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SUBSCRIPTION RATES. -DAILY--WEEKLY-

S ATURDAY JANUARY 16, 1897

A NEEDED CHANGE.

One of the most bunglesome and un called for systems of legislation in yogue in Oregon is that of submitting city charters to the legislature. Th consideration of city charters and amendments thereto is work entirely foreign to state legislation; it take up the time of the representatives of the entire people, and besides encumbers the session laws and causes unnecessary expense to the state in printing city charters and amendments in the acts of the legislature. The legislature has attempted to correct this evil by enacting a law allowing county courts, on petition, to incorporate cities and approve charters, but it does not make this action compulsory, hence few cities desiring to be incorporated have applied to the county courts for charters, most of them preferring to get their authority to incorporate from the state legisla ture. As a result much time of the present legislature will be consumed in the consideration of the amended charters of Portland, The Dalles and other cities, and when the session laws are printed, most likely they will be encumbered with thos amended evidences of municipal gov-

Why such a stupid method was ever adopted is unexplainable. Why the city politics of any municipality should be dragged into the legislature is beyoud comprehension. The Portland charter has been a cause of contention in every session of the legislature for the past twenty years, and has been the cause of preventing needed legislation more than any other one factor that has come before that body. And besides causing dissensions during the sions, it has been submitted to men sessions, it has been submitted to med who heither have interest in the municipal government of Portland, nor have knowledge of its requirements. What do the representatives of the remote counties know of the needs of the city government of Portland? Virtually nothing, for they have no interests in the city, and have not made its wants their study. They are no more capable of voting, except in a general way, upon the provisions of a charter for the government of that city than if they were residents of the remotest state in the Union. Certainly the statutes regulating the

neorporation of cities require amendthat whenever a community desires the boundaries of such city or town shall be authorized to elect a charter commission or convention whose duty it shall be to frame a charter to be submitted to the citizens at some future election, say to be held within thirty days after the charter commission has adjourned, for ratification; and if the charter thus framed is ratified by a two-thirds vote of the electors within the proposed city, it shall become the organic law thereof. Amendments to charters could be made in a similar manner. Whenever a city or town council may, by a two-thirds vote, determine the charter should be amended, it be empowered to pass a resolution setting forth the amendment in full. to be submitted to the voters at the next general election, and upon its receiving a two-thirds vote of the electors within the corporation, to become of full force. In like manner, if an entire new charter is desired, a charter convention or commission, compose three times the number of the council, should be elected, whose duty shall be to frame a new charter and submit the same to the people for ratification.

Such a provision would establish corporated city in the state, and would relieve the legislature of much unnecessary labor now imposed upon it. Besides charters more nearly in accord with the demands of the localities seeking to be incorporated would be adopted, and at much less expense to the people generally than under the present system.

THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE

One of the most expensive department of the state government is the state printing office, and so long as it is conducted on the present system it will continue to draw heavily on the taxpayers. The deficiency for the last year in the printing department of the state was over \$18,000, and the state board in making estimates for the present year set aside \$30,000 for printing and binding, and the purchase of paper for printing. This is out of all proportion to the value of the work done by the state printer, but there is no probability of the expense being lessened so long as the fee system prevails in that department.

ieg office and the state printer should ready to maintain and build up home The state should own its own printbe put on a stated salary, the same as other state officials. He should be empowered to employ a foreman and assistant foreman, pressman, etc., at ing the food and drinking the beverstated salaries, then all composition should be done by the thousand. The cost of a complete printing office, such as is required by the state, would not exceed \$20,000; and with proper reforms adopted to regulate the office, that amount could easily be saved in two years. If the legislature desires to cut down state expenses in the future, abundant opportunity is offered for such reform in the state printing office. At least it is one of the many departments where pruning down can be accomp'ished without endangering public service.

TWO OPINIONS OF MITCHELL

Hon John H. Mitchell is being more thoroughly discussed at present than any other man in the state, and it is really amusing to read the opinions expressed by the press concerning him. The Oregonian takes the lead in opposition to the senator's re-election, but it is actuated by malice, hence its exly; but there are other papers that view the senator unprejudicedly, and their opinions of him diverge widely. As an illustration we give herewith ex- ment? The idea of living exclusively one of these protected makers pressions from the East Oregonian and for ourselves, selling all we can abroad of woolen goods makes extensive use La Grande Gazette, which are no doubt and buying nothing of foreign countries of the unholy stuff in his business. unblased by rejudice, though they is a pleasant one to contemplate, but view him through different kinds of if it were practiced, Uncle Sam's cash spectacles. Here is what the East account would soon run low, and then Oreganian says:

ate of seeing a politician struggling or re-election to the United States senate, and favoring government construction of the Nicaragua canal at the same time, as a 'card' of strength. people on a spear fashioned from their an able politician and a hale fellow well met.' However, this men is of the boys' that are entrusted by the people with the job of making senators."

The Gazette takes a different view of Mr. Mitchell: it views him as a public benefactor, about the only man in the state fit for United States senator, and sings his praise as follows:

"The senator has been one of the nost earnest workers for the party during the late campaign, and we hope to see the legislature of the state return him to congress to continue the successful work he has already accomplished for the people. The senator i a man of the people and if his bill to elect senators by vote of the people was now in force, he would go back to congress by the greatest majority eyer given to any one by the voters of this

MITCHELL'S CHANCES.

It is claimed by the friends of Senator Mitchell that he is certain of thirtyeight republican votes in the legislature leaving him short only eight votes that must be had from the democrats and populists to insure his election. That he can secure these votes is extremely doubtful, for neither the democrats nor populists are satisfied with the part he took in the presidential campaign, and it is extremely doubtful if he can count on more that one vote from either of these parties. Every democrat and populist member of the legislature is an advocate of the free coinage of silver, and it is quite certain that before Senator Mitchell can secure their support, he will be required to make certain pledges with reference to his future action on the money question that would be impossible for him to make at this time. Further, he cannot offer them inducements in the way of federal patronage that would influence their votes, therefore his only chance of success appears to lie with his own party, and can he secure the eight necessary votes from among the anti-Mitchell element in the republican party?

This is possible, but not altogethe probable. The anti-Mitchell element in the republican party has no use for Mitchell, and its hope is to defeat his re-election. Those members oppose Mitchell both on principle and for personal reasons. This opposition will be difficult to overcome, but through his ability to reward his supment. They should be so changed porters with federal appointments he may bend their will and cause enough of to secure his election, but from present appearances, his chances rest solely on the outcome of barter and trade.

TO WORK PRISONERS.

The report of the superintendent of the net earnings for the average of 351 quarter. The expenses of the peniten-\$13,330,57 greater than the actual earnings.

From this it appears that our penal vents the organization of the house is institution is far short of a self-sustain- the senatorial contest, and it is openly ing concern, and the question naturally | charged that it is the result of a comarises, cannot convicts be made to more nearly support themselves? Pos- prevent the election of John H. Mitchsibly the erection of more factories in | ell to the senate. If this claim is true, purely home government in every in- the penitentiary would serve to increase the earning power of those confined therein; but this is not desirable during the present stringent times, for it would incur a large outlay of money by the state. However, if convicts | not of such great importance that it bould be employed on government works, such as the proposed boat railway between The Dalles and Celilo, they could be made to earn more wages. If the general government would place this work under the control of the state, instead of awarding the contract to private individuals, allowing the state to expend the appropriation as it sees best, it could thus employ its convicts to good advantage, and thus relieve the taxpayers of a considerable portion of thier burdens. The scheme might not meet the approval of contractors or government engineers, still it would be advantageous to the state, and is worthy the consideration of our delegation in congress.

WHO IS THE PATRIOT? It is generally conceded that the patriotic citizen is one who is so thoroughly imbued with patriotism and love of country that he is ever institutions by giving them his undivided and exclusive support; patronizes only home industries and contents himself with wearing the clothes, eatages made only at home: in short, the one who confines his purchases to the products of home and will not have anything made abroad. This idea of the real patriot is gained largely from the teachings of our protectionist friends, who have preached to us these many years that it is next to criminal to advance any cause or patronize any institution that would enhance the interests of a foreign country. They put of every mill in the country. have taught us to believe that it was the true principle of patriotism to confine our consumptions to home productions and to build up an exclusively

were it practiced strictly, the national treasury would soon be deplete, for unone who patronizes home indestries exclusively and thus deprives the goverament of revenue, or the one who purchases imported commodities and part of the legitimate woolen manufaccontributes to the funds of the govern- tuers of this country and that every reganian says:

"We have the strange sight in this could be looked upon as patriots.

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A TARIFF FOR ALL.

What this country wants, and what n response to its demands the republican party stands prepared to offer it, when the fact is his greatest incentive is a tariff law that will provide abundt re-dection is to save as he has in ant revenue and do the greatest good the past a corporation that is fighting to the greatest number. The manufacthe Nicaragua canal enterprise and turer of New England, considering opposing government aid to it with all himself alone, must not show hostility of its cunning influence and power. A to the Middle West, the West, nor the man who would attempt to impale a South, nor must any one of these latter own bones is entitled to be known as against any of the others. One industry must not endeaver to exclude benefits from another. The manufacturer kind who is most popular with 'the must consider the needs of the farmer, the merchant, the interests of the man who produces raw material. Ali renresentatives of all industries must be reasonable in their demands and fair in their consideration of others. There must be a lack of excessive expectations, a compromise for the general welfare.

We want a tariff neither for the North nor the South, the East nor the West, neither for the wool grower nor the woolen manufacturer, the mine owner nor the middleman. We want tariff law for all the people of the United States-a law that will give the government all the income it needs and the people the benefits they have a right to expect. Such a law must receive the approval of the country; none other can be accepted. This must be the principle that governs the tariff legislation of the next congress. -New York Press.

Yes, indeed, that is just the kind of tariff we want, the kind of a tariff the people demand; but who ever heard of such a tarif? And when was such a tariff ever enacted? Certainly not in the memory of man. It is as utterly impossible to enact a tariff law that will protect all alike as it is to overcome the laws of gravitation. No law can be enacted that protects one industry without it injures some other. Levying a duty upon an article raises the price of such article, else there is no merit in the protection which it receives, and the purchaser thereof suffers just to the extent that the price is raised. If it were possible to enact such a tariff law as the Press suggests. there would be no opposition to the theory of protection. But it is impossible. The wheat raiser cannot be protected by tariff duties, for the price of his product is fixed in foreign markets, and whenever the articles he must buy are enhanced in price by the levying of duties, he is damaged to the extent of the increase. The wages of the day laborer cannot be increased by the levying of duties on the food he consumes or the clothes he wears, therefore no tariff law can affect him unless he is employed in some pursuit that is fostered by protection. Hence a tariff for all the people is an impossibility, and the Press makes itself absurd in trying to palm off such a proposition as the above. Why not be honest and acknowledge that a tariff for the fortunate few who can be benefited thereby is what is wanted, and the unbenefit from protection may paddle

luck happens to strike them. DISGRAC EFUL PROCEEDINGS.

The members of the house of repre sentatives of the Oregon legislature who obstruct the organization of the the penitentiary for the quarter end- house by absenting themselves thereing December 31, shows that the gross from merit the severest censure. earnings of the institution for the Their conduct is inexcusable, is disthree months was \$4,306.08, including graceful. They were elected as repre-\$449.75 for the board of United States sentatives of the people, not the special convicts and rent of cottage, leaving advocates of any individual or set of individuals; and in refusing to appear convicts for the three months \$3,856.37. in the representative hall and assume Allowing 28 working days to the their duties as legislators they abuse month, this is little over 13 cents a day | the confidence that is reposed in them. that the convicts earned during the Their action is nothing but an effort to either further the interests of some tiary for the quarter were \$17,186.94. individual or frustrate his plans. It Thus the expense of guarding, feeding is not in the interest of their constituand clothing the convicts has been ents, but is a personal matter and is

worthy the severest condemnation. Evidently the influence that pre hination between certain leaders to both Mr. Mitchell and the parties who are opposing him are in a manner to blame for preventing the business of the legislature from proceeding. The selection of a United States senator is should block the wheels of legislation If Mr. Mitchell is the prime cause of preventing the organization of the house, he as a loyal, patriotic citizen. should withdraw from the contest in the interest of harmony. On the other hand, if those opposed to him are convinced that he has sufficient votes to insure his election, they should go into the organization of the house like men, gracefully accept defeat and permit the business of the legislature to proceed. Neither party to the cen troversy is blameless, for each is equally responsible. The whole proceeding thus far is disgraceful, is without precedent, and is the outcome of cheap, clap-trap system of politics that degrades all who are in any way

connected with it. AWFUL DISCLOSURES.

Tariff making is not a roseate job for the ways and means committee, and if few more breaks are made like the one that occurred the other day when the schedule on woolen goods was being considered, Chairman Dingley s liable to declare the hearings off. and proceed to form a tariff bill as the committee should, without consulting the beneficiaries of protection.

Sigmund Muhlhauser, of Cleveland, Ohio, was the disturbing element. He | vote of the people. If the senatorial threw the seekers after protection manna into a panie by declaring that every woolen manufacturer in the ing the house. committee room was a purchaser of the shoddy he manufactured, and that it was a part of the woolen out- log the very course that will elect him, This was horrifying. Heretofore,

by the republican members of the committee with which to demonstrate home market for everything we pro- their valor and righteous defense of the American workman. They This idea is very nice in theory, but have carefully constructed this creature of straw, and have made it as fierce and terrible appearing as possible der present systems our principal They have berated and execrated it. source of revenue is from the duties and then, with a crowded grand stand paid upon imports. Hence the ques- play, have fullen upon it with weapons let the blame of blocking legislation tion arises, who is the real patriot, the and fists, and have given it terrific

But, alas! they have been forced to hear that shoddy is a considerable Every statement made heretofore concerning shoddy has been to the effeet that it is a filthy sort of product, will result in no good to the state.

who appeared before the committee That together with the senatorial con-

was severely questioned as to the test will prevent legislators devoting thereign manner in which he disin-their attention to needed reforms, OREGON LAWMAKERS the market. He was given to understand practically that his industry was ling the personal ambition of a few hardly of a character to commend itself to the consideration of the committee, as it was not really a woolen product, but he somewhat startled and set back the staid members of the committee by telling them that shoddy was used for a number of purposes not sections seek advantage for itself generally understand, and that the finest broadcloths were made of shoddy,

> not easily be made without an admixture of shoddy. However, Mr. Muhlhauser caused greater consternation than did Mr Brown, when he made this damaging admission concerning his sales of shoddy to the best-known woolen manufacturers of the country. This remarkable admission was made just before the committee took the usual recess that morning, and Mr. McMillin seizing this opportunity, asked of the shoddy manufacturer:

"Can you give the names of any woolen manufacturers to whom you furnish shoddy?" "All of them," answered Mr. Muhlhauser cheerfully. "I have letters from nearly all of them which I will ness.

their names." This was more than the manufacturers or even Chairman Dingley could endure, and despite the protests of Mr. McMillin, the committee was adjourned forthwith, and Mublhauser was besieged by manufacturers who plead with him to not make the damaging disclosures he promised.

lay before you. I will also give all

From these little circumstances the wool grower may learn that his greatest competition is not the "pauper" wool raisers of Australia and New Zealand, but the pauper rags of Europe What the American wool grower needs to stimulate his business is not so much a duty on wool as a prohibitive duty on rags, and a healthy business that they can consume the articles made from his product.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

Governor Pingree, whom the republicans of Michigan elevated to the highest gift in the state, sees things tions without the veil of hipocracy. He is credited with having made the following statements which will hardly be denied, even by the most ardent members of his own party.

"Prosperity? Fiddlesticks. There can be no prosperity so long as the country is at the mercy of the moneymen to hawl for equal rights to take a defaulting treasurers and clerks. hand at practicing equal rights. The public is being milked for the sake of he few, and the thing has got to stor before there can be any relief.

convention which will write that word in its platform. There will next time be a strong bimetallic platform, and that is what the people want. They will have learned by that time that prosperity does not necessarily come by the election of any one man to the presidency, and that prosperity cannot come until the laws are radically changed. Michigan would have gove for free silver, but the gold-men scared the people to death with their calamity howling and the promises of prosperity, whose sunshine is that of

Paradise Alley." WHY DON'T THEY?

The people of Oregon are getting work before them faithfully .- Salem | create revenue.

Ye Gods, what rot. The people of Oregon are getting their fill of popuism at this session of the legislature, are they? The 15 populists in the nouse and the two in the senate are giving them their fill. we presume. What are the 35 republican representatives and 23 senators doing? If the people of Oregon are getting a fill of anything at this session it is of republicans, when 35 good, solid partisans are unable to organize the lower house. Of course all the republican legislators have to do to insure future success is to elect a senator and perform their work faithfully, but why don't they do it? They have a big majority in both

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As usual the Oregonian is falling on the side of the corporations in advocating the funding bill now before congress, which is little less than a measure to defraud the government out of the money it has advanced for the Pacific roads.

Nine out of every ten legislators seem to consider the making of a U. S. senator the principal labor they have to perform, and if there is the customary wrangle over the senatorship all economical legislation will be overlooked during the session

The farce that is being enacted in Salem is a strong argument in favor of electing II. S. Senators by the direct contest were out of the way, there would have been no trouble in organiz-

The Oregonian is determined to de feat Senator Mitchell, but it is pursuif such a thing is possible. The course it is pursuing is a powerful agent in shoddy has been the straw man used throwing the doubtful vote to him. If Mitchell is not re-elected it will not be the fault of the Oregonian.

What's the matter with the republicans of Oregon? They have 35 traight out republicans in the house of representatives, but cannot organize that body. Let democrats keep hands off; it's none of their fight. If the rerest with them.

Would not it be well for the managers

The outlook is indeed a pleasing one. The good times are already here The period of gloom is over .- Sale n Statesman. We presume the 53 fallures of banks and losn associations that have occurred within the pastiwo months are evidences that good times

consequently he taxpayers of the state

professional politicians.

and in fact, the best broadcloths could Last year we were promised a marked reduction in the state tax levy, but the reduction is only eight-tenths of a mill. So much for promises, but God pity the poor taxpayers when the levy for 1898. is made. After the legislature gets through making appropriations it will likely require a five or six mill levy to square accounts next year. No blame can be attached to the

democratic and populist members of the legislature for not assisting in organize the house. They are in the minority, and it is not their business to settle the family quarrel that is going on in the republican party. The latter have a majority and it is encunbent upon them to proceed with busi-The Salem correspondent to the

East Oregonian certainly classes Hon. F. N. Jones, of Wasco county, in the wrong column when he is credited with being a "silver republican." 1 is hardly probable that Mr. Jones has changed front under the contaminating influences of the politicians who swarm around the state capital at this time of the year. Now that the funding bill has been

defeated in the house, some other means for a settlement between the government and the Pacific roads will be undertaken, and it is not improbable that the companies will be reorganized and a favorable settlement of the government claims be made. The holders of the first mortgage bonds prosperity among the consumers so will not permit the government to

During the present year there will be six state elections held, five of which will furnish an index to the public pulse regarding the endorsement of McKinley's administratior. Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Viras they exist, and expresses his convic- ginia elect state officers in November, and New York elects a judge of the court of appeals. If the administration is endorsed those states will give large republican majorities, if not anti-republican tickets will succeed.

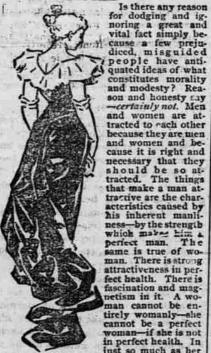
Governor McGraw, of Washington has crowned the last act of his administration by refusing to pardon G. W. lenders. The social system is out of Boggs, the rascally city treasurer of joint. We need a law against great Tacoma, who had been convicted of ortunes. Men orm combinations and misappropriating the city funds. The put their hands into the pockets of the governor's refusal to grant the poor. They never take from those pardon will have a good effect upon who have, but steal from those who office holders throughout the state, have not. We need men willing to and if this course is followed by his stand for equal rights, and we want successor, Washington will have fewer The state board, consisting of the

governor, secretary of state and state for the year 1897, and have fixed it at "Gold standard talk has had its day. four mills. The revenue to be derived There will never be another republican from this levy is \$124,827 less than the estimated expenses for the ensuing year, though there is a considerable surplus on hand of unexpended appropriations, and if the legislature is reasbe sufficient to pay the running expen- the senate and house be made a joint legislatures the state will come out in be empowered to employ two experts. debt at the end of the year.

means committee during the "tariff adopted. hearings," while the committee has Reed, of Douglas, introduced a conbeen undertaking to frame a tariff bill. want more protection. As they understand protection, it is the levying of house be appointed to confer with a duties so high as to prevent the impor- similar committee from the state of their fill of populism at this session of tation of foreign goods into the country | Washington to consider the interests in the future. All the republicat revenue, a thing the government is in to in-ure the future success of their is formed in accordance with these party in this state is to elect a United men's demands an income tax may stamps and \$1 worth of paper wrappers. States senator and perform the other have to be resorted to in order to Harmon introduced a concurrent reso-

Mrs. Hart, who has covered the globe with her notebook, declares the English people to be the most garrulous and quarrelsome of any she has en countered. She says there is more bickering and distemper in the Englishman's family and more homes are made unhappy by domestic squabbles than in any of the other nations she has visited. This condition she attributes chiefly to the Anglo-Saxon's fondness for a meat diet. She says the great flesh-eating people are notably ill-tempered. We are only animals, and the sequence of meat and fits, as demon-strated in the animal kingdom, has a significance in relation to the human animal. Mrs. Hart has gone further than this, and has studied the gentle Japanese, the mild Mongotian and other light-living races, which research confirms her ideas touching flesh-eating and family jars.

Laxative Bromo Outsine Table. noves the howels gently, relieves the cough, ou es the feverish condition and the hea mache, making it the best and quickest remedy for coughs, colds and la grippa; cures in one day. "No Cure no pay." Price 25 cents. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton, druggists.



racted to rach other because they are men and women and be-cause it is right and that make a man attractive are the char -by the strength etism in it. A wo

The preparations for McKinley's inauguration are very elaborate, and greater extravagance will be practiced cal than at any previous inauguration. Would not it be well for the managers to go a little slow? These are not times for extravagance and pomp. What the people want most is economy.

The speakership fight in the house will result in no good to the state. The speakership fight in the house will result in no good to the state. The together with the senatorial control of the speakership fight in the house will result in no good to the state. The speakership fight in the house will result in no good to the state.

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will suffer for the purpose of satisfy-The Senate at Work But the House Wrangles.

A BAD BEGINNING

The House Unable to Agree Upon a Presiding Officer for the Body.

resident Simon Names the Senate Com mittees-The First Bill Introduced Is to Abolish the State Board of Equalization.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.-The senate vas promptly called to order at 10 clock by President Simon. Divine dessing was invoked by Rev. J. Bowersox, after which yesterday's journal was real and approved. President Simon then announced

the appointment of standing committees as foll ws: Agriculture and Forestry-Johnson, Hughes, Holt. Assessment and Taxation-Hughes,

Patterson (of Marion), Price, Mulkey, Claims-Selling, Carter, Duly. Commerce and Navigation-Harnon, Johnson, Dufur,

Counties--Mackay, Gesner, Taylor, Gowan, Driver. Education-McClung, Harmon, Mul-Elections and Privileges-Mulkey,

lesner, Smith.

Selling.

Engrossed Bills-Gesner, Michell. Enrolled Bills-Calbreath, Patterson of Washington), and Gowan. Federal Relations-Bates, Taylor,

Fishing Industries-Reed, Michell Patterson (of Marion.) Horticulture-Carter, Calbreath,

Insurance and ohnson, Driver. lrrigation-Price, McClung, King. Judiciary-Gowan, Brownell, Mihell, Smith, Dufur. Revision of Laws-Patterson Washington), McClung, Reed, Hobson,

Medicine (Pharmacy, Dentistry)-Calbreath, Driver, Daly. Military Affairs-Price, Haseltine Gesner. Penal Institutions-Driver Hobson

Mining-Johnson, King, Holt. Municipal Corporations-Haseltine. Harmon, Calbreath. Printing-Michell, Mackay, Smith.

Public Buildings and Institutionsbson, Patterson (of Washington), Public Lands-Patterson(of Marion), Mulkey, Dawson, Haseltine, Wade. Railroads-Brownell, Gowan, Pat-

terson (of Washington), Mackay, Daw-Roads and Highways-Dawson, Carter, Hobson, Brownell, Daly. Ways and Means-Taylor, McClung,

Selling, Hughes, Dawson. Under the head of petitions, memorials and resolutions, Mackay introduced a concurrent resolution that ment of the various officials. Of the onably economical, this amount will standing committees on printing in appropriations asked for, the board ses of the state; but if this session is as committee to investigate the cost of ated for maintenance, and \$9000 for extravagant as the last two or three state printing and that the committee other purposes. The number of boys The committee is also to report what, Nine out of every ten of those who in its judgement, will effect a saving roster of officers, including five famave appeared before the ways and to the taxpayers. The resolution was lines.

current resolution that a committee of two from the senate and three from the the legislature. They will not want to compete with home products. But the legislature, They will not want to compete with home products. But to be voted on tomorrow, excepting industry; the resolution was adopted.

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They will not want to to compete with home products. But to be voted on tomorrow, excepting industry; the resolution was adopted. On motion of McClung, the secretary intervend. The latter contingency Mulkey, creating the office of recorder members of the legislature have to do | need of at present. So if a tariff bill of state was requested to supply each | will probably prevent action on the | in Polk county. senator with \$5 worth of postage lution that a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the ouse visit the state agricultural college and report upon its efficiency and

> management. The next order of business was the troduction of bills. Johnson of Linn secured the honor of introducing the first bill. His bill provides for the abolition of the state board of equali-

> SALEM, Or., Jan. 12.-The house was not called to order till 11 o'clock. Temporary Speaker Davis was in the chair. The committee on credentials was not yet ready to report, and the speaker found no quorum present. There were several warm speeches on the part of the republicans about the dilatory tactics of the opposition. Nothing could be done, and at 12 the house took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Will be Sent to Salem. LA Grande, Or., Jan. 13 .- The com mittee appointed at a meeting of citizens and taxpayers Monday evening consisting of ex-Senator Slater, Mr. Baker and Turner Oliver, has formued throughout the county for signatures and then forwarded to the Union county delegation at Salem. Among the recommendations is the abolishment of the office of attorney-general, railroad sommissioners and game warden; also that the secretary of state, state treasure, state school superintendent and state Printer be allowed reasonable saleries, and all other emoluments be converted into ably received a direct tender of the pothe public treasury. The petition also recommends general reduction of also beyond question that his present railroad companies has any lawful the saleries of county officers and the abolishment of the office of county

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 13-A terrible accident by which four persons last night. The booty secured was were killed and one fatally injured oc- | \$1.50 worth of stamps and a quantity of curred at the New Wadesville shaft of canned goods. the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, today. Four men and woman—if she is not in perfect health. In just so much as her a several hundred pounds had become large iron bucket to be lowered into | was 83 to 46 for all other candidates. frozen to the grides, and did not move

the patrol as he was going home.

"Only a Cuban dog," was the police officer's report.

Havana reports that General Weyler is going to take the field in Ha vana and Matanzas provinces this week. Firing was heard about five miles wes of Havana today. It is supposed that there was an insurgent raid. Such things are so common now that little attention is paid to them.

A SPURIOUS CERTIFICATE.

New Counterfeit of a \$20 Bill in Circu NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- The banks

have been notified of a new counterfold of the \$20 United States certificate, issued under the act of February 28, 1878, series 1891, check letter B. 'The counterfeit bears the u-ual small scalloped carmine seal, purports to be signed by J. F. Tillman, register of the treasury, and D. N. Morgan, treasurer of the United States, and bears the treasury A6705401. The most noticeable defect in the

bill is the portrait of Daniel Manning which does not stand out in bold relief as in the genuine, but appears sunken in the background. In the counterfeit the nose appears sharp and pointed, while in the genuine it is round and broad at the end. There are other defects. The counterfeit is printed on a good quality of paper, but lacks the distributed fiber found in the genuine

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

More Bills Introduced and Adjou Taken Till Monday SALEM, Or., Jan. 14 .- At this morning's session of the senate 23 bills were introduced, but none of them were of a very important nature. Harmon introduced a resolution deploring the unorganized condition of the house as a menace to good law and order, and that it was the desire of the senate that speedy organization be effected. The senate then adjourned till 2:30 P. M. Monday.

Will Boom Their Fellow Citizens

DALLAS, Tex. Jan. 14-This morning a party Texas republicans departed for Canton to pay their respects to President elect McKinley and to formally present the name of national committeeman John Grant as a suitable man for the cabinet, as well as to submit a memorial asking that he be thus honored. In addition an indorsement then engaged in a wordy controversy. signed by 12,000 Texans will be pre- Quiet was soon restored. sented. There are eight volumes bound of the signatures, and the memorial is printed on parchment with velvet binding and is a handsome specimen of printer's art.

Senor Quesada's Statement WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Tenor Quesa da, of the Cuban junta, declares that there is absolutely no truth in the re ports of a pending compromise on the basis of home rule for the Cubans, and

savs: "The Cubans are determined to fall like men rather than shamefully and with cowardice renounce their cause oy entering into or accepting any agreement which would mean abandanment forever of the high ideal of complete emancipation

SALEM, Or., Jan. 12-The biennial report of the state reform school has ing the mayors of cities to bid in propbeen submitted to the board of trus- erty sold for taxes; Dufur, fixing the tees. It contains an elaborate state-

recommends that \$35,000 be appropri- tion of a portage railway between The attending the school December 5, 1896, was 120. There are 22 names on the Canal Bill Gets Right of Way-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The senate steering committee yesterday decided tricts to dispose of real estate acquired to gile the Nicaragua canal bill the at tax sales; Haseltine, to secure a right of way in the upper house. This puts the measure in line immediately after the free homestead bill, which is tine, providing for the payment of canal measur before next week. Te Effect a Union.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12 .- Elsht hundred delegates of the state convention of silver clubs met today. D. C. Tillotson was chosen temporary chairman. Committees were appointed and a recess taken.

delegate, is to effect a union of all the silver forces into one organization for the purpose of united political action. Bank Fallure la Ocula Florida

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Mr. Coffin cting controller of currency has received a telegram stating that the Merchants' National bank, at Oculs. Fla. suspended today. Tue bank has a capitol \$100,000. At the date of the last report individual deposits amounted to \$108,000 and payable bills to \$38,000. Bank Examiner Shubrick has been placed in charge. It is stated the bank has not been well managed. Reed Bas Decided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 .- Little inter- that time became the property of the est was manifested in the house today in the speaker's decision of the point of order made yesterday by Dockery of lated a petition which will be circulat- Missouri against Powers' motion to companies at the time of its default recommit the Pacific funding bill made after the defeat of the bill. Im- States, mediately after the reading of the journal the speaker sustained the point | judiciary is directed to examine into of order and the bill will not be recom- and report whether such allegation is Sherman Will Accept. CHICAGO, Jan. 13-A special to th

> Tribune from Washington says: Senator Sherman has unquesti sition of secretary of state, and it is the law, and whether either of said intention is to accept the office. Eola Postoffice Burgiarized. SALEM, Jan. 13 .- The postoffice and store at Eola, four miles southwest of

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12.-Senator a boy belonging to the day shift this Geo. C. Perkins was re-elected U. S. morning ste ped on the Fim of a senator for California today. His vote jections, but the house finally sul-TO CONTRACTORS

The County Court requests con tract when the bucket started. When the ors to submit plans and estimates for use force to capture the house it would If anything is wrong there, it may result in all manner of ills all over the body. Care- men got half way down the cross head a bridge across Hood river at the town be met by force, and he warned the lam prepared to Turnish families, the "We want no trouble," said U'Ren. held February 8th, at 1 o'clock p. m. We are not here to invite it. We The court reserves the right to reject are all law-abiding citizens and friends any and all plans. If a plan is selected and neighbors. This house is made up

Oregon Legislators Refuse to Get to Work.

WORK OF THE SENAT

A Number of Bills Introduced Among Which is One For a Portage Road at Ceillo.

wenty-Dollar Counterfeit Bills Said to be in Circulation-Sherman May be Secretary of State if Be Wants It.

SALEM, Jan. 13 .- The house was alled to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker Davis, and skirmishing immediately began. The speaker directed the derk to call the roll, but Somers demanded a call of the house, which is practically the same thing. U'Ren wanted the floor to make an explanation about the committee on

redentials, and Bilven insisted on a

point of order that the proceedings were out of order. The speaker finally directed the clerk to proceed to call the roll. The roll-call showed 29 present. Bridges wanted yesterday's ournal read, but the motion was declared out of order, there being no At 11:20, after an hour of idleness I'Ren filed a report of the majority of

the committee on credentials. Thomas called for its reading, and Bilyeu asked for a call of the house. Thirty-two were present, which was declared no quorum. Some confusion and hot talk followed. Somers served a notice on the opposition that the people of the state would not much longer stand the TOURIST delay.

"We won't have it." he shouted. "What do you mean?" cried U'Ren. Do you propose to capture this house by force? Are you revolutionists? (hisses and cheers.)

"I'll tell you what we mean," replied somers. "We were sent here to do business, and we propose to do it." Smith, Riddle, U'Ren and others

IN THE SENATE. other Large Batch of Bills Was Pre-

SALEM, Jan. 13.-The senate oper with prayer by Rev. Grannis, after which President Simon announced the introduction of bills as the order of business. Bills were then introduced as follows:

By Patterson, of Marion, providing that all insane persons be conveyed to the asylum by a person to be designated by the superintendent of the asylum. the expense to come from the asylum fund, the bill to take effect upon approval; Mackay, to establish a fiscal agency for the state in New York city; Harmon, providing for the conveyance of persons committed to state institutions; Haseltine, incorporating the city of Portland; McClung, authorizterms of circuit court in the seventh C ol to of Tao T at scontinental Routes district; Bates, incorporating the city of Portland; Michell, for the construc-Dalles and Celilo; Driver, by request providing for the election of district attorneys' Brownell, relating to free transportation of baggage of passen-Dawson, providing for the election of road supervisors and the levying and collection of road taxes; smith, authorizing cities, counties and school dismore convenient mode of making assessments and levying taxes; Hasel- SAN FRANCISCO, CALA

RAILWAYS OUESTION.

vestigation by Judielary Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Chandler of New Hampshire, secured the adoption of a resolution directing the committee on inter-state commerce to di-The object of the meeting, as ex-pressed in a resolution offered by a binations heretofore ordered to be leaving The Dalles at 1 P. M. daily and reported of the recent agreement of managers of the vessels of the Great from Portland. E. E. LYTLE. Lakes to maintain the rates established by the Joint Traffic Association.

The secate bill for bridges across the Columbia river in Washington was passed on request of Wilson, of Washington.

following resolution: "Whereas, It is alleged that certain bonds issued by the United States in The Dalles, Portland and Astoria aid of the Central Pacific railroad and also the Union Pacific railroad, have fallen due and remain unpaid, and that by reason of default the property held and owned by said companies at

United States; and. "Whereas, Said property of every description so held and owned by said now rightfully belongs to the United

"Resolved, That the committee on true in fact and in law, and that they report the nature and character of th right and title of the United States in and to said property and descriptions of the class of property that has been so inured to the United States under right or equity of redemption of said property."

STILL THEY WRANGLE. Would Rather Fight Than Organize the

Salem in Polk county, was burglarized SALEM, Or., Jan. 14 .- When the house had been called to order this morning and it was discovered that no quorum was present, U'Ren of Clacksmas requested the privilege of making a statement. There were at first obsided and U'Ren began.

It proved to be a deliberate announce ment of the position of the populists to the effect that if an effort was made to

bids will be asked for the building of of three minorities, either two of which is able to organize it. Whenever two minorities get together we will join them. But we want no 'Kansas episode.' If one minority proposes to inaugurate force there are, excepting myself, men on this side who can fight.

"Th re has been some talk of fire-

arms too; and I want to say that A nericans of all parties have been known to be handy with weapons. And," continued U'Ren, laughing'y, "if it comes to the question of running, we are not very slow over here either.' U'Ren's words were so quietly and milingly delivered that they did not make the impression they perhaps cerited. He then went on to sum up he situation, and said the populists were willing to go before the people

on the record they were making. "If you republicans want to settle the question, let 21 of you resign and

break the quorum," he said. "No, you don't," interrupted Conn. U'Ren continued for a few minues

n the same vein. Vaughn of Lane then moved that he nouse adjourn for two weeks, so but the members could go home and xplain to their constituents what they have been doing. His motion was delared out of order.

At noon the house adjourned till 2 M. Indications are that there will e no organization today.

U

ELEGANT

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