

THE HOLT ELECTION BILL.

Measure to Be Actively Urged by the Populists

The Holt election bill is a measure of considerable importance that will be urged actively upon the attention of the legislature. It will be championed by the Populists, and they desire its passage more perhaps than any other bill. It has been endorsed by the Populist party throughout the state.

The proposed act relates to the appointment of judges by county courts. Its policy is to provide for representation by the three leading parties on election boards, and it is made obligatory upon the county judge to designate the person recommended by the chairman of the respective central committees. The clerks are to be appointed in similar manner from the two leading parties. The appointments shall be made on the first Saturday in May, instead of in January, as at present.

The important section of the act follows:

Sec. 3. On the first Saturday in May preceding each regular general election, the county judge in each county in this state shall appoint in each precinct in this county three judges of election possessing the qualifications of electors. In every county the chairman and secretary of the county central committees of the three political parties, which cast the largest, the second largest, and the third largest number of votes, respectively, at the last general election in the state for justice of the supreme court shall each have the right and are hereby authorized to propose and recommend to the county judge of such county, in writing, the name of one qualified elector to serve as judge of election in each precinct in said county, and the county judge must and shall appoint the electors so recommended. In each county of this state the chairman of the two political parties casting the greatest number of votes for the justice of the supreme court, and the second greatest number, respectively, at the last preceding general election in this state, may also on the first Saturday in May preceding each regular general election propose and recommend to the county judge of such county, in writing, the name of one qualified elector to serve as clerk of the election board in each precinct in said county, and the county judges must and shall appoint the qualified electors so recommended. If any county chairman and secretary, as above provided, shall fail to file with the county judge, before the first Saturday in May immediately preceding each regular general election, the names of the qualified electors they recommend for judges and clerks of election in any precinct or precincts in any county in this state, the county judge of such county shall appoint said officers on his own motion.

The county judge shall designate one of the three judges to be chairman. The judges and clerks so appointed shall hold their office for two years. Immediately after the appointment of said judges and clerks the county clerk shall make out and send to each judge and clerk so appointed by registered mail a notice of his appointment.

Senator Carter has by request presented the following bill relating to the free ferry at Corvallis:

"That the county court of Benton county, Or., is hereby authorized and empowered to establish and maintain a free ferry across the Willamette river, at Corvallis, Or., and to accomplish that end shall have the power to buy, build or lease a ferry, grounds and equipments therefor, or may in the discretion of said court hire or employ other persons to furnish such ferry, grounds and equipments and run the same as a free ferry at all reasonable hours; provided, that in conducting said ferry it shall be lawful for said county court to prescribe rates of ferryage to be charged customers for crossing said ferry during the hours between 8 o'clock in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning. Said county court is hereby authorized to do everything necessary to maintain said ferry as completely as a natural person could do."

Here is a bill by Senator Harmon that will be of interest to many:

Section 1. Any person riding or driving any vehicle, whether such vehicle is drawn or propelled by animal or other power, using any of the public roads in the state of Oregon, when met by any other vehicle shall keep to the right, and when overtaken by any other vehicle, he shall likewise keep to the right, allowing such rider or driver to pass him to the left, so as in both cases to permit such vehicles to pass free and uninterrupted.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than twenty-five days."

The senate committee on assessment and taxation has under consideration something like twenty-five bills, covering all phases of the subject. It meets almost daily for the purpose of considering them. Several of the bills provide an entirely new assessment of law; but Chairman Hughes thinks that the session has so far progressed that it will be inadvisable to attempt to enact a general law. An attempt will probably be made to pass a special measure designed to correct the present assessment code.

The total appropriation for legislative expenses two years since was \$55,000.

The Benson house was called to order at 2:30 Monday, pursuant to the adjournment on Friday. There were thirty present. Several bills were introduced and read.

The Davis house held a brief session Monday previous to the meeting of the Benson house. As usual nothing was done except to call the roll and move an adjournment until the day following.

TO REAPPORTION THE STATE

Representative Somers' Bill Base on Census of 1895.

Under the constitution, it is the duty of the present legislature to reapportion the state in senatorial and legislative districts, based on the state census of 1895; and to that end, Representative Somers has framed a reapportionment measure. The census figures were obtained by Somers from the secretary of state. The ratio of apportionment for senatorial districts is one senator for every 12,084 of population, and fraction thereof exceeding one-half; and for representatives one for every 6,042 of population. For senators, the apportionment is as follows:

- First district—Marion county; two senators.
- Second—Linn; one.
- Third—Lane; one.
- Fourth—Douglas; one.
- Fifth—Cooks, Curry and Josephine; one.
- Sixth—Jackson; one.
- Seventh—Gilliam, Crook and Klamath; one.
- Eighth—Lincoln, Benton and Lane; one.
- Ninth—Polk; one.
- Tenth—Yamhill; one.
- Eleventh—Clackamas; two.
- Twelfth—Washington; one.
- Thirteenth—Linn and Marion; one.
- Fourteenth—Multnomah; eight.
- Fifteenth—Clatsop; one.
- Sixteenth—Washington, Columbia and Tillamook; one.
- Seventeenth—Wasco and Sherman; one.
- Eighteenth—Morrow, Grant and Harney; one.
- Nineteenth—Umatilla; one.
- Twentieth—Union and Wallowa; one.

For the representative districts, the apportionment is as follows:

- First representative district—Marion county; five representatives.
- Second—Linn; three.
- Third—Lane; three.
- Fourth—Douglas; two.
- Fifth—Cooks; one.
- Sixth—Douglas, Cooks and Curry; one.
- Seventh—Josephine; one.
- Eighth—Jackson; two.
- Ninth—Benton; one.
- Tenth—Polk; two.
- Eleventh—Lincoln and Tillamook; one.
- Twelfth—Yamhill; two.
- Thirteenth—Clackamas; four.
- Fourteenth—Multnomah; fifteen.
- Fifteenth—Washington; three.
- Sixteenth—Clatsop; two.
- Seventeenth—Columbia; one.
- Eighteenth—Wasco; two.
- Nineteenth—Gilliam, Sherman and Crook; one.
- Twentieth—Morrow and Grant; one.
- Twenty-first—Umatilla; two.
- Twenty-second—Union; two.
- Twenty-third—Baker and Malheur; one.
- Twenty-fourth—Lake, Klamath and Harney; one.
- Twenty-fifth—Wallowa; one.

Hold-over senators representing joint districts shall be considered senators for the new districts in which they reside.

The most important change in the measure is the increase of the representation of Multnomah county. It gives fifteen representatives as against nine at present, and eight senators as against five at present. Multnomah has about one-fourth the state's population.

Senator Mulkey's road bill is for an amendment to the old law providing for taxing lands adjacent to the county roads for the purpose of improving them. It makes the territory affected to extend not more than two miles on each side of the proposed road, or to the next adjacent parallel road, instead of three miles, as under the old law. It provides that not less than one-fifth of the tax shall be paid by the county, the remaining four-fifths to be paid by the taxpayers, provided that the county court may determine for the county to pay more than one-fifth of the tax. The law, as it now exists, provides for the payment of the entire tax by the taxpayers residing within three miles of the road in question. Less than a majority of the taxpayers residing within the limits may petition the county court for such tax levy for the purpose of improving a county road. The court, upon discretion, may order the levy upon petition of less than a majority.

An effort is to be made to establish at La Grande, Union county, the "Eastern Oregon agricultural college," which shall receive one-half the annual government appropriation now made to the state agricultural college and experiment station at Corvallis. A bill has been prepared to that effect, and it is understood that it will be championed by Representative Stanley, of Union.

Representative Langell has introduced a bill to make Ashland college and normal school a state institution, to be known as the "Southern Oregon normal school." A board of twelve regents is appointed, and the general policy of government is the same as for other normal schools. The bill carries a \$15,000 appropriation.

At the request of the Arlington Rod and Gun Club, Representative David has introduced a bill to prevent night hunting of wild ducks, geese, swan or other water fowl, on the islands of the Columbia river.

Representative Crawford, of Douglas county, has introduced a maximum freight rate bill, designed to govern the railroad corporations of the state. Rates in detail for various distances are prescribed for every manner of freight, and it is made unlawful for any corporation to charge more. Representative Crawford says that one principal object of his bill is to prevent railroads from raising rates when the price of wheat or other commodities advances.

THE DEFEAT OF DUBOIS.

Henry Heitfeld Elected Senator by the Idaho Legislature.

Boise, Idaho., Feb. 1.—Henry Heitfeld, Populist, was today elected United States senator to succeed Dubois. The vote stood: Heitfeld, 39; Dubois, 30; T. F. Nelson, 1.

Fourteen Democrats joined the Populists for Heitfeld, and he also received the vote of the single Republican member. Four Democrats went to Dubois. In the campaign, the Democrats and Populists entered into fusion under which the Populists were to have the congressman and senator. The Democrats refused to indorse any man named by the Populist caucus for senator. Judge W. H. Claggett was overwhelmingly the choice of the Populists, but the Democrats would not vote for him in sufficient numbers to elect.

Henry Heitfeld is a man of limited education. He was born in St. Louis in January, 1859. His father, Henry Heitfeld, was a German by birth. The future senator of Idaho attended the common schools of St. Louis until 1870, when, with his mother, he moved to Seneca, Kan. He lived there until 1882, being employed at farm work and learning the trade of stone mason. In 1882 Mr. Heitfeld moved to the Northwest, locating at Pomeroy, Wash. For a time he worked in the shops of the Northern Pacific at Sprague, Wash., remaining there until the fall of 1883, when he became a resident of Nez Perce county, Idaho. Since that time he has been engaged as a farmer, fruit-grower and cattleman. In politics Mr. Heitfeld was a Democrat until he joined the Populist party. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and it was through his connection with that organization that he was influenced to ally himself with the Populist party. He was elected to the state senate as a Populist in 1894 and again in 1896.

DOORS WERE CLOSED.

The Open Session of the Senate Was Very Brief.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The open session of the senate was comparatively brief today, as more than half the day was spent behind closed doors. During the open session, the bill for an international monetary conference was debated, Chandler speaking in favor of it, and Stewart against. Chandler's speech was carefully prepared, and was in the nature of a statement of the attitude of the Republican side of the chamber on the bill. Stewart, although criticizing the commission as futile, stated that he would not oppose the measure. It is expected a vote will be reached Monday although Pettigrew announced a speech which may lead to further delay.

The Nicaragua canal and the bankruptcy bills were before the senate for a brief time, but no progress was made on either. Early in the day, a lively debate occurred over Allen's resolution questioning the president's right to foreclose against the Pacific railroads. The resolution went over for a speech by Thurston Monday.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The house passed the Indian appropriation bill today, and steered upon consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, but all interest in these measures was overshadowed by two very remarkable speeches—one by Grosvenor, attacking ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and the other by DeArmond, heaping ridicule upon Secretary Morton, for the recent issue of a pamphlet, entitled, "The Farmers' Interest in Finance."

Run Down by a Train.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 30.—Five men were killed this afternoon by a freight train near East Norwalk station. It is supposed that while walking upon the track they stepped from in front of the express train directly in front of the freight. The dead are: James Powers, section foreman; John Griffin, John Shea, spleen, and an unknown man. All were instantly killed except Shea, who survived five minutes. The men were engaged under the direction of Foreman Powers in work upon the road bed, and stepped from one track to avoid the approaching express, to another upon which the freight was bearing down.

To Determine the Alaska Boundary.

Washington, Feb. 1.—One of the greatest obstacles to the ratification by the senate of the general arbitration treaty has been removed in the arrangement by negotiation of a plan of settlement of the Alaska boundary question. In a day or two a treaty on the subject will be laid before the senate for action. It provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the country and fix definitely the 141st meridian, which, under the treaty of cession of Alaska to the United States, forms the boundary between that territory and British Northwest territory.

March of the Unemployed.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—It is expected that Coxey's call for a parade of the unemployed on Washington's birthday will be answered by the 20,000 idle men in St. Louis and the Federation of Labor claims 15,000 in the unions affiliated with it. Out of the total of 20,000 men belonging to the unions, it is estimated that 2,000 are unemployed. Besides these, it is estimated, there are over 15,000 unemployed clerks and unskilled laborers, not connected with any organization.

The Regiment May Be Lost.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Reports are to the effect that a Swiss artillery regiment is now crossing the Coldeosomes, nearly 5,000 feet high, marching from Agile to Thun. The soldiers have not been heard of for five days. Inasmuch as heavy snowstorms have prevailed during the last three days, a disaster is feared.

Blushing is a disease, in the opinion of an English medical scientist.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The wheat markets during the week just closed have been under the control of short sellers. Prominent operators have taken a hand in the deal, and the result has been very heavy unloading of long wheat and a drop in the price of May at Chicago on Friday to 73c, with, however, a reaction before the close on Saturday to 76c; a subsequent decline of half a cent from this latter price with final closing figures at 75 1/2c, a loss for the week of 4 1/2-8c. The market at the beginning of the week had settled itself into a scalp affair with the tendency lower, on the selling out of long lines and the pressing of sales by people who favor that side under all circumstances. Dullness begets sagging markets, and the disappearance of an outside interest in the market is, in part, responsible for the break this week. The public has been loaded up, waiting to get out more advantageously, or else sellers have been overdoing the thing to the extent that when anything does come favorable for a rise there will be some tall hustling to cover. The fact remains, however, that the seller has been greatly favored in the news and by the considerations mentioned. Fluctuations have been more frequent and the oft-repeated stories of cash business at the different markets would give one an impression that holders were resorting to desperate means in order to bolster up an already lost cause. There is a cash demand for wheat all the time, of course, but it is not up to sensational proportions or of such an amount as to result in the buying of futures by the speculative public, and herein lies the weakness of the position assumed by the investor in wheat.

On the surface, the foreign crop advances are just as they were when May wheat in Chicago was selling 10c per bushel higher than at present, but still, and strange to say, Liverpool cables have been coming lower each day since the week commenced.

Market Quotations.

- Portland, Or., Feb. 2, 1897.
- Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascade and Dayton, \$4.40; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.40; Graham, \$4.00; superfine, \$2.80 per barrel.
- Wheat—Walla Walla, 81@82c; Valley, 84@85c per bushel.
- Oats—Choice white, 39@40c per bushel; choice gray, 38@40c.
- Hay—Timothy, \$13@14.00 per ton; clover, \$9.00@10.00; wheat and oat, \$8.00@10 per ton.
- Barley—Feed barley, \$18.00 per ton; brewing, \$20.
- Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.
- Butter—Creamery, 40@45c; Tillamook, 40c; dairy, 23 1/2@30c.
- Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 70@80c; Early Rose, 70@80c per sack; California river Burbanks, 55c per cental; sweets, \$2.00@2.25 per cental for Merced; Jersey Red, \$2.50.
- Onions—\$1.10@1.35 per sack.
- Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.25; geese, \$6.00; turkeys, live, 12 1/2@14 per dozen.
- Eggs—Oregon, 20 per dozen.
- Cheese—Oregon, 12 1/2c; Young America, 13 1/2c per pound.
- Wool—Valley, 10c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 6@8c.
- Hops—9@10c per pound.
- Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.25@2.50; dressed beef, 4@5 1/2c per pound.
- Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.00@3.25; dressed mutton, 5 1/2@6c per pound.
- Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.25@3.50; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed, \$4.00@4.50 per cwt.
- Veal—Large, 5@5 1/2c; small, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

- Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2, 1897.
- Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.
- Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.
- Barley—Rolled or ground, \$22 per ton.
- Corn—Whole, \$21 per ton; cracked, \$20; feed meal, \$23.
- Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.25; Novelty A, \$4.75; California brands, \$5.50; Dakota, \$5.50; patent, \$6.25.
- Millstuffs—Bran, \$15.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.
- Feed—Chopped feed, \$17.25 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$28.
- Hay—Puguet sound, per ton, \$9.00@10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.
- Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 24c; select, 23c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 18c.
- Cheese—Native Washington, 12 1/2c.
- Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$18@20; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 75c; carrots, per sack, 25@45c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$1@1.25.
- Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$3.00.
- Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 8c; dressed, 9@10c; ducks, \$2.00@3.50; dressed turkeys, 15.
- Eggs—Fresh ranch, 23c; Eastern, 19c per dozen.
- Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5 1/2c; mutton, sheep, 7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 6c; pork, 5c per pound; veal, small, 6c.
- Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5@6; salmon, 5@6; salmon trout, 7@10; founders and soles, 3@4c.
- Provisions—Hams, large, 11c; hams, small, 11 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 5 1/2c per pound.

San Francisco, Feb. 2, 1897.

- Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 75@90c; Early Rose, 75@85c; River Burbanks, 50@75c; sweets, \$1.00@1.25 per cental.
- Onions—\$1.25@1.60 per cental.
- Eggs—Store, 16@17c; ranch, 17@19.
- Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@21c; do seconds, 17@19c; fancy dairy, 15c; seconds, 12@13c.
- Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; fair to good, 7@9c; Young America 11c; Eastern, 12@14c.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON,
The Senator from Iowa, Who Has Declined to Accept a Place in the Cabinet of President McKinley.



MEN WHO BOTHER CONDUCTORS

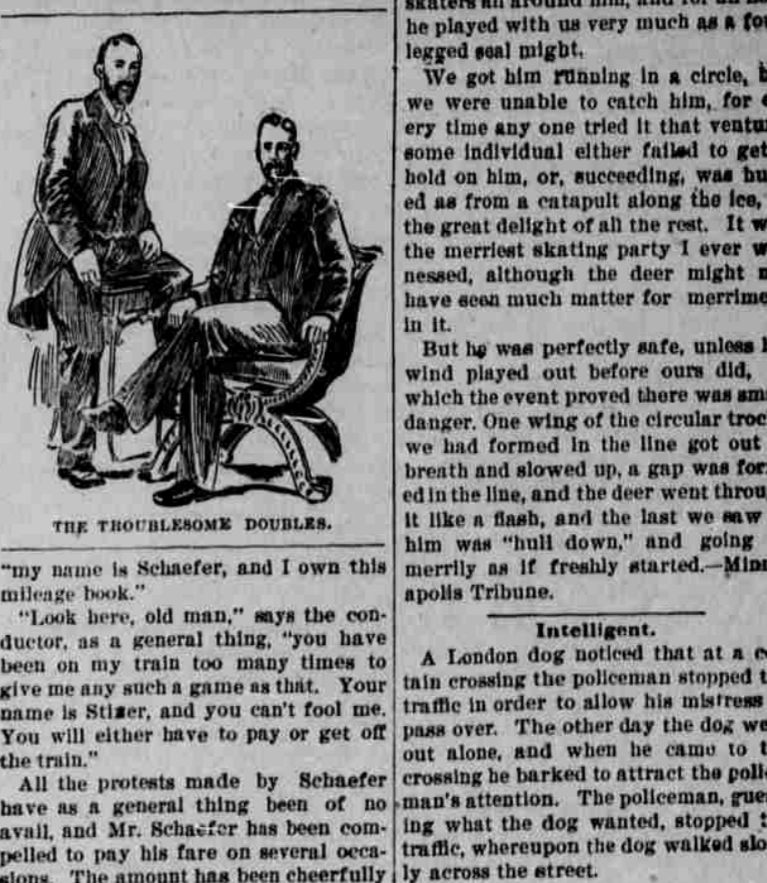
Commercial Travelers Who Look as Much Alike as Two Peas.

Passenger Traffic Manager McCormick, of the Big Four, is in very serious trouble, and is puzzling his brain night and day to find a way to extricate himself. The cause of all his woes is the fact that two commercial travelers, patrons of the Big Four, who travel on mileage books, look so much alike that the conductors are continually accusing one of them of riding on a mileage book that isn't his, and, in fact, the conductors on several occasions have refused to accept the mileage, and have taken up the book.

One of these men is Mr. Schaefer, who travels for a Cincinnati house, and who makes his headquarters at Huntington, W. Va. The other is Mr. Stiner, whose home is at Covington, and who represents a company at Columbus. Stiner has been traveling over the Big Four for a long time, and is known by the conductors. Recently Schaefer's territory was extended, so that he takes in the Big Four road in his trips. These two men look as much alike as two peas, and every time that Schaefer presents his mileage book to a Big Four conductor the knight of the punch and bell cord says:

"Mr. Stiner, I am very sorry, but I can't accept this mileage; it's only good to be used by Mr. Schaefer, and it's against the rules of the company for anyone else to ride on it."

"But," says the owner of the ticket,



THE TROUBLESOME DOUBLES.

"My name is Schaefer, and I own this mileage book."

"Look here, old man," says the conductor, as a general thing, "you have been on my train too many times to give me any such a game as that. Your name is Stiner, and you can't fool me. You will either have to pay or get off the train."

All the protests made by Schaefer have as a general thing been of no avail, and Mr. Schaefer has been compelled to pay his fare on several occasions. The amount has been cheerfully

refunded, with profuse apologies, by Mr. McCormick, but he says he can't stand the strain much longer, and some way must be devised for distinguishing these two men so that no more mistakes will occur. The two travelers are good friends and resemble each other so closely that it is doubtful if their own mothers could tell them apart. They were recently photographed together, a copy of which we print.

Stalking a Deer on the Ice.

We had gone up in the great bay near the head of the lake, when some boys and dogs, rummaging around the woods along the shore, started a deer and chased it onto the ice, and we had the most exciting chase immediately after I ever took part in. We did not harm the animal, and had we wished to do so we couldn't, for there wasn't a gun in the crowd, but we made him "make the effort of his life" before he broke through the trocha we built around him and got away. When we sighted him he was making straight across the bay, which is five miles wide, and the ice was so slippery that he could not make anything like the usual time of his kind when they throw their souls into their heels, and scatter miles behind them with an easy indifference most beautiful to witness.

We played wolf on him. "Doc" Spalding, who was riding the ice bicycle, shot straight ahead, and very soon passed him, and forced him to turn, and when he did turn there was a ring of skaters all around him, and for an hour he played with us very much as a four-legged seal might.

We got him running in a circle, but we were unable to catch him, for every time any one tried it that venturesome individual either failed to get a hold on him, or, succeeding, was buried as from a catapult along the ice, to the great delight of all the rest. It was the merriest skating party I ever witnessed, although the deer might not have seen much matter for merriment in it.

But he was perfectly safe, unless his wind played out before ours did, of which the event proved there was small danger. One wing of the circular trocha we had formed in the line got out of breath and slowed up, a gap was formed in the line, and the deer went through it like a flash, and the last we saw of him was "hull down," and going as merrily as if freshly started.—Minnesota Tribune.

A WINTER NIGHT'S PROBLEM.

BLUE EYES OR BROWN EYES,
WHICH SHALL IT BE?
I ADORE BOTH AND THEY
BOTH ADORE ME
WHICH ONE SHALL WEED ME,
WHICH ONE SHALL HATE
I MUST PUT THE QUESTION
TONIGHT WHILE WE SKATE

WITH GOLDEN LOCKS BY ME
ALL THE WORLD IS GLAD
WHEN DARK EYES HAS LEFT ME
EVEN JOY IS SAD
DO SOLVE THE RIDDLE FOR ME
ON SPHINA-LIKE FATE
WHICH WOULD PROVE THE SUBJECT
FOR A LIFE TIME MATE?