

BAR AND BILLIARD FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

ROTHCHILD BROS.

—FORMERLY—

The A. P. Hoteling Co.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

20, 22, 24 and 26 First St., Corner Burnside

First and Taylor Sts. CASH HARDWARE CO. Portland Oregon.

TELEPHONES  
Telegraph Instruments

FOOT-POWER MACHINERY

Write for Our Catalogue.

BUTTER IS DELICIOUS  
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT  
EVERY SQUARE IS FULL WEIGHT & STAMPED

CHEESE  
BRANDS: CHAM, LAMBERT, MILDON, FRODO DE BURE

GARDEN GRASS  
FIELD FLOWER

Of our Home-Grown Seed I sell large quantities every year to Eastern Houses. Write for Catalogue.

E. J. BOWEN, PORTLAND, OR.  
SEATTLE, WASH. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CAUTION

About the Use and Selection of Spectacles

"Persons having normal vision will be able to read this print at a distance of 14 inches from the eyes with ease and comfort; also will be able to read it with each eye separately, if unable to do so your eyes are defective, and you have immediate cause for concern. When the eyes become tired from reading or sewing, or if the letters look blurred and run together, it is a sure indication that glasses are needed. The lenses sold in the cheap goods are of unequal density and have imperfectly formed surfaces. Continued use of these poorer lenses will result in a positive injury from the constant strain upon the muscles of accommodation to supply the defects in the glass."

REED & MALCOLM  
Optical Opticians

Oregonian Building

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

FOR A KING.

S. CORDOVAN, FINEST & CHEAPEST

\$3.95 FINE CALF & KID

\$3.60 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

\$2.50 & 2.00 WORKINGMEN'S

\$2.00 EXTRA FINE

\$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES

LADIES' \$3.50

BEST DONGOLA

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

W. L. DOUGLAS

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.

They are custom made in size and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unequalled.

The prices are uniform, stamped on sole.

From \$1 to \$5 saved over other makes.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

REED, YOUNG & Co., 129-131 3d St.

BOSCH & Co., East Fifth Street.

\*\*\*\*\*

R-I-P-A-N-S

TABULES!

Regulate the stomach, liver and bowels

and purify the blood.

Lighten the face, clear the complexion.

Remove all skin eruptions, pimples, freckles, dandruff, itching, etc.

Price, 50c per box. May be ordered

through nearest Druggist or by mail.

Mail, Remedy & Woodard Co., Portland,

Or., general agents.

\*\*\*\*\*

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Start Street, 3rd, Second and Park.

Beginning With the Year 1884, the Price of Membership Will Be

\$5 PER YEAR, in advance.

20,000 VOLUMES, including works of Fiction, History, Biography, Religion, Science, Language and Literature, Science, Useful Arts and Fine Arts.

CHICKASAW

TRADE MARK

GOLDEN WEST BAKING POWDER

POZORNI'S COMPLEXION POWDER IS

Seasonable Gifts

LACE & CHENILLE CURTAINS

Can be bought this month

at

WHOLESALE COST

FROM

HONEYMAN & McBRIDE

Importers, 228 Ash Street

Ret. 1st and 2d.

KIMBALL

PIANOS & ORGANS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Territory allotted. Correspondence solicited.

Catalogues mailed free. Only piano and organ

factory having house on the Pacific coast.

W. W. KIMBALL & CO.

Manufacturers

Chicago, Ill. Portland, Or.

243-253 Wabash Av. 535 Morrison St.

UNION MEAT CO.

Wholesale Butchers and Packers

OF THE

Shield Brand of Hams, Bacon

—AND—

Strictly Pure, Kettle-Rendered Lard.

FOURTH & GLISAN STREETS

Goldsmith & Loewenberg

Manufacturers of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Work

—AGENTS FOR—

Taylor's "Old-Style" Roofing Plates.

STEEL RAILS

IN LOTS TO SUIT

For Sale by Sutton & Beebe

15 FRONT ST., NORTH

PORTLAND ACADEMY

Winter term opens January 1, at 9 A. M.

Advanced work in Chemistry, English, French, Latin and Drawing.

For catalogue, address

PORTLAND ACADEMY,

291 Eleventh street.

What is Drudgery?

Housekeeping without

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder.

RAY'S PILLS CAUSE perfect digestion; complete absorption and healthful regularity.

THE SENATE WORKS

But the House is Beating the Record on Talking.

A SENATORIAL CAUCUS TONIGHT

Many Bills Introduced, as Well as Resolutions to Investigate Each State Office and Institution.

SALEM, Jan. 15.—A call for a caucus of the republican members of the legislature has been signed by more than a majority, not only of the republican members, but of the entire legislature, the caucus to meet tomorrow night at 7 o'clock in the armory-room in the capitol building. This announcement, which is made on the best authority, is of the utmost significance, and means that the republicans of the legislature will settle their differences by republican methods and abide by the result. The call, as has been already stated, is signed by over half of the entire membership of both houses, and is being signed now from time to time by others. If the majority of the republican members are favorable to Dolph, he will be elected by the legislature. If the majority are against him, some other republican will be selected by the caucus and subsequently elected in the legislature.

The house's sessions today show not only that it was a very unsteady body, more so than usual, but also that it has a very poor idea of what it wants, and how to accomplish it. The daily expenses of the house are about \$1000, yet it sits and fritters away its time in philippics on economy and in roundabout methods of accomplishing nothing at all. While the senate has worked off all its customary preliminary resolutions as to rules, including the order of business and changes in standing committees, committees of investigation for state offices and institutions, organized its standing committees, and introduced 40 bills, which go at once to the printer for reference, the house has virtually accomplished nothing at all. The senate got ahead of it on concurrent resolutions for the appointment of joint committee, and its treatment of the senate's resolutions of the house is inefficient. They are handled three times instead of once, and in this way: Resolutions are first read, and instead of being concurred in are defeated. Subsequently they are called for reference, the house debates and then referred to a committee specially created for this purpose. This special committee, created at the instance of Long of Multnomah, has been entrusted with nearly all the senate and house resolutions, joint and concurrent, and has power to report at any time, which means, of course, that it can report at any time and on anything.

Senator McGinn's bill for regulating the salaries of Multnomah county officers provides that the district attorney, in addition to the \$500 he receives from the state, shall receive an annual salary of \$3000 and no fees. He shall have two deputies, with salaries of \$1200 each. Justices of the peace are to receive \$1000 yearly and \$300 office rent; constables, \$1200. The corner is to receive \$500 and no fees. Fees will be collected as heretofore, but turned in to the county. Hereafter to keep a fee book is punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both. The bill also creates a county auditor for Multnomah county, whose compensation shall be fixed by the county court.

Representative Paxton seems determined to keep expenses for clerk hire so far as the house is concerned, within the limits of the constitution. His concurrent resolutions were passed by the senate appointing special joint committees to examine into the affairs of the various state institutions, and the accounts of state officers. These resolutions conferred upon the committees in general terms power to employ bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, etc. Mr. Paxton offered an amendment to each of such resolutions limiting the compensation of all clerks to from \$3 to \$5 per day and limiting the number of clerks to the various state institutions to five. It is said that at previous sessions these special committees have employed a number of clerks at compensation as high as \$10 per day.

The Multnomah delegation held a meeting after the evening adjournment and organized the election of Paxton chairman. The delegation discussed some local bills affecting only Multnomah county.

The talk here tonight is that the legislature will be likely to adjourn tomorrow in respect to the late Governor Chadwick, and may possibly not reassemble until Monday.

THE ROUTINE WORK.

Detailed Proceedings and Appointment of Senate Committees.

SALEM, Jan. 15.—The morning session of the senate opened with prayer by Rev. J. Bowersox, at 10 o'clock. During the reading of the senate journal of yesterday the house was ready for business. The minutes of yesterday were approved. Gesner of Marion introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a committee of two from the senate and three from the house to inform the governor the legislature is ready to receive any communication he may desire to make. This resolution was adopted.

Alley of Lane introduced a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, providing for a joint session of the two houses in the hall of representatives tomorrow at 10 A. M., to canvass the vote for governor.

Alley also introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a committee of two senators and three representatives to investigate the Oregon Soldiers' Home at Roseburg. The committee to be empowered.

(Concluded on Third Page.)

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

PERIER HAS RESIGNED

Official Announcement Made by France's President.

CAUSED BY THE CABINET'S DEFEAT

Dupuy, Who Announced Carnot's Death, Informed the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced this evening that Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, had resigned his office. During the evening he conferred with the president of the senate and then summoned M. Guerin, minister of justice; M. Leygues, minister of public instruction; and the prefect of the Seine, M. Leveque, a long conversation with M. Perier, the result of which is not known. A second official note was issued at 11 o'clock tonight, announcing the resignation of the president and forecasting the ideas he intends to develop in his farewell address to the chamber of deputies. The note says that in the eyes of the president, yesterday a sitting of the chamber and the vote which overthrew the cabinet were only secondary incidents of the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties. M. Casimir-Perier had hoped that the president of the republic, who is deprived of the means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks and the special confidence of the republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He has seen that this is not the case, and in a position where he was unable to defend himself, would have undertaken the defense of the first magistrate. Continuing the note says that the president has requested the ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations, in order to facilitate the necessary changes.

Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimir-Perier's resignation to the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, who will forthwith call urgent sittings of those bodies. The greatest surprise resided in all political circles. During the afternoon it had been remarked, not without surprise, in the lobby of the Palais Bourbon, that the crisis was not following the customary course, but appeared to be assuming a graver aspect than usual. When the facts became known, consternation amounting almost to stupefied silence. There had been ominous hints in the press recently that Casimir-Perier was growing tired of his position, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness and integrity of the president inspired the confidence of advanced republicans. The long conference which M. Casimir-Perier had with Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, is now explained. He had already resolved to resign. M. Challemel-Lacour's endeavor to persuade the president to reconsider his decision and quit the palace of the Elysee under some deep personal solicitude, and the members of the cabinet, from Prime Minister Dupuy down, followed Challemel-Lacour and exhausted every argument to induce Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success. Dupuy again visited the palace of the Elysee later in the evening and was with the president for 45 minutes, urging every possible argument and appealing to every patriotic sentiment in order to induce him to recall his determination. All was without avail. After him came M. Spuler, whose eloquence, it will be remembered, overcame a former president, M. Carnot, in his letter to Dupuy, informing him that his decision was irrevocable, and begging him to notify the presidents of the senate and chamber and to announce the result to the Journal. Dupuy accepted the task thus imposed on him and on the occasion of the death of M. Carnot, found himself again confronted with the transmission of powers involving difficulties beyond description, arising from the unexpected position of affairs. He seemed to be completely overwhelmed with the sense of his responsibilities, but speedily recovered and, with the energy, coolness and fortitude he displayed on the occasion of the assassination of M. Carnot, proceeded to inform the senate and chamber of deputies.

After the interviews of the prefect of the Seine and prefect of police with M. Casimir-Perier, they received from M. Dupuy the instructions to be followed by the president of the senate and chamber of deputies in the constitution relating to a change in the presidency.

Article 1.—The president of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the members of the chamber of deputies and the chamber of senators in national assembly. He is appointed for seven years and is eligible for re-election.

Article 7 provides that, in case of a vacancy of the office through death or other cause, the assembly shall proceed forthwith to elect a president. In the interval, the council of ministers is invested with executive power. The national assembly being convened in an electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

The report of the resignation of the president, however, was universally accredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices, with a view to learning the truth. Very soon the papers exhibited transparently of the official note. Even then persons refused to believe that the event was possible. Finally they became convinced that the president had really retired, and assembled in groups, discussing the chances of those who would be named to succeed him.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference in his public communication to his inability to defend himself in the presidency may, according to trustworthy information, be explained by the fact that he was subsecretary of state in the cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1882, he regarded the adverse vote on the subject in the chamber of deputies Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether this is the true reason for his resignation or not, it proves to what lengths he is prepared to go to save the republic, whom he regards as aiming at revolution.

The extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of La Petite Republique were wildly elated,

PERIER HAS RESIGNED

Official Announcement Made by France's President.

CAUSED BY THE CABINET'S DEFEAT

Dupuy, Who Announced Carnot's Death, Informed the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced this evening that Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, had resigned his office. During the evening he conferred with the president of the senate and then summoned M. Guerin, minister of justice; M. Leygues, minister of public instruction; and the prefect of the Seine, M. Leveque, a long conversation with M. Perier, the result of which is not known. A second official note was issued at 11 o'clock tonight, announcing the resignation of the president and forecasting the ideas he intends to develop in his farewell address to the chamber of deputies. The note says that in the eyes of the president, yesterday a sitting of the chamber and the vote which overthrew the cabinet were only secondary incidents of the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties. M. Casimir-Perier had hoped that the president of the republic, who is deprived of the means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks and the special confidence of the republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He has seen that this is not the case, and in a position where he was unable to defend himself, would have undertaken the defense of the first magistrate. Continuing the note says that the president has requested the ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations, in order to facilitate the necessary changes.

Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimir-Perier's resignation to the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, who will forthwith call urgent sittings of those bodies. The greatest surprise resided in all political circles. During the afternoon it had been remarked, not without surprise, in the lobby of the Palais Bourbon, that the crisis was not following the customary course, but appeared to be assuming a graver aspect than usual. When the facts became known, consternation amounting almost to stupefied silence. There had been ominous hints in the press recently that Casimir-Perier was growing tired of his position, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness and integrity of the president inspired the confidence of advanced republicans. The long conference which M. Casimir-Perier had with Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, is now explained. He had already resolved to resign. M. Challemel-Lacour's endeavor to persuade the president to reconsider his decision and quit the palace of the Elysee under some deep personal solicitude, and the members of the cabinet, from Prime Minister Dupuy down, followed Challemel-Lacour and exhausted every argument to induce Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success. Dupuy again visited the palace of the Elysee later in the evening and was with the president for 45 minutes, urging every possible argument and appealing to every patriotic sentiment in order to induce him to recall his determination. All was without avail. After him came M. Spuler, whose eloquence, it will be remembered, overcame a former president, M. Carnot, in his letter to Dupuy, informing him that his decision was irrevocable, and begging him to notify the presidents of the senate and chamber and to announce the result to the Journal. Dupuy accepted the task thus imposed on him and on the occasion of the death of M. Carnot, found himself again confronted with the transmission of powers involving difficulties beyond description, arising from the unexpected position of affairs. He seemed to be completely overwhelmed with the sense of his responsibilities, but speedily recovered and, with the energy, coolness and fortitude he displayed on the occasion of the assassination of M. Carnot, proceeded to inform the senate and chamber of deputies.

After the interviews of the prefect of the Seine and prefect of police with M. Casimir-Perier, they received from M. Dupuy the instructions to be followed by the president of the senate and chamber of deputies in the constitution relating to a change in the presidency.

Article 1.—The president of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the members of the chamber of deputies and the chamber of senators in national assembly. He is appointed for seven years and is eligible for re-election.

Article 7 provides that, in case of a vacancy of the office through death or other cause, the assembly shall proceed forthwith to elect a president. In the interval, the council of ministers is invested with executive power. The national assembly being convened in an electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

The report of the resignation of the president, however, was universally accredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices, with a view to learning the truth. Very soon the papers exhibited transparently of the official note. Even then persons refused to believe that the event was possible. Finally they became convinced that the president had really retired, and assembled in groups, discussing the chances of those who would be named to succeed him.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference in his public communication to his inability to defend himself in the presidency may, according to trustworthy information, be explained by the fact that he was subsecretary of state in the cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1882, he regarded the adverse vote on the subject in the chamber of deputies Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether this is the true reason for his resignation or not, it proves to what lengths he is prepared to go to save the republic, whom he regards as aiming at revolution.

The extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of La Petite Republique were wildly elated,

PERIER HAS RESIGNED

Official Announcement Made by France's President.

CAUSED BY THE CABINET'S DEFEAT

Dupuy, Who Announced Carnot's Death, Informed the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—It was announced this evening that Casimir-Perier, president of the French republic, had resigned his office. During the evening he conferred with the president of the senate and then summoned M. Guerin, minister of justice; M. Leygues, minister of public instruction; and the prefect of the Seine, M. Leveque, a long conversation with M. Perier, the result of which is not known. A second official note was issued at 11 o'clock tonight, announcing the resignation of the president and forecasting the ideas he intends to develop in his farewell address to the chamber of deputies. The note says that in the eyes of the president, yesterday a sitting of the chamber and the vote which overthrew the cabinet were only secondary incidents of the struggle which is proceeding against the parliamentary regime and public liberties. M. Casimir-Perier had hoped that the president of the republic, who is deprived of the means of action, would have been exempted from party attacks and the special confidence of the republicans would have accorded him power and authority. He has seen that this is not the case, and in a position where he was unable to defend himself, would have undertaken the defense of the first magistrate. Continuing the note says that the president has requested the ministers to temporarily withdraw their resignations, in order to facilitate the necessary changes.

Prime Minister Dupuy imparted President Casimir-Perier's resignation to the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, who will forthwith call urgent sittings of those bodies. The greatest surprise resided in all political circles. During the afternoon it had been remarked, not without surprise, in the lobby of the Palais Bourbon, that the crisis was not following the customary course, but appeared to be assuming a graver aspect than usual. When the facts became known, consternation amounting almost to stupefied silence. There had been ominous hints in the press recently that Casimir-Perier was growing tired of his position, yet nobody paid any attention to them. The high character, experience, firmness and integrity of the president inspired the confidence of advanced republicans. The long conference which M. Casimir-Perier had with Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, is now explained. He had already resolved to resign. M. Challemel-Lacour's endeavor to persuade the president to reconsider his decision and quit the palace of the Elysee under some deep personal solicitude, and the members of the cabinet, from Prime Minister Dupuy down, followed Challemel-Lacour and exhausted every argument to induce Casimir-Perier not to resign. Their efforts were without success. Dupuy again visited the palace of the Elysee later in the evening and was with the president for 45 minutes, urging every possible argument and appealing to every patriotic sentiment in order to induce him to recall his determination. All was without avail. After him came M. Spuler, whose eloquence, it will be remembered, overcame a former president, M. Carnot, in his letter to Dupuy, informing him that his decision was irrevocable, and begging him to notify the presidents of the senate and chamber and to announce the result to the Journal. Dupuy accepted the task thus imposed on him and on the occasion of the death of M. Carnot, found himself again confronted with the transmission of powers involving difficulties beyond description, arising from the unexpected position of affairs. He seemed to be completely overwhelmed with the sense of his responsibilities, but speedily recovered and, with the energy, coolness and fortitude he displayed on the occasion of the assassination of M. Carnot, proceeded to inform the senate and chamber of deputies.

After the interviews of the prefect of the Seine and prefect of police with M. Casimir-Perier, they received from M. Dupuy the instructions to be followed by the president of the senate and chamber of deputies in the constitution relating to a change in the presidency.

Article 1.—The president of the republic is elected by an absolute majority of the members of the chamber of deputies and the chamber of senators in national assembly. He is appointed for seven years and is eligible for re-election.

Article 7 provides that, in case of a vacancy of the office through death or other cause, the assembly shall proceed forthwith to elect a president. In the interval, the council of ministers is invested with executive power. The national assembly being convened in an electoral college, all discussion therein is prohibited.

The report of the resignation of the president, however, was universally accredited, and a general movement was made toward the newspaper offices, with a view to learning the truth. Very soon the papers exhibited transparently of the official note. Even then persons refused to believe that the event was possible. Finally they became convinced that the president had really retired, and assembled in groups, discussing the chances of those who would be named to succeed him.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference in his public communication to his inability to defend himself in the presidency may, according to trustworthy information, be explained by the fact that he was subsecretary of state in the cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1882, he regarded the adverse vote on the subject in the chamber of deputies Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether this is the true reason for his resignation or not, it proves to what lengths he is prepared to go to save the republic, whom he regards as aiming at revolution.

The extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of La Petite Republique were wildly elated,

MUST BE IMPEACHED

So the Judiciary Committee Reports in the Ricks Case!

FOR MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE

Only a Few Times Before in the History of the Country Have Similar Charges Been Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Congress was given a decided surprise today by the committee on judiciary, which decided by a vote of 7 to 5 to report the resolution for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks, of Cleveland, for malfeasance in office. Not for many years has a United States judge been called before the bar of the senate to defend his right to wear the ermine of office against criminal charges, and only three or four times in the history of the government has an impeachment trial of a member of the federal judiciary been conducted. Few members had looked into the charges preferred by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland, the accuser of Judge Ricks, that while sitting on the bench he paid to himself fees which he claimed he had previously received as clerk of the court and to which it was now ascertained he was not entitled.

The number of years which have elapsed since the transaction and the contention of the judge's friends that the proceedings were inspired by a malicious attack to the interests of labor which he made recently, tended to lessen the interest that would ordinarily have been taken in the case. Now that the judiciary committee has deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant impeachment, it has become suddenly a decided sensation. The minority members of the committee declare that there are large possibilities that the impeachment may not be undertaken. They depend on members who were absent from the committee meeting today to join them Friday in voting to sustain a minority report of the one which Mr. Bailey will prepare, and which will be a strong arraignment of the judge, if couched in the tenor of his speech today. There is doubt of the parliamentary precedent of such a stroke, but the short time remaining to congress inspires the belief that this will go over to the next congress. In that event, the impeachment probably will not be undertaken, as the majority of the committee has deemed the matter of sufficient gravity to warrant impeachment.

The function of the committee is