were in-sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the government. government.

"According to your estimates," inter-rupted Vest, "do you claim that the rev-enues for the present year will not meet the expenses?"

the expenses?"
"I do."
"Do you include in your estimates the 40 per cent tax on sugar and the increased whisky tax, which will not be available for this year? I desire to call the senator's attention to the fact that the revenues of the government have been steadlly increasing for three months, and that it is reasonable to presume that by April 10 the revenues will meet the expendi-

has stood for a tax sufficient to meet the demands on the treasury. He stood there while slander was rampant, and the vipers of the press were spitting at him, and he stands there now. The Wilson bill, or the Gorman bill, or the Brice bill, or the Smith bill, or by whatever name you desire to call it, was a compromise bill. 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 fought the bill manfully. I admire his maniliness, but in addition to opposing the income tax, which, as I have shown, is necessary, the senator from New York joined with all the extreme tariff reformers to cut down duties on imports. I will never follow one who will in time of peace increase the national debt to pay the current expenses of the government. Before the election of 1892 it had already been demonstrated that the McKinley law did not include sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the government. The estimates on which that law had been made were erroneous, just as the estimates on which this last tariff law was franed were erroneous.
It had been clearly pointed out, prior to
the election of 1892, that the McKinley bill reduced revenues to the point of threatening the treasury with bankruptcy." Gorman reviewed the circumstances un

der which the Wilson bill was taken up in the senate, and declared that the penses of the government could not reduced. He quoted from a report of the condition of the treasury January 12, showing that the deficit since July 1, 1894, or the excess of expenditures, as Mr. Carlisis called it, was \$31,000,000. Mr. Carlisio, while the tariff bill was pending, had estimated the receipts under the senate bill for the ensuing fiscal year at \$363,000,000. and the expenditures at \$378,000,000, or a deficit of \$15,000,000. The deficit was al-ready double that sum, and the year was but half over. Gorman spoke of the difficulty in making accurate prognostica-tions, and declared that in his opinion the secretary ought not to be held to his figires. Addressing the democratic side, he

But you cannot afford to trifle with the situation. You must maintain, without party divisions, the honor and integ-rity of the government. We are raising more taxes from our people than from ustoms duties. Not enough revenue is being raised from customs to pay the pen-sions. The bulk of taxation is now being levied within our own borders. The cus oms revenue will be many millions short of the \$140,000,000 required for pensions. Can we reduce the expenditures? I answer no. In 1882 the pension budget reached \$180,000,000, its highest point. It is now down to \$140,000,000, and will dimin-ish as the old soldiers die, It will aver-age \$125,000,000 for the next 10 years. The expenditures for postal service, the navy, rivers and harbors must go on. The sen-ator from Pennsylvania (Quay) has said the democratic party had been rebuked and turned out of power. I think the senator from Colorado (Teller) stated the case Saturday last, when, addressing his republican colleagues, he warned them that the republicans were swept into power last fall, not because the people

because, in their present distress, they would have removed from power any porty. You will come into power farch 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 contact. as we have now, and in the senate a majority as big as ours for ours hangs but by a thread. I say now to the senator from Pennsylvania, when he and his contact when the senator from Pennsylvania, when he and his colleagues meet the question that con-fronts 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 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 after that date."

Gorman paused for a moment, and then in eliquent terms declared the president

in eloquent terms declared the president of the United States could be depended upon 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 places the responsibility 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 partiotically ioin us in pressure. will patriotically join us in preparing a remedy, does he mean to say the presi-dent will approve such a bill for raising revenue as this side of the chamber may prepare? We have our ow ideas as to how this revenue should be raised. It is part of the republican policy of protection, Now, is the senator authorized to say the president will help us in defeating this measure?"

Gorman discinimed any authority to speak for the president or to indicate his course, but said that if the republican congress, after March 4, meets this grave responsibility with patriotism, unawerved by party feeling, he felt confident that every man, from the president down to the humblest man in the democratic party, would help in securing that would help in securing that end. Aldrich then suggested that Gorman had pointed out that the government needed more

revenue, asking:
"And now, what remedy does the senator propose?"
"The first thing to do is to pass the ap propriation for collecting the income tax," said Gorman. "For one, I am convinced the masses of the people who comprise the brawn and sinew of the land; the brawn and sinew of the land; who love justice and honest dealings; the people whom Mr. Lincoln said could not be fooled all the time, will come back and render a verdict in favor of those who knew when their party was in the minority that there was a deficiency, and who had the courage, when in the majority, to insist on trying to make the receipts meet the expenditures. They will give due credit and to the great statesmen whom they had treated unjustiy."

"Why not pass some bill now to increase the revenue?" asked Aldrich.

crease the revenue?" asked Aldrich.

"We have no power to do so."

"There are some measures on the calerdar" (alluding to the bills to place from and coal on the free list and to abolish the differential on refined sugar.)

"But they decrease the revenue," reniled (Gorman) plied Gorman

"We could alter their character," said Aldrich. Vest-Will you aid us to take them up? Aldrich-If you will change their character, yes. "Certainly," observed Vest, with

mile, "if we will substitute the McKinley act."
In concluding Gorman said: "It would be good policy and good politics for the republicans to join us; sink party differ-

ences, meet the emergency and not let this question be made a football any "I will allow another to answer that question," replicit Gorman. "I will allow the foremost man of 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 femands on the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds on the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds on the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds on the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the demonds of the incomplete the making it clear, from the incomplete the making it clear. now face to face with a great deficit.

Continuing, Allison said: "The senator has not mentioned the currency question. He has gone to the really great emergency, the government's grave emergency; it is lacking revenue now and threatened with a still greater lack of revenue. And yet, with the situation before us, in two months congress sep arates not to convene again for nearly a year from the present time. But there is a remedy at hand. There are bills here, sent from the house, to further reduce the revenues on coal and iron. The duty of the hour is to take these bills and instead of passing them to further reduce revenues, to so frame them as to yield \$50,000,000 additional to our revenues."

Allison expressed amusement that the president and secretary of the treasury should remain passive with no suggestion to congress as to the imperative necessity of increasing the revenues of the government. With a tremendous majority in congress it was a plain duty that they should be reminded in unmistakable language, from the executive branch of the government, that the revenues must be increased to a point sufficient to sus-tain the credit of the government. This was the present pressing duty, instead of vain conferences over a currency bill, or the reform of greenbacks, or the many financial plans under discussion. He urged that the statistics he presented showed that the McKinley law would have yielded ample revenue. But from the outset the normal action of that law was interrupted by the threat of revising and nullifying it. Allison closed with a vig-orous appeal to those in authority, the president, the secretary of the treasury, the administration and congress, to meet

the emergency here and now instead of waiting for a full year. Hill said: "If the senator from Mary-land desires to vindicate himself, I see no reason why he should not have the opportunity, but in urging this vindication the senator from Maryland should not seek to impeach those who supported the Wilson bill. That senator (Gorman) was among those who voted for that bill. I was not among those who voted for it. It is a peculiar situation to find senators who had voted against a law criticised for As to the income tax, I understood the senator from Maryland to be opposed to shively, member from Whatcom, rest, but after a time, presto, change, the sponded. The reading of the certificates of election followed, and on roll-call all the state of the certificates and the favor that tax for a period of five years."

Hill defined his position, which was to

repeal the tax. If it is to stand, he would offer no opposition to the appropriation for carrying it into effect.

"If the commission of internal revenue should be enjoined from collecting the tax by one party in the District of Columbia, pending the determination of its constitutionality," asked Vilas, "would that not prevent the collection of the tax anywhere until the case was decided."
"It would not," replied Hill, who proceeded to argue that the injunction would only the benefit of the collection.

only be for the benefit of any person bringing the action. "Why cannot a class have the benefit of (Concluded on sixth page.)

Formal Opening of the Washington Legislature.

BOTH HOUSES FULLY ORGANIZED

The Senatorial Fight Takes On Interest and the Results of the Day Show Gains for Ankeny.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 1t.-The fourth session f the Washington state legislature con-ened today at noon, and after the organ-nation of both upper and lower house an adjournment was taken until tomorrow. With the exception of three or four members, all the legislators were present and the lobbles of both houses were crowded with spectators, Morrison of King with spectators. Morrison of King was elected speaker of the house, and the other more important officers were chosen in both branches. All were elected in a formal manner, the contests having been decided in caucus early in the morning. The petty officers and clerks are yet to decided upon in the house.

The most important features of the day were the adopting of a resolution in the house to reduce the saluries of em-ployes 20 per cent, and the adoption of a concurrent resolution by the senate, which provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the land commissioners. The latter says that it appears from the report of the board of land commissioners, and from other sources, that there is good reason for a thorough examination of and investigation into the present methods of conducting the state's land business, and asks that a committee of five be apand asset that a committee of rive be ap-pointed, to consist of three members of the house and two from the senate, which shall at once proceed to examine into and report upon the method of transacting business and operation of the respective offices of the board of land commissioners, commissioner of public lands and the everal county boards of tide-land appraisers, and it shall be the special duty of said committee to report to the legis-lature as to whether the methods of conducting the business in each of the sev-eral offices referred to is the best ob-tainable or not; whether the service of the officers of the state employed in the several offices referred to has been efficient and satisfactory or not; whether or not any or all of the several offices should consolidated, abolished or c The committee is given authority to send for persons and papers and to administer onths. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

There has been much talk during the ast several months about the land con ission, and the fact that the resolution to investigate the matter was one of the first acts of the senate is being discussed freely tonight. The investigation promises to be one of the most absorbing features of the session, and will be await-ed with interest by all people of the state.

At the caucus of republican members of the house tonight, to select petty offi-cers and clerks, the following candidates were chosen to be elected to

Reading clerk, Harry W. Carroll; docket clerk, Miss Dorr; Journal clerk, Lynch Garrett; assistant, C. T. Hall; enrolling clerk, Dan K. Proud; assistant, Margaret Chisholm; engrossing clerk, Flora Bacon; assistant, E. W. Porter; assistant serreant-at-arms, Joe Holder; doorkeeper, Seigfred; postmaster, A. J. Bingham

Governor McGraw will deliver his message to the legislature some time tomor-

Story of the Routine Proceedings of

the Day.
OLYMPIA, Jan. 14.-The organization of the senate occurred at noon. Lieuten-ant-Governor Luce presided and Secre-tary of State Price read the certificate of election of the new members. Ex-Secretary of State Weir, as secretary of the last senate, called the roll. It showed two populist members, Crow and Fish, to be absent. When Chief Justice Hoyt was invited to administer the oath they were still missing. They came in later, how-

ever, and had a special oath given Campbell of Pierce nominated Senator Van Houten of Spokane as president pro-tem. Foss, Lesh, Lewis and others seconded the nomination, and it was made animous. The senator received the nor gracefully and in a most modest unanimous. manner thanked the senate for his se lection. It came entirely unsolicited and was a surprise to him.
Senator Brown submitted the report of

non-partisan caucus on the election of officers, and it was adopted. elected are: Secretary, T. G. Nicklin of Whatcom;

assistant secretary, A. B. Cowles of Pierce; sergeant-at-arms, Joe T. Mitchell of Pierce; assistant sergeant-at-arms, John Inkster, fr., of Spokane; minute clerk, Mrs. Ella B. Sparks of Pierce; bill clerk, Miss Minnie Personeus of King; journal clerk, Wiley of Yakima; engrossing clerk, P. R. Helm of Kittitas; postmaster, Car-roll Hendron of Columbia; pages, Willie Skinner and Ernest Range; janitor, Jerry Flowers of Spokane; watchman, Isane Carson of Pierce; enrolling cierk, Miss Minnie Tannatt of Whitman.

A committee was appointed to inform the house that the senate was fully or-ganized and ready for business, after which the rules of the last senate were adopted for the fourth session

Sergeant and Megler were appointed a committee to act jointly with a house committee to wait on Governor McGraw and inform him the legislature was ready to receive his message, after which a recess was then taken until 2 o'clock. The only business of importance in the afternoon was the introduction of a con-current resolution by Durr, relative to the granted tide and other lands.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 14.-At 12 o'clock, sharp, T. G. Nicklin, chief clerk of the house at the last session, rapped for order. He announced that the session would be Chief Justice Dunbar then administered the oath of office to the members. The election of speaker being in order, Morrison (rep.) of King, Biggs (dem.) of Whatcom, and Cline (pop.) of Whate placed in nomination. Morri placed in nomination. elected, the vote standing: Morrison ..

Biggs Morrison then took the chair and was greeted with hearty applause. E. C. Pinch, of Chehalis, was then nominated for chief clerk. He was elected, the democrais and republicans voting for him and the populists refusing to vote. Cline, populist, of Whatcom, endeavored to in-I troduce a resolution protesting against